



PLOIESTI

CITY HALL OF PLOIESTI

**LOCAL AGENDA 21 –
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF PLOIESTI MUNICIPALITY**

PLOIESTI

2002

UNDP Project ROM 98/012

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MUNICIPALITY



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Foreword

by UNDP 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. LA 21 promotes and seeks to strike a delicate balance between economic growth, social equity and environmental protection.

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

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania". The project is currently being implemented in nine pilot cities under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development.

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

The result has been a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a practical guarantee that the project can meet the needs of the community and represents 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



MUNICIPALITY

Foreword

by the Mayor of Ploiesti Municipality

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through its Resident Office in Romania, started financing the Local Agenda 21 Project, Rom. 98/012 in March 2000.

The project is set to promote local participatory development planning. In Romania, nine municipalities were selected to participate in the project as pilot cities, including the municipality of Ploiesti. The other pilot cities are Baia Mare, Galati, Giurgiu, Iasi, Miercurea Ciuc, Oradea, Ramnicu Valcea and Targu-Mures.

Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) is a development strategy at local level, initially introduced at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, 1992. LA 21 promotes sustainable development principles into local development strategies and has been applied in over 3,000 European cities. Successful completion of this programme depends on the participation of local residents in local development plans, and the promotion of decentralised development, through an integrated approach in social, economic and environmental problems. The end result of this project consists of well-defined objectives, policies and action plans to foster better living standards and local development.

The National Centre for Sustainable Development (NCSD) in Bucharest, which was established under another UNDP funded project, is responsible for organising, monitoring and assisting the project at national level. Aside from financial support provided by UNDP, Ploiesti Municipality received funding from the United Kingdom Government – the Department for International Development (DFID), which provided specialised assistance via the expertise of WS Atkins International Limited Company.

LA 21 or Ploiesti Municipality Strategy for Sustainable Development will consist of three documents (deadline – November 2002): Local Strategy for Sustainable Development, Local Action Plan and Priority Projects. To this end, Ploiesti City Hall set up a Local Steering

Committee with the participation of representatives from the local civil society and co-ordinated by the Mayor of Ploiesti. Working Groups composed of local specialists in various fields, and a LA 21 Coordinating Bureau with two members: Raluca Marina and Mircea Marinache who will draft the strategy.

The first document, the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development of Ploiesti municipality, was disseminated for consultations with local residents for at least two months. The City Hall and the local mass media helped inform the public about the document. At the same time, local institutions (administrative and NGOs, research and academic) offered informational and technical assistance with drafting the document. Input from public consultations will enter the final draft of the Local Strategy, and the documents to follow (the Action Plan) as part of the LA 21 programme.

Ploiesti City Hall and the LA 21 Co-ordinating Bureau would like to thank all contributors to the first draft of the Local Strategy, and to those who provide input into the final plan for sustainable development. Existence of the LA 21 project in Ploiesti highlights the will of the municipality to access international community standards. The final document will set the basis for medium and long-term development in our city.

We would like to thank the National Centre for Sustainable Development and WS Atkins International Limited Company for their constant support and assistance in the making of this document and the LA 21 programme.

**Ploiesti City Hall****Emil Calota
Mayor**

Introduction

Agenda 21

Agenda 21 is the action plan of the United Nations for sustainable development in the XXI century, endorsed by 173 governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992. Participants at the conference stressed the negative impact of human activities on the environment.

Local Agenda 21

Chapter 28 of the "Agenda 21" report acknowledges the role local authorities play in promoting sustainable development at the local level. Communities are encouraged to adopt the general objectives of Agenda 21, and apply them into specific plans and actions. "Local authorities have a key role in securing sustainable development by implementing subsidiary¹." Subsidiary, is a concept pertaining to the bottom-up approach to decision-making processes, so that as many people as directly influenced by these decisions take part in the process.

Local Agenda 21 in Ploiesti Municipality aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Economic development;
- Environmental protection;

- Better living standards;
- Preservation of local traditions and provision of equal opportunities to education;
- Public participation in the decision-making process.

Sustainable Development

The Bruntland Report defines sustainable development as "development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainability assumes a creative process of achieving a balance at the local level, and includes all aspects of local decision-making. In this context, the managerial decision-making process assumes sustainability principles and will lead to decisions that represent not only the interests of present but also of future generations.

Aalborg Charter

The Charter of European Cities and Towns towards Sustainability was approved on May 27th 1994, in Aalborg, Denmark. The crucial role that local authorities have in implementing the concept of sustainable development is highlighted in Part I of the document. Ploiesti Municipality joined the Aalborg Charter in the summer of 2000.

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¹ The 5th Environmental Action Programme, "Towards Sustainability," the European Union

PLOIESTI

Vision

Imagine...

... **A city** with clean, safe streets; architecture balancing historical heritage with elements of the present; attractive green areas and a municipal park; blossoming chestnut trees along the main street; horse tracks filled with spectators; environmentally friendly trolley buses and cars; street lighting from alternative sources of energy; and ecologically-sound offices and apartment buildings;

... **Children** enjoying green playgrounds, breathing fresh air, attending friendly kindergartens and schools; people strolling in the parks; bicycle riders using cycling lines; grandparents safely walking on the streets; people with disabilities enjoying our city just like everybody else;

... **A city** where people recycle most of their household wastes; open markets sell organic food; businesses join efforts to decrease energy consumption and generations of wastes, and companies manufacture environmentally friendly products, which have good market share;

... **A city** that protects its people and secures employment opportunities and high-quality medical care;

... **A city** where people decide their future for the next 10 or 20 years;

... **A city** with a strong identity, capable of preserving the cultural heritage and still stay hospitable to everybody;

... **A city where every person is living by the principles of respecting and caring for people, traditions and values.**

Believe it or not, this is going to be Ploiesti twenty years from now!

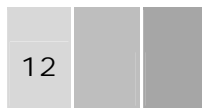
We all know that changes are already taking place, establishing the basis for the future sustainable development of the city! In order to live up to this vision, we must rediscover our identity, change our attitudes and think of the legacy we leave to future generations; we must stay united and **build the future** together, and not jeopardise it!

We, present inhabitants of Ploiesti, will do whatever it takes to change our lifestyle, carefully plan the future, protect the environment, foster local economic development, and improve living standards.

This is not a mere promise, this is the commitment we, inhabitants of Ploiesti, make to future generations.

This commitment is **Local Agenda 21**.

■



MUNICIPALITY

I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

I.1 EVALUATION

I.1.1 NATURAL CAPITAL

I.1.1.1 Physical geography

LOCATION: Ploiesti Municipality, the capital of Prahova County, is located in the south of the county:

- 60 km North of Bucharest, the capital of Romania;
- 110 km South of Brasov;
- 70 km West of Buzau;
- 50 km East of Targoviste.

The 26° E meridian and 44°55' N parallel run through the city. Ploiesti is located south of the outer Carpathian hills and northwest of the confluence point of two main rivers, Prahova and Teleajen.

TOPOGRAPHY: The municipality lies in the Ploiesti Plain, near the Carpathian foothills, at altitudes ranging from 140 to 180 m above sea level.

CLIMATE: Ploiesti has a temperate-continental climate, characterised by significant differences in the temperature. The cold of the winter contrasts with excessive heat in the summertime due to currents of tropical air entering the area.

- Average annual temperature is 10-11°C
- Temperature highs do not exceed 40°C
- Temperature lows do not drop below -30°C

Rainfall has high variations of frequency, intensity and duration. Average annual rainfall is 586-616 ml/m². Heavy winds come from the north - 17.1%, northeast - 17.5%, east - 9.9%, and west - 9.7%.

I.1.1.2 Historical Background

The first historical evidence of human presence on the current site of Ploiesti goes back to the Mesolithic era (prior to the Thracian culture). In addition, archaeological excavations in the municipal district of Bereasca have revealed traces of a Roman settlement.

In 1597, Prince Michael the Brave, the first to unite the three Romanian states, conferred the status of a trading centre on the town in the Middle Ages, and established his court here. This great geographical location grew during the 17th and 18th centuries, rapidly flourishing as a centre for trade and handicraft. The second half of the 19th century brought a new era of development: oilfields were discovered in the region and the first oil distillery and refinery in the world was built in Ploiesti. By the end of the 19th century, the city had 18 refineries, and factories for ceramics and thick cloth manufacturing.

The road connecting Ploiesti to Brasov was laid in 1846, and the railway developed in 1882. Other historical reference points are, inter alia, the first telegraph connection with Bucharest inaugurated in 1854, the introduction of street lighting with kerosene in 1858 and with electricity by the year 1900. Many schools and hospitals were also built around this time.

Between the two World Wars, local industry was boosted, particularly by petroleum processing. Major oil companies, most of them foreign, started operations in the city. In 1939, for instance, the 12 refineries of Ploiesti provided 80% of the total petroleum processed in Romania. During World War II, refining installations underwent intense bombardments; the heaviest in the country, and most residential areas, industrial compounds, roads and railways were destroyed.

The city revitalised its industry after the war and became one of most important economic centres in Romania.

I.1.1.3 The Environment

AIR

The only city in Europe surrounded by four refineries, Ploiesti has the oldest oil industry in Romania. It is not only a heavy-industrialised centre, but also an important road and railway hub. As a result, constant monitoring of the air quality is necessary.

Ten stations for air quality control, uniformly distributed in the city, analyse concentrations of NH_3 , NO_x , H_2S , SO_x , H_2SO_4 aerosols, and fine-grained waste contaminants. Data indicates that air quality has improved in recent years, except for the industrial sites area. In 2000, bad weather prevented dispersion of pollutants in the atmosphere, so that in south and southeastern Ploiesti (near the two refineries, Petrotel-Lukoil and Astra Romana) pollution levels went up considerably, compared to the year before.

Over the same period of time, heavy urban traffic and deficient street sanitation led to high levels of particulate matter in suspension, exceeding the maximum standard concentration.

WATER

Ploiesti has both underground and ground water supplies.

Underground Water Supplies

Water is extracted from 219 municipal wells: 177 wells are used by local businesses and 42 wells, in the western, northern and northeastern parts of the city, by the residents. The average water flow for the 42 wells is approximately 810 l/sec. Alluvial soils formed by Prahova and Teleajen streams are exploited by 172 water wells covering an area of 935 m². The potential flow of the aquifer layer is 7,700 l/sec. The current confined flow is 6,800 l/sec. and the operational flow is 1,600 l/sec.

Ground Water Supplies

Doftana and Teleajen are the two municipal ground streams. Their waters are treated at Voila, Valeni and Movila Lupii plants owned by C.N. Apele Romane – S.G.A. Prahova. These streams secure 50% of the

municipal water consumption needs, and have operational flows of 800 l/sec. In order to meet demand, additional connections to water supplies from Movila Vulpii-Brazi and Movila Lupii-Teleajen (also owned by C.N. Apele Romane - S.G.A. Prahova) were performed. The two connections can provide water at flows of up to 800l/sec.

Waste Water Disposal

The municipal sewerage operates with both centralised and divisor systems. From the 864 municipal streets with the total length of 268 km, only 512 streets – accounting for 183.7 km – are connected to the sewerage.

Problems:

- Under-dimensioned sewerage;
- Outdated municipal waste water treatment plant, which has facilities for mechanical treatment only;
- Petrochemical industries have high technology treatment plants, yet operational parameters are not uniform and therefore require constant monitoring.

LAND

The city lies in an area where Prahova waters were once evacuated (at 25 km west of the present riverbed), and near Teleajen stream (the eastern side) and its affluent, Dambu rivulet, which runs through the northeastern residential districts. The quality of the soil and the ground depends upon this location. Consequently, a ground rendzine layer topping gravel soils, which drain aquifers and pluvial streams, covers the Ploiesti Plain.

UNDERGROUND POLLUTION

Land pollution with petroleum products started when the first oil wells were set up in the region. In some areas, underground contamination with oil residues can go 4-6 m deep. The thickness of contaminated soil above the aquifer layers varies in distance from 0.01 m to 3 m. Underground petroleum products are

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heterogeneous, with heavy components preponderantly.

The southern part of Ploiesti has the most polluted land and waters. Contamination from oil residues stretches over 3,478 ha near Astra and Brazi refineries, 739 ha around Petrotel and 130 ha at Vega.

Areas inside the industrial compounds are contaminated from various production processes. In refineries, for instance, the soil is defiled with petroleum by-products.

MUNICIPAL GREEN AREAS

In Ploiesti, the standard set for the municipal green is 16 m² per resident. However, the current share of green areas per resident is 3.2 m². Given the high air, water and land pollution levels in the municipality, local authorities would have to adopt new and radical policies to address industrial pollution issues and plans for future urban development.

- Problems:
- Insufficient open common land such as green squares, gardens and parks;
- Insufficient non-standardised areas such as alignment plantations and green protection walls;
- Insufficient infrastructure for the municipal green spaces;
- Pollution and littering infringe upon the quality of vegetation.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Until the end of 2001, urban solid wastes were disposed of at an open dumpsite in the northeast of the city, on Teleajen riverside – an ecologically unsustainable site for a waste dump. To address the problem, local county authorities entered into a partnership and constructed the first high-technology landfill in Prahova County, near the town of Boldesti-Scaeni. The dump is now closed. Not only Ploiesti but also neighbouring suburbs (Magurele, Lipanesti, Blejoi, Berceni, Bucov and Plopu) will dispose of their solid wastes at the new site.

The landfill is equipped with geo-synthetic liners, runoff controls, and leachate collection systems. Auxiliary equipment is used to recover recyclable

materials. The landfill has a total capacity of 2 million tons and will be operated for an estimated 25 years. An annual average of 80,000 tons of refuse will be disposed of at the site. Once the landfill is closed, the surrounding area will be re-vegetated and reclaimed.

Problems:

- Some of the industrial wastes – solids, sludges and liquids – are illegally disposed of in open dumps in the northeast and southeast of the city;
- Some wastes are dumped in Teleajen and Dambu streams;
- Household refuse is indiscriminately disposed of throughout the city, and can become sources of infectious human diseases.

PROJECTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- One of the fundamental objectives of the local public administration is environmental protection and prevention of urban pollution. A series of programmes have been initiated to this end:
- Modernising the vehicle park for municipal public transportation;
- Initiating pilot projects for the utilisation of ecological fuels;
- Obtaining a non-reimbursable grant from the Government of Japan to launch the project “Citizens’ awareness on air pollution problems,” under the umbrella of the “Grassroots Project.” The money will be used to purchase electronic equipment to analyse air pollution indicators and display information to create public awareness on the issue;
- Drafting a project to obtain funding through the PHARE programme for the acquisition of four fixed units and a laboratory, so as to continuously monitor the air quality;
- Organising the European Day for “The city without cars”. This is an initiative of the Ploiesti City Hall, which joins other European municipalities in the effort to create public

awareness on pollution generated by the urban traffic;

- Celebrating the Earth Day with public informational campaigns on environmental issues.

The municipality started a “greening the city” project, and managed to plant over 3,600 trees, 70,000 shrubs and turn some abandoned sites into green zones.

Another objective of the local public administration is educating the residents on environmental issues.

For instance, INCERP Research (a division of SNP PETROM), other municipal businesses, local authorities and EPA Ploiesti joined efforts to start EcoLinks environmental projects, sponsored by USAID. Four such projects received international financial support. Two of them, “Implementation of a green technology to contain underground pollution with petroleum products near Astra Romana refinery, in southern Ploiesti” and “Drafting and implementing a pilot-programme to recycle used oils in Prahova County” were already completed and considered as model projects for the EcoLinks programme. A third project, “Scenarios and options to adopt environmentally friendly technologies of production with a ceramics factory in Ploiesti, BIANCA-ROMANIA” is ongoing.

Taking into account the two EcoLinks projects recently started by INCERP S.A. and Dorobantul S.A. – to improve their installations for waste water treatment – Ploiesti leads the country with the largest number of EcoLinks projects, sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The municipality has recently received a PHARE grant for a project to mitigate and confine underground pollution with petroleum products. The project is called “Facilitating privatisation and reorganisation of oil businesses in Ploiesti by decreasing environmental-related costs.”

I.1.2 ANTHROPOGENIC CAPITAL

I.1.2.1 Economy and the Business Environment

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The municipal economy is characterised by the concentration of large and very large businesses. Current circumstances infringe upon the development of small and medium enterprises geared towards services in particular and the production of goods. This fact is correlated to low flexibility to adopt free-market mechanisms and, consequently, to provide services demanded by the population.

In 2000, a total of 5,210 companies carried out operations in the city and reported an overall turnover of more than 1,654 million Euro. In 1999, state revenues coming from the sixty-seven companies with large-scale operations amounted to 613,690 Euro. The structure of earnings, divided along economic fields was:

- Goods manufacturing and processing industry: 609 businesses reported a total turnover of approximately 842 million Euro;
- Construction industry: 227 companies had a total turnover of 125 million Euro;
- Services: 927 enterprises had a total turnover of 145 million Euro;
- Trade: 3,404 businesses reported a total turnover of 546 million Euro.

The volume of merchandise exported by 153 local companies amounted to approximately 199 million Euro.

Of the total number of businesses active in 2000, micro enterprises and SMEs reported an overall turnover of 832 million Euro, which represents 50% of the total earnings for that year. About 63% of the local SMEs active in 2000, reported profits – 95 million euro – compared to only 54.9% in the year before.

Foreign investment

A highly qualified workforce, the availability of production facilities and the proximity to Bucharest are all incentives for foreign investors to come to Ploiesti.

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The municipality has emphasised this, as attracting foreign capital is vital to local economic development.

There are 730 (6.82%) companies with foreign participation in Ploiești. Their cumulated turnover amounts to 651 million euro (39.51%). These companies have 16,300 employees, which is a share of 20.37% of the total occupied workforce (80,000 people) with municipal businesses.

Coherent policies to attract foreign investors led to the presence of several important companies on the local market:

- UNILEVER – an international company which started operations in Ploiești in 1995 when it took over the local factory for chemical and cleaning products, Dero.
- INTERBREW EFES BREWERY – a merger between the Belgian company INTERBREW, the second largest producer of beer in the world, and the Turkish company EFES. The latter gave the green light for investment in Ploiești in 1997. At present, the volume of beer bottled in the municipality accounts to 10% of total national production.
- TIMKEN – the company was established in Ohio, USA, in 1898 and owns more than 30 factories worldwide. The bearings factory in Ploiești joined the company in 1997.
- WASHINGTON GROUP INTERNATIONAL – the engineering and construction company employs over 30,000 people in 43 US states and 35 countries.
- COCA-COLA – the factory in Ploiești was established in 1995 and occupies an area of 12.5 ha. It has the largest production of non-alcoholic beverage in Romania.
- BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO – is the market leader in over 55 countries and has one of the five most popular tobacco brands in 40 other countries. In 1997, the factory in Ploiești was opened and, later on, a factory for the primary processing of raw tobacco was also established here.
- COMPAGNIE DE DISTRIBUTION euroPEENNE – a division of INTERMARCHE French group, the fifth largest retail company in the world, is opening a supermarket in the north of the city;
- NEW CENTURY HOLDINGS – a US company that invested in modernising and extending an important retail store in downtown Ploiești;
- MAYR MELNHOF PACKAGING – the world's leading producer of cardboard packaging, and the top European producer of corrugated cardboard;
- LUKOIL – the Russian consortium has important oil reserves and runs operations in 26 countries. In Ploiești, it entered the refining industry in 1998;
- AGIP, OMV – companies have started investment projects in the municipal petroleum industry;
- euroPHARM – a Romanian-American joint-company that specialises in the production and distribution of pharmaceuticals.

AGRICULTURE

Ploiești is located in a region with great potential for agriculture (cereal and vegetable growing), fruit and grapevine growing and animal breeding. However, agribusiness is under-represented in the municipality, which has only few warehouses for agricultural products. The total agricultural land has 2,219 ha divided as: 91.8% arable land, 6.7% grazing land and 1.5% land used for other activities.

In addition to the municipality, the adjacent suburban villages have businesses in milling and breads, the production of wine, the processing of edible oils, and milk and meat processing.

INDUSTRY

In terms of total industrial output Ploiești is second only to Bucharest. Main industrial branches are well represented in the municipality. Important domestic and international companies run operations here, as follows:

Oil industry:

- Oil refining at: SNP PETROM S.A. – PETROBRAZI S.A. Brazi branch, S.C. PETROTEL-LUKOIL S.A. Ploiești, S.C. ASTRA ROMANA S.A. Ploiești, S.C.

ROMPETROL RAFINARE - VEGA refinery S.A. Ploiesti;

- Transportation of oil and petroleum products by pipeline: S.C. CONPET S.A. Ploiesti, SNP PETROM SA - PETROTRANS S.A. Ploiesti;
- Equipment for extraction and drilling, chemical and petrochemical equipment: S.C. UPETROM S.A. Ploiesti, UZUC S.A. Ploiesti, S.C. UZTEL S.A. Ploiesti;
- Construction of pumps and oil pipelines: S.C. CIPROM S.A. Ploiesti, INSPET S.A. Ploiesti;
- Research and design for petroleum industry: SNP PETROM SA - INCERP Research Division in Ploiesti, IPIP S.A. Ploiesti, ICERP S.A. Ploiesti, S.C. PETROSTAR S.A. Ploiesti, ICUP Ploiesti.

Machinery and industrial equipment:

- Machinery and tools: S.C. UPETROM S.A. Ploiesti;
- Bearings: S.C. TIMKEN S.A. Ploiesti;
- Construction and technological equipment: S.C. UBEMAR S.A. Ploiesti, 24 IANUARIE S.A. Ploiesti, S.C. TROMET S.A. Ploiesti, and Mechanical Factory Ploiesti;
- Automation equipment: AMPLO S.A. Ploiesti;

Manufacturing of construction materials:

- S.C. FEREMAIL S.A. Ploiesti;

Chemical industry:

- Cleaning and sanitation products: S.C. DERO LEVER S.A. Ploiesti;
- Other products: S.C. PROGRESUL S.A. Ploiesti;

Ceramics industry:

- S.C. BIANCA ROMANIA SRL Ploiesti.

Textile industry:

- S.C. DOROBANȚUL S.A. Ploiesti, and others;

Food industry:

- S.C. IMBUTELIAT COCA-COLA SRL Ploiesti;
- S.C. EFES PILSENER SRL Ploiesti;
- S.C. BRITISH - AMERICAN TOBACCO SRL Ploiesti;

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Ploiesti has several firms specialising in industrial and civil engineering. Most of them are former divisions of large-scale construction companies. The following businesses are represented at a local level: MONTICOR INDUSTRY SA, COMREP SA, ROMCONSTRUCT SA, NOVAINVEST SA, CONSTIL SA, and INDSEV SRL. The municipal construction industry is well developed and in continuous diversification.

TRANSPORTATION

Road Transportation

Ploiesti is an important national, county and local motorway hub. The municipality lies at the confluence point of the North-South and East-West axes, respectively at the crossroads of Transylvania-Bucharest (Danube River or the Black Sea) and Moldavia-Oltenia (the sub-Carpathian connection). The road network has a radial-ring structure and extends from the city to the neighbouring villages.

At the end of 2001, there were approximately 72,000 motor vehicles registered with the municipality, of which:

- Individually owned 48,000 vehicles;
- Company owned 24,000 vehicles.

Municipal Public Transport

The local transportation company, RATP, provides connections to all areas within the city for an average

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of 300,000 passengers a day. At the end of 2001, the municipal vehicle park comprised of 141 buses, 38 trams and 7 trolley buses with respective average wear and tear of 114.4%, 69.1% and 38.4%.

The improvement of urban public transportation will be accomplished in twoways first, the vehide park will be modernised, and second, the quality of services provided to the population will be upgraded, which in turn would lead to a reduction of transportation-related expenses from the local budget.

RATP has implemented a monitoring system by satellite for all means of public transportation, to comply with the European standards in the field. This system has benefited the local residents in terms of quality of services.

Rural Public Transport

Private companies provide transportation to the neighbouring rural areas and other parts in the county. Transit centres are located at the Southern and Western Railway Stations, "Strandului-Obor," the County Hospital and "Podul Inalt."

Problems:

- Public transport runs through the downtown causing traffic jams, particularly at peak hours;
- Insufficient means of public transport on some routes and long intervals between buses going on the same route;
- The municipal vehicle park has buses which are for the most part obsolete and add to pollution;
- Public transport does not reach some urban areas due to an inefficient street layout.

Railway Transportation

Ploiesti is a railway hub which provides connections to Bucharest, Transylvania and Moldavia. Most railroads are electrical power-operated except for some inter-county rails, which connect the municipality with Maneciu, Urziceni, Targoviste and Ploeni.

The city has several railway stations for passenger (Ploiesti-South, Ploiesti-West, Ploiesti-North, Ploiesti-East I and II, and Ghighiu) and goods transportation

(including Southern, Ghighiu, Crang, and Ploiesti-Triaj marshalling yards).

Communications

Ploiesti has 24 postal offices that offer a variety of regular services, fast mail, sale-by-mail, and electronic services. Postal services have become more efficient since IT was introduced to the municipality.

A total of 81,727 customers used telephone services in 2000. During 1996-2000, the number of both fixed line and mobile telephone users went up, in parallel with the modernisation of related services.

TOURISM

Municipal accommodations are provided by:

- Tourist Hotel, a three-star hotel with 80 beds;
- Central Hotel, a two-star hotel with 237 beds;
- Prahova Hotel, a one-star hotel with 232 beds

In addition, Ploiesti has several private small-scale hotels offering board and lodging. In 1999, 24,000 visitors used accommodations in Ploiesti, of which 4,500 were foreign tourists.

Several travel agencies operate in the city: S.C.T.H.R. Prahova, ONIRO TOUR ROMANIA, Passion LTD, The Prahova County Travel Agency for Student Camps, OFFERO TOURS, SIRIUS Ltd, and VALAHIA TOUR.

TRADE

Local trade is continuously diversifying and businesses are expanding. Many firms are undergoing modernisation work.

Street vendors are also reorganising their activities. A set of standards for urban architecture and utilisation of public property have been drafted, in compliance with provisions of the municipal landscaping plan. Street vending will therefore be carried out in sanitised public settings.

This modernisation campaign is being approached in a comprehensive and unitary manner, following a

series of complaints received from the public and taking into account the architecture of the city. Dilapidated street stands will be removed from the sidewalk and indiscriminate vending will be prohibited. A perimeter of the downtown area is currently undergoing specialised work to secure high-quality trade businesses for the near future.

SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The promotion of a dynamic and strong private sector, capable of living up to the demands of a free-market, is central to the local strategy for sustainable development. Small and medium private businesses provide employment opportunities for local workers who became redundant after the privatisation of large industries. A well-represented SME sector would promote social stability in the municipality.

At the end of 1999, a total of 3,765 local businesses complied with the criteria of Law 133/1999 for small and medium enterprises. These SMEs had an accumulated capital of 51 million euro (14.84% per county total) and reported a total turnover of 485 million euro (27.11% per county total).

Statistics for 1999 indicated that most SMEs (over 50%) operated in the retail business. Production-gearred enterprises and those specialised in the processing of raw materials had a rather small share (12%) of the total SME activities. By the same token, SMEs offering services were not particularly well represented at the local level except for services in IT, engineering and advertising (7.6%).

The number of employees with municipal SMEs was 44,000, which represents 22% of the total workforce per county going into trade.

Small and medium enterprises must find a solution to the paucity of information that is usually required by a functional business environment. This problem infringes on attracting investment, finding proper infrastructure (buildings, and related assets), purchasing adequate equipment, personnel training etc.

LAND USE PLANNING

TOPOGRAPHY

Characteristics

The topography of the municipality and suburban villages (north to Blejoi, south to Brazi, east to Berceni and west to Buda) has the following characteristics:

- Uniform land, with mild slopes from northwest to southeast, with excellent stability;
- Good quality building land;
- Dambu rivulet is prone to flooding. Works to regularise and redesign its course on all its segments could prevent natural hazards.

Regional Administration

Ploiesti Municipality:

- The capital of Prahova County;
- Important centre for economic development in the county;
- A city with complex social and economic environments, with infrastructure for the tertiary sector (trade and services) that can be used for county and inter-county business;
- Estimated population of 300,000 by 2020;
- Hub polarising activities from other towns and cities in the southern county.

Suburban areas near the city:

This region comprises of a number of villages as follows: Blejoi, Bucov, Berceni, Barcanesti, Brazi, Targoru Vechi, Ariceştii Rahtivani, and Paulesti. Valea Calugareasca would also be part of the region if factors like pollution and motorway traffic were considered. The estimated population living in the suburbs will reach 70,000 by 2020.

Economic activities in the suburban area:

- Agricultural: Ariceştii Rahtivani, Targoru Vechi, Barcanesti villages;
- Combined: Blejoi, Bucov, Berceni, Valea Calugareasca, Paulesti villages;

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- Industrial: Brazi village.

Real Estate

Built-up area of Ploiesti represents the main area under municipal administration. Villages neighbouring the city include housing estates and areas with different functionality (industrial parks, infrastructure for public utilities, and others).

Territorial Planning

- Development of the municipal real estate pressure the neighbouring suburban areas;
- Administration of the municipality and neighbouring suburbs have recently started communicating on issues of common interest such as harmonised development. Currently, Ploiesti has partnerships with Blejoi and Bucov villages on housing development and administration of the shared park;
- No assessment of land zoning for either the municipality or the neighbouring suburbs;
- Insufficient land fund under municipal administration which has negative impacts on urbanisation and land zoning;
- Land use planning is problematic for areas outside municipal or rural built-up zones, because of the widespread infrastructure (air, ground and underground) for public utilities.

Municipal Planning

- Non-homogeneous, uncontrolled development of the real estate;
- Lack of balance between old and new housing estates (quality of dwelling and public utilities, topographic features and habitation standards);
- Uncontrolled development of real estate in the peripheral districts, continuing onto neighbouring suburbs;
- Insufficient open areas (i.e. playgrounds, sports fields, parking lots, and green zones)

in residential districts, particularly those densely populated;

- Residential districts with poor infrastructure: Mitica Apostol, Bereasca, and Rafov;
- Omnipresence of infrastructure (i.e. city belt railroads; air, surface and ground infrastructure for utilities; industrial parks) coupled with aggressive development of the neighbouring suburbs;
- Construction build-up in downtown Ploiesti;
- Economic activities incompatible with land use planning and housing development for the downtown and residential districts (i.e. storage houses, construction and industrial sites, and others);
- Absence of straight access between municipal districts.

Municipal motorways and infrastructure

The road network in Ploiesti has a radial-concentric structure that developed from a hub of national, county and inter-village roads running through the city. The municipal roads comprise of over 800 streets with a total length of 324 km.

Problems:

- Prevalence of third category roads (with two traffic lanes), that cannot meet the demands of heavy traffic flows;
- Absence of straight access on the Southwest axis, and of a detour motorway to take over some of the downtown traffic;
- Poor quality level crossings that favour traffic jams, particularly at peak hours;
- Absence of multilevel passageways at major crossroads and junctions;
- Poor quality municipal roads (i.e. worn out asphalt or concrete surfaces);
- Absence of road lanes for bicycles and of green sidewalks;
- Heavy and transitory traffic goes through the downtown;
- Absence of pedestrian walkways towards Bucov and Paulesti leisure areas.

I.1.2.2 LAND USE PLANNING

Survey of landscape planning at present and estimates for 2020 (according to the Landscaping Master Plan)

Functional Areas	1999 ha	1999 %	2020 ha	2020 %
Downtown area with complex functionality of public interest	114.39	3.19	370.8	7.2
Residential areas with complementary functionality	1494.4	41.74	1507.3	29.1
Areas with industrial parks, warehouses and construction sites	925.43	25.85	1146.9	22.2
Agribusiness zones	29.12	0.81	27.2	0.5
Parks, recreational and sports areas	108.58	3.03	433	8.4
Communal husbandry area	91.79	2.56	138.3	2.7
Areas with infrastructure:	430.41	12.02	843.0	16.3
• Motorways;	165.33	4.62	343.0	6.7
• Railroads;	221.37	6.18	266.0	5.1
• Infrastructure for public utilities	43.71	1.22	234	4.5
Areas with special functionality	118.24	3.30	131.1	2.5
Other areas:	268.4	7.50	575.0	11.1
• Waters	14.94	0.42	26.4	0.5
• Agricultural and networks	-	-	548.6	10.6
• Without construction	220.13	6.15	-	-
• Forests	33.33	0.93	-	-
Total	3580.76	100.00	5172.6	100.00

Problems:

- No precise record of land ownership, particularly for terrain owned by the central and local administration;
- Absence of an open common, especially in the downtown, to be a developed function of public demand;
- Numerous local businesses own land that is improperly systematised or maintained;
- Ground and underground pollution have affected land fertility in some areas.

HOUSING ESTATE

Municipal housing comprises of a total of 87,547 dwellings, of which 96% are privately owned. Housing

estate is developed over 2,967,605 m². Cadastral surveys indicated that the quality of dwelling was:

- Very good (15%);
- Good (25%);
- Mediocre (50%);
- Bad (10%).

The municipality has a housing development plan particularly for low-income families and commuters. A residential district in northern Ploiesti, CARINO, has been planned in partnership with Prahova County Council and the National Agency for Housing Development. According to this project, 600 new dwellings will be constructed over an area of 60 ha (80 dwellings will be situated on the terrain owned by the municipality). Ploiesti Local Council will provide work for land accommodation. Other institutions will provide financial assistance for the construction of infrastructure: Prahova County Council, S.C. Electrica

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S.A., S.C. Distrigaz S.A., Apa Nova S.A., and the Ministry of Public Works and Territorial Planning (for road works).

Problems:

- Built-up areas with constructions made of unsustainable and obsolete materials;
- Poor quality dwellings apartment buildings and also individual houses;
- Numerous apartments have only a few rooms (2, 3 or 4);
- Almost one third of municipal dwellings do not have bathtubs or connections to sewerage;
- The ratio of dwelling area per person is below standard;
- Noise pollution and vibrations affect residential districts located near the railroads;
- Absence of minimal public amenities necessary for densely populated residential districts: playgrounds, parking lots, and zones for sports and leisure;

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

Problems:

Drinking Water

- Poorly equipped water wells;
- Water reservoirs which have insufficient capacity;
- Deficient areas for sanitary protection – some of them will be included in the ongoing municipal projects for housing development (i.e. the CARINO district);
- The water distribution system has high wear and tear and leaks, which causes significant side loss.

Sewerage

- No sewerage in some residential areas;
- Undersized sewerage on most segments;
- The municipal sewage treatment plant is completely outdated;

- No uniformity of operating standards of the industrial sewage treatment plants, which release hazardous substances in the sewerage.

Dambu Stream

- Prone to flooding;
- Source of pollution;
- The riverbed has become a place for littering.

Energy

- Large areas in the municipality and the suburbs are crossed over by power lines;
- At present, alternative sources of energy are not used.

Thermal Power

- Thermal power plants have obsolete equipment;
- Worn out or inundated thermal energy pipelines;
- Restrictive delivery of hot water for household consumption.

Natural Gas

- Low gas pressure on the municipal distribution network;
- Outdated network with side loss and therefore prone to explosion hazards.

Fixed Telephone Services

- Underground telephone lines are corroded and have high wear and tear;

Distribution of Petroleum Products

- The distribution network borders on the present city limits;
- Oil and gas pipelines are heavily concentrated in the built-in areas;
- Pipelines have high wear and tear, and petroleum products contaminate the underground layers;
- No monitoring in some protected areas.

AREAS PRONE TO NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

Sources of natural disasters are the Dambu stream, which can flood due to heavy rainfalls, and the

geographical location of the municipality in an area with a seismic risk of 8 degrees. Ploiesti is an industrial city and therefore it can also be exposed to man-made accidents (explosions, fires and pollution).

I.1.3. SOCIAL CAPITAL

I.1.3.1 Structure and dynamics

CONTEXT

As of 01.01.2001, the population of Ploiesti was 248,688, broken down as 130,257 women (29.6% per county total) and 118,142 men (28.5% per county total).

Demographic Trends

The total population went from 56,460, as indicated by the December 1912 census returns, up to 252,715 in January 1992.

Demographic data reported at 01.01.2001 indicated the following: 1,827 babies born alive (23.6% per county total), 2,262 deaths (22.9% per county total), 33 deaths of infants under one year old (17.7% per county total), 1,554 licensed marriages (32.1% per county total) and 401 divorces (42.2% per county total). Compared to the year before, the data reveals a decrease in the number of babies born alive, marriages and divorces, and an increase of mortality.

The structure of the population by age group in 2001 was:

0-14 years old: 37,808 persons

15-19 years old: 18,061 persons

20-39 years old: 80,462 persons

40-59 years old: 70,062 persons

over 60 years old: 60,772 persons

The official number of unemployed at the end of 2001 was 6,554, representing 23.2% of the county total unemployed workforce; 3,872 were women, representing 58.2% of the total number of municipal unemployed.

The structure of the population along ethnic lines and religious beliefs indicated that most residents of Ploiesti were Romanians (98.2%) and Christian Orthodox (97.6%).

Social and Demographic Trends

- Negative values for the population growth;
- Negative values for the rate of natural growth;
- Decreasing rate of migratory growth;
- Increasing death rate;
- Population ageing;
- Decreasing share of the active and occupied workforce from the total population.

I.1.3.2 Ethnic social integration

Most inhabitants of Ploiesti are of Romanian ethnicity (98.2%, as indicated by the 1992 census returns), followed by Roma (1.42%), Hungarians (0.14%), Germans (0.09%), Jews (0.03%), Greeks (0.02%), and other ethnic minorities (0.07%).

In order to promote social integration of the Roma minority in community life, a counsellor and an expert on Roma issues were appointed to work with the local administration. Municipal authorities in co-operation with specialised NGOs have submitted for financial assistance a series of projects on intercultural socialisation:

- "No prejudices" is a project developed in partnership with the Roma House Association, which promotes better communication between children of different ethnicity;
- "Equal start" is the result of collaboration between local authorities, the Agency for Economic development euroDEC and the Roma House Association. This project aims to set up an office for the Roma communities to access information on public services and other matters of public interest.

I.1.3.3 Human resources management

Since 1990, the number of employment opportunities in Ploiesti has constantly gone down, and this

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downward trend will continue in the near future. Industry – once the most important field of activity and with the highest rate of occupied workforce – has severely reduced its employment as a result of privatisation, restructuring, and technological upgrading. As a matter of fact, this phenomenon is widespread all across the country.

It is difficult to forecast the evolution of employment in the municipality. However, some improvement is noticeable in several businesses. Also, rising unemployment in industry has been balanced by new work opportunities in construction and the service sector.

As of 31 December 2001, the total average number of employees in Ploiesti was 90,583, and the official number of the unemployed was 6,554 (3,872 women and 2,682 men). The structure of the occupied workforce by economic branch was:

- Primary sector (agriculture and mining) 3.8%
- Secondary sector (good processing and construction) 50.2%
- Tertiary sector (transport, trade, tourism, education, culture, health) 46%

I.1.3.4 Social welfare

Welfare policies are very important to the local administration, which is set to provide better social protection for the community members. Among social categories that need welfare are people with disabilities, low or no-income senior citizens, and families with many children and low income.

The Centre for Professional Training of Prahova Agency for Training and Employment carries out programmes for training and the re-employment of the dislocated workforce in the municipality.

People with disabilities

The number of disabled people registered with the municipality is 3,605, of which 758 have disabilities categorised in the first degree, 2,532 have disabilities categorised in the second degree, and 315 are categorised with third degree disabilities.

People with low or no income

Between June 2000 and May 2001, the total amount of social contributions provided to the population (according to Law no.67/1995) was 85,916 Euro. The social meal centre in Ploiesti provides meals for 400 persons, of which 40 cannot leave their homes and the food is transported to them free of charge.

Senior citizens

The local authorities have adopted measures to improve living standards for the senior citizens, as follows:

- Free public transportation for retirees over 70 years old;
- Provision for a number of free and partially subsidised transportation passes for senior citizens with social pensions;
- Reduction by half of real and housing estate taxes for low-income retirees;
- Set up of a retail centre with discount prices for senior citizens.

Minors

Minors with social problems (i.e. orphans, institutionalised and abandoned children, homeless, youth from abusive domestic environments, children with disabilities) receive social assistance, such as:

- The provision of fixed and mobile assets, protection by a tutor or curator, the monitoring of school attendance and results, and provisions of employment opportunities for institutionalised children when they become adults.
- The provision of free meals for orphans;
- The provision of shelters for the young homeless such as "Saint Christine" day and night care centre, which was established by Ploiesti City Hall in co-operation with Concordia Humanitarian Association;
- The establishment of institutionalised social care: Alexandra and Austria homes, the Centres no.1 and no.2 (the latter is specially designated for children with mild disabilities);

- The construction of the Children's Land – Concordia, a complex centre for social welfare and professional training of abandoned children. The complex consists of four dwellings with 24 beds each, an administrative centre (meeting hall, laundry room, warehouse, and kitchen), an amphitheatre, recreational centre, football, basketball and handball fields, vegetable garden, thermal power plant, and storage rooms for food and other supplies. Total investment in the complex amounts to 1,891,000 Euro.

I.1.3.5 Health

Ploiesti has 5 hospitals (the County Hospital, the Municipal Hospitals no.1 and 2, the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Hospital, and the Hospital for Infectious Diseases) and several polyclinics turned into specialised out patient departments within municipal hospitals. Other healthcare providers in the city are: Cina and Praga Medical Centres; the centre for blood transfusion; the county ambulance service; the centre for mental health problems; the pay-for-service state polyclinic; private polyclinics (11); private consulting rooms (85); pharmacies (70); and storage houses for pharmaceuticals (9). The make-up of the municipal body of committed health professionals is as follows: family doctors (110); specialised physicians (368); and nurses and auxiliary personnel (1,627).

I.1.3.6 Education

PRE-COLLEGE FORMAL EDUCATION

The structure of municipal institutions of education, for the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 academic years:

TYPE OF EDUCATION	1999-2000		2000-2001	
	No. of institutions	No. of students	No. of institutions	No. of students
Pre-school	45 kindergartens	4,447 children	45 kindergartens	4,552 children
Primary schools (I-IV grades)	1 school	50 students	1 school	50 students
Grade schools (I-VIII grades)	29 schools	25,929 students	29 schools	24,608 students
High schools:	17 high schools	12,071 students:	17 high-schools	12,778 students:
-Theoretical		5,842		5,740
-Technical		3,028		4,505

The department for infectious diseases with the County Hospital has a specialised dental care unit for people who are HIV-positive.

Local authorities are making efforts to improve the quality of healthcare in the city. For instance, the municipality purchased a brain scanner for the County Hospital in Ploiesti at the end of 1998.

The current state of public health is directly correlated with the insufficient state funds for healthcare, poor living standards, social problems (heavy smoking, alcohol and drug abuse) caused by unemployment, and the general financial insecurity of most people. Slow reforms within the state healthcare system are yet another problem.

Top causes of mortality in the city were: circulatory illnesses (59.2% of the total causes of death), followed by tumours (19.3%), respiratory diseases, and digestive system conditions, body traumas and poisoning, infectious diseases, and genital and urinary infections.

Problems:

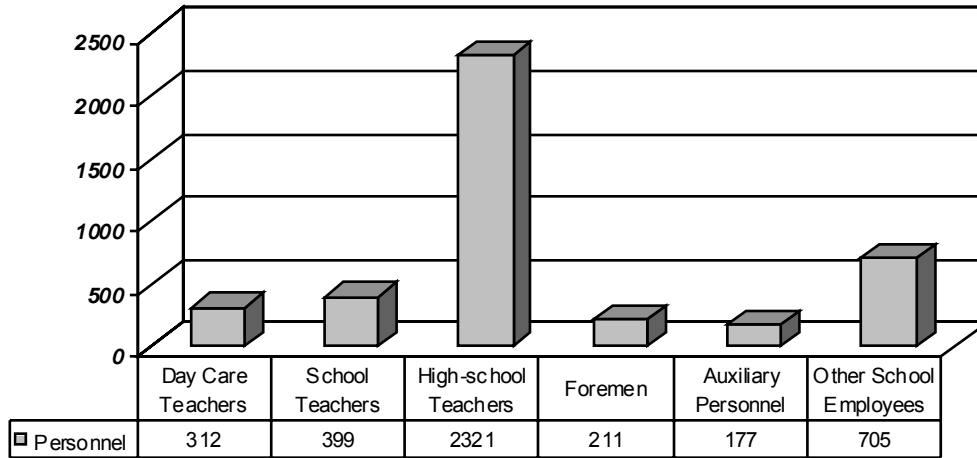
- Insufficient funds for healthcare services have led to difficulties in the provision of free-of-charge or compensated medication;
- Difficulties in covering regular medical expenses incurred by municipal hospitals.

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TYPE OF EDUCATION	1999-2000		2000-2001	
	No. of institutions	No. of students	No. of institutions	No. of students
-Business Administration		824		585
-Information Technology		986		691
-Sports		142		121
-Teaching		526		410
-Performing Arts		232		252
-Military		491		474
Vocational Schools	10 schools	3,266 students	11 schools	3,200 students
Apprenticeship School	5 schools	950 students	5 schools	740 students
Post High School Education	5 schools	1,061 students	5 schools	901 students
Foremen Training	6 schools	679 students	6 schools	762 students
Special Education	2 schools	362 students	2 schools	342 students

Statistics on the 2000-2001 academic year indicate the following structure of human resources working with the pre-college formal education:

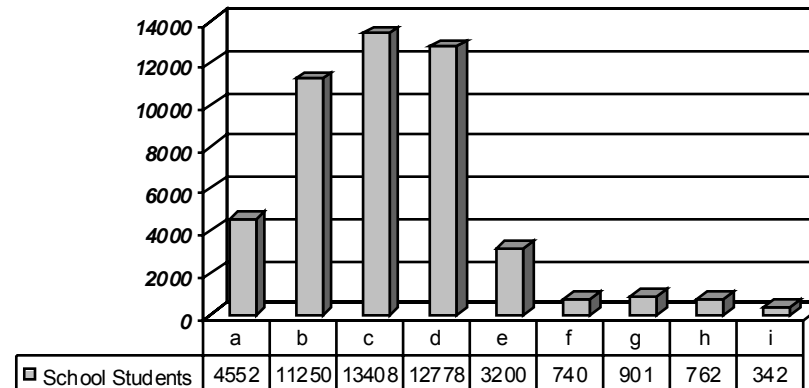
HUMAN RESOURCES



Total number of teaching and auxiliary personnel: 4,125

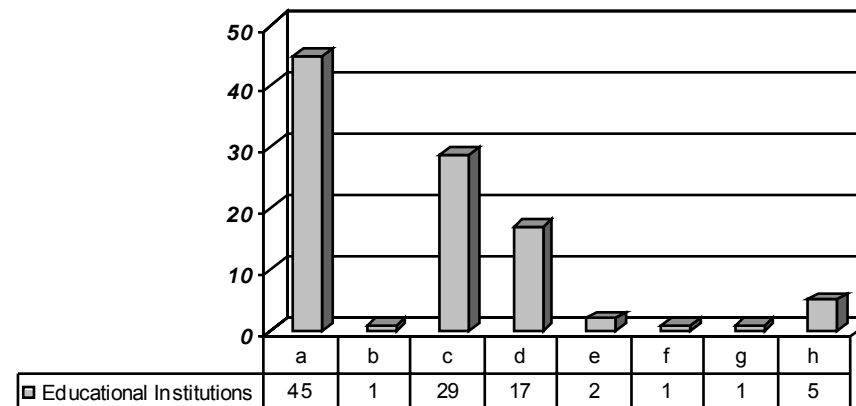
Total number of students attending pre-college schools in the 2000-2001 academic year: 47,933

a) Kindergartens	4,552 children
b) Primary school	11,250 students
c) Secondary school	13,408 students
d) High school	12,778 students
e) Vocational school	3,200 students
f) Apprenticeship school	740 students
g) Post high school	901 students
h) Foremen Training	762 students
i) Special education	342 students



Unități școlare

a) Kindergarten	45
b) School, I-IV grades	1
c) School, I-VIII grades	29
d) High-school	17
e) Special education	2
f) Sports centres	1
g) Youth clubs	1
h) Speech pathology centres	5



Numerous awards won by students in Ploiesti at national and international school competitions argue for the proficiency in the municipal pre-college education. In order to support young talents, Excelentia 21, a foundation for cultural, artistic and civic activities was established in the city. Additional partnerships between schools in Ploiesti and international organisations (UNESCO, GLOB, CISCO USA, and BCLE of the French Cultural Institute) were created to further efforts for the betterment of the educational system.

Problems:

- Insufficient classrooms and additional amenities for municipal schools no. 2,5, and 9;
- Insufficient number of computers and Internet connections in the municipal schools;
- Deficient book fund with school libraries;
- Problems concerning the security of school students, particularly around the school compound.

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GRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION

The University of Petroleum and Gas Studies is the standard bearer for education in the field of petroleum industry (recognised by the European Union of Engineers) and it has four colleges:

1. Drilling (day-time courses);
2. Petroleum Processing (day and night-time courses);
3. Mechanical and Electric Engineering (day-time courses);
4. Letters and Sciences.

The University offers day and night time courses and also distance learning for 7,000 students. It also hosts the National Institute for Economic Development (NIED). Based on an inter-governmental French-Romanian agreement, the institute was created as a partnership between the Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest, CNAM Paris and the University of Petroleum and Gas Studies in Ploiesti. NIED graduates can pursue doctoral degrees with the same specialisation. University professors, and Romanian and French specialists teach within the institute. Tempus-PHARE is another pan-European academic programme that is offered through Ploiesti University.

I.1.3.7 Culture

MUNICIPAL CULTURAL MAP

The Museum of History and Archaeology – was established in 1866 and was designed by the architect Alexandru Orascu. It has a collection of over 250,000 artefacts of great archaeological and historical value.

The Museum of Art – was built at the same time the Chestnut Boulevard was laid, at the end of the 19th century. The museum displays a collection of 3,000 paintings by famous Romanian artists: I. Andreescu, Gh. Tatarascu, Th. Aman, N. Grigorescu, St. Luchian, N. Tonitza, Pallady, Petrascu, Iser, Ressu, Tuculescu and others.

The Museum of Natural Sciences – founded in 1956, within the Culture Palace, it hosts exhibitions with diverse themes: geography, geology, the fauna and flora of Prahova County, human biology, and environmental protection.

The National Oil Museum – has a unique collection of artefacts and scientific works documenting the history of the Romanian oil industry.

The Nicolae Simache Watch and Clock Museum – one of a kind in the country, and among the few in Europe, this museum has over 800 antiques, some of them 300 years old.

The Nicolae Iorga Library – established in 1921, it has a collection of over 400,000 books.

The Paul Constantinescu Philharmonic – created in 1952.

The Toma Caragiu Municipal Theatre – hosted many great Romanian actors such as Toma Caragiu, Fory Etterle, Zephy Alsec, Margareta Pogonat and others.

Apart from these institutions, Ploiesti has two municipal cultural centres, a Students' Cultural Club, a club belonging to the Marama Cultural Society, and an experimental amateur theatre, Equinox, which is supported by the Centre for Valuation of Folk Traditions and Creativity.

Cultural life is supported by specialised publications ("Axioma" and "Sinteze"), several publishing houses ("Elit Comentator" and "Premier"), newspapers, and mass media outlets.

Cultural Events

Municipal institutions organise a variety of events, particularly national and international festivals, such as the Nichita Stanescu International Poetry Festival; the Marian Negrea Inter-county Classical Music Contest; the Twisted á la Ploiesti National Festival of Epigrams; the Lory Wallfisch National Piano Contest; the Festival for Young Conductors; the Eugenia Moldoveanu Canto Contest; the Chestnut Festival for Folk Music; the Inter-County Contest on Classical Guitar; the Paul Constantinescu Musical Performing Contest; the Iosif Iser International Biennial Exhibition on Contemporary Engraving; the National Exhibition on Photographic Art; and the Epigram Tournament.

Problems:

- Proximity to Bucharest, which prevents a better appreciation of local culture;
- Constant decline in the public's interest in cultural events;

- The absence of an efficient, modern and coherent street advertising system to promote municipal cultural events.

I.1.3.8 Sports and leisure

SPORTS

Six important sports clubs have been established in Ploiesti. Their teams compete in national and international contests in football, bowling, volleyball, basketball, handball and swimming. The municipality has good infrastructure for recreational activities: two football fields (Petrolul and Astra), a multi use sports centre for local, national and international competitions (Olimpia Centre), skating rinks, tennis courts and fitness centres. In addition, the horse track host national equestrian contests. The tracks were built during the two World Wars and were incorporated in a 12 ha park.

LEISURE

Constantin Stere Park, constructed and constantly upgraded between 1856-1971, is the largest recreational park in the municipality. It is located on the left bank of Teleajen River and occupies an area of 260 ha. The park consists of mostly green zones and has three man-made ponds. One of them is used for public leisure, and the other two are used for sportive fishing and for a zoological garden.

I.1.3.9 Civil society

Civic Involvement

Civil society in Ploiesti (citizens, interest groups, NGOs, associations, and labour unions) must be involved in the local decision-making to a greater extent. This is particularly important as "public participation in the decision making process is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development."

Non-Governmental Organisations

In 1999, 84 NGOs were registered with the municipality, as indicated in the Civil Society National Catalogue published by the Foundation for Civil Society Development.

Most local NGOs carry out programmes on social welfare:

- "Estuar" is an organisation specialising in mental health issues. It advocates for the reintegration and better representation of people with mental disabilities in the community;
- The "Association for Supporting Youth With Physical Disabilities", Prahova branch, helps these youth reintegrate in the community life;
- "Prahova Association for Disabled People";
- "Romanian Association for Human Solidarity" provides social services to senior citizens and socially isolated people;

Environmental protection is also high on the NGO agenda:

- "People and the Environment" advocates for environmental protection and civic involvement in matters of pollution prevention and control. Many of its environmental projects are carried out at the Centre for Instruction, Information and Environment Toward Eco-development" (CIIMED). The Centre was founded in 1993 via a partnership between the NGO and the University for Petroleum and Gas Studies.
- The "Green shield;"
- "Ecovalahia;"
- Ciucas-Ploiesti Club for Mountain Tourism.

Economic programmes are supported by organisations that play an important role in the economy of Ploiesti:

- Prahova Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- The Foundation for Economic Development – euroDEC.

Problems:

- Poor public image of local non-governmental organisations;
- Absence of volunteerism;

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- Insufficient involvement of local businesses in programmes focusing on community welfare;
- Poor communication among non-governmental organisations, and between NGOs and the local authorities.

I.1.3.10 Mass media

Mass media is well represented in Ploiesti:

- Newspapers and magazines: Prahova Telegraph, Prahova Journal, Prahova Information, Ploiestii, Infotranzit, Fair Play of Prahova, and Raid;
- Radio stations: Radio Prahova, Radio Contact, Radio Pro FM, Radio SOS, Radio Wl FM;
- Television stations: Antenna 1 Ploiesti, PRO TV Ploiesti, Tele 7 Ploiesti, and Alfa TV.

I.1.3.11 Public safety

The crime rate is high in Ploiesti, with many offenders still at large. However, the local police force, in co-operation with the gendamerie and other law enforcement agencies managed to decrease the crime rate in 2000 (6,617 criminal offences) compared with 1999 (7,032 crimes). The number of unknown law offenders went down as well, from 4,162 to 4,087, over the same period of time.

More than half of these crimes were thefts, robberies, moneylaundering, frauds, and acts of vandalism.

I.2. OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND LEGISLATION

I.2.1. CONTEXT

Objectives pertaining to sustainable development in Ploiesti take into account the two stages of urbanisation that occurred over the last 50 years.

The first stage (1950's - 1980's) was characterised by an accelerated expansion of real estate, following the development of the metallurgical and shipbuilding industries. Rapid urbanisation negatively impacted on the urban design, quality of human habitation, local culture and the environment. Eventually, urban development led to a process of de-population within the municipality, proliferation of the informal economy, the spread of poverty, and wealthy residential pockets developing.

The second stage began in 1990 and carried on previous social policies that aggravated problems over time. Similar urbanisation patterns could be observed in other urban settings in Central and Eastern Europe and in several peripheral EU countries (the so-called "cohesion" countries: Spain, Portugal and Greece). Noticeably, urbanisation was slower in European countries with peripheral, unstructured economy, and more rapid in areas with a strong economy, particularly in the tertiary sector of research and education.

Rapid and profound structural changes fostered the formation of three types of well-developed, regenerating urban settings: i) old core in Belgium, the United Kingdom, north-eastern France, Luxembourg, Holland, northern Germany and Denmark; ii) new core in southern Germany, northern Italy, south-eastern France, central and eastern Spain; iii) periphery in the rest of Spain, Greece, southern Italy, Portugal, western France and Ireland¹.

Generally speaking, development or regeneration of an urban settlement correlates with changes in the structure of the economy, population and local culture. Along the same lines, development of an urban setting is to a great extent influenced by adequate management practices focusing on four main targets: infrastructure development and the provision of public access to this infrastructure; affordable housing; environmental protection; and fighting poverty. At the same time, urbanisation must take into account the limited availability of resources (human, natural and financial), and this might prevent authorities from managing all the problems of a community. Urban development must also correlate the careful distribution of resources and avoid "crowding out"

¹ European Sustainable Cities: European Urban Systems: Chapter 2, sec.4. Expert Group on the Urban Environment, European Commission, Directorate General XI, Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection, Brussels, March, 1996.

(increased public expenditures cause a decrease in private investment). Public authorities must constantly evaluate investment opportunities, not only in relation to the availability of current and future financial resources, but also as a function of the community agenda. Authorities should foster a sense of responsibility in individuals and the community, and promote partnerships in projects for local development.

Last but not least, urban development is correlated with the redefinition of urban design. Urban cultural traditions and social equilibrium have been profoundly affected by the architectural approach to civil engineering from the 1950s to the 1980s and by the kitsch constructions of the 1990s. Urban landscaping must be completely redefined, so as to incorporate architectural features which are specific to the respective region or architectural styles of Western influence.

The municipality of Ploiesti is set to develop into a metropolitan area by the year 2020. The city will become the hub of an urban agglomeration that will incorporate the suburban villages of Blejoi, Tantaraeni, Bucov, Moara Noua, Cartier Dambu, Corlatesti, Ghighiu, Tatarani and Strejnic. The administrative territory of this metropolitan area will add to the present municipality all the territories from the suburban villages, and will have an estimated total population of 370,000 by 2020.

An inter-communal body will deal with problems, particularly issues on sustainable development. Structured as a partnership between all interested parties, the executive body will address matters of land use planning; communications; public transportation; utilities and related infrastructure; leisure activities; and environmental protection. All social, economic, urbanisation and environmental matters will be approached unitarily for both the municipality and the suburban areas.

1.2.2 PRINCIPLES

Principles for urban management—applied to the five objectives—in compliance with principles for sustainable development presented in the “European Sustainable Cities, Brussels, 1996” report, the Bremen Declaration, 1997, and the Amsterdam Treaty

An urban setting is not a closed system, and attaining the five general objectives will be based on principles for urban management to foster urban development and/or regeneration. Consequently, policies, strategic urban planning, and implementation of programmes and projects will comply with the following principles:

- Sustainable development in the long run, would bring about a major attitude and cultural change towards the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Build institutional capacity based on efficient management, and restructured public services in correlation with current financial resources, objectives of sustainable development and the community agenda;
- Municipal twinning to provide information exchange among municipalities on best available practices for urban or project management;
- Develop partnerships between public and private institutions to co-operate on projects and programmes;
- Complete projects and programmes which the private sector cannot complete on its own;
- Integrate policies horizontally (to achieve simultaneous synergy among various sectors) and vertically (to correlate and integrate policies for development of the city with those of the county and the region);
- Manage resources, which assume integration of energy, economic, financial and human resources and also the integration of energy and economic resources in a natural cycle;
- Free-market approaches to achieve sustainable development: issue regulations on eco-taxes and public utilities based on free-market principles; assess any potential investment function of criteria for environmental protection; and incorporate environmental protection issues in the drafting of the local budget;
- Decentralise management with the energy industry;
- Sustainable urban landscaping will comply with regulations on construction materials, building design, bio-dimate, the extent of build-up in a given area, spatial orientation of housing estates, green zones around buildings, microclimate and energy efficiency;

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- Carry out programmes or projects to restore cultural heritage of a certain group and/or traditions of the local community as a whole. These programmes would not infringe upon cultural values and traditions of any social group within the community;
- Ban multiplication of public services if they do not meet a certain community need;
- Regulate land use and management in compliance with provisions set in the Landscaping Master Plan;
- Analyse technical capacities for project execution;
- Evaluate efficient utilisation of human and financial resources;
- Evaluate financial viability with a programme or project function of estimated revenues;
- Identify community needs and priorities and correlate the community agenda with opportunities for new programmes and projects;
- Evaluate the needs of the socially disadvantaged groups and the municipal capacity to secure affordable housing, jobs and basic public services;
- Environmental protection;
- Carry out programmes and projects in partnership with the private sector or offer incentives for the private sector to take over investments expenses, provided that the programme or project would turn profitable;
- Disseminate information about a specific investment (local topography, statistics on local and regional economy, regulations for urban development, and national and regional landscaping plans).

Principles for rehabilitating or ensuring sustainable human settlements to comply with the Landscaping Master Plan, according to the Habitat Agenda, Istanbul, 1996

- Integrate land zoning, so that every residential district will consist of housing estates (individually-owned houses or apartment buildings, function of specific architectural systems); buildings used for commercial purposes; parking lots; school buildings and infrastructure for public utilities;
- Residential areas will comprise of a diversity of buildings;

- Buildings that are part of the national heritage will undergo (indoor and outdoor) renovation work without altering initial architectural design. Buildings with historical value will not be transformed or demolished.
- Residential zones will include a multifunctional central area, to combine commercial, civic, cultural, and leisure activities;
- Residential zones will include open common spaces such as squares, green areas and parks;
- These open common spaces will have a functional design so as to encourage outdoor group activities and community cohesion;
- Pedestrian walks and bicycle tracks will be laid out in residential districts except for the old city centre;
- Natural lands—forests, flora and still waters—will be preserved and possibly integrated in planned parks;
- Communities will have to comply with resource conservation and waste reduction regulations;
- Communities will use water supplies rationally;
- Landscaping plans (i.e. orientation of street system and placement of buildings) will promote energy efficiency.

1.2.3 LEGISLATION

International Acts and Documents, and Internal Legislation Underlying General Objectives and the Action Plan for Local Agenda 21

International acts and documents

- Local Agenda 21, 1992
- The Fifth European Community Environmental Action Programme – “Towards Sustainability” - a comprehensive approach of the EU activities concerning urban issues, comparative urban data and indicators, and the implementation of initiatives pertaining to Local Agenda 21

- Aalborg Charter (Charter of European Cities and Towns towards Sustainability), approved by the participants at the European Conference for cities and sustainable settlements, (Aalborg, Denmark, 1994)
 - Lisbon Action Plan for the implementation of the Aalborg Charter and the Local Agenda 21
 - "European Sustainable Cities" report, Brussels, 1996
 - The Bremen Declaration (1997) that establishes the principles for the partnership between business and municipality regarding sustainable development of the cities
 - "Urban Sustainable Development in the European Union: A framework for action" (1998)
 - The Hanover Call of the municipal leaders from cities and towns in 36 European countries, adopted at the Third European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, Hanover, Germany, 9-12 February, 2000
 - Green Paper – Environmental issues, European Commission, 2000
 - Charter of the Architectural Heritage, adopted by the Council of Europe in October 1975
 - Community Action Plan concerning Cultural Heritage (1994)
 - Art.151 of the Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts – conservation and development of the common cultural heritage, preserving diversity
 - Art.6 of the Treaty establishing the European Communities – environmental protection has to be contained in all community policies and activities.
 - Law on public services for communal husbandry no. 326/2001
 - Law no. 27/1994 concerning local taxes
 - Law no. 189/1998 concerning local public finance
 - Law no. 350/2001 concerning zoning and town planning
 - Law no. 71/1996 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section I – Communications
 - Law no. 171/1997 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section II – Water
 - Law no. 5/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section III – protected areas
 - Law no. 351/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section IV – the network of towns and cities
 - Law no. 575/2001 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan, Section V – areas prone to natural hazards
 - Law no. 10/1995 concerning standards for quality with construction industry
 - GO no. 20/1994 on measures to mitigate the seismic risk with buildings, re-published
 - Law no. 460/2001 amending and completing Government Ordinance no. 20/1994 on measures to mitigate seismic risk with buildings
 - GO no. 244/2000 concerning dam safety, approved by Law no. 466/2001
 - GO no. 65/2001 concerning the establishment and the functioning of industrial parks
 - Housing Law no. 114 of 11 October 1996, republished
 - Law no. 422/ 2001 concerning the preservation of historical monuments
 - Law no. 10/ 2001 concerning the legal status of buildings abusively appropriated between 6 March 1945 - 22 December 1989
 - Law no. 213/1998 concerning public property and its legal status
 - Law no. 219/1998 concerning the regime of concessions
- Internal legislation:**
- Law on local public administration no. 215/2001

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- Law no. 41/1995 for the approval of Government Ordinance no.68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage
- Law no. 56/1998 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 24/1997 on amending and completion of Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage, approved by Law no. 41/1995
- GO no. 43/2000 concerning the protection of the archaeological heritage and the proclaiming of archaeological sites as areas of national interest, approved by the Law no. 378/2001
- GO no. 47/2000 on protection measures for historical monuments that are part of the World Heritage, approved by Law no. 564/2001
- Education Law no. 84/1995 *** Re-published
- Law no. 133/2000 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 102/1998 concerning continuous professional training within the educational system
- Law no. 33/1995 for the ratification of the Convention-framework on national minority protection, Strasbourg, February 1995
- Law no. 48/2002 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 137/2000 on prevention and punishment of all forms of discrimination
- Environmental Protection Law no. 137/1995 *** Re-published
- Law of the Waters no. 107 of 25 September 1996
- E.O. no. 236/2000 concerning the status of protected nature reserves, and preservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna
- Law no. 426/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 concerning residential and industrial waste production
- Law no. 465/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 16/2001 concerning solid waste management
- Law no. 655/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no.

243/2000 on the protection of the atmosphere

I.2.4 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Main objectives pertaining to sustainable development in Ploiesti are:

- Economic development;
- Better living standards;
- Preservation of local traditions and the provision of equal opportunities in education;
- Promotion of public participation in the decision-making process.

I.2.5 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

I.2.5.1 Infrastructure development

Water and Sewerage

Water System

- Set up sanitary protection perimeters for water retention pools, households, and water reservoirs;
- Start work on the second water connection in order to increase the drinking water flow;
- Replace those parts of the water distribution system which have high wear and tear, and whose pipeline diameter is too small to support the increased supply of water;
- Monitor the retention, storage, distribution and delivery of water in the system;
- Provide water services within a centralised system for villages in the suburban area near Ploiesti;
- Discourage and prevent utilisation of lead pipes supplying water services to households.

Sewerage System

- Increase the processing capacity of the sewage treatment plant, and add chemical and biological treatment steps to the technology currently in use;
- Upgrade the sewerage and extend it to all municipal districts.

Infrastructure

Motorways

- Construct motorways for heavy traffic (categories I and II) along main traffic routes (radial and ring orientation);
- Construct a II category motorway to provide a straight connection between the western and southern railway stations;
- Manage traffic flows in the downtown area and on the east-west connection;
- Manage heavy and transitory traffic on detour motorways;
- Upgrade traffic control systems at the main crossroads;
- Construct or extend level railway passages on main traffic routes, and on the radial and ring railroads;
- Double the number of traffic lanes for the western and northern beltways (the project for the western beltway has been started);
- Construct the Bucharest-Ploiesti-Brasov highway;
- Construct new parking lots in the residential districts and at the entrance points to the municipality;
- Extend municipal public transportation to the peripheral villages;
- Modernise bus terminals and construct new ones;
- Extend electrical-powered public transportation;
- Modernise and extend the municipal vehicle park.

Railways

- Initiate actions to decrease pollution with the National Railways-related industries;
- Set up underground and aerial pedestrian passages for the municipal railway stations;
- Modernise the Bucharest-Brasov railway.

Air Transportation

- Transform the Strejnic training and sports aerodrome into an airport for domestic charter flights;
- Construct heliports at Strejnic and Ploiesti (near the Hippodrome and the County Hospital).

Transportation of petroleum products

- Replace wornout pipelines and disconnect out of use pipelines from the system;
- Prevent the leakage of petroleum products in the ground;
- Set up restricted and protected perimeters;
- Systematise routes for transportation pipelines into confined corridors.

Energy

Thermal power

- Triple the transportation pipeline connecting CET Brazi and the western platform of holding ponds;
- Upgrade distribution networks and pipelines with high wear and tear;
- Construct a new thermal power plant;
- Increase energy efficiency with consumers.

Natural gas

- Systematise main networks for natural gas distribution;

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- Set up protected areas around distribution networks and control stations;
- Repair or replace networks with high wear and tear.

Electrical power

- Modernise the system for street lighting and increase efficiency of consumption by replacing old and outworn components.

1.2.5.2 Environmental protection

Air

- Mitigate air pollution measures to: ban motor vehicles whose exhaust gases exceed pollution standards; and promote the use of lead-free gasoline and of car catalysis;
- Promote the use of environmentally friendly means of transportation;
- Edit an annual report on the quality of air in Ploiesti to create public awareness on air pollution issues.

Water

- Provide pollution controls for streams running through the municipality and the neighbouring areas;
- Monitor the disposal of waste water in underground streams and the sewerage;
- Promote R&D efforts for the assessment and mitigation of underground water pollution; edit a database with information on contaminated areas.

Green Areas

- Protect and preserve parks and the municipal green;
- Increase total area of municipal green;
- Secure proper maintenance of green areas to make them attractive to the population.

Forested Areas

- Extend forested areas with new plantations around the city;
- Erect green protection walls around industrial sites;
- Secure proper maintenance of these areas.

Promote responsibility towards environmental protection

- Promote environmental management systems (EMS) with local industries, and provide free access to data resulting from environmental audits;
- Organise promotional campaigns and sports events in the municipal schools, to educate the youth on environmental issues;
- Foster community involvement in activities for environmental protection.

Solid Waste Management

- Attract foreign investment to close and reclaim the area where Teleajen landfill is located;
- Provide proper sanitation works for all municipal districts and for areas off city limits;
- Start the selective collection of municipal solid wastes to recover recyclable materials;
- Encourage local industries to adopt more efficient recycling technologies, for a better reuse of recyclable materials;
- Promote actions for better utilisation and recycling of used oils, to prevent accidental oil spilling in the water or ground;
- Promote the exclusive use, under professional supervision, of legalised pesticides;
- Decrease the use of chemical fertilisers in favour of biological ones and of compost.

Noise pollution

- Secure fluent motorway traffic and implement traffic restrictions;
- Monitor the technical status of car engines.

I.2.5.3 Health

- Establish a day care centre for youth with physical disabilities;
- Establish a centre for mental health problems;
- Promote public awareness on principles of a healthier lifestyle;
- Monitor, on a permanent basis, environmental risk factors for the public health, and supervise cases of human exposure to prevent environmental-related diseases;
- Promote private initiative in the medical field.

I.2.5.4 Trade

- Modernise street vending and open markets for agricultural goods.

I.2.5.5 Small and medium enterprises

- Support production-gearred SMEs and those specialising in services.
- Promote the development of the SME sector by implementing the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) crediting programme.

I.2.5.6 Tourism

- Create a trademark for the municipal tourism industry, and provide for the efficient management of local tourism;
- Promote a pan-European tourism programme for cities and towns located along the 45 parallel.

I.2.5.7 Urban regeneration

- Promote balanced urbanisation, according to the provisions of the Landscaping Master Plan;
- Propose the creation of a free trade zone for industrial activities;
- Extend the municipal multifunctional zone to community activities;
- Extend zones for local economic activities.

Responsibility towards the rural areas

- Promote partnerships between the municipal and rural public administrations to share management of issues specific to urban agglomerations;
- Complete cadastral surveys for the built-in areas and for areas outside the city limits.

Housing development

- Rehabilitate or restructure the present municipal housing estates;
- Support housing development;
- Develop public services and related infrastructure in the residential districts of Mitica Apostol, Bereasca and Rafov.

Fixed telephone services

- Increase capacity of the central phone stations;
- Extend telephone lines to all villages in the suburban area.

I.2.5.8 Culture

- Edit a municipal tourist guide on the cultural, historical and architectural landmarks of Ploiesti;
- Construct a Palace of Arts equipped with performing utilities (i.e. exhibition hall, auditoriums, conference rooms and so on) to promote contemporary arts;
- Organise international workshops for visual arts (i.e. sculpture, and decorative and graphic arts);
- Promote local personalities via UNESCO programmes;
- Promote local cultural heritage with help from the Department of International Affairs, Ploiesti City Hall, to extend the city-twinning programme to other countries;
- Rehabilitate historical monuments included in the national heritage;
- Support local traditional craftsmanship and promote folkloric heritage (handicrafts, dances and songs) to the youth.

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I.2.5.9 Education

- Attract sources of financing to introduce information technologies in municipal schools and purchase modern laboratory equipment for them;
- Set up multimedia laboratories to educate the youth in areas complementary to the regular school curricula: small group communication, environmental protection, consumer's rights, and health and mass media issues;
- Construct recreational centres for school students to practice sports and other activities involving group competition;
- Promote an open education style for training the youth to adjust to a highly diversified and competitive work environment;
- Provide continuous education opportunities for youth and adults;
- Promote youth involvement in community activities.

I.2.5.10 Sports and leisure

- Rehabilitate Constantin Stere Park;
- Rehabilitate and modernise the municipal Hippodrome;
- Modernise the skating rink in Olimpia Hall;
- Construct new recreational and sports centres for the youth.

I.2.5.11 Social welfare

- Improve the quality of social services and simplify procedures for public access to welfare programmes;
- Reintegrate senior citizens into community life;
- Secure minimal living standards for socially disadvantaged people;
- Establish, with support from the local administration, centres for social and medical care;
- Increase consumer protection.

I.2.5.12 Civil society

Civil Involvement

- Set up monthly meetings between the Local Council for the Youth and representatives from the local public administration to identify problems facing youngsters and find respective solutions;
- Conduct public awareness campaigns against alcohol and drug abuse, and anti AIDS campaigns;
- Organise campaigns against domestic abuse and to promote participation in the community life by women;
- Promote public participation in the decision-making process for local sustainable development.

Non-governmental organisations

- Co-operate with local authorities to identify community problems and find respective solutions;
- Promote volunteerism with activities carried out by local NGOs;
- Strengthen the local NGO network.

I.2.5.13 Public safety

- Promote highly efficient management practices with all activities of the municipal police force;
- Better co-ordination of security measures to protect public property, particularly against thefts of petroleum products from transportation pipelines, and from electrical power installations;
- Co-operate with the local authorities to prevent homelessness and street begging. Socially disadvantaged people should be institutionalised and provided with specialised help;
- Set up joint patrols with the police force, the gendarmerie, and the City Hall to secure public safety in the city;

- Co-operate with the local authorities to stop indiscriminate parking of motor vehicles on the sidewalk and the green areas.

analysing the current situation, evaluating opportunities and the key threats (seen as external factors) and the strong and weak points (seen as internal factors).

The following SWOT analysis was made within the framework of the "Programme of Assistance to the Local Public Administration in Romania" implemented by RTI International:

1.2.6 SWOT Type Analysis

The identification and definition of the objectives and directions of the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the town of Ploiesti started by

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT:

THREATS	FIELDS OF ANALYSIS	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closeness to Bucharest <p>Existence of a ring road surrounding the town of Ploiesti</p> <p>The possibility of transiting the town of Ploiesti without the need to stop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location in a 8-9 seismic area - The existence of the Dâmbu river <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods - Infiltrations - High costs of regularisation and reorientation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Territorial analysis - Location in the network of existing localities and the multiple ways of communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First rank town - 40 km distance from the Otopeni international airport - 60 km distance from the Prahova Valley - Access to the cultural and educational services provided by the capital city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiscal and economic facilities granted to the investors in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of unpopular areas in the Prahova district 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic deviation to avoid the town of Ploiesti - Pollution - Goods transit in the town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign financing funds for investments complementary to the highway (systematisation of the technological networks and depoluting of land in the south part of the town of Ploiesti)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High unemployment risk - Possible social unrest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic and social analysis - Restructuring and revival of industry at a national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of restructuring the industry and using the existing potential
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social unrest caused by housing problems; guaranteed minimum income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer of certain social obligations from the national level to the local level without assuring the budgetary resources 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer of social and budgetary obligations to the local level - Limitation of local investments (lack of funds) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrical power problems - No utilisation possibilities at the moment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer of CET (Electric and Thermal Power Station) Brazi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships in the outskirts of Ploiesti in order to benefit from the low costs of electric power

THREATS	FIELDS OF ANALYSIS	OPPORTUNITIES
- Long term increase in the production costs determines migration to other localities	- Investments in the light industry	- For the moment Ploiesti is an alternative to Bucharest, in available unskilled labour
- Mentality set against foreign investors	- Investments with majority foreign capital	- Imports of technology - Changing the mentality and the labour quality - The need to expand and diversify activities
- Aging of the population - Negative active/inactive population ratio - Pressure on the local budget	- Human resources - Demography is at the national level (death rate, morbidity, divorces, negative natural population increase)	
- Instability of sector policies at a national, district and local level - Discrepancies in the application of law between the national and local level or between different local levels - No institutional stability and fluent information circuit - High number of institutions having the same field of activity (waste of local budget funds used to subsidise them) - Corruption - Lack of competition in the market - Bureaucracy –complicated problem solving circuits - Masking of incompetence and the lack of accountability	- Institutional analysis - Incoherent and permanently changing legislative framework	
- Tendency to have a split management - Distracting attention from the specific local problems	FALR - AMR	- Consolidation of the local power - Dissemination of local experience ('best practices') - Lobby for the improvement of legislation - Consolidation of the role of local decision making and experts
Increase in the duration of the decision making act Allocation of human and financial resources without obtaining the expected results - Avoidance of real problems	- Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Legislation in the field – the participation of the citizen being a passing trend	- Transparency of the decision making act - Identification of common realistic goals of the community - Consolidation of the democratic mechanism
	- Environment analysis	
- At least one pollution factor exceeds the accepted levels – quality of life	- Sources of pollution per environment factors in the town outskirts area	- Foreign financing sources can be attracted for the improvement of the environmental quality and protection
- The residential area is located on a different	- Predominant wind	- Development of a residential area in the

THREATS	FIELDS OF ANALYSIS	OPPORTUNITIES
administrative territory – the lack of partnerships can lead to the existence of other sources of pollution or to an unrealistic development	direction NE-SW	north part of the town in an area where land is available and there are no pollution sources - Negotiations for the institutionalisation of partnerships and the Ploiesti town outskirts
- Quality of life	- Temperate continental climate	- Non-measurable
- Quality of life	- Relatively small differences of temperature between the summer and the winter season	- Non-measurable

P L O I E S T I

INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

STRONG POINTS	FIELDS OF ANALYSIS	WEAK POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility and the criteria of attractiveness for investors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility Transport: goods/passengers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Location investor criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution: air/water /soil - Overloaded road infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exterior (heavy) urban traffic shifting to the highways leaving DN1 national road free for vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annexes to the highway - Investments in the area network systems – land used for other purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land available for investments - Income sources - local budget - Utilisation of the available (unskilled) labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution - Transit round the town <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No stop in Ploiesti - Unreal potential budget sources - Urban image and residential area development affected in the area influenced by the highway
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local budget sources Reduction of unemployment - Possibility of industrial reconversion to new industrial fields <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of associated services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main urban dominant: industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good transit through the town - Urban image and residential area development affected in the area influenced by industry – urban export Directionless orientation of labour skills Suburban cultural profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative affect on health - Deterioration and overloading of public services (water, sewerage, transport, electricity)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land with industrial destination available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local budget sources - Real estate industrial patrimony with restructuring potential - Re-engineering possibilities and chances of maintaining an industry unique in the country (Vega, Astra, Petrol Lukoil) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active heavy industry (Timken, Unilever, Petrochim, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution sources Heavy traffic in the town Infrastructure damaging - Unemployment of unskilled or unspecialised labour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitive urban image - Population health affected negatively
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking over/training of unskilled labour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting a successful town image - Technology import and a generation of professional services (IT type) - A positive image of the local professionals - Development of the necessary infrastructure at investors' expense - Increase of efficiency and the extension of public services (for example: public transport) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the urban image - Improvement of the quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active food industry / services (Efes-Interbrew, Billa, Intermarche, Selgros, CocaCola, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods traffic – town transit - Average incomes below the medium value at town level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The risk of a false development (a maximum limit exists)

STRONG POINTS	FIELDS OF ANALYSIS	WEAK POINTS
<p>Development of the necessary urban infrastructure based on own funds</p> <p>Important local budget sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting a successful town image - Intense induced real estate speculation - Rehabilitation of the existing real estate fund - Sponsoring of municipal projects for community integration (appurtenance) - Encouraging competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investments with a majority of foreign capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of the real estate market value - Unfair competition in the same field of activity - Discrepancies between living standards and social segregation - Existence of only 3 hotels (low accommodation capacity)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land available for investments - Possibility of implementing specific programmes - Possibility of extending the recreation activity: horseback riding school; the top running track in the country - A favourable image of the town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the private public trust held in the town - Hippodrome, thoroughbred horses raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High costs incurred for land improvement and expansion of public services - Possibility of uncontrolled developments - Possibility of externalising the potential industrial area problems to the town area - Conflicts of group interests related to community and area development matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult female population - Labour capital in the light industry and service field - Development of specific fields of activity – cosmetics, kindergarten, education, etc. - Decreasing criminal level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resources - Population structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority female population - Specific social problems - Vulnerability of the population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local budget resources - The existence of Labour, with the prospect of being new employment opportunities being generated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human resources - 50% of the active population is working in the heavy industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited labour skills - Preponderance of unskilled labour - Relatively low and conservative cultural level
<p>Specialised labourforce exported for a limited period of time</p> <p>Maintaining the academic activity in the field</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides consulting activities below the international market price - High salaries - Local budget income - Improvement of the living standard of one population sector - Mobility of highly qualified academic staff - Relatively low living costs compared to the incomes obtained by the academic staff and compared to the incomes obtained in other academic centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and culture - Academic centre in the field of oil/gas granting internationally acknowledged diplomas - Tempus Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No good perspectives at a national level - Conservative attitude regarding the diversification of the university profile - Relatively low number of students - Low number of academic staff with a stable domicile in Ploiesti - Export of local intelligence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theatre and philharmonic orchestra of a long tradition - Frequently organised national and international cultural events - Canto Festival - Folk Festival – Chestnut Festival - Lory Walfisch Piano Festival - International Cartoonist Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivation of tradition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closeness to Bucharest - Local artists are tempted to leave the town of Ploiesti - Lack of mediation and promotion of cultural events organised in Ploiesti - Lack of a modern concert hall for the philharmonic orchestra - Low population incomes

STRONG POINTS	FIELDS OF ANALYSIS	WEAK POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least two new performances each year – dramatic theatre / musicals - Performances of the Toma Caragiu Ploiesti Theatre at the Studio Hall in Bucharest - Clocks Museum (the only one in the country) - Oil Museum (the only one in the country) - Renovated patrimony (theatre, philhamonic orchestra, history museum, arts museum) - Zoo organised in partnership with the Munich zoo - Two national colleges in Ploiesti (out of the 7 in the whole country) with internationally and nationally acknowledged results (Olympic awards) Mihai Viteazul – cultural exchange with a French institution; Leonardo programme - Caragiale 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No amusement park - The skating rink and the Ilie Oana stadium are in bad condition and are not included in the municipality patrimony (proposal of MTS) - High maintenance and rehabilitation costs (proposal of MTS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a special direction/orientation - Plan for the development of the outskirts of Ploiesti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic development plan focused on environment matters - Local Agenda 21 - Convergence of local decision making factors - Experience of local partnerships developed in a constructive manner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexibility of administrative structures - Transparency of decisions - Communication among the involved actors (political, community, technicians) Specialists encouragement and acknowledgement A government decision was passed regarding the establishing of the Ploiesti municipality public patrimony (80-85% of the real estate fund) - An integrated information system has been initiated with GIS support and a data bank containing town information - Updating of the real estate register (30% of the total) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional Aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources allocated for cultural purposes - Lack of institutionalisation of the communication between the local administration and the community - Communication between the local decision making factors depends on the leader's personality - Inefficient communication at institution level - Mentality focused on the individual and not on the institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No department dealing with the implementation and development of the strategy - Absence of a land book (referring to past periods) and ignorance or little knowledge of the private patrimony

General Objective

The general objective of the strategy is the development of the Ploiesti metropolitan area as a multifunctional competitive centre, polarising the Development Region 3 South - Muntenia.

■

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1 Measures Intended to Consolidate the Institutional Capacity

The Government of the United States financed, and continues to finance through USAID - a governmental agency which provides assistance at an international level in the fields of: economy, development and humanitarian aid - programmes intended to consolidate the institutional capacity at a local level.

USAID was created in 1961 and it started its activity in Romania in 1991, and in July 1999 it initiated the Programme of Assistance to the Local Public Administration - LGA Romania. This programme is financed through the USAID Mission in Romania and is implemented by RTI International.

USAID provides specialty consulting services to 8 pilot towns in Romania. By the protocol initiated in December 2001 and concluded in January 2002 with RTI International, the Mayorality of Ploiesti is developing a Programme of Integrated Technical Assistance which has the following components:

- Crediting and Municipal Financing
- Budget and Public Management
- Technology and Information Management
- Local Economic Development (Urban Marketing).

In the framework of the component "Local Economic Development" of the Programme for Integrated Economic Assistance, the local administration will draft the medium and long-term Strategy of Economic-Social Development of the town of Ploiesti. The strategic objectives and scenarios regarding the development of the town of Ploiesti were defined based on an analysis - diagnosis, following the strategic objectives established in the Local Administration Programme, namely:

- Increase the quality of living standards and align public services with European standards;
- Efficient management of the public and private domain of the town of Ploiesti;
- Promote and encourage a good social climate;
- Develop a spiritual model for the local community;
- Establish a transparent attitude in the public administration in its relations with the citizens.

This strategy represents a document that will be placed at the disposal of the civil society, for consultation and public debate. Following the conclusion of the assistance/cooperation agreement with USAID/RTI International (September 2002), the Strategy for Economic and Social Development will be submitted to the Local Council for approval, in order to obtain the support of the political authorities and of the civil society for a sustainable long term application.

Item no.	Field of activity	Objective proposal	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
REVIVAL OF THE ECONOMY					
1	Fiscal financial policy	Improvement in the charging and collection of local taxes	1. Organisation of tax collecting centres and fiscal information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the information technology system pertaining to the system of charging and collecting local taxes. 2. Re-evaluation in the area of taxation of properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish analysis criteria for the tax system - Define the four taxation areas - System implementation 	2002-2003	Ploiesti Mayorality

Item no.	Field of activity	Objective proposal	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
II	Improvements in the business environment	Provide incentives for the small and medium sized enterprises	Improve access to the public acquisition system	Permanent	Ploiesti Mayorality CCI ANDR 3 South Muntenia
		Attract foreign investments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultancy, assistance 2. Establish a partnership between the public and the private sector with CCI and the actors in the business environment 3. Establish and update the data base (information portfolio) 4. Encourage the creation of industrial parks and/or business incubators located on private properties 5. Develop the infrastructure in areas with potential for the development of industrial parks 6. Establish partnerships between the public and private sector on privately owned lands with a view to developing economic activities 		
III	Land development	Implementation of a sustainable development strategy for the town of Ploiesti within the context of regional development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft the town sectors plans and the pertaining regulations for the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centre - Marasesti Street, - Mitica Apostol and the West belt, - Bereasca, - Hippodrome, - Connection between the West train station and South train station 2. Develop partnerships between the public and public sector and public-private sector for the creation of a metropolitan area in the town of Ploiesti 	Start 2002	Ploiesti Mayorality
		Rational utilisation of the territory and the creation of an urban data bank	Continue drafting the real estate land, a building book and the creation of the urban data bank	Completion 2007	Ploiesti Mayorality

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Item no.	Field of activity	Objective proposal	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
		Limit the seismic risk to constructions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continue technical inspections of the buildings affected by the 1977, 1986 and 1990 earthquakes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the list of residential buildings Continue technical inspections and consolidation of education institutions affected by the 1977, 1986 and 1990 earthquakes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mihai Viteazul secondary-school I.L.Caragiale secondary-school Petrol Teleajen vocational school Kindergarten no. 37 School no. 23 Pedagogical school Initiate the procedures stipulated by the government ordinance no. 20/1994, regarding the consolidation of the buildings which are, according to the technical inspection report, in class I of seismic risk and which constitute a public hazard 	<p>2002</p> <p>Completion</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2003</p>	<p>PMP and Prahova District Council</p> <p>Ploiesti May oralty, ISJP and World Bank</p>
		Improve the living conditions and construction of residential buildings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support the ANL (National Housing Agency) activity with regard the assurance that the site for the construction of the residential buildings is in accordance with the available financing funds and surveillance of the work. The residential spaces are to be leased by pensioners, young employees and other categories of persons with social difficulties, financed from budgetary sources according to Law No. 114/1996, for the rehabilitation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block 36 Laurilor Street Block 27A Nichita Stanescu Street Singles hostel Fero Construct a business entrance and emergency exit to the residential spaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blocks M5, M5A Democratiei, 12B, 21, 41B Mhai Bravu Street 33U1,U2 Ion Maiorescu Street Complete the pilot project - CARINO residential area, consisting of the construction of an individual residential building financed by mortgage credits through ANL Construct of a collection of residential spaces to be leased by young people 9 Mai neighbourhood Acquire residential spaces on the free market 	<p>2002</p> <p>Completion</p> <p>2004</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003</p> <p>2003</p> <p>Start 2002</p>	<p>Ploiesti May oralty</p> <p>Ploiesti May oralty and MLPTL</p> <p>Ploiesti May oralty</p> <p>Ploiesti May oralty, MLPTL and ANL</p> <p>Ploiesti May oralty, MLPTL and ANL</p> <p>Ploiesti May oralty</p>

Item no.	Field of activity	Objective proposal	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
		Develop and rehabilitate the utility networks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate and extend the water networks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 20 km of the water network Extend 4 km of the water network and install the network in the CARINO neighbourhood - stage I Design new networks (SF+PT) Rehabilitate and extend the sewerage networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate the sewerage network - 2 km Extend the sewerage network 4 km and to the CARINO neighbourhood - stage I Rehabilitate the pump station Nord-Gageni Extend the gas ducts to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ploiesti Vest (Mitica Apostol) neighbourhood Locomotive neighbourhood Rehabilitate the thermal heating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace the worn out networks (Malu Rosu; Vest1, Vest2) Modernise the thermal power points (8 PT) Meters installation (acquire meters for thermal power and hot water) Public lighting Maintenance Rehabilitate (Pictor Rosenthal; Enachita Vacarescu; Mimi and zona Sud; Penes Curcanul Streets, etc.) neighbourhoods 	<p>2002</p> <p>2002</p> <p>2002</p> <p>2002</p> <p>2002</p>	<p>Apa Nova And Ploiesti Mayorality</p> <p>Apa Nova Ploiesti Mayorality</p> <p>Apa Nova, Ploiesti Mayorality and ARCE</p> <p>Ploiesti Mayorality and Distrigaz</p> <p>Ploiesti Mayorality, RAT and Dalkia</p> <p>Ploiesti Mayorality and Luxten</p>
IV	Transport infrastructure	Rehabilitate and modernise the street and access roads infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Modernise the following streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gh. Grigore Cantacuzino Street, Lupeni Street Unghiului Street, Barbu Stirbei Street, Tismana Street, Sinaii Street, Spatar Milescu Street, Zanoaga Street, Taninului Street Horei Street Alba Iulia Street-CARINO neighbourhood Rehabilitate the road systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zidari Street Industriei Street Alexandru Deparateanu Street Poligonului Street Transilvaniei Street Calomfirescu Street Barcanesti Street Rehabilitate the access alleys and the parking lots in the following neighbourhoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nord Enachita Vacarescu 	<p>Completion 2003</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Completion 2003</p>	Ploiesti Mayorality

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Item no.	Field of activity	Objective/propos	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
			4. Install traffic lights in the following areas: - Rond 1 crossroad, - Gh. Gr.Cantacuzino and Torcatori and Podul Inalt crossroad 5. Design and reinforce the following passageways - Bucov passageway - Mihai Bravu bridge	2002 2002-2006	
		Public transportation modernisation	1. Extend the trolley bus routes Podul Inalt-South Train Station 2. Traffic surveillance 3. Modernise the tramway wagons 4. Modernise the vehicle access roads 5. Acquire new transportation vehicles 6. Construct terminals for passenger transport in the outskirts area of Ploiesti	2002 Completion 2003 2004 2007 Permanent Start 2002	Ploiesti Mayorality and RATP Ploiesti Mayorality, RATP, CJP and Local Councils
V	Environment	Improvement of environmental factors	1. Apply for the landscape improvement survey along the North-South axis 2. Establish a tree and bush planting programme for the following neighbourhoods: - Nord - Blvd. Bucuresti - Mihai Bravu - Central area 3. Programme of rehabilitation and modernisation of the Constantin Stere Park 4. Regulate and develop the Dambu river area 5. Utilise fuels containing additives, unleaded gasoline and diesel oil with low sulphur content.	Initiation 2002 Completion 2014 2004	Ploiesti Mayorality Ploiesti Mayorality, CJP and CL Bucov Ploiesti Mayorality and SNP PETROM SA
		Industrial and domestic wastes management	1. Start the programme intended to improve the condition of the environment in the Teleajen garbage dump 2. Draft a local strategy for the improvement of environmental and sanitation conditions in Ploiesti	Completion 2004 2002	Ploiesti Mayorality Ploiesti Mayorality
VI	Implementation of information technology equipment	Implementation of the Programme "e-Administration"	1. Establish the integrated computer system of the Ploiesti Municipality 2. Establish Info-kiosks 3. Implement the programme to create computerised personal data records	Completion 2004 Start 2002	Ploiesti Mayorality
VII	Develop the commercial activities	Modernise and rehabilitate the agricultural and food product markets and street commerce	1. Apply for the street commercial unit location project: - Central area - Along the main circulated areas - Neighbourhood centres 2. Modernise the agricultural products and food markets: - Nord - Aurora Vest - Timken - Democratiei	Completion 2003 Start 2002	Ploiesti Mayorality Ploiesti Mayorality and Unimarket

Item no.	Field of activity	Obiectivul propus	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT PREVENTION					
I	Social assistance	Protection of elderly persons	1. Pensioners support programme: - Subsidies for public transportation - Social canteen - Emergency social support benefits - Fiscal facilities (reduction of taxes and local charges) 2. Construction of a day and night care centre for elderly persons	Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Protection of persons with no incomes, low incomes or families with many children	1. Assurance of the minimum guaranteed income 2. Unemployment prevention by means of the programme - "No family without a salary earner" 3. Fiscal facilities, subsidies for public transportation and house heating, social support canteen	Permanent (with the exception of the amounts allocated for house heating)	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Protection of disabled persons	1. Assurance of the minimum guaranteed income 2. Fiscal facilities, free public transportation and social support canteen 3. Assurance of the personal attendants salaries	Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Child Protection	1. Create family type shelters and develop programmes intended for the children's integration into society based on the CONCORDIA project 2. Create day care centres for children in difficult situations and in families with low incomes and many children 3. Organise a kindergarten for families with financial difficulties	2002 Completion 2003 2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty + Concordia humanitarian aid organisation
EDUCATION AND CULTURE					
I	Education	Generalise middle school education	1. Build new classrooms in order to assure optimum conditions for the 9 year education process: - School No. 2 - School No. 9 - School No. 12 2. Provide the necessary equipment for the education process	Completion 2003-2004 2003-2004	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Develop the education system	1. Construct a new School No. 11 and Kindergarten No.262. 2. Construct a sports hall - Virgil Madgiaru College - School nr. 15 - School nr. 8 3. Provide computers for the education system	Completion 2004 Completion 2004 Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
II	Culture	Develop arts and cultural institutions	1. Toma Caragiu Theatre 2. Paul Constantinescu Philharmonic 3. Ploiesti House of Culture	2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty

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Item no.	Field of activity	Objective proposal	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
		Organise prestigious cultural-events	1. I.L.Caragiale year 2. 19 th Nichita Stanescu Festival 3. 2 nd Lory Wallfisch National Piano Festival 4. 2 nd Eugenia Moldoveanu National Canto Festival 5. International Cartoonist Competition 6. Hazelhut Festival	2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty
III	Religious life Religious creeds	Promote a permanent dialogue with the representatives of various religions	1. Organise a meeting with the heads of the religious creeds 2. Organise meetings with the representatives of the religious associations	2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Support the various religious creeds	Support the construction of new religious and philanthropic institutions, as requested by the creeds	Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Promote and support the Romanian orthodox culture – European integration	1. Organise scientific communications discussing problems related to religious patrimony matters 2. Create tourism circuits (religious objectives) and integrate them into the international circuits 3. Support the preservation, restoration and turning to profit the religious assets which are part of the cultural national patrimony	2002 Permanent Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
IV	Youth Policy	Increase the capacity for financial support to youth policies	Actions intended for the identification and attracting of financing sources for the youth specific activities	Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Increase of the degree of participation by the young people in economic life	Start a programme for the initiation of business incubators (pilot projects), intended to grant support under various forms (counselling, information etc.) to young entrepreneurs	Start 2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty
		Prevent and fight marginalisation and exclusion of certain social categories	1. Initiate programmes (in partnership with the public institutions) intended to encourage pro-social behaviour and to reduce criminality among young people 2. Develop programmes (in partnership with other public institutions) for the protection of young people against specific risk factors	Start 2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty
V	Physical training and sports	Sports for everybody	Promote the best solutions for the consolidation of the Ilie Oana stadium and the construction of a modern sports centre accredited by the international sports institutions	Start 2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty and DJTS
		Performance sports	1. Support the preparation and participation in official competitions 2. Support the selection, preparation and promotion of children and junior athletes.	Permanent Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
PUBLIC ORDER					
I	Restructure the public order system	Create a sustainable basis for the implementation of am	Establish a unified emergency calls system in order to increase the security and protection of citizens and of their goods - Interconnecting of the control centres	2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty, Police, Gendarmerie, Ambulance station and Fire

Item no.	Field of activity	Objective proposal	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
		Information Society			brigade
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
I	Reform of local public administration	Eliminate bureaucracy in public administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Streamline administrative procedures, shortening the time it takes to solve requests 2. Streamline the documents circuit by implementing the integrated computer system of the Ploiesti mayoralty 3. Organise the Unique counter for approvals and authorizations (Public Office project) 4. Promote the Citizen Information Centre 		
		Improve administration management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the relations between the Ploiesti Local Council, Mayoralty, District Public Authorities and Public Central Authorities 2. Participate in the implementation of the e-Administration programme 		
		Improve control over public funds management and give assurance of transparency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public information for taxpayers regarding the incomes and expenses associated with the local budget 2. Consolidate the internal public audit and preventive financial control structures 3. Make the specific control actions professional 		
II	Regional development	Promote the town image abroad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the bilateral relations with the twin towns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop partnerships with the twin towns: Harbin, Tulsa/Oklahoma, Maracaibo, Lefkada, etc. 2. Promote the town's image in view of European Union accession <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise 9 May - Europe Day» - Local Agenda 21 Programme - Participate in the European Union Programme "In town without a car" 3. Select and submit an offer for the international cooperation programmes with funding possibilities (projects of interest to the community) 	Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
				Permanent Completion 2003	Ploiesti Mayoralty Ploiesti Mayoralty and PNUD
				Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
				Permanent	Ploiesti Mayoralty
INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS					
I	Inter-ethnic relations (Rroma)	Support and consolidation ethnic identity development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support projects intended for activities specific to the Rroma minority 2. Support an expert in Rroma minority matters at the Ploiesti local council. Pass on information to the Rroma community regarding the provisions in the law regarding the minimum guaranteed income 3. Support the members of the community in obtaining identity and civil status documents 	Permanent Permanent 2002 Started 2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty and Local counsellors for Rroma minority problems
STATISTICS					
I	Adopting the EU legislation in the field of statistics	Improve the system of statistical data dissemination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population and housing census in 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct census and process the results - Publish the results of the census 2. Prepare and conduct specific surveys regarding 	2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty, DJS and Prefecture

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Item no.	Field of activity	Obiectivul propus	Action (manner of achievement)	Term	Responsibilities
			the following matters: - Housing - Industrial activities - Health - Culture - Commerce - Real estate property market - and others	2003 Started 2002	Ploiesti Mayoralty

Item No.	Investment category (new or in progress)	Investment denomination	Updated investment value (Thousands of Lei)	Stage	Commissioning term	Fund requirements planned for 2002 (Thousands of Lei)	Remarks (financing sources)
CHAPTER I HOUSING -			24,450,000				
1.	In progress	LTE Block 85, 86 Assembly 9 Mai, West train station	4,200,000	Public utility and technical networks pertaining to block 86	2002	1,250,000	Local budget
2.	In progress	Block M5-M5a housing assembly Democratiei and RTE	16,000,000	Bearing structure 2nd floor	2004	6,000,000	Local budget
3.	In progress	Block 33U1, U2 housing assembly Republicii Street	13,000,000	Bearing structure floors 5 –7	2004	6,000,000	Local budget
4.	In progress	Block 12B housing assembly Mihai Bravu III/4 and RTE	7,000,000	Foundation	2003	3,000,000	Local budget
5.	New investment	Bloc 21B and Mihai Bravu III/1 and RTE	7,000,000	Technical project	2004	250,000	Local budget
6.	New investment	Block 41 housing assembly Mihai Bravu III/1 and RTE	7,000,000	Technical project	2004	250,000	Local budget
7.	New investment	Rehabilitation of block 36 Laurilor Street	8,000,000	Feasibility study and Expropriation Documentation	2004	1,000,000	Local budget
8.	New investment	Modernisation of the FER0 hostel	6,000,000	Project documentation	2003	1,500,000	Local budget
9.	New investment	Modernisation of block 27 A (Nichita Stanescu hostel)	7,000,000	Project documentation	2003	3,000,000	Local budget
10.	New investment	Utilities provided in the 9 May area			2004	2,200,000	Local budget
CHAPTER II INFRASTRUCTURE -			194,255,247				
II.1. WATER SUPPLY NETWORK -			10,485,000				
11.	In progress	Extension of the potable water network - 4 km.	3,650,000	Completed: Tintea Street - 250 ml.	2002	3,690,000	Local budget

Item No.	Investment category (new or in progress)	Investment denomination	Updated investment value (Thousands of Lei)	Stage	Commissioning term	Fund requirements planned for 2002 (Thousands of Lei)	Remarks (financing sources)
12.	New investment	Water supply, sewerage and distribution network, Radio TV signal Carino quarter	35,000,000	Technical project in Alba Iulia Street	2003	5,000,000	Local budget and state budget
13.	New investment	Water supply network extension			2002	80,000	Local budget
14.	In progress	Reengineering of the pumping stations Nord Gageni and 23 August	6,450,000	Equipment acquisition	To be taken over by Apa Nova Ploiesti	1,715,000	State budget and other sources
II.2. SEWERAGE NETWORK -			8,500,000				
15.	In progress	Street sewerage network, stage I	6,985,000	Sewerage: Crisan, Razboieni, Pielari Streets	2002	500,000	Local budget
16.	In progress	Street sewerage network, stage II	10,700,000	Completed: Iuliu Maniu In progress: Brancoveanu Voda, Bolinteanu, Decebal	2005	4,000,000	Local budget
17.	In progress	Extension of the sewerage network in Ploiesti, stage III	20,200,000	Completed: Cavalului, M. Basarab	2006	3,000,000	Local budget
18.	In progress	Street sewerage, stage IV	6,200,000	Auction for execution works assignment	2005	1,000,000	Local budget
II.3. ROADS -			23,760,000				
19.	In progress	Modernisation of Lupeni Street	10,300,000	Infrastructure and superstructure 256 m	2002	10,000,000	Local budget
20.	In progress	Repair of the road system. Taninului Street and Banesti Street	1,455,000	Str. Banesti - road system and Taninului Street embankments	2003	1,000,000	Local budget
21.	New investment	Modernisation of. Gh. Gr. Cantacuzino Street	150,750,000	Approved feasibility study	2006	6,000,000	Local budget
22.	New investment	Repair of the road system Unghiului Street	2,400,000	Technical project	2003	1,000,000	Local budget
23.	New investment	Repair of the road system Barbu Stirbei Street	1,462,000	Technical project	2003	600,000	Local budget
24.	New investment	Repair of the road system Tismana Street	1,535,000	Technical project	2003	600,000	Local budget

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Item No.	Investment category (new or in progress)	Investment denomination	Updated investment value (Thousands of Lei)	Stage	Commissioning term	Fund requirements planned for 2002 (Thousands of Lei)	Remarks (financing sources)
25.	New investment	Repair of the road system Sinaii Street	1,500,000	Technical project	2003	800,000	Local budget
26.	New investment	Repair of the road system Spatar Milescu Street	1,500,000	Technical project	2003	800,000	Local budget
27.	New investment	Repair of the road system Zanoaga Street	490,000	Technical project	2002	400,000	Local budget
28.	New investment	Repair of the road system Horei Street	400,000	Technical project	2003	400,000	Local budget
29.	New investment	Roads and access ways to the Carino quarter	8,726,000	Completed: Technical project Alba Iulia Street	2003	1,160,000	Local budget and State budget
30.	New investment	Traffic lights installation at the crossroad GH. Gr. Cantacuzino and Torcatori and Podul Inalt Streets	1,350,000	Technical project	2003	500,000	Local budget
31.	New investment	Traffic lights installation Rond I - Blvd. Independentei	1,500,000	Technical project	2003	500,000	Local budget
II.4. TRANSPORT -			19,719,083				
32.	In progress	Consolidation and modernisation of the Ploiesti Sud passageway located on the DN1 national road - Traffic systematisation in the Democratiei-South train station area	65,800,000	Consolidation completion In progress: tramway lines (infrastructure and supply route in the Democratiei sector	2005	7,000,000	Local budget
33.	In progress	Extension of electric transport network between Podul Inalt and the town centre	17,830,000	Organisation of transport network and acquisition of trolley bus - partial	2002	768,420	Local budget
34.	In progress	Extension of electric transport trolley bus between town centre and the South train station	44,795,000	Organisation of transport network	2002	5,640,414	Local budget
35.	In progress	Local public transportation control	32,000,000	Technical project and equipment manufacturing auction and equipment acquisition	2006	1,072,190	Local budget

Item No.	Investment category (new or in progress)	Investment denomination	Updated investment value (Thousands of Lei)	Stage	Commissioning term	Fund requirements planned for 2002 (Thousands of Lei)	Remarks (financing sources)
36.	In progress	Modernisation of RATP administrative building	5,500,000	In progress	2002	709,782	Local budget
37.	In progress	Extension of the tramway maintenance basis	7,064,000	Technical project	2005	58,277	Local budget
38.	In progress	Modernisation of tramway runway	60,000,000	Technical project	2007	644,100	Local budget
39.	New investment	Consolidation of the Bucov passageway	30,000,000	Technical project	2006	2,500,000	Local budget
40.	In progress	Equipment providing - modernisation of tramway wagons		4 wagons supplied	2002	825,900	Local budget
41.	New investment	Technical inspection of the passageways Ploiesti: Mihai Bravu bridge			2003	500,000	Local budget
II.5. WASTE MANAGEMENT -			2,000,000				
42.	New investment	Reintegration of the garbage dump in the surrounding area	320,000,000	Technical project	2004	2,000,000	Local budget
II.6. GAS SUPPLY -			4,000,000				
43.	In progress	Gas supply for the Ploiesti Vest quarter	13,400,000	Technical project and auction for execution works assignment	2003	4,000,000	Local budget
II.7. CENTRAL HEATING NETWORK -			85,291,164				
44.	In progress	Development of the utility supply networks - heating systems in Ploiesti - stage II	546,600,566	Stage I completed	2002	74,922,972	3,742,972- Local budget 71,180,000- State budget
45.	In progress	Acquisition of hot water and thermal power meters	18,000,000	To be acquired	2004	10,706,192	Various sources
II.7. PUBLIC LIGHTING -			40,500,000				
46.	In progress	Rehabilitation of the lighting system	36,2790,000	Completed: Malu Rosu, Nord quarters	2010	40,500,000	Local budget
CHAPTER III. EDUCATION -			37,091,000				
47.	In progress	Consolidation of Mihai Viteazul College	18,520,000	Buildings A and CT completed	2003	10,000,000	Local budget
48.	In progress	Consolidation of Mihai Viteazul College	18,520,000	Buildings A and CT completed	2003	10,000,000	Local budget
49.	In progress	Consolidation and rehabilitation of the Oil Secondary School	14,000,000	Consolidation of the bearing structure - 80 %	2004	500,000	Local budget

P L O I E S T I

Item No.	Investment category (new or in progress)	Investment denomination	Updated investment value (Thousands of Lei)	Stage	Commissioning term	Fund requirements planned for 2002 (Thousands of Lei)	Remarks (financing sources)
50.	In progress	Transformation work at the Teleajen Oil Secondary School and School No. 17	8,340,000	Completed: Secondary school and School 17 boarding school buildings	2002	2,760,000	Local budget
51.	In progress	Kindergarten No. 26	5,800,000	Foundation digging	2003	5,631,000	Local budget
52.	In progress	Consolidation and rehabilitation of the Normal School	6,650,000	Auction for execution works assignment	2003	5,000,000	Local budget
53.	New investment	Consolidation of School No. 23	15,000,000	Technical project	2004	850,000	Local budget
54.	New investment	Consolidation of Kindergarten No. 37		Technical project	2003	1,000,000	Local budget
55.	New investment	School No. 11	20,300,000	Technical project	2004	350,000	Local budget
56.	New investment	Feasibility studies for: Kindergartens Nos. 1, 28, 38, 29, and School No. 10			2002	250,000	Local budget
57.	New investment	Technical inspection of the school utility networks			2002	250,000	Local budget
58.	New investment	Equip education institutions			2002	500,000	Local budget
CHAPTER IV. RECREATION PARKS -			1,000,000				
59.	New investment	Bucov lakes reclamation work			2004	1,000,000	Local budget and district council budget
CHAPTER V. OTHER INVESTMENTS -			16,642,000				
V. 1. TOWN DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTATION - 7,142,000							
60.	In progress	Real estate book	28,000.000	18%	2007	6,000,000	Local budget
61.	New investment	Local development plan for the town central area				100,000	Local budget
62.	In progress	Local development plan for Marasesti Street (stages I to VI)	558,000	Stage I Stage II	2002	558,000	Local budget
63.	New investment	Local development plan for Mitica Apostol Street and industrial area			2002	100,000	Local budget
64.	New investment	Local development plan Bereasca area			2002	100,000	Local budget
65.	New investment	Local development plan for the hippodrome area			2002	100,000	Local budget

Item No.	Investment category (new or in progress)	Investment denomination	Updated investment value (Thousands of Lei)	Stage	Commissioning term	Fund requirements planned for 2002 (Thousands of Lei)	Remarks (financing sources)
66.	New investment	Local development plan for the connection between the West train station and the South train station			2002	100,000	Local budget
67.	In progress	Study regarding the construction and organisation of the street commercial spaces and of temporary commercial spaces		Central area North area Aurora Vest area	2002	84,000	Local budget
V.2. CIVIL DEFENSE -			500,000				
68.	New investment	Providing local anti-aircraft defence equipment			2003	500,000	Local budget
V.3. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION -			9,000,000				
69.	In progress	Computer system for the Ploiesti mayoralty	23,887,750	Information programmes - analysis, designing, DUATC licenses, Technical Department and Fiscal Department	2004	7,000,000	Local budget
70.	New investment	Mayoralty equipment			2002	2,000,000	Local budget
TOTAL GENERAL -			273,438,247				

LOCAL BUDGET PER SOURCES, CHAPTERS AND EXPENSE TITLES AND SUBCHAPTERS

2001 - 2005

Item No.	Indicator denomination	Code	Accomplishments 2000	Programme 2001	Proposals 2002	Estimates 2003	Estimates 2004	Estimates 2005
1	INCOMES - TOTAL	0001	472,771,416	793,147,317	680,670,000	680,144,000	694,770,000	694,770,000
2	OWN INCOMES - TOTAL	4802	224,252,766	310,159,845	280,670,000	320,144,000	314,770,000	314,770,000
3	I. CURRENT INCOMES	0002	151,627,498	235,083,000	230,070,000	269,444,000	313,970,000	313,970,000
4	A. FISCAL INCOMES	0003	117,853,787	167,663,000	149,050,000	182,300,000	221,700,000	221,700,000
5	A1. DIRECT TAXES	0004	113,244,089	160,263,000	138,100,000	166,200,000	202,000,000	202,000,000
6	PROFIT TAX	0102	706,5052	1,800,000	0	0	0	0
7	TAXES AND CHARGES FROM THE POPULATION	0302	46,856,076	71,563,000	77,000,000	92,600,000	110,500,000	110,500,000
17	CHARGE FOR STATE - OWNED	0402	1,390,629	4,100,000	1,800,000	2,100,000	2,500,000	2,500,000

P L O I E S T I

Item No.	Indicator denomination	Code	Accomplishments 2000	Programme 2001	Proposals 2002	Estimates 2003	Estimates 2004	Estimates 2005
	LAND USE							
18	BUILDINGS AND LANDS TAX FROM LEGAL PERSONS	0502	42,065,606	53,800,000	42,400,000	50,900,000	63,500,000	63,500,000
21	OTHER DIRECT TAXES	0802	15,866,726	29,000,000	16,900,000	20,600,000	25,500,000	25,500,000
24	A2. INDIRECT TAXES	1300	4,609,698	7,400,000	10,950,000	16,100,000	19,700,000	19,700,000
25	PERFORMANCE TAXES	1502	118,307	200,000	500,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
26	OTHER INDIRECT TAXES	1702	4,491,391	7,200,000	10,450,000	15,400,000	18,700,000	18,700,000
31	B. NON-FISCAL INCOMES	2000	33,773,711	67,420,000	81,020,000	87,144,000	92,270,000	92,270,000
32	PAYMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATION'S NET PROFIT	2002	3,564,010	7,400,000	0	0	0	0
33	TRANSFERS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	2102	15,488,797	42,120,000	25,420,000	31,544,000	36,670,000	36,670,000
42	VARIOUS INCOMES	2202	14,720,904	17,900,000	55,600,000	55,600,000	55,600,000	55,600,000
51	II. CAPITAL INCOMES	3000	56,604,031	25,000,000	0	0	0	0
56	III. SPECIAL DESTINATION INCOMES	3100	16,021,237	50,076,845	50,600,000	50,700,000	800,000	800,000
69	IV. AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	3200	211,329,354	406,784,603	400,000,000	360,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000
70	SHARES DISTRIBUTED FROM THE SALARY	3202	14,124,867	230,000	0	0	0	0
71	AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE V.A.T. FOR LOCAL BUDGETS	3302	0	167,000	0	0	0	0
72	SHARES AND AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE INCOME TAXES	3402	197,204,487	406,387,603	400,000,000	360,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000
78	SUBSIDIES FROM THE STATE BUDGET	3702	30,073,189	75,344,000	0	0	0	0
84	SUBSIDIES FROM OTHER BUDGETS	3902	7,116,107	858,869	0	0	0	0
87	VII. RECEIPTS FROM LOAN REIMBURSEMENTS	4200	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	VIII. LOANS	4400	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	LOANS FOR INVESTMENTS	4402	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	TEMPORARY LOANS	4502	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	EXPENSES - TOTAL	5002	467,910,656	793,147,317	680,670,000	680,144,000	694,770,000	694,770,000
98	A. CURRENT EXPENSES	01	381,121,156	509,903,729	475,544,000	474,974,000	475,894,000	475,894,000
99	PERSONNEL EXPENSES	02	22,700,772	36,200,000	36,556,000	36,556,000	36,556,000	36,556,000
100	MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	20	154,064,981	230,104,729	198,788,000	198,218,000	199,138,000	199,138,000
101	SUBSIDIES	34	194,661,690	201,800,000	224,200,000	224,200,000	224,200,000	224,200,000
105	TRANSFERS	38	9,693,713	41,799,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
128	B. CAPITAL EXPENSES	69	77,103,050	265,143,588	196,326,000	196,370,000	210,076,000	210,076,000
132	C. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	78	9,686,450	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000
133	GRANTED LOANS	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	D. RESERVES	89	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	5102	35,382,772	58,138,038	62,000,000	62,000,000	62,000,000	62,000,000

Item No.	Indicator denomination	Code	Accomplish-ments 2000	Programme 2001	Proposals 2002	Estimates 2003	Estimates 2004	Estimates 2005
176	EDUCATION	5702	44,628,453	64,600,000	61,600,000	56,600,000	62,600,000	62,600,000
197	HEALTH	5802	2,122,526	30,000,00	40,000,00	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
206	CULTURE, RELIGION AND ACTIVITIES YOUTH AND SPORTS	5902	26,409,179	33,700,000	39,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000
230	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, APPROPRIATIONS, PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND COMPENSATIONS	6002	17,590,691	30,684,000	29,199,000	29,199,000	29,199,000	29,199,000
260	SERVICES, PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING	6302	235,669,612	422,031,434	370,071,000	366,545,000	378,171,000	378,171,000
302	AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL CULTURE	6702	109,502	167,000	0	0	0	0
313	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	6802	81,504,155	111,450,000	105,000,000	113,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000
344	OTHER ACTIONS	7202	4,026,471	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
359	FUND FOR FOREIGN LOANS, INTERESTS AND PERTAINING COMMISSIONS WARRANTY	7602	9,686,450	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000
365	VIII. TRANSFERS	8400	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	XI. RESERVE FUNDS	9500	0	10,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
423	SPECIAL DESTINATION EXPENSES	9602	10,780,845	50,076,845	0	0	0	0
448	XII. EXCESS/ DEFICIT		4,860,760	0	0	0	0	0

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III. PRIORITY PROJECTS

III.1. Strategic Purposes and Programmes

STRATEGIC PURPOSE	PROGRAMMES
Develop and consolidate an administrative, social and economic partnership according to a unitary strategic plan for the peripheral settlements of Ploiesti (9 localities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership agreement 'Local Economic Development Strategy Ploiesti +8'; - Institutionalisation of the partnership
Consolidate transparency and make objective decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness building programme for the civil society and for the factors concerned and involved; - Mechanisms to attract citizens' participation
Ensure sustainable economic development (possible alternative activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zoning Plan (ZP) for the industrial area; - Use plots of land owned by the municipality through partnerships with public/private developers in areas fit for development; - The "one counter integrated electronic system of dispensing services (GIS); - Project for fiscal zoning / real estate zoning; - Inventory of existing industrial assets and of restructuring possibilities, with alternatives; - Urban Development Plan (UDP) – alternatives for *** hotel and business centre enhancement
Export urban living standards, facility wise, to the entire territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies on the extension of public services to peripheral communities around Ploiesti; - Analysis of the migratory workforce in peripheral communities: occupations, attraction poles, optimisation of the workforce, employment, etc. - Projects to render cost effective recreation areas outside town boundaries (UDP, SF Bucov Park), education, habitation, trade, industry, environment (Boldești Scăieni ecological dump) etc.
Improve environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LA21 – implementation - UDP, SF, PT – C. Stere Park - SF – commissioning and alignment to ecological standards of the existing dump <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconfiguration and regularisation of the Dâmbu tributary - JIKA – inform citizens on the level of air pollution - SF and PT Extension of the biological unit of the Filtering Station <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit the energy providers of Ploiesti City - Landscape study along the N - S axis of Ploiesti - Development and implementation of a special infrastructure for the efficient management of environmental protection facilities in Ploiesti City - Implementation and monitoring of Ecolinks project for the evacuation of infiltration hydrocarbons in the southern area of Ploiesti

STRATEGIC PURPOSE	PROGRAMMES
Restructure and rehabilitate the buildings and infrastructure in the developed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on policies for the rehabilitation of heritage - ZP for the Independentei area (area with architectural and ambient value) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy audit - National Housing Agency (ANL) Programme for the youth - Town plan for the refurbishment of bachelor hostels (social housing)
Raise the health standard of the citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JIKA - Partnership for the building of the St. Anton private hospital - Incentives to foster private medical initiatives
Improve social climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme for the social integration of Roma into the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "one counter" project - Municipal programmes to rehabilitate districts starting from the outskirts to the centre - Annual programmes for contests like: "the nicest apartment building", "the nicest neighbourhood", etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional reconversion training courses
Cultivate cultural traditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote local festivals at a national / international level - Introduce the existing cultural heritage in cultural tourism circuits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Ploiesti – the home of great cultural personalities'
Initiate the institutional reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated information system (GIS) - Continuous refresher courses for the administrative personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms for the consultation of citizens - Participation in legislative audit projects and the promotion of statutory acts of national coverage
Institutionalise the development strategy and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up an administrative structure for the implementation and monitoring of the local economic development strategy

III.2 Projects identified under Local Agenda 21 for the period 2002 - 2012

Beneficiaries

- Ploiesti City Local Council
- Potential private partners

Implementing factors

- Ploiesti City Local Council
- Ploiesti Racetrack's Management – public service subordinated to Ploiesti City Local Council

The goal of the project

- Lands owned by the Racetrack have been taken over by Ploiesti City Hall
- Initiation of a strategic project with national and local impact on the racetrack's profitability

III.2.1 RACETRACK SOUTH AREA

– an area with the development potential for:

- recreation
- sports
- business

Financers / Partners

- Ploiesti City Local Council
- Potential private partners

PLOIEȘTI

- Pilot project for urban reorganisation
- Establish a recreation and sports area (stadium accredited by FIFA) in the southern area of the city
- Set up and develop a services and business area, complementary to the racetrack and to the stadium

Location

- The area for the trotting racetrack is placed in the southern area of the city
- Ploiesti City Hall took over the land for the racetrack, creating a total surface of about 200 ha available for this development project
- The available surface is surrounded as follows:
 - North – Râfov and Motoi residential quarters
 - South – Railway
 - East – City limit / Dâmbu brook
 - West – National Road 1

Partnership financing / description

- Public – private partnerships, signed between Ploiesti City Hall and potential investors
- Multiple financing sources – national budget, local budget and private investments

The content of the project

- Total rehabilitation of the trotting Racetrack (unique in the country), and the whole recreation, sports, services and business complex, which will require:
 - Rehabilitation of the existing racetrack (stand, restaurant, stables)
- Other complex options:
 - Riding school
 - Hall for competitions, riding performances, training, lands meant for an obstade race, riding hall
 - Lands for riding (recreational and training)
 - Rehabilitation of the existing football stadium (Upetrom sports ground), to be used for sports training and cantonments

- Build a new stadium at FIFA's standards, as well as of some training stadiums
- Build a sports centre for tennis, basketball, volleyball, badminton, with grounds for golf
- Build a recreation complex to include a casino, wagers house, private clubs, disco club, cinema hall, and exhibition halls
- Establish an urban park to include: a lake, amusement park for children, amphitheatre, botanical gardens, pedestrian paths, and tracks for bikes and roller skates
- Erect a business centre with: buildings with offices and conference halls, banking headquarters, a stock exchange, wagers agencies, and insurance companies
- Construct tourism buildings i.e. one or more hotels, luxury villas, 4 apartment villas, little houses, bungalows and camp grounds
- Plan for a complex of commercial buildings containing restaurants, shops and a supermarket area
- Ensure there are also buildings for public utilities (consulting rooms, massage rooms, cosmetics, ambulance service, health centre, drug store, etc.)

Implementation programme

- Currently, urban planning on the Racetrack has started, it corroborated with the city's development strategy over the long term, and the main development lines for the area have been settled
- Ploiesti City's Local Council is the main owner of the racetrack's rehabilitation and development programme

Impact

- Improvement of life, recreation and residence standards in the Ploiesti area, and elements of environment protection
- The extension of the recreation and services areas, in line with the city's natural development
- The technical and municipal endowment of the entire area, will be coordinated under Ploiesti City Hall

- An efficient way to make money from an area with real development potential

III.2.2 REEVALUATION AND REACTIVATION OF OLD INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Financers / Partners

- Ploiesti City Hall is the initiator of public and private partnership programmes in the industrial field
- Ploiesti City Hall initiated the strategic development programme of the industrial areas at local level
- Interested owners of industrial units (**according to the enclosed list**)
- Potential investors

Beneficiaries

- Potential investors
- Ploiesti City Local Council
- Interested owners of industrial units

Implementing factor

- Ploiesti City Local Council shall act as the business intermediary between potential investors and different industrial units interested in reorganisation, rehabilitation and modernisation of their own old industrial areas
- A.P.A.P.S.
- Prahova Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Groups of Businessmen

The goal of the project

- Rehabilitation and reactivation of the old industrial areas next to the big existing industrial units on Ploiesti City's territory, which, being mainly focused upon oil activities, are registering a decline in profits
- Rehabilitation can be done in two ways:

- Modernising the industrial units' assets (own investments)
- Initiating some partnerships with different investors for a functional reorganisation of the patrimony
- Take some of the cells inside the big industrial units and create a different functional and profitable nature for them (changing productive or depositing spaces which no longer justify their existence)
- All industrial units have good technical and municipal endowments, which could be used for development
- Relocation of the working force involved in these new activity fields, will help reduce unemployment
- Using land which at the moment is not profitable
- Ecological and rehabilitated enclosures of the big industrial units

Location

- All possible industrial locations situated in the enclosures, which are not efficient or are not operative any more
- Proposals made by the owners of the industrial units found on Ploiesti City's territory

Partnership financing / description

- Potential investors
- Interested owners of the industrial units
- Ploiesti City Local Council shall act as the business intermediary between potential investors and different industrial units interested in reorganisation, rehabilitation and modernisation of their own old industrial areas

Project content

- Existing industrial units to be rehabilitated and modernised
- Industrial units to create a profit at the local level
- Reconsideration of the investments by their management

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- The start of some partnerships between industrial unit owners and potential investors
- Drawing of capital for investments in the field of construction, equipment and services
- Functional reorganisation of buildings and industrial structures which are not used or profitable (their orientation turning towards the quaternary field – public services)
- Establishing investment portfolios with Prahova Chamber of Commerce, Industry and the Agency for Privatisation and Administration of State's Shares (A.P.A.P.S.)

Implementation programme

- Ploiesti City Hall is the initiator of public-private partnerships programmes in the industrial field
- Ploiesti City Hall initiated the strategic development programme regarding industrial areas at the local level

Impact

- Raising the living standard in the Ploiesti area, through environmental protection
- Develop services in the quaternary field with self-sustainability in the long and medium term. Some additional economic activities should occur - the reduction of the unemployment rate and professional reconversion
- Sustainable development strategy, sustained and promoted in the long term by Ploiesti City Local Council
- Legislative stability

III.2.3 THE CONSTANTIN STERE PARK OF BUCOV – AN AREA WITH A DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL FOR RECREATION, CULTURE AND SPORTS

Financers / Partners

- By the Local Council's Decision no. 304230 / 2001, the association between Prahova County Local Council, Ploiesti City Local Council and

Bucov Parish Local Council, was established for the financing of Constantin Stere Park's rehabilitation work

- Constantin Stere Foundation
- Tierschutzverein – München Foundation (partnership for rehabilitation and exploitation of the Zoo inside the park and the construction of a shelter for stray dogs)
- By the Local Council's Decision No. 61 / 2001, the Constantin Stere Foundation, will be a future partner in the project for the park's rehabilitation
- Constantin Stere Park's management – Public Service subordinated to Ploiesti Local Council

Beneficiaries

- Prahova County Council, Ploiesti Local Council and Bucov Local Council
- Rehabilitation is primarily for the citizens of Ploiesti. Establishing an area with recreation features is absolutely necessary for both the City and the local communities in the outskirts of the city who have the goal of building Ploiesti into a metropolitan area

Implementing factors

- Prahova County Council, Ploiesti City Local Council and Bucov Parish Local Council
- Constantin Stere Park's management – Public Service subordinated to Ploiesti Local Council

The goal of the project

- Rehabilitation of the existing park and its extension of about 50 ha, land donated by the Constantin Stere Foundation
- Rehabilitation of the Constantin Stere memorial house complex, with the goal of stimulating cultural tourism
- Establishing a recreation area and the drawing of investments
 - Zoo (rehabilitation and development)
 - Amphitheatre for open-air shows (rehabilitation and development)

- Shooting range (rehabilitation and development)
- Complex of sports grounds (rehabilitation and development)
- Traffic roads and parking places, sidewalks and alleys (rehabilitation and development)
- Lakes (sanitation and viability)
- Stray dog shelter
- Green areas (rehabilitation and development)
- Food stands (rehabilitation and development)
- Improve the quality of the environment with some new residential areas, adjacent to Ploiesti City
- Development of a recreation area in public-public partnership in the Ploiesti metropolitan area

Location

- Constantin Stere Park is in the west part of Bucov parish, respective to Bucov village
- The park is surrounded in the North, North-West, and North-East by Bucov village, on the East by a housing area, on the South-East by 1B N.R. (National Road), on the South-West by Teleajen river and on the West by Bucov industrial area
- The park surface is about 133 ha and it is the public domain of Bucov parish, found in Ploiesti City's Public Domain Administration's patrimony. To this surface could be added 6.85 ha (brick field area) owned by some private economic agents, as well as land with a surface of 50 ha, donated by the Constantin Stere Foundation

Partnership financing/ description

- Partnership between Prahova County Council, Ploiesti Local Council and Bucov Local Council, to jointly finance the rehabilitation work for Constantin Stere Park
- Tierschutzverein - München Foundation (partnership for rehabilitation and exploitation of the Zoo inside the park and the construction of a stray dog shelter)

Project content

- Existing objectives – rehabilitation, modernisation and valuation
 - Constantin Stere memorial house
 - Park restaurant – S.C. Ciocărlia S.A.-provisional buildings
 - Zoo
 - Dependencies for the zoo
 - Open-air amphitheatre
 - Administration buildings, lockers and swimming pool
 - Food stands
 - Shooting range
 - First aid post
 - Water fountains
 - Urban endowments
 - Parking places
 - Traffic and pedestrian alleys
 - Green areas
 - Guard centres
- Objectives proposed:
 - Demolition of the parasite buildings adjacent to Constantin Stere memorial house, change the house into a museum and construct an outdoor sculpture exhibition in the enclosed area
 - On the location of the current amphitheatre (which is no longer appropriate) it is proposed to build a new one with the seating capacity of 800
 - Extension and rehabilitation of the shooting range
 - Extend and modernise the zoo (11.6 ha)
 - Place the statue of Constantin Stere at the front of the main entrance. On the two alleys running towards the statue, create places for repose and mount a further 18 busts of writers
 - On the land of the former brick factory, construct a sports ground for football, tennis, ping-pong, volleyball, basketball, handball, cycling for children and a running track for roller skates
 - Food stands with seating for 100 and a parking place for 20 cars (in the area of the

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5 dwellings in bad shape, currently found on the park's land)

- 2 food stands in the area of the swimming pool
- Rehabilitate and modernise the swimming pool, covering at present a surface of 25 ha, of which 7 ha is in the lake
- Sanitation and remodelling of the lakes
- Create a recreational park on a surface of 50 ha, by initiating a project of public-private partnership

Implementation programme

- Currently the following projects have been achieved:
 - A shelter for stray dogs with the capacity of 500 places
 - The Zoo has been rehabilitated as part of a constant programme of development, by the Tierschutzverein – München Foundation
 - The Detailed Urban Plan, clearly defining the stages to be followed for the park's total rehabilitation, as well as the Pre-feasibility Study for the lake's safety, design implementation and finalisation of the objectives
- Ploiesti City Hall, Bucov Parish Hall, Prahova County Council and Tierschutzverein – München Foundation are working together to fully complete the objective

Impact

- Improvement of life and recreation standards in the Ploiesti area, by the element of environmental protection
- Services developed in the quaternary field with self-sustainability in the long and medium term. Some additional economic activities, would help reduce the unemployment rate and provide social and professional training

III.2.4 CARINO RESIDENTIAL QUARTER – NORTHERN AREA OF PLOIESTI CITY

Financers / Partners

- By the Local Council's Decision no. 304229 / 2001 and the additional act to this contract, no. 87242 / 2001, the association between Prahova County Council, Ploiesti City Local Council and Blejoi Local Council, has been established for completion of the Carino residential quarter
- By the Local Council's Decision no. 65 / 2001, land has been approved to the National Housing Agency for building houses
- National Housing Agency

Beneficiaries

- Prahova County Council, Ploiesti City Local Council and Blejoi Local Council
- National Housing Agency (N.H.A.)

Implementing factor

- Prahova County Council, Ploiesti City Local Council
- National Housing Agency

The goal of the project

- Development of a residential area in the north part of the city
- Construction by mortgages loaned through the N.H.A., of 80 dwellings meant for 85 families – on city hall land
- A public-private partnership for building 600-700 dwellings on the land owned at the moment by S.C. Petroconsult S.A. The residential quarter shall be endowed with: commerce, a business centre, educational facilities, public services, health and recreation.

Location

- Carino residential quarter is situated in the northern part of Ploiesti City, with the following surroundings:
 - South-West – 1 National Road
 - North-West – Puturilor (Well's) Road
 - North-East – 102 County Road
 - South-East – district heating highway
- Area's total surface is of 63.83 ha and it is on Ploiesti City's administrative territory
- Land ownership is divided this way: public domain 1.01 ha; city hall's private domain 6.71 ha; S.C. Petroconsult S.A. property 56.11 ha
- The area for building dwellings with mortgage loans through the H. N. A., is of 2.45 ha and it is on Ploiesti City's territory
- The rest of the land territory has been studied in the Detailed Urban Plan for Carino Residential Quarter, and will be the objective for future investments

Partnership financing/ description

- Association between Prahova County Council, Ploiesti City Local Council and Blejoi Local Council, for achievement of the Carino Residential Quarter objective
- National Housing Agency
- The project's financing shall be developed from the following sources:
 - Roads – local budget, national budget by Prahova County Council
 - Water and sewerage networks – local budget
 - Networks of gas, electric power, telephone and TV cable – operators of the public service, the national budget or different private funds

Project content

- Existing objectives (the biggest part of the Carino residential quarter is occupied by crops):
 - 7 wells of water from the frontage area
 - Gageni water farm

- Skirt plant (about 6 ha) - "Smart" ready-make clothes mill
- 9 dwelling places P+1 to 1 National Road
- Objectives proposed:
 - On the frontage area rebuild a skirt plant
 - On the surface of 2.45 ha the National Housing Agency's dwellings (80 lots / 80 buildings / 85 families). 75 lots have a surface of 300 sq m, and 5 lots have a surface of 400 sq m.
 - The building layout in Carino residential quarter shall be for individual and two families
 - The height is P+1 (first floor + 1)
 - 80 dwellings have been constructed as a result of developing Alba Iulia Street and the corresponding work for the technical and municipal networks
 - On the remaining land (about 56 ha owned by S.C. Petroconsult S.A.) there is the possibility of future development of a residential quarter with the following endowments:
 - - The possibility of executing 600-700 dwelling places
 - Commercial and business centre
 - Education units
 - Services
 - Health
 - Recreation

The future development of the residential quarter could be made with a partnership between the owner of those 56 ha, S.C. Petroconsult S.A., and other potential investors (building dwellings and the objectives proposed).

Implementation programme

- Currently the following projects have been achieved:
 - The Detailed Urban Plan for Carino residential quarter
 - The Feasibility Study and the Technical Project regarding the construction of road and passage networks – 1st stage in execution

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- Feasibility Study and Technical Project regarding water and sewerage supply – 1st stage in execution
- Feasibility Study and Technical Project for the connection to networks for gas, electric power, telephone and TV cable – 1st stage in execution
- Carino residential quarter starting from 1 National Road to Gageni water farm
- The dwellings built in the mortgage loan system, should be completed in November 2002, with the possibility to extend till June 2003
- For a surface of 2.45 ha there is an association formed between Ploiesti City Local Council and National Housing Agency
- To implement this project there is an association contract no. 304229 / 2001 and the additional act to this contract no. 87243 / 2001, signed between Prahova County Council, Ploiesti City Local Council and Blejoi Local Council

Impact

- Increasing the life and living standards in the Ploiesti area, by the element of environmental protection
- Extension of living areas toward the less polluted areas
- Technical and municipal equipment of the entire area to be completed under the coordination of Ploiesti City Hall
- The extension of a living area close to Ploiesti City offers a cheaper alternative for the residents of Ploiesti City, who work in Bucharest
- The final touches to the residential quarter (including the land owned by S.C. Petroconsult S.A.) shall draw potential investors to Ploiesti City

III.2.5 WEST AREA OF PLOIESTI CITY

– an area with development potential for a:

- **Technological Park**

- **Business Centre**
- **Commercial area**

Financers / Partners

- Ploiesti City Local Council
- Possible private partners

Beneficiaries

- Ploiesti City Local Council
- Possible private partners

Implementing factor

- Ploiesti City Local Council

The goal of the project

- Initiation of a strategic project having both national and local impact for the development of the west part of the city
- A pilot project for urban reorganisation
- Establish some areas for:
 - Industrial parks – developing non-polluting production activities
 - Science and Technology Park
 - Business incubators
 - Business and commercial centre
 - Services complementary to a Bucharest-Brasov highway

Location

- Area proposed is on the west side of the city
- Total surface area for this project's implementation, is about 500 ha
- Ploiesti City Hall took over 60 ha of the lands formerly owned by the Thoroughbred Horses Autonomous Administration
- The largest part of the land consists of private properties (agricultural lands)
- The available surface is surrounded by:
 - Extension of Marasesti Street

- West Railway Station and Bucharest – Brasov railway
- Ploiesti City's surrounding areas
- Gaterului and Fluturilor Streets

West area priority project is superposed on the Zonal Urban Plan of Mitica Apostol residential quarter

Partnership financing/ description

- Public-private partnerships signed between Ploiesti City Hall and potential investors
- Multiple financing sources – national budget, local budget and private investments
- Co-operation between the actual owners of the land, Ploiesti City Hall and potential investors

Project content

- The western area priority project is superposed on the Zonal Urban Plan of Mitica Apostol residential quarter
- The area requires the systematisation of principal networks in such a way that will not impede future development
- The area is endowed currently with technical and municipal networks of water, electric power, gas, which must now be extended to satisfy the requirements of the new functions
- The local public operator for water and sewerage is working on a feasibility study for extending the city's sewerage network in the area (it shall include the Mitica Apostol residential quarter)
- The local public operator for gas is working on a feasibility study to extend the city's gas network in the area (it shall include the Mitica Apostol residential quarter)
- The local public operator for electric power is working on a feasibility study to extending the city's electric power network in the area (it shall include Mitica Apostol residential quarter)
- The new objectives proposed are:
 - Industrial parks with non-polluting objectives
 - Technological parks (scientific research centres)
 - Business incubators

- Business centre: buildings with conference halls, banking headquarters, and a stock exchange
- Commercial centre
- Services deriving from the area influenced by the Bucharest-Brasov highway
 - Complex commercial buildings consisting of food stands, and an area with shops and a supermarket
 - Buildings for services (consulting rooms, health centre, drug stores, etc.)

Implementation programme

- The Zonal Urban Plan for Mitica Apostol residential quarter, is corroborated with the city's development strategy in the long term for the development of the area
- The main coordinator of west area's development programme is Ploiesti City Local Council

Impact

- Improvement of the standard of living in the Ploiesti area, through environmental protection
- Extension of technological and service areas
- Technical and municipal endowment of the entire area under the coordination of Ploiesti City Hall
- Re-creation of the city's west side, shaping a Ploiesti metropolitan area in the future, which will become a sustainable European city, and consequently raising the quality of citizen life

III.2.6 Environmental reintegration of the existing disposal dump in Ploiesti

Scope of the Project Waste Management

Coordination Public Authority: Ploiesti Mayoralty

Project Beneficiary: Ploiesti City

Project Location: Eastern area of Ploiesti City, on the right hand bank of the Teleajen River

Aim of the Project Environmental reintegration of the existing dump

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Description of the Project:

- The reorganisation of the existing dump, which requires:
 - Gabion damming along 1,100 metres
 - Automotive access totalling 1,400 sq m
 - Earth filling behind the dam
 - An earth layer spread on top of the existing dump
 - Tree plantations on 5,000 sq m
- Environmental reintegration of Dump 1 and Dump 2 through the following work:
 - Water-proof clay bedding
 - Earth damming
 - Main and secondary draft tubing
 - Laying gravel over clay
 - Automotive access way
 - Accumulation reservoirs
 - Manholes
 - Protection curtain totalling 1,000 sq m for Dump 1
 - Air tubing for Dump 2

Impact expected from Project implementation:

- Observance of environmental and water management legislation

Sanitation and environmental rehabilitation of the riparian area

- Stopping the pollution of the Teleajen River and underground waters
- Restoration of the affected land to the natural circuit
- Provision of a safety belt between the existing dump and the company disposing of explosive materials close to the dump
- Generation of 240 new jobs during the work

Duration of implementation: 15 years

Estimated cost of the Project: 17,598,000 euro (ROL 475,146,000,000 as of October 2001)

Source of finance: Financial contribution from own sources (co-finance): 30%

- Development phase of the Project:
 - The Project is designed by Consproiect S.A. Ploiesti.

- The Project is in the phase of the Pre-feasibility Study.
- It has been endorsed by the Mayorality Technical Commission for Objective 1 – Provision of a Safety Belt from ATLAS JIP S.A.

III.2.7 Regularisation and Reconfiguration of the Dâmbu Tributary – Ploiesti City

Scope of the Project: Water Management

Coordination Public Authority: Ploiesti Mayorality

Project Beneficiary: Ploiesti City

Project Location: Ploiesti City

Aim of the Project:

- Prevent frequent flooding through flood waves caused by the river bed configuration, which affects portions of farm land and part of the City.
- Provide smooth disposal of pluvial water throughout the City, through outflow circuits leading to the sewer network in new residential areas of the City.
- Build a new second class traffic route along the SE - NW axis, particularly for heavy duty motor vehicles.
- Organise recreation places in the northern area of the City.
- Sanitise the riparian area of the tributary within the City.

Description of the Project:

- Regularisation works of the river course, embankment and consolidation works, reconfiguration of the river bed for a length of 8,600 m, as follows:
 - Zone I: - sub-zone A (between Ploiesti town boundaries and the industrial railway bridge near Vinalcool) L = 900 m;
 - sub-zone B (the industrial railway bridge near Vinalcool and Bucov motorcar overpass) L = 2,440 m;
 - Zone II (from Bucov motorcar overpass to Ploiesti – Urziceni railway bridge) L = 3,460m;

- Zone III (from Ploiesti - Urziceni railway bridge to Ploiesti – Ghighiu railway bridge) L = 1800 m.

- Roads and connections to existing streets.
- Car overpasses and pedestrian footpaths.
- Railway bridges.

Impact expected from Project implementation:

- Regularisation of the Dâmbu tributary bed
- Building of new bridges on the Dâmbu tributary
- Building traffic routes along the banks of the tributary
- Regularisation of sewerage in the area

Duration of implementation: 7 years

Estimated cost of the Project: 17,403,000 euro (ROL 315,000 bill. as of November 1999)

Source of finance: Financial contribution from own sources: 10%

Development phase of the Project:

Project preparation stage:

- Feasibility Study
- Technical Layout, Execution details and Project Documentation File

III.2.8 Extension of the Waste Water Filter Station of Ploiesti

Scope of the Project: Water Management

Coordinating Public Authority: Ploiesti Mayoralty

Project Beneficiary: Ploiesti

Project Location: Ploiesti

Aim of the Project:

- Alignment to European water quality standards;
- Extension of the capacity of the Filter Station.

Description of the Project:

Extension of the Filter Station by increasing the capacity of the mechanical filtering unit from 1,200 l / s to 3,200 l / s, and by fitting it with a biological filtering unit for 3,200 l / s.

Mechanical filtering will be technologically upgraded to modern standards, and biological filtering through

activated mud and pneumatic airing shall be introduced, alongside with aerobic fermentation and mechanical hydration of muds.

The investment is necessary because the quality of the flow obtained at present does not comply with health and environmental laws.

Impact expected from the implementation of the Project:

Reduction in the pollution level of the Dâmbu tributary, the Teleajen and Prahova rivers, into which sewer water collected from the town and filtered through the existing Filter Station is directed.

Duration of implementation: 60 months

Estimated cost of the Project: approx. 36 million USD

Source of finance: Fund raising

Development phase of the Project: Feasibility Study approved under Government Resolution 1082 / 1996

III.2.9 Development and Implementation of Specific Infrastructure for the Efficient Management of the Environmental Issues of Ploiesti

Scope of the Project: Quality of Air

Coordination Public Authority: Ploiesti Mayoralty

Project Beneficiary: Ploiesti City

Project Location: Ploiesti City

Aim of the Project: Creation of a local infrastructure capable of monitoring air polluting factors within the City and outside city boundaries, in line with current European standards;

Description of the Project:

Build four local barrier-type stations to monitor air quality, located as follows:

- Station I - in the centre of the city, fitted with three directional gauges;
- Station II - in the Triaj (railway depot) area;
- Station III – in Văleni Street;
- Station IV – near the Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital.

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The Stations will monitor polluting agents such as SO₂, H₂S, NO₂, NO, NH₃, BTX, O₃, as well as meteorological data (direction and speed of the wind, air temperature and moisture, air pressure), in order to calculate spills.

A mobile intervention unit shall be purchased, to be used in case of ecological accidents and for random monitoring of peripheral areas. The mobile unit shall monitor the parameters indicated above and will be capable of analysing the quality of water (chemical composition, pH, conductivity, temperature, depth). The unit will also be fitted with sampling devices for water and soil.

A Center for Data Collection and Processing shall be set up in the town of Ploiesti, which shall relay its findings to the Ministry of Industries and Resources, the Agency for Environmental Protection, and shall make them available on a web page.

Impact expected from the implementation of the Project:

- Build awareness among the citizens with regard to the level of air pollution affecting both the environment and the quality of life;
- Reduce air pollution through enforcement of the Polluter Pays principle.

Duration of implementation: 7 months

Estimated cost of the Project: 2,900,000 euro

Source of finance: Fund raising

Development phase of the Project: Feasibility Study

III.2.10 Environmental Compliance of Public Transport in Ploiesti

Coordination Public Authority: Ploiesti Mayoralty

Project Beneficiary: Ploiesti

Project Location: Ploiesti

Description:

The aim of the Project is to reduce pollution of air caused by heavy traffic in Ploiesti, through the purchase of ten environmentally-friendly buses. The buses will operate along the central axis and the routes transiting the central area, where the pollution levels are high.

Aim of the Project the development of a non-polluting public transport system in the Ploiesti area, as an essential component of improving the quality of life and of the environment.

Project impact:

- Reduction of air pollution;
- Stimulation of the use of public transport in Ploiesti;
- Awareness building among the citizens of Ploiesti with regard to the importance of using non-polluting transportation;
- Raising the standard of living.

Results:

- Ploiesti will be the first town to put in place environmental-friendly public transportation, under the Local Agenda 21;
- Health expenses for diseases generated or worsened by air pollution will be reduced. In the Ploiesti area, the major causes of death during the first three months of the year 2002 were the diseases connected to the blood and respiratory organs;
- The increase to the bus fleet will create new jobs;
- Public transportation will be enhanced to higher standards.

Duration of implementation: 3 years

Estimated cost of the project: 8,000,000 euro

Source of finance: Fund raising

III.3 Institutional Structures of Monitoring and Evaluation

Subcategory	Indicator	Responsible for Data Source
Development of Basic Infrastructure		
Water	Dwelling units connected to the water supply system (%)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Dwelling units connected to the sewerage system (%)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Annual drinking water consumption (m ³ /per capita)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Industrial water consumption (m ³ /year)	Apa Nova S.A.
	Length of sewerage conduits proposed for upgrading (km)	Apa Nova S.A. Town Planning Dept. Public Utility Management Dept.
	Volume of investments in the reconstruction of the sewerage network	
	Quantity of water treated in the Filter Stations (m ³ /year)	Apa Nova S.A.
Street Infrastructure	Street length proposed for upgrading and reconstruction (km)	
	Street length and road length proposed for reconstruction (km/year)	
	Volume of investments in street reconstruction and maintenance works	
	Number of public parking lots	
Energy	Total consumption broken down by types of energy (coal, gas, electric power, petroleum)	CET (power station)
	Annual electric power consumption per capita (kw/per person)	R.A. CONEL
	Annual natural gas consumption per capita (kw/per person)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual consumption of energy broken down by sectors of activity (industry, transport, housing) (%)	
	Quantity of energy produced locally (hydro-, thermal and electric power)	
Transport	Number of travellers using public/private means of collective transport (number of places/year)	Ploiesti Public Transport Corporation
	Vehicles using non-polluting fuels (%)	Mayoralty, Ploiesti Public Transport Corporation
	Volume of investments in upgrading the fleet for collective public transport	Mayoralty, Ploiesti Public Transport Corporation
Environmental Protection		
Quality of Water	Number of samplings for chemical parameters of drinking water taken within one year and which exceed international benchmarks (WHO)	IPM DJSP
	Number of samplings for biological parameters of drinking water taken within one year and which exceed international benchmarks (WHO)	IPM DJSP
	Number of samplings for biological parameters of recreational (swimming/bathing) water taken within one year and which exceed international benchmarks (WHO)	IPM DJSP
Quality of Air	Number of days in which the concentration of SO ₂ exceeds the maximum admissible level (125µg/m ³)	IPM
	Number of days in which the concentration of NO ₂ exceeds the maximum admissible level (200mg/m ³) (24 hour average)	IPM

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Subcategory	Indicator	Responsible for Data Source
	Number of days in which the concentration of O ₃ exceeds the maximum admissible level (125µg/m ³) (8 hour average)	IPM
Waste Management	Quantity of solid wastes (individual households and businesses) generated within one year (tons/person)	IPM Local Sanitation Service
	Quantity of wastes collected from individual households and businesses within one year (tons/year)	IPM Local Sanitation Service
	Solid wastes recycled within one year (%)	IPM Local Sanitation Service
	Active dumping areas	Local Sanitation Service
Health vs. Environment	Infant death rate due to respiratory diseases	DJSP
	Death rate due to blood circulation diseases (all ages)	DJSP
	Death rate due to traffic accidents	DJSP
	Rate of injury by traffic accidents	DJSP
	Death rate among infants under 5 due to diarrhea	DJSP
	Rate of food poisoning	DJSP
	Death rate through chemical incidents	DJSP
	Number of children with normal weight at birth	DJSP
Green spots	Area of green spots per capita (m ² /person)	Mayoralty
Urban Regeneration		
Urban Structure (land and buildings occupancy, construction of new housing)	Developed area as a ratio of total town area	Town Planning Dept.
	Intra-town area compared to last year's figure	Town Planning Dept.
	Constructions of value to heritage raised for the national interest	Town Planning Dept.
	Number of historical sites	Culture and Heritage Dept.
	Expenses for the restoration of historical monuments and sites	Culture and Heritage Dept.
	Structure of the housing stock, broken down by age brackets	Town Planning Dept.
	Housing stock broken down by height	Town Planning Dept.
	Housing stock broken down by type of lodging (individual, collective – houses and apartment buildings)	Town Planning Dept.
	Dwelling units lacking basic conveniences	DJS
	Habitable area per capita (m ² /person)	DJS
	Share of population holding personal residential property (%)	DJS
	Share of population living in rented dwellings (%)	
Economy	Gross domestic product	Chamber of Commerce
	Number of companies held by private and state capital	Chamber of Commerce
	Business structure (turnover/sector)	Chamber of Commerce
	Distribution of income (income itemised by economic sectors as a percentage of total income)	County Statistic Dept. (DJS)
	Volume of investments by type of business/sector	DJS
	Volume of foreign investments	DJS Chamber of Commerce
	Active population (%)	DJS
	Active and passive labour force	DJS
	Income of employed population by economic sectors	DJS

Subcategory	Indicator	Responsible for Data Source
Reduction of Poverty		
Labour market, unemployment, population income	Number of unemployed	County Workforce Employment Agency (AJOFM)
	Unemployment rate	AJOFM
	Unemployment by sexes (% female, % male)	AJOFM
	Unemployment among the age group below 25 (%)	AJOFM
	Persons who have been unemployed for more than 1 year	AJOFM
	Number of families with income above the average income providing for a decent living standard	DJS
	Number of families with income below the average income providing for a decent living standard	DJS
Education	Schooling rate	School Inspectorate
	Number of pupils that have graduated primary, secondary and high school courses	School Inspectorate
	Number of places in general schools, high schools, and colleges	School Inspectorate
	Number of places in higher education institutions	School Inspectorate
	Primary and secondary school graduates (females / males) (%)	School Inspectorate
	Higher education graduates (females / males) (%)	School Inspectorate DJS
Culture and recreation	Number of theatres and the annual rate of attendance at theatrical performances	Culture and Heritage Dept.
	Number of places in cinema halls and the annual rate of cinema going	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Number of concert halls and spectators per year	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Number of museums and visitors per year	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Number of libraries and books borrowed annually	Culture and Heritage Dept. and County Culture Inspectorate
	Recreational facilities per capita (parks, indoor and outdoor sporting grounds)	Mayoralty, County Youth and Sports Dept. (DJTS)
	Annual rate of use of recreational facilities	Mayoralty, County Youth and Sports Dept. (DJTS)

I.P.M. – Environmental Protection Inspectorate

D.J.S.P. – County Public Health Department

DJS – County Statistic Department

DJTS – County Youth and Sports Department

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