



**GIURGIU**

**GIURGIU CITY HALL**

LOCAL AGENDA 21 –  
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
OF GIURGIU MUNICIPALITY

**GIURGIU**

**2002**

**UNDP Project ROM 98/012**

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**Foreword**

by UNDP Resident Representative in Romania

**L**ocal Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. 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 Giurgiu 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, **Giurgiu Municipality** included. The other pilot cities are Baia Mare, Galați, Iași, Miercurea Ciuc, Oradea, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Târgu-Mureș, and Ploiești.

**Local Agenda 21** is a **development strategy** at local level, initially introduced at the **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)**, Rio de Janeiro, 1992. Local Agenda 21 promotes sustainable development principles into local development strategies and is applied in over 3,000 European cities. Successful completion of this programme depends on the participatory process with local residents in local development plans, and on the promotion of decentralised development, by an integrated approach to the social, economic and environmental problems. The end result of this project will consist 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, an organisation established under another UNDP funded project, is responsible for organising, monitoring and assisting the Local Agenda 21 project at national level.

**Local Agenda 21** or the **Strategy for Sustainable Development of Giurgiu Municipality** consists of three documents: **Local Strategy for Sustainable Development, Local Action Plan** and **Priority Projects**. Giurgiu City Hall set up a *Local Steering Committee* with participation from representatives of the local civil society and coordinated by the Mayor of Giurgiu, LUCIAN ILIESCU. It also set up *Working Groups* composed of local specialists in various fields,

and the Local Agenda 21 Secretariat with two *Local Project Coordinators*, Steluța Purcaru and Constantin Stoenescu.

The first draft of the local strategy, the **Consultative Document**, was **disseminated for public consultations** for a period of two months. The City Hall and local mass media outlets supported public communication efforts. Local institutions – governmental, non-governmental, research, and academic – have provided technical and informational input into the final document. Consultations with the civil society were fundamental to finalising the Local Strategy and considerably influenced the drafting of the following documents (the Action Plan).

Giurgiu City Hall would like to thank all contributors who assisted with drafting the strategy. Existence of the Local Agenda 21 project highlights the will of Giurgiu Municipality to access structures of the international community. 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 for the constant support and assistance in the making of this document and the Local Agenda 21 project.



**Giurgiu City Hall**  
**Mayor,**  
**Eng. LUCIAN ILIESCU**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The concept of sustainable development was defined in the “Our common future” report of the United Nations Commission for Environment and Development (UNCED) as the “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Development and the environment are closely interconnected, and the improvement of living standards must be accomplished within the limits of the life-sustaining natural systems. As such, sustainable development is more of a process of change rather than a goal in itself. The concept of “sustainable development” was agreed upon at the Rio de Janeiro Conference in 1992, where more than 170 states endorsed an international action plan for global development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The plan, known as the Agenda 21, is currently being implemented in Romania, among other countries.

Giurgiu is one of the nine Romanian pilot cities, which have been working on local strategies for sustainable development since 2000. The **National Centre for Sustainable Development** in Bucharest supports efforts at local level as part of the **ROM 98/012 project** of the **United Nations Development Programme**.

Drafting of the final strategy for sustainable development assumes the completion of several distinct stages. First of all, an **assessment of the social and economic systems** is carried out and then a list of **objectives** and potential **scenarios** are identified. The latter will result in **policies and policy approaches**, which will further on set the fundamentals for the **Action Plan**. A **portfolio of projects** will eventually be compiled in order to attract potential investors.

The local community - business people, managers, NGOs, labour unions, professional associations, citizens - reacted positively to this initiative and engaged in communication and consultations with the Local Agenda 21 representatives. Elaboration of the agenda is fundamental to Giurgiu Municipality and provides a chance for achieving better living standards in the community, and also for promoting public participation in decision-making processes.

Local residents have arrived at the commonly held belief that **only together can people build the future**. Inter-communal communication and consultation resulted in well-structured objectives and scenarios, which will provide the fundamentals for the LOCAL ACTION PLAN.

# I. ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

## I.1. NATURAL SYSTEM

### I.1.1. LOCATION

**G**iurgiu Municipality, the capital of the same-named county, is located in the southern part of the country, in the meadow of the left bank of the Danube River, at altitudes of 23-26 m. The 45°53' N. parallel and 25°59' E. meridian run through the city, at 4' 43" latitude and 9' 21" longitude.

The city is located 64 km from the capital of Romania, on the Bucharest-Sofia-Athens or Bucharest-Istanbul corridors. The Danube provides Giurgiu with fluvial connection to the Black Sea and the Northern Sea. The pan-European railway, which starts in Ostende, runs through Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Brasov, Bucharest, Giurgiu, Sofia, and Istanbul or Salonic towards Athens.

### I.1.2. TOPOGRAPHY

**O**ver time, the Danube River has gradually withdrawn from terraces on the left bank, near Giurgiu. The terrain looks flat compared to the varied landscape on the right bank of the stream. Erosion phenomena began around the end of the Middle Quaternary and directed the river flow towards the south. Along the process, a network of water channels and ponds were formed on the old riverbed.

The municipality lies in a region that has the most recent geomorphology, consisting of meadows, islets, ponds and water channels, mostly resulted from the natural relocation of the Danube (during the Holocene period). The area between the river and the Burnazului Plain has breadths of up to 10 km, and is divided into sand banks, inner and outer meadows,

and sporadically into table meadows. All these geological formations lie longitudinally and are unequally structured. Sandbanks occupy an area along the minor section of the riverbed; their height ranges between 1-5 m, and the length varies from several dozens to a hundred metres.

Following a transitional land stripe, the lower region of depressions and water basins extends north. Some other random stripes can be seen here, at the point of contact with the terraces of the older riverbed. The first terrace lies at 3-4 m above the meadow, followed by a second one at altitudes of 13-14 m. Finally, the highest formation - Burnazului Plain - is 60-65 m high and overlooks the river meadow. Alluvial deposits are 15-35 m thick and composed of two units with complex geomorphology: the lower gravel and sand soils, and the upper clay and sand strata predominantly. Within city limits, the meadow is 20-27 m high and is systematised on most segments for agricultural purposes. Close to Giurgiu, channels constructed on streams tributary to the Danube are used for navigation, agriculture or tourist activities.

### I.1.3. CLIMATE

**G**iurgiu has a continental climate characterised by cold winters and hot summers, and by sharp temperature contrasts from daytime to night time and from summer to winter (among the most severe temperature differences in the country). The average annual temperature is 11.5°C. During the month of July, the average temperature is above 23°C, and in January fluctuates between 1.5°C and -5.4°C. Solar power exceeds 125kcal/cm<sup>2</sup> and causes a tropical-like climate for a period of more than 60 days in the year. The continental aspect refers to rainfalls as well; the average annual rainfall is 500-600 ml/m<sup>2</sup>. Highly inconsistent rainfall causes dry weather and draught almost all year long.

Giurgiu lies in a region heavily influenced by large currents of air with high variations of frequency, duration and intensity. As such, the cold and strong wind known as “Crivățul” reaches the area from the northeast during wintertime and brings frosty weather and snow storms. “Austrul,” the dry wind coming from the south or southwest, is an almost permanent presence all year and favours freezing temperatures in the winter and drought in the summer. The humid wind “Băltărețul,” specific to the Danube riverside brings warm and thick rains from the southeast to north-west during autumn and spring mostly. The eastern wind of “Suhoveiul” is specific to the height of the summer and causes drought, soil erosion and sandstorms.

The Danube Valley helps redirect much of the wind going towards Giurgiu and therefore has a mitigating effect for the local microclimate. In the valley though, currents of cold air can accumulate and stabilise, thus favouring the phenomenon of thermal inversion.

#### I.1.4. NATURAL RESOURCES

##### I.1.4.1. Water

The Danube borders the administrative territory of the municipality on the southeast for 7.3 km. The average flow of the river streams is approximately 5,600m<sup>3</sup>/sec and can exceed 10,000m<sup>3</sup>/sec during springtime when snow starts melting.

At present, Cama and Saint George water channels run into the mouth of the river, close to the municipal built-in areas. Smârda and Ara branches are also tributary to the Danube and flow downstream from Giurgiu. Another branch of the river, Veriga, was initially systematised in 1905 to allow construction works for the harbour at Ostrovul Ramadan. Decades later, in the 1980s, the Chemical Complex was erected in the area and three still waters were all that was left of the former stream. Other natural ponds are located at Ostrovul Cioroiu (Lake Neamțului), Mocanu Islet (Long Lake and Big Lake), west of Saint George channel, near the mouth of the Danube, and west of Smârda branch (Lake Ciobănașul).

Still waters stretch over 423 ha, which represents 8.54% of the total administrative territory.

##### I.1.4.2. Land

Local climate, biological and geomorphologic factors, and time have influenced the formation and evolution of municipal lands. Rather unstructured alluvial soils are prevalent in the region. The land has high humidity from contact with the underground water table and is prone to the formation of swamps.

##### I.1.4.3. Flora and Fauna

Giurgiu lies in an area where the forest steppe and the meadow meet. North of the Danube meadows, oak forests and groves and other leafy forests overlap with various species of shrubs. Human activities caused the shrinkage of steppe grassland, which can be found nowadays along roads and railways or near human settlements. In the alluvial soils of the river meadow, high humidity fosters grassland formation. Nearby forests are composed of soft-wooden species such as willow tree, poplar and alder tree. Swamps and floodplains have vegetation specific to humid environments: reed, sedge, crane’s bill, water mistletoe, water lily, peppermint, bulrush, hemlock, and water weed.

Local fauna consists of mostly thermophile species. Various rat species (mole rat, forest rat, and harvest mouse), the turtle dove, nightingale, woodpecker, red jackdaw, green lizard, and forest lizard populate oak groves in the region. Meadows shelter species like the heron, toad, water snake, bittern, lapwing, quail, wild duck, blackbird, hoopoe, starling and cuckoo. Although not diverse, mammal species living in the area include the wild boar, polecat, German marmot, ground squirrel, harvest mouse, rabbit and the fox.

Forests outside Giurgiu city limits stretch over 615.2 ha. Local authorities would like to declare them preserved areas (they have a special functionality of protection and cannot be used for production purposes). An additional 40.8 ha of forest are located within the municipality, in the perimeter of the Free Trade Zone.

The most important humid habitats and the highest concentration of habitats sheltering species protected by International Conventions ratified by Romania are located along the Danube River, in islets and floodplains. The legislation includes the Bern Convention – Law 13/1993; the Bonn Convention – Law 13/1998; the Directive for Habitats no.

## GIURGIU

92/43/EEC; and the Directive for Bird Species no. 79/409/EEC. Mocanu and Mocănașu islets, for instance, are stopover and nesting areas for several protected species (i.e. egret, yellow wagtail, Danube falcon, and eagle).

A rare species of lizard (*Podarcis muralis*) strictly protected by Law 13/1993 was identified near the Citadel Island, within Giurgiu municipality.

### I.1.4.4. Biological Diversity

The most important habitats for wet areas are situated along the Danube. They are concentrated habitats with a large number of species protected through International Conventions stipulated in Romanian laws. The islets and flooding areas in Mocanu and Mocanasu are special places for resting and nesting protected species.

On the territory of Giurgiu municipality in the “Fortress in the Island “ area *Podarcis Muralis* – reptile species protected by Law 13/1993, have been identified.

### I.1.4.5. Mineral Resources

Giurgiu does not have significant mineral resources to be extracted, except for the ballast exploitations on the Danube riverbed.

## I.1.5. ENVIRONMENT FACTORS

**S**tudies on the quality of air conducted over the last decade reveal decreasing pollution levels in Giurgiu compared to 1990. The phenomenon is not only a consequence of environmental protection actions, but also of unemployment resulting from industrial restructuring.

### I.1.5.1. Air

The Environmental Protection Agency in Giurgiu has 6 stations for air quality control, which monitor basic urban pollution, and pollution from motorway traffic and industrial activities. The monitoring network consists of:

- 3 stations for urban air quality control, which are located in residential districts. Pollutants are transported in the atmosphere from both areas outside the city and municipal zones. Gas emissions from urban traffic or industrial activities do not cause air pollution directly.
- 1 suburban station monitors air pollution levels on the Danube riverbank, in an industrial and trading zone. Pollutants come from the municipality and the suburban areas, and are also transferred from over the national border.
- 1 station for monitoring pollution levels in the industrial zones (the Meteorological Station).

In 2001, a total of 14,667 samples was collected from the monitoring stations and analysed on a daily basis. Analyses were carried out for different time spans: 24 hours, 30 minutes (moment analysis) and one month. Twelve indicators for air quality were tested: hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, chlorine, formaldehyde, nitrogen oxide, sulfur oxide, phenols, hydrochloric acid, lead, cadmium, and particulate matter in suspension and in sediments. Results indicated that maximum standard concentrations were briefly exceeded for ammonia, lead and cadmium. Although practically insignificant, pollution excess was caused by:

- Noxious emissions released from the municipal landfill, and industrial installations shut down at S.C. Meandros and S.C. Verachim S.A. Giurgiu (ammonia);
- Urban traffic and combustion processes (lead and cadmium).

At the same time, the *alert threshold* was overridden for:

- Particulate matter in suspension because of weather and climate change, urban traffic and combustion processes;
- Ammonia (momentum sampling) resulting from improper disposal of household wastes during summertime, when temperatures ran very high;
- Hydrogen sulfide (momentum sampling) from emissions released by S.C. Verachim S.A., the sewerage and improper disposal of municipal solid refuse;
- Heavy metals (lead, cadmium) from urban traffic.

In general, air quality in Giurgiu is good; concentrations exceeding the alert threshold and even the maximum standard were sporadic.

### **I.1.5.2. Water**

#### ***Drinking water***

Analyses carried out for underground streams and water wells from individual households revealed only random instances of exceeding levels of pollution for ammonia and phosphorus. Chemical fertilisers containing nitrogen and phosphorus used in agriculture, improper disposal of household refuse, and poor location of water wells (too close to the privies and the animal stables) caused pollution in excess. Concentrations of NO<sub>x</sub> did not go above the standard.

#### ***Water quality for the Danube River***

The Danube is the most important running water in Giurgiu County. It runs through 75 km of the county territory from Pietrișu (the 527 km mark) to Greaca (the 452 km mark), and flows within the Giurgiu municipality for 7.3 km. Nine stations for quality control are located along the river. Giurgiu Company for Water Services and Management and the Environmental Protection Agency are in charge of monitoring the quality of the Danube waters. The stations are located as follows:

- Upstream from Giurgiu municipality, the 502 km mark, the left bank-stream flow-right bank;
- Giurgiu port city, the 495 km mark, the left bank-stream flow-right bank;
- Downstream from Giurgiu municipality, the 481 km mark, the left bank-stream flow-right bank.

Analyses indicated that the quality of Danube waters within county limits is in compliance with the standard STAS 4706/1988 for category I for quality. The following indicators were analysed: pH, oxygen, particulate matter in suspension, chemical consumption of oxygen, steady residues, chlorinated compounds, sulfur compounds, ammonium, ammonia, NO<sub>x</sub>, phosphorous compounds, total quantity of phosphorous, "m"-type alkalinity, bicarbonates, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, total, temporary and permanent hardness, cyanides, extractable substances, phenols, cleaning products, iron, chromium, manganese, total nitrogen and sulfides.

### ***Waste water***

In 2001, the Giurgiu Company for Water Services and Management and the Environmental Protection Agency monitored the composition of wastewater produced by local industries. Poor supervision and malfunctioning of technological processes with S.C. Verachim S.A., S.C. Atal Product Ltd, S.C. Aquaterm S.A., and S.C. Dunăreana S.A. led to a slight excess of pollution. Problems were eliminated shortly after a warning notice was issued. Only S.C. Aquaterm S.A. reported systematic overriding of standards.

### **I.1.5.3. Land**

In 2001, the Environmental Protection Agency, Giurgiu, analysed solid samples collected at DN5 (at the 5 km mark, the entrance point in the municipality; Vlad Tepeș Park; and Alley Park), Verachim industrial park, the thermal power plant, and the municipal landfill. Urban motorway traffic is a source of air pollution along main streets, where concentrations of lead and cadmium exceed average standards but not the maximum standard. Samples collected from the industrial zones did not indicate the presence of degraded soils.

### **I.1.5.4. Noise Pollution**

The Environmental Protection Agency monitors noise pollution levels in three municipal locations: the Civic Centre, County Hospital and Giurgiu Customs. Noise levels ranged between 61.4 and 76.9 dB (A), compared to the maximum standard of 70dB. Of the total 148 analyses on noise pollution conducted in 2001, only 47 exceeded the maximum standard near the County Hospital because of road traffic.

### **I.1.5.5. Rainfall**

The Environmental Protection Agency analyses samples of rainwater collected on a weekly basis from two locations: the Meteorological Station and Negru-Vodă district. The following indicators are monitored: pH, steady residual substance, chlorinated compounds, sulphides, calcium, magnesium, ammonia, ammonium, NO<sub>x</sub>, "m" alkalinity, bicarbonates, and total, temporary and permanent

hardness. Results from 2001 did not indicate any acid rain in the municipality.

**I.2. SOCIAL SYSTEM**

**I.2.1. ECONOMY AND THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**

***Economy***

**MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS**

**T**he state of the economy in Giurgiu County and the municipality is closely correlated with the national level.

**Structure of economic activities in 2000**

– Provisional data –

<b>MAIN ECONOMIC BRANCHES</b>	<b>%</b>
- Agriculture	2.5
- Industry	10.5
- Construction	3.6
- Trade	69.6
- Transport	6.2
- Services	7.6
<b>TOTAL PER MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Status of local business as of 12.31.2000**

<b>ITEM NO.</b>	<b>SPECIFIC INDICATORS</b>	<b>1999 Thousand Lei</b>	<b>2000 Thousand Lei</b>
1.	Fixed Asset	1,787,198,353	2,261,380,839
2.	Quick Asset	976,251,246	1,590,985,564
3.	Current Asset	874,403,431	1,156,129,881
4.	Total Debt	2,114,385,516	3,217,194,993
5.	Turnover	1,952,653,108	3,466,360,732
6.	Total Revenues	2,195,584,725	3,890,372,762
7.	Total Expenses	2,310,752,292	3,840,915,700
8.	Total Claims	1,106,637,505	894,582,163
9.	Gross Salaries	168,714,534	215,884,735
10.	Revenues from retail business	623,388,054	895,898,061
11.	Revenues from public food services	22,314,822	24,460,521
12.	Revenues from exports	115,274,949	429,706,949
13.	Businesses with reported gains	1,282	775
14.	Businesses with reported losses	626	620
15.	Total number of employees	12,064	11,325

Data communicated by the General Directorate for Public Finances at the end of 2000 indicated that 1,908 companies issued official balance sheets, and 617 of them reported zero net profits (a fact that was considered a slight progress compared to 1999). A total of 1,282 businesses reported profits and 626 had

negative earning statements for 2000. In addition, 775 local businesses reported profits and 620 issued negative earning statements.

Aside from the 1,908 companies, authorised individuals and family associations contribute to the development of the municipal economy.

### 1.2.1.1. Agriculture

Agriculture has a share of only 2.5% of the municipal economy. In 2000, agricultural produce amounted to 788 tons of wheat and rye from 365 ha; 201 tons of barley and two-row barley from 55 ha; 320 tons of corn from 652 ha; 130 tons of sunflower from 310 ha; 130 tons of potatoes from 30 ha; and 1,006 tons of vegetables from 169 ha. Soy and sugar beet were not grown. Production was very small because of poor weather conditions.

Two local companies had larger scale operations and entered top of the list published by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: TOTAGRO Ltd for agricultural produce (the category for micro-enterprises) and AGROHOLDING S.A. for auxiliary services (the category for small enterprises).

Other companies in Giurgiu provide auxiliary services in the forestry business and carry out activities such as fishing and fish breeding. For instance, S.C. Piscicola S.A. had 130 employees and its reported turnover was over 3 billion Lei in 2000.

### 1.2.1.2. Industry

The county industrial production for 2001, most of which came from municipal businesses, was 16.8% higher in terms of absolute volume and 17.3% higher in terms of working days than production reported for 2000. According to this data, the downward trend of 1999 and 2000 stopped. Production consisted of: chemicals (auxiliaries for the rubber industry, plastics, washing powder, bleaching agents, and dyes); machinery and spare parts for oil drilling and geological works; containers for the shipment of merchandise and metallic cloth; wood furniture and hardwood timber; prefabricated materials from ferrous-concrete; metallic nets; leather products; thermal and hydroelectric energy; textiles (cotton and cotton-like fabrics, clothes and carpets); foods (meat and processed meat products, edible oil, alcoholic beverages, breads and bakery, canned vegetables and fruits, fish products, and milk and dairy products).

The following data was available for main industrial companies as of 2000:

- S.C. Panem S.A., private company specialising in milling and breads, has a 15 billion Lei turnover and 160 employees.
- S.C. Fructonil S.A., joint company with mostly state-owned shares specialising in agribusiness, has 63 employees.
- S.C. Lacta S.A., private company producing milk and dairy products, has 120 employees and co-operates with Dutch investors.
- S.C. Oleomet Ltd, company processing oleaginous seeds, has a 8 billion Lei turnover and 80 employees.
- S.C. Dunareana S.A., private company manufacturing cotton and cotton-like fabrics and clothes, has 630 employees and co-operates with businesses from Italy, China and Germany.
- S.C. Verachim S.A., company currently limiting its operations, produces auxiliaries for the rubber industry and has an 18 billion Lei turnover and 1 billion Lei profit. The company exports to Spain, Egypt and Bulgaria and imports from the Czech Republic, Austria and Egypt.
- S.C. Gabluc S.A. produces chemicals, provides services for the agribusiness and import-export services.
- Codex Trading & Consulting Ltd, private company, manufactures hardwood timber and furniture and co-operates with German firms on exporting contracts. The company has a 17 billion Lei turnover and 110 employees.
- S.C. Dunapref S.A., private company, manufactures prefabs for railroads, motorways and bridges, and for extraction of ballast products. The company has a 41 billion Lei turnover and 373 employees.
- S.C. Consig S.A., private company, specialises in civil and industrial engineering and in construction assembling.
- S.C. Elco S.A., private company, designs and constructs power lines – fitting, assembling and repairing.



## GIURGIU

### I.2.1.3. Construction

During 2000-2001, the construction industry concentrated its operations in the Free Trade Zone, where company and bank offices, and compounds for production or storage were built. Nevertheless, the construction business was not well represented because of insufficient investment.

Giurgiu City Hall was one of the beneficiaries of the project on *“Providing water services to the rural areas and developing social housing.”* The project received foreign funding for the construction of 72 apartments for socially disadvantaged people. The apartments were not connected to utilities and therefore could not be completed. The City Hall is in charge of the provision of utilities but they had to temporarily halt construction work due to the absence of funding.

Twenty-six dwellings were constructed with individually owned funds in 2000, and 36 dwellings in 2001

### I.2.1.4. Transport

Public urban transportation is subsidised from the local budget. Although it has great potential, naval transportation was heavily affected by the traffic restriction on the Danube River, after the war in the former Yugoslavia. The following data was available on the transportation sector for 2000:

- C.N.F. Giurgiu Nav S.A. has 1350 employees and 800 billion Lei of capital assets. The company provides merchandise shipment on the Danube, and international tourist transportation services.
- S.C. Gitour S.A., offers passenger transportation, and has a 2 billion Lei turnover and 30 employees.
- S.C.C.N.F. Giurgiu Nav S.A., company whose shares are mostly state owned, operates in the domestic and international transportation of merchandise and passengers. It has a 106 billion Lei turnover and 910 employees.
- Mucă & CO Prod Com Ltd, private company, provides navigation and transportation services on both domestic and international routes. The company has a special partnership with Bulgarian counterparts, a 20 billion Lei turnover and 89 employees.

- SCAEP Giurgiu Port S.A., private company, offers fluvial transportation services for goods and passengers on both domestic and international routes. The company provides manipulation of merchandise and extraction of ballast products. It has a 29 billion Lei turnover and 214 employees.

### I.2.1.5. Tourism

The Tourism industry is not very well represented in the municipality. Only three companies operate in this economic branch. S.C. Danubius S.A. (state company), S.C. Vip Tours Ltd (private company), the Bureau of Tourism for Youth (currently with limited operations) and the County Administration for School Camps (which only intermediates services and does not offer accommodations).

Giurgiu has three hotels, one motel and a camping site with 412 beds. The only recreational area in the municipality is the open-air swimming pool (1.73 ha) located in the harbour, on the Danube riverbank. Outside the city limits, five forested areas stretch over 1,067 ha but only one forest has necessary amenities for tourism endeavours (i.e. the children's camp).

Three other forests (Bălanu, 72 ha, Guțu, 69 ha and Turbatu, 289 ha) can be used as recreational and leisure areas since they range below 25 km, according to forestry regulations. Forests near the Danube have balanced ecosystems and are considered natural preserved zones. They can only partially be used for eco-tourism activities.

### I.2.1.6. Trade

Trading activities have the largest share in the municipal economy; most small entrepreneurs carry out commercial activities. For the first nine months of 1999, exports amounted to 9,161,000 USD, representing 33.4% of the total amount of imports. Compared to the same period of time in 1998, exports went up 57.6%. A similar upward trend was reported for the first part of 2000. Mineral goods (fuels and mineral oils) and chemicals had a share of 74.6% of the total exports, wood products accounted for 9.8%, ordinary metals and metallic products represented 3.6%.

Imports over the same time span amounted to 27,400,000 USD. The sum was 6.1 times higher than the one reported for 1998. Imports consisted of chemicals - 58.1%, motor vehicles - 21.5%, machinery and mechanical parts - 7.3%, and others.

### ***Business environment***

#### **I.2.1.7. Evolution of the Private Sector**

The dynamics of the private sector, as reported by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture was:

#### **Annual Registration of Companies**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	TOTAL
PF+AF	70	28	16	19	5	5	1	-	210	130	484
S.C.S.	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
S.N.C.	20	6	4	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	35
S.R.L.	921	1291	743	1012	558	402	315	270	248	224	5984
S.A.	118	15	12	29	19	49	5	19	13	4	283
O.C.	53	1	24	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	80
R.A.	7	-	1	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>1342</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>6890</b>

S.A. – Stock Company, P.F. – Individual Person, O.C. – Co-operative Organisation, A.F. – Family Association, R.A. – Autonomous Administration, S.C.S. – Sleeping Partnership, S.N.C. – Collective Society, S.R.L. – Limited Liability Company

Data indicates that the number of businesses registered with the municipality fell year by year, and that limited liability companies have the largest share of all municipal companies.

#### **Companies with Foreign Capital in 2000**

COUNTRY	NO. OF COMPANIES	CAPITAL, NATIONAL CURRENCY	CAPITAL, FOREIGN CURRENCY
BULGARIA	2		200 \$
FRANCE	2	16,100,000	710 \$
UNITED KINGDOM	1	185,190,000	10,000 \$
TURKEY	2	4,000,000	207 \$
ITALY	5	228,400,000	11,500 \$
CHINA	4	323,300,000	36,642 \$
CYPRUS	1	2,000,000	124\$
HOLLAND	2	4,000,000	220 DM
SYRIA	1	6,000,000	300 \$
ISRAEL	2	8,000,000	348 \$
CANADA	1	5,000,000	250 \$
LEBANON	2	23,400,000	10,120 \$
REPUBLIC OF MOLDAVIA	2	4,300,000	185 \$

**NOTE:** Most companies have foreign capital exclusively, and few have joint ownership with Romanian counterparts. Ninety percent of businesses in Giurgiu are SMEs.

## GIURGIU

In 1999-2000, 157 business enterprises registered with the County Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, representing 0.21% of the total number of companies registered at the national level during this time. Their cumulated subscribed capital was 4,834,800 USD, equivalent to a share of 0.07% of the total subscribed capital per county. These figures indicate that Giurgiu County ranks among the least developed counties in Romania, in terms of business operations. According to the number of companies with foreign capital, Giurgiu County holds the 37<sup>th</sup> place, and with the total amount of subscribed capital it occupies the 40<sup>th</sup> place. The county has a similar economic standing with the counties of Gorj, Botoşani, Ialomiţa, Vaslui and Călăraşi.

### I.2.1.8. Dynamics of the SME sector

#### Registered Business Enterprises

	1998		1999	
	County	Municipality	County	Municipality
Of which:				
- S.A.	10	10	15	10
- S.R.L.	282	154	246	136
- R.A.	-	-	-	-
- O.C.	-	-	-	-
- P.F. + A.F.	476	283	447	237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>383</b>

#### Business Enterprises Operating at the End of the Year:

	1998		1999	
	County	Municipality	County	Municipality
Of which:				
- S.R.L.	5,432	2,953	5,678	3,089
- S.A.	268	128	283	138
- R.A.	6	5	-	-
- O.C.	78	8	78	8
- P.F. + A.F.	4,323	2,155	4,514	2,389
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,151</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>10,603</b>	<b>5,674</b>

Statistics reveal that most enterprises operate as limited liability companies. The number of businesses with foreign capital went up 35% from 1998 to 1999. In addition, total subscribed capital per municipality and county respectively registered a slight increase over the same period of time.

Type of Enterprise	Total Subscribed Capital (million Lei)			
	12.31.1998		07.01.1999	
	County	Municipality	County	Municipality
- P.F. + A.F.	-	-	-	-
- S.R.L.	36,032	18,577	46,144	27,343
- S.A.	575,908	406,441	545,697	371,123
- R.A.	-	-	-	-
- O.C.	3,868	825	3,779	867
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>923,323</b>	<b>562,321</b>	<b>952,868</b>	<b>601,062</b>

Analysis of the indicators for 1999 and the first quarter of 2000 show that prolonged nation-wide economic restructuring had negative impacts on the municipality, resulting in unemployment and lower living standards.

### I.2.1.9. Services

#### Giurgiu Free Trade Zone

The Free Trade Zone (FTZ) was established in 1996, under the Law no.84/1992, and currently hosts approximately 300 companies. FTZ aims to foster international trade in the region, attract foreign investment, promote new technologies and increase efficiency in the management of national economic resources. The Zone stretches over 160 ha in the municipality and offers multiple facilities for any Romanian or foreign company. It is located only 64 km from Bucharest and nearby one of the most important transit points on the national border.

The FTZ has a straight connection to the main road and railway traffic corridors, and also has adequate infrastructure for fluvial transportation (wharfs and piers) - manipulation and conveyance of heavyweight goods. Companies established here specialise in *heavy machinery and equipment, shipbuilding,*

*manufacturing of truck accessories, and equipment for telecommunication and computers.*

The autonomous administration of the Free Trade Zone every three months holds public auctions for land leasing to industrial, commercial and service enterprises. Other public auctions are organised on an almost weekly basis for renting various types of storing facilities: offices, platforms and land plots.

Business in the FTZ recorded important growth in 2001 in comparison with the year before. The evolution of land leasing/renting and of main economic indicators is presented in **tables 1, 2 and 3**. Total revenues for 2001 went up 35.76% and return on investment grew 30.21% compared to 2000. Higher revenues versus decreasing expenditures led to 43.56% net profit growth over the same time span. Productivity for 2001 went up 41.26% (671 million Lei compared with 475 million Lei in 2000). The ratio between expenditures and 1,000 Lei revenue was 463.66 Lei in 2001. In 2000, the same indicator held at 492.20 Lei. Custom taxes collected for goods imported at the FTZ amounted to 1,050 billion Lei. Aside from taxes owed by the autonomous administration to the central authorities, the Free Trade Zone contributes income taxes and social contributions of approximately 81 billion Lei for its more than 3,000 employees. An investment project for step-wise upgrade of the infrastructure – construction of embankments, roads, sewerage, power lines, and warehouses – is currently ongoing.

The Free Trade Zone provides a series of facilities:

- Land and constructions in the FTZ can be leased for up to 50 years to Romanian and international investors (individual persons and companies).
- The zone has compounds and open perimeters with diverse size and functionality to be rented.
- Activities specific to the FTZ are: manipulation, storage, sorting, processing, assembling, manufacturing, marking, labelling, repairing, disassembling of merchandise; organising fairs; providing of stock market, and finance and banking services; domestic and international transportation and shipment of goods;

renting/leasing of offices, warehouses, and open land for the construction business.

- Activities carried out in the FTZ are exempt from VAT, excise and import profit taxes.
- Foreign investment cannot be nationalised, expropriated, requisitioned or subjected to similar actions except in the case when public interest is involved. Even so, correlated compensation would be offered to the investor.
- Goods located in the FTZ can be transferred to another free trade zone with no payment of custom taxes. Goods can transit Romanian customs.
- Means of conveyancing merchandise and other property from abroad or transiting it through the FTZ to international locations are exempt from custom tax and other taxes.
- When business carried out in the zone ceases or limits operations, owners can transfer properties and profits abroad, after paying obligations due to Romanian authorities and other partners.

Several important companies have operations in the Free Trade Zone:

- S.C. I.C.M.U.G. S.A. – the company manufactures drilling equipment for low and medium depth, cast-iron parts (2,000 tons/year), cast non-ferrous parts (1,000 tons/year), cast-iron industrial fittings (6,000 tons/year), and diverse technological equipment. Besides execution works, the company can also design products, parts and equipment of any size.
- S.C. Contransimex Industry S.A. manufactures containers for the shipping of merchandise.
- Companies that bought assets from S.C. Naval Shipyard S.A. reopened facilities for shipbuilding and the production of oxygen.
- S.N. PETROM S.A. owns the only oil terminal located on the Romanian side of the Danube. The terminal has a storing capacity of 50,000 tons and a 350 m long wharf.

Table 1

DYNAMICS OF LAND CONCESSIONED AND OWNED IN 2000 COMPARED WITH 2001

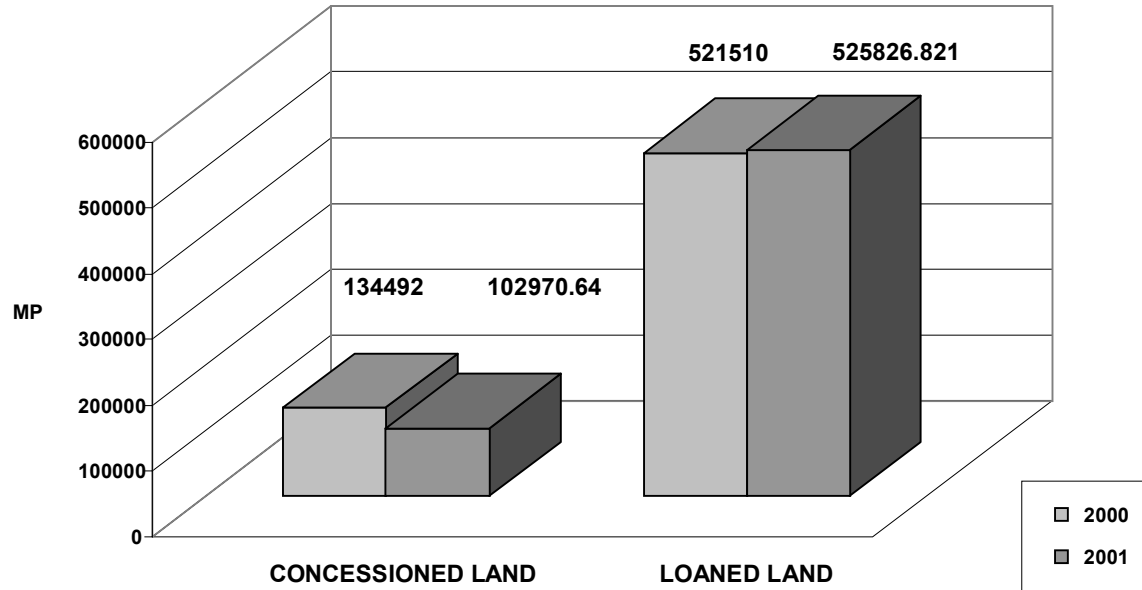


Table 2

EVOLUTION OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC - FINANCIAL INDICATORS DURING 2000-2001

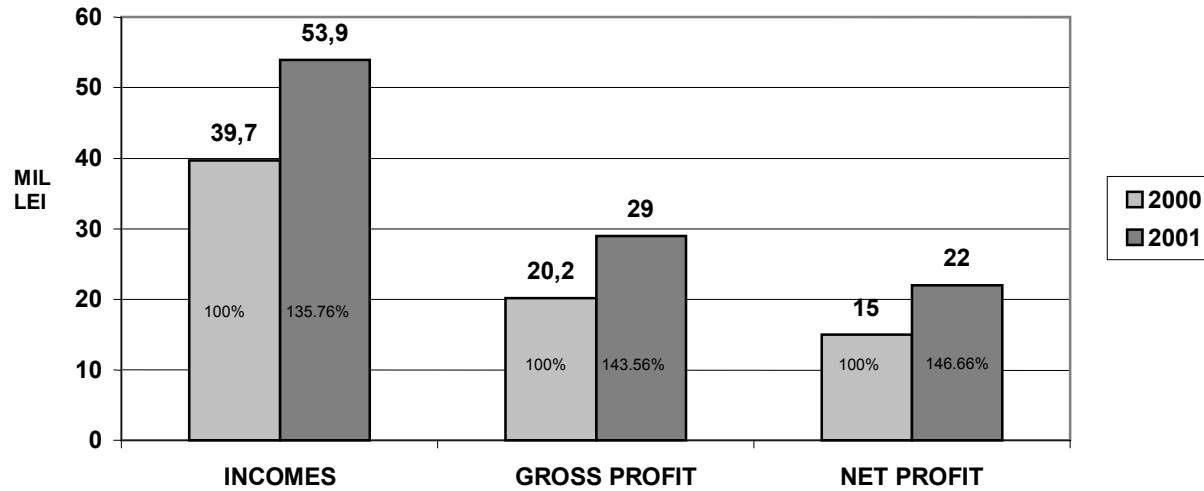
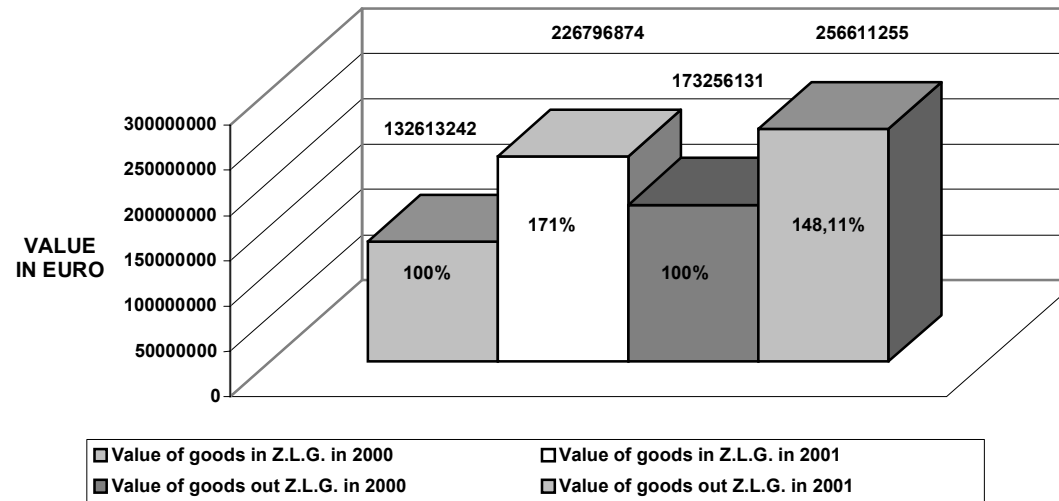


Table 3

## GOODS IN AND OUT OF THE FREE TRADE ZONE, GIURGIU 2001 COMPARED TO 2000

**Finance and banking**

Six banks have branches open in Giurgiu: Romanian Commercial Bank, Reiffeisen Agrarian Bank, Romanian Bank for Development-Societe Generale, Banc Post, Transylvania Bank, and the Savings and Loan Bank. All banks offer services for savings and loans with individual customers and companies. The debit card system has been recently introduced in the municipality. Romanian Central Bank opened an Office for Discounts here, which runs discount operations on gross and net cash flows in relation to the Treasury.

## I.2.2. LAND USE PLANNING

## I.2.2.1. Location

Located 64 km from the capital of Romania, Giurgiu has been known as a gate from the Balkan Peninsula to Western Europe ever since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The

45°53' N parallel and 25°59' E meridian run through the city.

The Island Citadel, whose existence was documented back in the 1300, was later the nucleus of urban development. Modern Giurgiu was established after the Peace Treaty of Adrianopol (1829) when the settlement, which had been under Turkish occupation for a long time, was given back to the Romanian state.

Urbanisation followed the plans designed by Moritz von Ott at the request of Russian general Kiseleff. Development works started after 1830 when a local committee proposed the "Construction regulations for the improvement and embellishment of the city." At present, the Landscaping Master Plan and Local Regulations for Urbanism set the basis for future sustainable development, according to economic and social contexts so as to provide better habitation standards. The Municipal Local Council approved these norms with Decision no.14 on 02.24.2000. They are compulsory regulations of the local public administration and are incorporated in the local strategy for sustainable development. Given the current stage of development, the municipality belongs to the 2nd category of urban settings, in accordance with the National Territorial and Administrative Plan, Section IV – Towns & Cities.

## GIURGIU

In comparison with main port cities located along Low Danube (i.e. Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Turnu Măgurele, Zimnicea, Oltenita and Călărași), Giurgiu had the following standing in 1994:

- 3<sup>rd</sup> place in terms of number of inhabitants;
- 3<sup>rd</sup> place in terms of active population from the total population (47.65%);
- 2<sup>nd</sup> place in terms of occupied workforce from the total population (43.35%);
- 2<sup>nd</sup> place in terms of number of senior citizens from the total population (14.02%);
- 4<sup>th</sup> place in terms of average number of apartments per building (2.72%);
- 3<sup>rd</sup> place in terms of the size of a dwelling (2.57 rooms per dwelling);
- 3<sup>rd</sup> place in terms of average economic growth rate during 1989-1994;
- 3<sup>rd</sup> place in terms of occupied workforce in the secondary sector (59.85%);
- 4<sup>th</sup> place in terms of occupied workforce in the tertiary sector (36.85%).

### I.2.2.2. Roads and transport

Giurgiu is a hub for road, rail and naval transportation.

#### *Motorway transport*

Throughout history, Giurgiu was both a military location and an urban settlement at the junction of several important roads—Banului, Untului, Bucureștiului, and Olacului - which continued onto the south, over the Danube, towards Istanbul. Roadways gradually turned into county, national and European transportation corridors, as follows:

- Giurgiu-București: DN5 – segments of DE 70 towards Serbia and DE85 towards sub-Carpathian Ukraine;
- Giurgiu-Ghimpați: DN53 – connection with DN6 and DN61;
- Giurgiu-Zimnicea: DN 5C;
- Giurgiu-Alexandria: DJ 503, 503A and 504.

The modern city of Giurgiu extended, starting with 1830, on a radial-ring shaped outlook of the street network, stemming from the downtown oval piazza (the so-called “Plate”). The street layout, unique in

Romania, was preserved until present times except for the downtown piazza, which was destroyed by urban architectural approaches of the Communist regime. In 1881, the city had 6 open squares and 26 streets with a total length of 26 km. Uncontrolled urbanisation started in the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century led to traffic problems. Although the radial street layout is preserved, the absence of the former ring-shaped roads prevents good traffic flows between residential areas.

Currently, the municipality has 112 km of paved and properly sized streets. The other roads are not properly maintained and cannot sustain traffic flows. A major North-South axis runs through Giurgiu and ends in the harbour at the Danube. The axis is crossed over by Bizetz Road Bridge, which has exceeded its operating timeframe and is no longer safe for vehicle traffic. Another traffic corridor comes from Teleorman County to the Giurgiu Border Customs and then onto the Near Eastern region. Transit can be made over the Danube Bridge (built in 1955) and at the two border points by ferry. One of the crossings is located near the bridge and the other one in the harbour. Poor quality of municipal roads prevents efficient traffic management; timid attempts have been made to separate heavy motor vehicles from the rest of the traffic.

#### *Railroads*

The first railroad in Romania was laid in Giurgiu in 1869 and connected the city to Bucharest, Filaret district. In 1902, the railway was extended to Smârdan harbour, and further on to Ramadan harbour at the Danube, three years later. In 1910, the connection went to the town of Videle.

Bizetz Bridge, the first road and railway-curved bridge in Europe was built near Giurgiu, in 1905. Until that date, a ferry was used for transportation. Railroads cross the municipality for 24 km, of which 3.5 km belong to the Northern Railway Station – Danube Bridge traffic corridor.

Four railway stations provide transportation for passengers and merchandise:

- Giurgiu City Railway Station was established in 1869 and is the main station for passengers going to Bucharest and Videle.

- The Ferryboat Station functioned between 1935-1955 for passenger and goods transportation to the eastern countries; later on, it was used for domestic conveyance of merchandise in the Cioroiu-Ramadan area.
- Northern Railway Station was opened in 1955 and offers transportation for passengers and goods, and also controls trains transiting the border from and to Bulgaria.
- Southern Railway Station was established at the same time with the southern industrial park and provides transportation of goods for industries located in the south and west of the municipality.

Railways and railroads intercept in nine points, of which 7 are on the same level, causing traffic problems.

### ***Naval transport***

Even from ancient and medieval times, the Danube represented the most important navigation channel for Central Europe on the east-west direction. Romanians and Turks used the “Island Citadel” or the “Citadel of Mircea the Elder” as a bridgehead onto the river. Up until 1870, the only harbour of the city was located on Saint George water channel, near the Alley Park, where a stone-made pier built in 1876 still stands. During 1870-1906, Smârdan harbour was constructed to take over some of the fluvial traffic that became a problem particularly during summertime, when the Danube had low waters. The two harbours proved inefficient so that in 1902 construction works were started for a port right on the Danube riverbank, in Ramadan islet. In 1905, the port was opened, together with a 2 km long stone-made wharf. In 1907, the winter basin was completed and during 1939-1945 the fluvial station (architect Petre Antonescu) was established. The final port built in Giurgiu was used for the transportation of petroleum products and was opened in 1940 in Cioroiu island.

The important role Giurgiu played as a port city near Bucharest has been underlined by technical accomplishments such as: the first railroad in the principality of Romania, the first telegraph line (1854), connection to the telephone lines (1902) and the modern port (1905).

The administrative territory of the municipality is crossed by navigable waters for over 10.25 km, of

which 3.25 km are on the Saint George channel, and the rest flow into the Danube. At present, the port at the Danube has 600 m of piers with amenities and the Saint George channel has 1.5 km. Dispersion of port activities and the creation of the Free Trade Zone makes activity reorganisation a necessity. Specialised ports should be set up for passengers, merchandise, tourism, speedboats for sports and leisure, and so on.

### **I.2.2.3. Land Zoning**

Municipal land zoning is closely correlated with the social and administrative organisation of the city, residential districts, and residents, with a double subordination compared to current activities and land use. Total municipal built-in area is 2153.74 ha. The land use survey was structured according to functional zones and activities as follows:

#### ***Zones with public institutions***

Long time neglected due to its proximity to Bucharest, Giurgiu gained a different status in 1981, when Giurgiu County was established on the approximate territory of the former county of Vlasca. Public institutions and services of public interest representative at county level are cramped in insufficient perimeters, scattered throughout the municipality. Some public institutions are located in buildings severely damaged by earthquakes (i.e. the County Council, the Prefecture, and so on). Public amenities occupy an area of 34.77 ha, and trade and services stretch over an area of 53.35 ha.

#### ***Housing***

Currently, residential zones extend 35.84 ha compared to 1999, and amount to 522.14 ha, which is a share of 24.24% from the total built-in areas. Collective dwellings (P+2 ÷ 11E) occupy 97.05 ha, which accounts for 4.5% from the built-in area, the rest of the 17.74% is occupied by buildings of P+1E and mostly on the ground floor.

These zones are insufficiently configured, particularly former agricultural lands (which are currently used for housing development and for utilities of day-to-day use). Development plans bear a temporary restriction on construction works until documentation for urban zoning are issued. Documentation must contain



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provisions on the functional planning, the new street network and location of utilities.

### ***Downtown, commercial and business centres***

#### **A. Downtown area**

Confinement of the downtown was based on several overlapping criteria for social and administrative land use management:

- Criteria on the existing constructions (historical, morphological, and esthetical);
- Functional criteria with delimitation according to current procedures for a central nuclei with commercial, business and administrative functionality;
- Social criteria resulting from integration of opinions expressed in a survey conducted in 1995.

The downtown area will include three nuclei with polarising functionality, as follows:

- The cultural and historical nucleus from Union Square;
- The financial and banking nucleus, partially redefined at the crossroads of CFR Boulevard and Bucharest Street;
- The administrative nucleus at the crossroads of Michael the Brave Boulevard and Bucharest Street, on the location of the military unit, land owned by state authorities that could potentially go into public administration.

The downtown is composed of five sub-zones with individual specifics:

- The Centre sub-zone has facilities located in the central nucleus and dwellings P+1 – P+10E, S=43.88 ha;
- The sub-zone of the Railway Station Street which has facilities located in the preserved area and dwellings P – P+2E, S=14.50 ha;
- The sub-zone of Mircea the Old Street, which has facilities located in the centre and dwellings P – P+11E, S=14.30 ha;
- The sub-zone of Nicolae Bălănescu – 1848 Square which has facilities in the centre and dwellings P+1 – P+7E, S=5.97 ha;

- The sub-zone of Dudului Street which has central utilities and dwellings P+2 – 4E, S=15.85ha.

The downtown has an area of 94.5 ha and an indicator of occupancy of 11.81 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant, a value slightly above the average in other big European cities.

#### **B. Commercial and business centres**

It has been suggested that a nucleus with polarising functionality for business be located on the zone currently owned by a production company, S.C. Consig S.A., with an area of 17.5 ha. This nucleus will add to existing zones of interest and extend to the Danube, in direct connection with the Free Trade Zone, and the passenger port. Another polarising centre for commercial activities is the area in front of the customs, which stretches over 33.1 ha.

#### ***Zone for activities***

These zones comprise of industrial parks, warehouses and agribusiness. Industries and Warehouses are located in the North, West and South platforms, over an area of 380.29 ha (18.92% of the built-in areas). As the result of decreasing productivity of some industries, this land will become available for another functionality. Agribusiness has suffered in particular, and large companies changed functionality once they closed operations. The rest of the agricultural land within the built-in area has 190.50 ha and is currently left for future development purposes. Agribusiness companies occupy 260.55 ha and have a share of 12.09%.

#### ***Zone for communications and transport***

Zones with communications and transport infrastructure overlap other functional zones, connecting one another. Zones for communications are divided as:

- Motorways and respective infrastructure 176.13 ha;
- Railroads and respective infrastructure 87.40 ha;
- Navigable channels and infrastructure 3.50 ha.

### ***Zone for green areas, sports, leisure and protection***

Although well below standards, green areas are divided as:

- Parks and squares 8.36 ha 1.13 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant;
- Sports 4.60 ha 0.62 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant;
- Leisure 1.73 ha 0.23 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant;
- TOTAL 14.69 ha 1.98 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant.

In Romania, the average standard is 13 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant, and 12 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant for parks and squares.

### ***Zone for utilities***

These areas have infrastructure for public utilities and additional constructions. Within the built-in area, they occupy 52.04 ha. Additional zones consist of the 27.6 ha from Oinacu commune, the area at "Malul Roşu" where a plant for waste water treatment is located, and a new treatment plant for household liquid refuse will be constructed.

### ***Zone for communal husbandry***

The meteorological station, the human graveyards and the collectors for household refuse are located in this area of 53.53 ha. The area does not include the necessary perimeter for communal husbandry. At present, residential garbage is stored in very small, improper spaces, whose location to the households does not comply with current sanitary standards. An area of 12.25 ha has been provided to the communal

husbandry on "Malul Roşu"; it complies with current regulations in this field.

### ***Zone for lands with special functionality***

This is an 232.35 ha area and consists of:

- Divisions of M.Ap.N., M.I. and S.R.I.;
- Checkpoints for border transit;
- The Free Trade Zone.

### ***Open lands***

They stretch over 190.53 ha and are a reserve for open lands within the built-in area, which will be used for various urbanisation needs.

### ***Forested land***

Within the built-in area of Giurgiu there is a forest of 40.80 ha located inside the Free Trade Zone.

### ***Waters***

Still waters within the municipality occupy 15.90 ha (in the built-in areas).

### ***Survey of land use management***

The survey is carried out according to the type of functional zone, in correlation with the present built-in areas.

FUNCTIONAL ZONES	PRESENT	
	Area (Ha)	Share from the Total
Dwellings and complementary functions	486.2	22.57
Industries and warehouses	380.29	17.65
Agribusiness	471.33	21.88
Public institutions and services	88.12	4.09
Means of communication, of which:	267.03	12.39
- motorways	176.13	8.17
- railroads	87.4	4.05
- naval	3.5	0.16
Green areas	50.46	2.34

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FUNCTIONAL ZONES	PRESENT	
	Area (Ha)	Share from the Total
Utilities	52.04	2.41
Communal husbandry and graveyards	53.53	2.48
Special functionality	66.96	3.1
Open lands	180.9	8.39
Waters	15.8	0.73
Forests	40.8	1.89
Unproductive lands	-	-
<b>TOTAL BUILT-IN AREAS</b>	<b>2153.74</b>	<b>100</b>

#### I.2.2.4. Housing

Municipal residents live in individual dwellings or apartment buildings (about 50% of the population) in the residential districts of Oinac, Tineretului, București, Centru, Policlinica and Istru.

Housing development recorded a boost after 1980. Apartment buildings and individual houses were built after 1990, leading to an increase of the total dwelling fund. Most apartment buildings recently constructed are of the type P+4, with some exceptions (P+1 and P+10). The old city had a closed radial structure yet construction work in the area has negative impacts and have fragmented the coherence of the urban design. Although the municipality has some characteristic urban features, housing faces numerous problems:

- Poor quality of the municipal dwellings;
- Unfinished apartment buildings at Mihai Viteazul Boulevard (near the County Hospital), and the downtown;
- Inefficient utilisation of some apartments in buildings for bachelors;
- Absence of amenities for residential districts (day care centres, kindergartens, medical centres, libraries, places of worship, sports facilities);
- Some areas under conflict;
- Low densities in some neighbourhoods (Obor, Ghizdarului, Alexandriei and Sloboziei);
- Poor quality of utilities in some neighbourhoods;
- High pollution levels in some residential areas;

- Poor street systematisation in some districts (where most houses are located);
- Lack of green and recreational areas in the neighbourhoods and the entire city;
- Utilisation of some perimeters in the residential areas as land for agricultural activities.

#### I.2.2.5. Green Areas

According to Romanian standards, Giurgiu has a deficit of municipal green. Green areas comprise of parks, squares and recreational open areas. The city also has an Alley Park, 15 squares, an open-air swimming pool and two stadiums. Given that the national average standard is 13 m<sup>2</sup> of green/inhabitant, of which 12 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant is plantations and 1 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant is sports amenities, results in a deficit of 804.401 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant or 10.8 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant. Facilities for sports and recreational activities are also in a deficit of 10.665 m<sup>2</sup> or 0.14 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant, an area smaller with one third of the SNG stadium is located in the Free Trade Zone, and therefore not utilised much.

#### I.2.2.6. Utilities

##### **Water services**

Giurgiu has a rather favourable standing in terms of water supplies. Aquifer layers in the underground are easily extracted, and ground streams are used for industrial purposes. The municipality has a central water system for household and public consumption.

### **a) Water supplies**

Only one underground water source is used for urban consumption. Water is extracted by wells: 49 low-depth wells (H=20÷40m, NHS=10÷15m, Qmed=20÷28mc/h) and 15 high-depth wells (H=200÷600m, NHS=20m, Qmed=50÷200mc/h) scattered throughout the city as follows: Slobozia I and II, Balanoaia, Balanu and Vieru. Each well has a protection perimeter well defined.

### **b) Connection to the water system**

Water is collected through a network of cement and steel pipelines (Dn 400-Dn 800) to two water reservoirs with a flow of 250 mc/h (the South and North Water Plants). The two stations have water reserves that cannot be used except in the case of hazards and have an operational maximum autonomy of 3 h.

### **c) Distribution network**

The network is mixed, ring-shaped and branch-like and provides water for households, industries, businesses, and public institutions. Water systems, according to their fabrication material and duration of operation are:

- 1) 50 years old, with 49,288 ml – Pb, OL, cast iron – with diameters of 20-300 mm;
- 2) 40-50 years old with 24,324 ml – Pb, OI, cast iron – with diameters of 20-275 mm;
- 3) 30-40 years old, with 11,386 ml – OI, Cement – with diameters of 50-60 mm;
- 4) 20-30 years old with 25,058 ml – OI, Cement – with diameters of 50-500 mm;
- 5) 10-20 years old with 20,477 ml – OI, Cement – with diameters of 32-400 mm;
- 6) 5-10 years old with 17,567 ml – OI – with diameters of 20-200 mm;
- 7) Less than 5 years old with 8,330 ml – with diameters of 20-275 mm.

For the municipality, the water system is centralised and administered as follows:

- Apartment buildings with a central system for hot water – 40,000 residents;

- Houses with local water heating – 3,000 residents;
- Zones with backyard fountains – 10,000 residents;
- Zones with street fountains – 1,600 dwellings.

### **Sewerage**

The most important characteristic of the territory is the topography of the land, with slopes and level variations between residential areas. The topography influences the sewerage system.

#### **a) Residential sewerage**

The sewerage collects residential and industrial wastewater. The network covers 40% of the municipality, and provides sewage collection for 80% of the residents with connection to the water system.

- Total area that has connection to sewerage amounts to 550 ha in the residential districts and 150 ha in the northern industrial parks.
- Maximum flow from consumers is estimated at 38,100 mc/day, which is 90% of the actual water consumption, without side loss on the network.
- The network is 80 km and consists of concrete pipelines with diameters of Dn 200 – 1400 mm and some sections with an oval shape of 50/75 – 75/105 cm.

The following measures are necessary:

- Increase the capacity of transport for collectors by processes of de-clogging, particularly for sections on small land slopes that cannot evacuate wastewaters by themselves.
- Rehabilitate the sections that are dysfunctional and have fractured segments.
- Disconnect then reconnect to the sewerage segments of the system that are worn out and release waste water in the pluvial sewerage.

#### **b) Pluvial sewerage**

The following measures are necessary:

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- Disconnect connections that allow waste water back into the system;
- Set up green protection areas near the holding ponds;
- Upgrade the technologies for pumps used at the holding ponds and the automation of their operations.
- De-clog sewage deposits from the network and the holding ponds to increase transport and accumulation capacity.

### ***Thermal power and municipal heating***

#### ***a) Heating system***

To secure the demand for thermal power, and heating and household hot water, a centralised heating system was set up, with thermal power plants for each district that is supplied with hot water by CET Giurgiu. This solution has proved to be the most advantageous in solving energy demands in Giurgiu.

#### ***b) Transport networks for primary and secondary thermal agents***

The total length of the network, which is operated by S.C. Aqua Term S.A. is 23.5 km. 12 km of which has been operating for more than 10 years and has a side loss of thermal power, water and heat. In 2001, total loss due to technological malfunctioning was 15.95%.

S.C. Termoelectrica S.A. has 38 km (tour and detour) of aerial networks and 17 km (tour and detour) of underground networks, of which only 3.4 km have insulated pipelines. The rest have mineral cotton insulation. Wear and tear is 30% for the pipelines and 60% for the insulation material.

Given the current efforts to prevent energy loss, work to replace segments of the network is critical. The system should offer safety from exploitation and the hydraulic equilibrium must secure necessary water debits for consumers (terminus points, PT).

#### ***c) Thermal units***

In the municipality, there are 27 thermal units for residential districts, 18 for apartment buildings owned by S.C. Aqua Term S.A., 5 units for residential areas,

43 for industrial compounds and public institutions and 420 for private households that have direct contracts with CET Giurgiu. Generally speaking, metering of consumption is done at the source of distribution or at the consumer. In the last few years, residents have started to adopt the individual metering of consumption.

To achieve good transfer between the primary and secondary agents, modernisation works are required and automation of operations so that thermal power has the proper quality for residential consumption. Decentralising the consumption in residential districts has proved to be a viable solution that allows monitoring and intervention by the consumer, without disturbing functionality in the system. This solution was successfully applied to the Polyclinic District.

### **1.2.2.7. Solid Waste Management**

Collection and transportation of solid wastes from residents and industries is secured by the specialised services of the City Hall (89 employees). Collection is done in an altogether manner, instead of by selective collection. Wastes are disposed in an ecologically unsustainable landfill near Plantelor Channel, which has an area of 6 ha and a degree of filling of 76%. In 2000, a total of 73,135 mc were collected and disposed there. The creation of an environmentally friendly landfill is necessary.

### **1.2.2.8. An area Prone to Natural and Human-Induced Hazards**

a) An area prone to natural hazards:

- Hydro-geological risks (underground streams in the N-NW of the city), which have a negative impact on the ability to build on the land.
- Geophysical risks (earthquakes). Giurgiu is located in an area of seismic risk "D", with values of  $K_s=0.16$  and  $T_c=1.5$  sec. equivalent to an 8th degree of seismic activity (on the MSK scale).
- Hydrological risks (flooding) in the grazing land, near Mocanaşu and Ramadan areas.
- Geological risks (settlement of buildings): loess soils, land heavily compressible and fine dusts, which can generate the phenomena of liquefying and the phenomena of erosion.

b) Human-induced risks: industrial activities (Verachim, CET, PECO, the Acetylene Factory) that can be sources of pollution, poor management of household refuse, ballast exploitations in the Danube riverbed, and intensive hunting).

#### **I.2.2.9. Land Use Management in the Built-in Areas**

Cadastral status in the municipality has been carried out for 42% of the territory. The following areas are in public property: 58.48 ha for national interest purposes, 12.74 ha for county purposes and 151.04 ha for local interests.

#### **I.2.2.10. Town-Planning and Local Cultural Heritage**

Cultural heritage is divided as real estate with cultural value, museums and memorials. In the first category, there are a few landmarks (i.e. the archaeological site on Malul Rosu, the late medieval complex of the Citadel, the Clock Tower and the Tabie) and the old city area (with monuments of local importance and segments of the street network).

The mobile assets are composed of museums and collections, including projects for new museums. The last category is composed of buildings and sites of memorial importance and commemorative public places.

### **I.2.3. SOCIAL CAPITAL**

#### **I.2.3.1. Population Structure and Demographic Trends**

**P**opulation as of 1 January 2000

- total = 2,632

of which:

- steady population = 72,466

- females = 37,282

- males = 35,184

- temporary residents = 514

The steady population of Giurgiu is 24.5% of the overall population of the county. Compared to 1998 when there were 72,763 inhabitants, in 1999 there were 131 less inhabitants in line with the national tendency.

Population projections of the city draw on the following elements:

- Number and sex ratio of the population between 1930–1992;
- Characteristics of the population evolution between 1912-1995;
- Characteristics of natural movement and migration of the population between 1980-1994;
- Future development and living standards of the city (jobs, revenues, infrastructure).

Thus, changes will occur as the population migrates (no longer from village to town but the other way round); and massive layoffs may cause people to return to their origins.

The main factor in a possible demographic growth will be the population growth rate. The number of fertile females, in 1992 and the migration from the city between 2004-2010 remains the same; efficient policies will positively impact the life expectancy at birth, the population growth rate will increase and the mortality rate will decline.

**Population Projections for Giurgiu:**

- Thousand persons -

Population Composition	1992	2004		2010	
		Scenario		Scenario	
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Optimistic	Pessimistic
Total population	74.00	77.00	74.00	80.00	75.00
Sex ratio					
- males	36.00	37.50	36.00	38.80	36.50
- females	38.00	39.50	38.00	41.20	38.50
Composition by age groups					
0 – 14	17.40	17.00	15.30	17.50	15.50
15 - 59	47.60	50.30	19.50	52.00	50.20
60 and over	9.10	9.70	9.20	10.50	9.30
3 – 19	19.10	19.30	18.70	20.00	18.80

The social and economic composition of the population depends on the development of economic activities. It is a major factor and gives the general activity rate, the employment rate and the structure by

economic activities for all levels of professional training. Here are the projections as to the composition of the active population and of employment by activities of the national economy:

**a) Composition by activities of the national economy of the city's active population:**

- Thousand persons -

Economic Activity	1992	2004		2010	
		Scenario		Scenario	
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Optimistic	Pessimistic
Primary sector - agriculture, forestry, fisheries	1.17	2.35	3.35	1.27	2.32
Overall activity rate (%)	1.58	3.05	4.77	1.59	3.09
Secondary sector - industry and construction	19.75	16.52	6.71	15.00	14.60
Overall activity rate (%)	26.69	21.45	9.07	18.75	19.46
Tertiary sector - trade and services	13.00	16.00	19.77	21.06	17.48
Overall activity rate (%)	17.57	20.78	26.72	26.33	23.30
Persons looking for employment	1.38	1.83	5.29	1.17	1.80
Overall activity rate (%)	1.86	2.38	7.14	1.45	2.41
Total active population	35.30	36.70	35.30	38.50	36.20
Overall activity rate (%)	47.70	47.66	47.70	48.12	48.26
Total population	74.00	77.00	74.00	80.00	75.00

The overall activity rate is projected to grow especially in the tertiary sector compensating for the significant decline in the secondary sector (industry and construction).

### b) Projected employment composition by activities of the national economy

- Thousand persons -

Economic Activity	1992	2004		2010	
		Scenario		Scenario	
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Optimistic	Pessimistic
Primary sector - agriculture forestry, fisheries	1.15	2.35	3.50	1.30	2.10
Overall employment rate (%)	1.52	3.05	4.72	1.63	2.80
Secondary sector - industry and construction	18.75	16.50	6.70	15.10	13.90
Overall employment rate (%)	25.30	21.42	9.05	18.88	18.53
Tertiary sector - trade and services	12.20	16.05	18.10	20.20	16.55
Overall employment rate (%)	16.48	20.85	24.47	25.24	22.07
Total employed population	32.10	34.90	28.30	36.60	32.55
Overall employment rate (%)	43.30	45.32	38.24	45.75	43.40
Total population	74.00	77.00	74.00	80.00	75.00

The overall employment rate follows the same development trend as the economic activities: an increase in the tertiary sector (trade and services) and a decline in the other two sectors, primary (agriculture, forestry, fisheries) and secondary (industry and construction).

Ukrainians	9
Bulgarians	6
Jews	5
Aromanians	7
Other nationalities	34

#### I.2.3.2. Ethnic Structure

As ethnic groups take up a small share of the overall population, ethnic conflicts are least probable. Population composition by nationalities according to the 1992 census:

<b>Total Inhabitants:</b>	<b>74,191</b>
Romanians	71,225
Rroma	2,827
Hungarians	60
Germans	18

#### I.2.3.3. Human Resource Formation

##### *Professional training*

The active population projected for future economic activities draws upon the 7-19 years age group currently in the education system.

The redistribution of an active population is carried out through retraining the unemployed or by redirecting young people to required specialisations.



**Population projection for pre-school and school population in Giurgiu:**

Age Groups in the Education System	U.M.	1992	2004		2010	
			Scenario		Scenario	
			Optimistic	Pessimistic	Optimistic	Pessimistic
3 – 6	%	10.20	19.90	15.00	25.00	18.60
	Pers.	1,428	3,000	1,965	4,500	2,600
7 – 14	%	61.10	49.00	55.00	47.50	52.10
	pers.	8,554	7,400	7,205	8,000	7,300
15 – 19	%	28.70	31.10	30.00	27.50	29.30
	pers.	4,018	4,700	3,930	5,500	4,100
Total Population	%	100	100	100	100	100
	Thou. pers.	14.00	15.10	13.10	18.00	14.00
Percentage Total 3-19	%	73.30	78.25	70.00	90.00	74.50
Total Population	%	100	100	100	100	100
Between 3-19 years	Thou. pers.	19.10	19.30	18.70	20.00	18.80

**Projection of the active population by activities of the national economy**

Economic Activity	U.M.	1992	Medium Term 2004		Long Term 2010	
			Scenario		Scenario	
			Optimistic	Pessimistic	Optimistic	Pessimistic
Active population	loc.	35,298	36,695	35,298	38,480	36,190
total of which:	%	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	%	3.04	6.09	9.69	3.00	6.10
Forestry	%	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.19
Fisheries	%	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11
Industry	%	49.54	38.00	14.00	30.00	32.30
Construction	%	6.39	7.00	5.00	9.00	8.00
Trade, public food services, hotels	%	9.03	13.50	12.00	14.00	13.00
Transportation	%	7.09	8.00	8.50	8.80	8.50
Telecommunications	%	2.30	2.50	2.80	2.70	2.60
Finances, banking, insurance	%	1.25	2.00	2.80	2.80	1.80
Research, development, computer science and other economic activities and services.	%	1.98	1.40	1.40	1.60	1.50
Municipal public services	%	6.67	7.30	8.00	9.00	7.60
Public administration	%	5.47	5.65	9.25	9.20	7.30
Culture, sport, tourism	%	1.15	1.25	1.25	2.90	2.50
Public services and other activities	%	1.88	2.00	10.00	3.70	3.50
Persons looking for employment	%	3.93	5.00	15.00	3.00	5.00

The projection shows a large number of specialists in industry and a sufficient active population in the tertiary sector (health, tourism, trade, customs, public safety and national defence).

These new activities will determine a systematic, organised development, capitalising on the existing human potential.

### **Adult education**

There are several training possibilities for persons that left the formal education system and/or are looking for employment, such as, continuous training; these training activities can be categorized as follows:

Persons Undertaking Training	1992	2004		2010	
		Scenario		Scenario	
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Optimistic	Pessimistic
Training	148	160	115	110	100
Re-training	51	90	45	140	100
Upgrading skills	40	50	40	250	200
TOTAL	239	300	200	500	400

### **I.2.3.4. Social Assistance**

The main services provided by the City Hall social department are:

		1998	1999	2000
SOCIAL BENEFITS	Submitted files	216	203	112
	Rejected files	9	14	8
	Paid amount (Lei)	1,966,000,000	967,000,000	970,900,090
EMERGENCY BENEFIT	Submitted files	3	14	21
	Approved files	3	10	6
	Paid amount (Lei)	6,000,000	10,900,000	8,068,000
BIRTH INDEMNITIES	Submitted	200	188	167
	Paid amount (Lei)	55,781,104	65,712,900	64,393,000
FOOD AT THE SOCIAL CANTEENS	Portions	280	240	450
	Amount allocated for food (Lei)	884,360,589	965,533,027	1,541,956,270
SUBSIDIES FOR HEAT AND POWER EXPENSES FOR THE POPULATION	Submitted requests	4,800	11,211	16,097
	Paid amount (Lei)	4,145,632,000	2,196,878,938	3,840,569,180
REQUESTS FOR SHELTER IN SOCIAL HOMES	Requests	11	8	6
STATE ALLOWANCE	Requests	638	645	529
ADDITIONAL BENEFITS	Requests (submitted and solved)	338	162	131

A viable partnership between the nongovernmental organisations and the Social Aid Service to deal with current social problems is a priority. Local authorities

cannot solve all social cases with their own means. Local public financing is scarce. Charity institutions or social protection measures could be set up by

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mobilising local resources – NGOs, religious cults, volunteers.

**Disabled persons**

In 2001 there were 766 disabled persons (of which 358 were minors) registered in the State Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People as follows: 120 minors with neuro-psychic diseases, 124 minors with AIDS, 33 minors with physical disabilities, 12 minors with auditory diseases, 32 minors with an associated disability, 6 minors with somatic disease 6, and 26 minors with other diseases.

51 mentally disabled children are enrolled at Giurgiu Special School. Most mentally disabled children come from poor families, which have as unique income the (insufficient) double allowance and companion wages. This income does not allow them to provide recuperation to their own disabled children. A day care centre is compulsory for disabled children and it is where they can benefit from services and the advice of physicians, psychologists, logopaedists, kinotherapists, etc., who will help them integrate into society. There is no non-governmental organisation promoting the rights of the disabled children in Giurgiu.

**Retired people**

There are 12,555 retired persons in Giurgiu from the public sector and 1,437 war veterans. The number of retired persons is steadily growing.

At the city level, there is a senior citizens' Council, a retired persons' Club with a reading room and organised recreational activities and trips. The Mutual Aid House of the retired persons has 12,360 members. The County Pension House distributes tickets for watering cures and rest, partly financed by the State budget.

**I.2.3.5. Public Health**

**Public health system**

Health care institutions in Giurgiu ensure medical assistance both for the city population and for a significant number of the county population, without covering the entire range of medical services.

**Health Care Units in Giurgiu:**

County Hospital	
- number of beds	448
- number of hospital departments	10
- number of sections	4
Medical clinic with 21 surgeries	
Urban medical clinic with 18 family surgeries	
Private surgeries	
Surgeries	21
Dentist's surgeries	11
Ecographic laboratories	1
Dental laboratories	4
Private pharmacies 10 + Hospital Pharmacy + 1 pharmaceutical point	

Medical staff in the city: 87 physicians, 20 dentists, 515 auxilliary medical staff, 17 pharmaceutical chemists.

**Statistics on Public Health in 2000 and 2001:**

Demographic Indicators	Year 2000		Year 2001	
	C. Abs.	%	C. Abs.	%
Birth rate	599	8.3	593	8.2
Mortality	626	8.6	703	9.8
Population growth rate	-27	-0.3	-110	-1.6
Infant mortality rate	4	6.7	4	6.7

**Pregnant Women Record**

Newly registered pregnant women	339	358
Precocious track (I-III months)	41.2 of total	67.5 of total
Registered pregnant women	144	136

**Abortions in the Hospital and Private Surgeries**

Abortions	Year 2000		Year 2001	
	C. Abs.	% Live-Births	C. Abs.	% Live-Births
TOTAL	560	934,9	780	1315,3
Requested abortions	295	492,5	560	944,3
Spontaneous abortions	265	442,4	390	657,7

**Infant Mortality by Age Group**

Infant Mortality by Age Group	2000		2001	
	C. Abs.	% Born Alive	C. Abs.	% Born Alive
0 – 6 days (Precocious infant mortality)	3	5.0	2	3.3
0 – 27 days (Neonatal infant mortality)	3	5.0	2	3.3
28 days – 12 months (Postnatal infant mortality)	1	1.7	-	-

**Infant Mortality due to Health Problems**

Health Problem	2000		2001	
	C. Abs.	% Born Alive	C. Abs.	% Born Alive
Respiratory illnesses	1	25.0	2	50.0
Digestive tract problems	-	-	-	-

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Congenital malformations	1	25.0	1	25.0
Illnesses in the post natal stage	2	50.0	1	25.0

**General Mortality**

Age Groups	2000		2001	
	C. Abs.	%	C. Abs.	%
0 – 1 years	4	0.6	4	0.5
1 – 4 years	-	-	1	0.1
5 – 15 years	9	1.3	7	1.6
16 – 59 years	75	11.9	81	11.5
60 – 69 years	115	18.3	131	18.6
Over 70	423	67.5	474	67.7
Type of Illness	2000		2001	
	C. Abs.	%	C. Abs.	%
Cardiovascular problems	435	69.5	494	70.2
Respiratory diseases	49	7.8	31	4.4
Digestive tract problems	24	3.9	36	5.1
Tumours	68	10.8	87	12.9
Accidents	19	3.0	23	3.3
Others	31	5.0	32	4.1

Morbidity T.B.C.	2000		2001	
	C. Abs.	%	C. Abs.	%
Newly registered patients	75	103.8	89	123.7
Re-admitted patients	12	16.6	16	22.2
Patients under monitoring	108	-	114	-

Cancer	2000		2001	
	C. Abs.	%	C. Abs.	%
Newly registered patients	152	210.5	177	246.1
Patients under monitoring	717	-	680	-

**Patients with Chronic Illnesses**

Item no.	Prevalence	2000	2001
1	Diabetes	823	992
2	Epilepsy	59	60
3	Increased blood pressure	1,255	1,297
4	Chronic heart problems	604	613
5	Chronic lung problems	40	36

Item no.	Prevalence	2000	2001
6	Brain-vascular problems	136	148
7	Chronic obstructive lung diseases	178	171
8	Hepatic cirrhosis	109	115
9	Ulcer problems	111	88
10	Urinary incontinence	26	31

Contagious Diseases	2000		2001	
	C. Abs.	%	C. Abs.	%
Dysentery	3	4.1	13	18.0
Viral hepatitis	9	12.4	8	11.1
German measles	4	5.5	24	33.3
Convulsive cough	-	-	-	-
Chicken pox	8	11.0	158	219.7
Epidemic peritonitis	2	2.7	21	29.2
Scab	-	-	19	26.4
Acute diarrhoea	79	109.4	232	322.6

### I.2.3.6. Education

Education in Giurgiu is carried out on different cycles and levels as follows:

EDUCATION	No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
Pre-school	13	1,249	68
Primary and secondary	9	7,461	374
High school	6	3,816	270
Theological seminar	1	151	9
Professional	4	1,277	104
Post-high school, sanitary	1	94	18
UCECOM- chemistry	1	31	11
"ION BARBU" – Naval	1	19	7
	1	100	16
Special	1	105	21
Academic, of which: Two branches of Pitesti University and ASE Bucharest, and UNITEH private university	3	571	47
TOTAL	41	14,874	945
Other institutions:			
The Arts School	1	290	21
The Sports Club	1	378	11
Children's Palace	1	2,474	21

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Most teachers in the pre-academic educational system have teaching degrees I and II.

Professional education provides training for the following jobs: manufacturer, shop seller, operator in the chemical industry, operator in hydro-vulcanisation, house painter-decorator, tile and brick-decorator, general construction, electrician in construction, naval officer electric-mechanic, operator for sanitary installations, mechanic for construction, operator for refurbishing works, locksmith, mechanic for motor vehicles, cook, worker in environmental protection, constructor for monolithic structures, insulating operator, electrical operator for power lines and transformer of energy.

Giurgiu high schools trains students in:

- Literature and foreign languages; social sciences; mathematics and computer science; natural sciences; technology; teaching; library services and documentation; finances and accounting; food services and tourism; commerce and services; public administration; environmental protection;

And for the following jobs:

- Laboratory operator; mechanic for metallic constructions; mechanic for motor vehicles; naval engine operator; assistant for IT operations; and automation and telecommunications operator.

Graduates from post-high school education specialise for the following jobs:

- Medical assistant; accounting and banking assistant; secretary; telecommunications operator; technician for constructions; and port operators.

Academic education offers degrees in:

- Economics and business administration; teaching French and English; real estate and public administration; administration of the free trade zones; customs administration; tourism and services; environmental protection; quality of products and services.

Someone with a high school education can provide services in the following fields:

Item no.	FIELD OF ACTIVITY
1.	Computer operation
2.	Computer operator for WINDOWS 98, WORD 97-98, EXCEL 97-98, NORTON COMMANDER
3.	Computer operator for FOX-PRO
4.	Introduction to e-mail and Internet
5.	Computerised editing
6.	Driving lessons for B and C licenses
7.	Motorway and naval transport for short distances
8.	Planning of sportive and festive activities
9.	Boat rental
10.	Maintenance of cars, and buildings; mechanical and locksmith works; maintenance of sanitary and thermal heating installations; maintenance of teaching facilities; electrical-technical works.
11.	Chemical laboratory assistant
12.	Flower growing
13.	Textile manufacturing
14.	Cooking
15.	Maintenance of electronic appliances
16.	Works for metallic constructions

School groups can also provide the following:

- Execution of simple works for metallic components, furniture, metallic processing of welded parts;
- Typing, maintenance of archives and documentation, cultural instructor, instructor for preservation of the national heritage.

Compared to the 1999-2000 academic year, in 2001-2002 the total number of students dropped by 568. During the same period of time, high school enrolment went up by 295 students. All the spaces in the high schools and professional schools were filled. At the

end of the academic year, the rate of graduation was 94.4% (85% for entrance examination and 89% for baccalaureate).

We would like to highlight some of the strong and weak points of the education system:

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The introduction of IT, foreign languages, and Romanian grammar and literature for a higher number of hours.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient number of specialised teachers in these fields. There is no definite policy yet with regards re-training some teachers in new specialities (IT and foreign languages).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of the teachers have the qualifications "B" and "FB".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are some "S" qualifications.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School curriculum has been revised</li> <li>Working groups from the municipality take part in a national reform campaign for educational curriculum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some fields of study have a very dense curriculum compared to the number of hours (Romanian, mathematics, physics)</li> <li>Too many textbooks for some fields of study.</li> <li>The textbooks are too expensive.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialised teachers are trained in the curriculum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not all teachers receive further specialised training.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counselling on career opportunities.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic difficulties infringe upon the professional perspectives of the youth.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teaching methods are correlated with local resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obsolete and insufficient teaching materials.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teaching personnel have job descriptions and evaluation forms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lessons are not computer-assisted because the Ministry of Education did not provide the required software.</li> <li>Assessment of the quality of teaching is not diversified.</li> <li>Too many assessment-forms for school principals.</li> </ul>

### I.2.3.7. Culture and Mass Media

Most cultural activities are administered by county institutions: the Directorate for Culture, Cults and National Cultural Heritage; I.A. Bassarabescu Library; Teohari Antonescu Museums (with archaeological, historical, and cultural history sections); Valah Teatre; the Centre for Preservation and Valuation of Popular Traditions and Arts; Art School; and the Arts Hall.

Ion Vinea Cultural House and the Philharmonic (one of the youngest professional institutions for music in the country) are subordinated to the Local Council. The Cultural House organises sessions on performing arts and leisure activities, and has a Popular University and a Zone Centre for Adult Education. Children can attend Victor Karpis School for Music and Fine Arts. The municipality has 23 libraries, a cinema, an art

gallery, a Cultural House for the Border Patrols, and 7 bookstores. Mass media outlets comprise of one cable TV studio, one radio station, one daily newspaper, 6 weekly magazines and other periodicals.

Places of worship in the city consist of 7 Orthodox churches, one Roman-Catholic parish, one Baptist, one Adventist and one Pentecostal church. The Romanian Orthodox Church intends to establish a new episcopacy, located in Giurgiu.

### I.2.3.8. Sports and Leisure

Giurgiu has poor infrastructure for sports activities. There are only a few sports centres in schools and a training and competition centre with a municipal stadium, provide opportunities for sports and leisure. The status of the two stadiums in Giurgiu is:



## ZONES FOR SPORTS AND LEISURE

Item No.	Name	Quality of Facilities	Area at Present		Area Necessary	
			M <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup> /inhab.	M <sup>2</sup>	M <sup>2</sup> /inhab.
1.	Sugar Factory Stadium	Bad	31,000	0.62	-	-
2.	SNG Stadium	Bad	15,000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>46,000</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>1.00</b>

There is a deficit of 28,000m<sup>2</sup> for the municipality.

### I.2.3.9. Civil Society

Data provided by the Giurgiu Court indicates that 30 NGOs have been established in the municipality since 1990. Out of all these organisations, only a few are actually active: Ion Vinea Youth Association, Green White and Wild Association, Concordia Association, Romanian Scouts-Giurgiu branch, Licurici Association, Open Doors Cultural Foundation, Saint George Foundation, New Alliance Ecologist Society, and Help your Neighbour Association. To date, only projects at the local level and with minimum financing have been undertaken, due to the weak development of the NGO sector.

### I.2.3.10. Public Safety

Public safety in the city is secured by the municipal police force (184 police officers) and the Public Guardians (78 officers). In 2001, efforts were made towards preventive actions, particularly in public places. Co-operation between the law enforcement

agents was more efficient and no specific problems were reported. The city has a special fire brigade and the required equipment for rapid intervention.

### I.2.3.11. Civil Protection

The Inspectorate for Civil Protection is a department within the City Hall, which was established according to Law no.106/1996, Law for civil protection, Law no.124/1995 for protection against disasters and H.G. no. 222/1997 for evacuation of residents in case of a disaster.

The Inspectorate carries out its activities via 16 specialised committees for various fields. In the municipality, there are commissions for civil protection operating within 53 industrial businesses and public institutions. All of them have inspectors for civil protection and units for emergency intervention in the case of a disaster.

Population notification is carried out by specific means of communication such as telephone lines, a radio station, and Motorola receivers, all located at the command centre.

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## II. OBJECTIVES, SCENARIOS AND POLICIES

### II.1. CONTEXT

Objectives pertaining to sustainable development in Giurgiu take into account the two stages of urbanisation that occurred over the last 50 years. The first stage, from the 1950s to the 1980s, was characterised by an accelerated expansion of the real estate, following on the development of the goods processing industry. Rapid urbanisation negatively impacted the urban design, habitat, local culture and environment, and subsequently led to a process of de-urbanisation. The second stage began in 1990 and carried on previous problems that aggravated over time. Moreover, slow economic restructuring led to zero population growth.

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 a 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 well-developed, regenerating types of 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 Ireland<sup>1</sup>.

Generally speaking, development or regeneration of an urban settlement is significantly correlated 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 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 that this might prevent authorities from managing all the problems of a community. Urban development must also correlate the careful distribution of resources and avoid the “crowding out” effect (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 1950s to 1980s and by the kitsch constructions of the 1990s. Urban landscaping must be completely redefined, so as to incorporate architectural features specific to the respective region or architectural styles of Western influence.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

## II.2. GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

**M**ain objectives for achieving sustainable development in Giurgiu are:

- Economic development in compliance with major tendencies of the European Community;
- Development of infrastructure and the provision of free access to all interested parties to this infrastructure (water, electricity, natural gas, transportation);
- Affordable housing;
- Environmental protection;
- Fighting poverty;
- Urban regeneration (the natural fund, the old city and historical buildings outside the old city area and the refurbishment of the building facades);
- Polarising role for the neighbouring rural areas;
- Undertaking responsibility towards socially disadvantaged people.

## II.3. 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**

**A**n urban setting is not a closed system, and the accomplishment of the five general objectives is 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 that will bring, in the long run, major attitude and cultural change towards sustainable use of natural resources;

- Building 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;
- Developing partnerships between public and private institutions to co-operate on projects and programmes;
- Completing projects and programmes which the private sector cannot complete on its own;
- Integrating policies on the horizontal (to achieve simultaneous synergy among various sectors) and the vertical (to correlate and integrate policies for development of the city with those of the county and the region);
- Management of resources, which assumes 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 of the energy industry;
- Sustainable urban landscaping will comply with regulations on construction materials, building design, bio-climate, the extent of build-up in a given area, spatial orientation of housing, green zones around buildings, microclimate and energy efficiency;
- 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 did not meet a certain community need;

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- Regulate land use and management in compliance with provisions set in the Landscaping Master Plan;
  - Analysis of technical capacities for project execution;
  - Evaluation of efficient utilisation of human and financial resources;
  - Evaluation of financial viability with a programme or project function of estimated revenues;
  - Identification of community needs and priorities and then correlating them with the community agenda with new programmes and projects;
  - Evaluation of 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 will turn profitable;
  - Disseminate information that pertains to a specific investment (local topography, statistics on local and regional economy, regulations for urban development, and national and regional landscaping plans).
- 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.

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

- Integrated land zoning, so that every residential district will consist of housing (individually-owned houses or apartment buildings 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) refurbishing works without altering initial architectural design. Buildings with historical value will not be transformed or demolished by any means.

## II.4. LEGISLATION

### ***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
  - The Bremen Declaration – Business and Municipality, New Partnerships for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
  - 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 the 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.
- Internal legislation:**
- Law on local public administration no. 215/2001
  - 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 within the 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, re-published
  - 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

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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 completing 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 the 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.

## II.5. PUBLIC HEALTH

**S**tarting from the evaluation of the health status, the following strategic objectives can be defined:

- Increase life expectancy;
- Decrease morbidity;
- An efficient sanitary system;
- Equitable access to health services;
- Change the mentality of the medical staff toward an improved health performance.

Incidences of professional illnesses decreased in the city, but the standard of life maintains and promotes the same prevalence of illnesses (the main chronic ills diagnosed are cardio-vascular, cancer and lung illnesses).

**Specific objectives:**

- Increase the efficiency of the existing hospitals, including emergency services;
- Endow the hospitals with the most appropriate equipment;
- Set up or restore the medical facilities in the schools;
- Support the private health sector, by creating local facilities including pharmacies in the suburbs of the city;
- Involve the community in keeping the doctors in the city and in fund raising;
- All the assets of the Health and Family Ministry from Giurgiu County must be handed over to the local authorities, in order to improve the quality of the medical services;
- Focus local efforts on aspects of family planning and children health;
- Promote a healthy life style by increasing the quality of the primary health services and by subscribing each citizen to a family doctor;

- Insure the public services which influence personal hygiene (access to a sufficient quantity of high quality drinking water) for all citizens of the city;
- Involve NGOs and the media in educating and informing people about the risks of smoking, using alcohol and drugs and the dangers of sedentary lifestyle.

## II.6. Education

The main objective of the sustainable development strategy is to improve the human resources training process and to ensure an appropriate cultural level for all citizens. From this main objective emerge the local **operational objectives:**

- Ensure a professional teaching and cultural management;
- Ensure the necessary funds, from the local budget and other local sources, for an appropriate teaching process in the existing schools (access to drinking water, sewage and central heating, endow with adequate furniture);
- Reshape and improve the buildings of the existing schools and yards and ensure the funds for periodic repairs;
- Build IT laboratories and connect all the existing schools to electronic communication;
- Build sport fields and halls for the existing schools and endow them with the necessary equipment, finish the covered swimming pool of School No. 8 and build a polyvalent hall;
- Include all children of required age in the teaching system;
- Take active measures to eliminate abandoned schools and reintegrate those children who abandoned them;
- Build an International Master Centre;
- Support the activities made in the Pupils Club;
- Support and diversify the educational and leisure activities made by the Culture House and other institutions;

- Develop the educational components for the environmental protection of all age groups;
- Restore the Nicola Balanescu Atheneum and make it the cultural centre it was before 1940;
- Develop efficient methods for permanent education;
- Develop the book fund of the Municipal Library and create an electronic database;
- Support, from both local budget and sponsorship, the activities of the Philharmony, Valah Theatre and Teoharie Antonescu Museum;
- Capitalise on the educational potential of the local monuments;
- Ensure the continuity of the traditional cultural events (festivals, contents of folklore, music, theatre, literature and visual arts);
- Keep specific handicraft traditions;
- Develop international cooperation, including the neighbours and Romanian community existing in the south of the Danube River.

## II.7. ECONOMICAL GROWTH

The sustainable development of the municipality imposes an efficient use of resources in the conditions of environmental protection. For a better use of existing resources and also in order to ensure appropriate conditions for economic growth in the locality, the main objectives are:

### ***a) Develop, upgrade and extend the infrastructure, pointing out throughout the opportunities offered by the geo-strategic position of the municipality:***

- Build an emergency route on the “ring road” to link the future “express road” Bucharest-Giurgiu and the bridge over the Danube, ferry lines and north-south industrial platforms;
- Modernise the railways, especially the parking areas and the connections with the industrial platforms and harbour area;



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- Modernise the harbour area by developing a specific harbour for passengers, merchandise, sports and tourism in such way that Giurgiu becomes an important point between Rotterdam and Constanța and also serves Bucharest city;
- Build a network for natural gas, which will enhance the economic attraction of the city with this new energy resource;
- Modernise and extend the public infrastructure, which will enhance economic activities by ensuring the necessary utilities for all, new and old enterprises.

***b) Support the development of new economic activities linked to local resources and traditions, increase and modernise the existing ones, and enhance local business, by:***

The development of tourism and eco-tourism based on a programme, which will make the tourism potential of the area lucrative;

- Develop Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which manufacture the raw materials provided by agriculture (the sectors with an appropriate potential are the following: baked goods, canned vegetables, oil, sugar, the brewery, meat and milk);
- Support the old companies which are valuable competitors on the national and international market.
- Technological up-grade of the factories built in the communist regime, which are able to produce using clean technologies. (e.g. sections of the Chemical Industry);
- Revitalise the shipyard, taking into account that there is qualified human resources and appropriate equipment;
- Establish a terminal for the transfer of containers;
- Support the activities performed within the Free Zone and encourage foreign investors in the area;
- Develop an interest in office buildings within the harbour amongst companies interested in naval transport activities and Free Zone activities;
- Establish a futures market for cereals and build appropriate utilities for storage;

- Establish a market which is able to trade in agricultural products;
- Clarify the status of the Thermo-electrical Plant with regards remodeling to increase efficiency, and reduce pollution.

***c) Solve problems within the drinking water and sewerage network by:***

- Increasing the liability of the pumping mechanical equipment and providing new equipment in accordance with the available flow;
- Eliminating the differences between the two water departments by increasing the capacity of the North Water Department of the city;
- Increasing the safety level of the pumping stations and decreasing the energy consumption per cubic metre of water pumped, using high powered electrical pumps;
- Modernisation of the water chlorination stations, through automatic systems;
- Replacing the damaged water distribution pipe lines;
- Establishing new water distribution networks, equipped with modern pipelines, in areas which are still not connected to the water distribution system;
- Additional works for reshaping the main sector of the network, including the connection between the two Water Departments, in order to balance the network.

***d) Connect the city to the natural gas distribution network***

There is a project submitted for governmental approval, focused on the natural gas supply, which has the following objectives and actions:

- Execution of a supply pipeline from Bucsani, with a length of 62.94 km and diameters of 500 mm;
- A measurement station, placed near Giurgiu county Jail;
- A pressure regulation station placed in the same location.

### e) *Housing improvement*

- To fulfil the regulations and tasks included within the present Landscape Master Plan and to introduce new regulations if it's possible.
- The development of Area Urban Plans and detailed Urban Plans in order to solve the urban problems in an appropriate manner.
- Improve the dwelling fund through reconstruction and optimisation of space, land and comfort.
- Improve the quality of the housing fund.
- Improve the housing density in the following neighbourhoods: Obor, Alexandriei, Ghizdarului, and Sloboziei.
- Introduce specific equipment and utilities in all housing areas.
- Finalise the constructions of apartments.
- The execution of common dwellings within the Steaua Dunării Hotel Building (44 ap.) and Dudului (55 ap).
- Use the leftover areas for green zones or amenities for residential districts.
- Improve the heating standard of houses.
- Improve the aesthetic aspect of houses, refurbishing thermal insulation and facades for buildings, improve the quality of the municipal green, and so on.
- Decentralise the distribution and accounting of water, hot water and heating for dwellings.
- Reshape the old dwellings and build new houses accordingly to the Landscape Master Plan documents.
- Plans for land use management to extend housing that is compact, complete and isolated and is equipped with individual land perimeters.
- Construction in the downtown area of collective dwellings of the type P+2 E / 4E.
- Introduction in all residential areas of utilities and specific amenities.
- Extend, redesign and re-dimension the street network to secure efficient traffic flows in the downtown and other parts of the city.
- Measures in order to eradicate pollution in housing areas.

- Increase the green space areas and construct new leisure facilities. This objective assumes:
  - Balanu and Turbatu forests receive recreational and leisure functionality.
  - Work in areas with valuable habitat and with balanced ecosystems, near the Danube River.
  - Rehabilitation of areas contaminated by pollution.
  - Erection of green protection walls along pan-European transportation corridors and at the entrance points to the city.
  - Construction of green areas within the municipality and improvement to the quality of the existingsones.
  - Set up of recreational areas, a forested park and an open park.

## II.8. CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**W**e propose to set the objectives, scenarios and policies for the future development of Giurgiu accordingly to the following components:

### a) *The Strategy for Air Pollution Prevention*

Air quality is under the influence of industrial and traffic emissions. Regarding the industrial emissions, the Environmental Protection Inspectorate imposes, through the environmental authorisation, measures for the reduction of emissions to the admissible levels or in special circumstances, below those levels. The Action Plan to decrease the level of traffic emissions must be focused on the following essential aspects:

- Combustibles quality (action which must be enforced on the national level);
- Quality of cars (action which must be enforced on the national level);
- Infrastructure (action which must be enforced on the local level).

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**The principles of the policy:**

- The pollution which causes damage to health must be approached very seriously;
- Mitigate loss by better practices for communal husbandry;
- Introduce the “polluter pays” principle;
- Increase public awareness and change attitudes within the population on technical maintenance of motor vehicles.

**Goal – improve air quality**

Objectives and targets
O1. Reduce industry and domestic emissions in the air T1. Using CET technology upgrade, rehabilitate, and modernise the thermal system of the whole city T2. Provide an admission and distribution network of natural gas
O2. Reduce traffic emissions T1. Bypass around the city T2. Modernise the streets T3. Acquisition of a “gas analyser” for the vehicle exhaust pipe

**b) The strategy for surface waters**

The solving strategy for surface water pollution takes into account the reduction of consumed water quantities, the reduction of loadings in wastewater, rehabilitation of waste treatment plants and the accomplishment of pre-waste water evacuated in the sewerage.

**The principles of the policy:**

- There must be a complete revealing of the pollution that affects the health of people.
- Prevention shall have the same priority as the corrective actions.
- Losses reduced through good management practices.
- Apply the “polluter pays” principle.
- To increase awareness in industrial societies regarding the reduction of water consumption through waste water re-cycling.

**Goal – improve the quality of surface waters**

Objectives / Targets
O1. Improve and maintain the surface waters within the quality limits. T1. Revise and modernise the waste water treatment plant. T2. Rehabilitate and extend the domestic waste water sewerage network. T3. Rehabilitate and extend the rain water sewerage network. T4. Rehabilitate the sewerage network in the harbour area.

**c) Strategy for drinkable water**

The strategy has to follow the norms, standards and laws regarding the quality and quantity management of drink water, following catching-distribution-consumption.

**The principles of the policy:**

- The pollution that affects the health of the population must be revealed.
- Prevention shall have the same priority as the corrective actions.
- Loss reduction through good management practices.
- Increase population awareness with regards the reduction of water consumption.

**Goal – to provide the quantity and quality of the drinking water**

Objectives / Targets
O1. Risk evaluation related to drinking water pollution. T1. Present evaluation regarding drinking water supply.
O2. Improve the drinking water supply for the population. T1. Evaluate the drinking water consumption used for industrial means. T2. Correlate between population consumption and the European norm. T3. Monitor the drinking water consumption of the consumer. T4. Rehabilitate and extend the drinking water supply network.

**d) Strategy for pollution prevention and for soil and nature degradation**

**Objectives:**

- To issue detailed inventories regarding quality of soil and their use.
- To stop the major impacts.
- To stop the causes of pollution and to establish directions for sustainable use.
- Ecological reconstruction of the affected areas.

**The principles of the policy:**

- The underground waters pollution in the soil must be analysed, with regards their effects on the health of the population.
- Action programmes based on the evaluation of nature degradation, in order to conserve and protect the ecosystems.
- Sustainable use of resources.
- To apply the “polluter pays” principle.
- To increase population awareness regarding the pollution problems.

**Goal – rehabilitation of degraded areas and the conservation of the ecosystems of the land.**

Objectives / Targets
O1. To provide integrity for the forestry fund. T1. To declare the area near the Danube (Ostrovul Mocanu and Mocănașu) as a natural protected area with special value and with a priority protection system. T2. To acknowledge the existing situation of the hunting and fishing fund and apply corrective measures.
O2. To set up new green areas in Giurgiu and to improve the existing ones. Establish protective forest belts. T1. To establish protective forest belts around Chemical Platform II Verachim.
O3. Ecological reconstruction of the degraded land surfaces. T1. Ecological reconstruction of Giurgiu Sud area in which Chemical Platform I of S.C. Verachim had functioned.

**e) Strategy for waste management**

The national and international priority regarding waste management is to decrease/prevent, reuse, recycle, treat and finally store all wastes.

**The principles of the policy:**

- To acknowledge the fact that the problem of pollution is due to an inefficient management of wastes, that may threaten the health of the population.
- To search for material stimulants that can persuade the population and the industries to achieve a selective collection of wastes, with a view to recycling, together with the modernisation of public sanitation companies.
- To apply the “polluter pays” principle.
- To increase population awareness regarding the waste collection problem.

**Goal – to improve waste management**

Objectives / Targets	
O1. Construction of an ecological dump for waste storage.	
O2. Construct a high-technology landfill for the disposal of residential solid wastes.	City Hall
O3. Rehabilitation works for areas where former dumps for solid refuse have been closed.	City Hall

**f) Indicators and monitoring**

Results from monitoring must be published in the annual monitoring report “The state of the environment in Giurgiu Municipality”.

**Indicators under monitoring are:**

- Specific results pertaining to environmental issues, such as pollution mitigation
- Environmental quality function of specific factors

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- The degree of conformation of the target groups
- Efforts for implementing and control
- The rate of introduction of green technologies
- Regulatory efforts
- Financial efforts of the target groups
- Total penalties for not complying with policies, and so on.

### g) *Evaluation and feedback*

If results from the monitoring process do not show that the direction taken is the correct one, an analysis of the drafting strategy for the action plan will be performed, to adapt its function of the actual situation to meet targets.

## II.9. SCENARIOS

The drafting process for scenarios of growth must take into account the national economic context, the level and rate of economic growth, the national GDP, and other indicators on living standards. The following scenarios are correlated with development in Giurgiu:

**A. FAST DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO** is an optimistic scenario and the least probable one. It assumes the development of economic sub-fields, which would provide high benefits, create jobs and return investment in a short time, leading to a multiplication of investment. This scenario is only possible in the case of economic development brought by Romania's integration in the European Union, and by development of economic fluxes geared towards importing resources and exporting products.

**B. COMPETITIVE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO** could be achieved only in the case of accelerated change at institutional and legislative levels, correlation with living standards and proficient utilisation of resources. This scenario assumes fast absorption of preferential investment to foster economic competitiveness of the city in the region. *During public consultations for drafting the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development, most residents, specialists and local authorities opted for this scenario and thought that, given the results obtained up to this date and the potential of human resources, our city has resources for accelerated change and for becoming a model at the national level, in this respect. Arguments in favour of this scenario are all opportunities mentioned at chapter 3.10, the existence of a social consensus for identifying priority projects at community level, and going through the first steps of the implementation process.*

**C. SLOW DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO** although not desirable, it is probable, provided that the current economic trend stays constant. Giurgiu Municipality is facing a chronic state of economic crisis due to the low efficiency and productivity of the local industries. Small and medium enterprises cannot overtake this shock and absorb the workforce that has become redundant in heavy industry. Insufficient investment (domestic and foreign) cannot utilise all the resources, so the end result is a slow pace of development.

**D. PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO** is possible if national and international contexts are unfavourable or economic development at the national level is slow. Giurgiu has a peripheral status (for both subjective and objective reasons) and therefore an economic crisis cumulated with social effects can prevent economic revitalisation.

■



## III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

### III.1. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING MEASURES

The local partnership group of the town of Giurgiu (Giurgiu mayoralty - applicant, Ion Vinea Youth Association, Bethel Foundation, Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, Giurgiu District Council, Local State Inspectorate for Disabled Persons, Ion Vinea House of Culture, Saint George Foundation) was accepted in the PHARE financed Programme "Development of Civil Society 2000", with a Partner component - Institutional Development.

The first priority of the PHARE programme is the institutional development, defined as the support granted to the candidate countries, Romania being one of them, for the development of their structures, strategies, human resources and management skills necessary for the development of their economic, social and self-adjustment capacity.

The local and central administrations have not developed their capacity of cooperating with the civil society, with the exception of a few specific fields (such as: the relation between the administration and the citizens - public relations of the administration). Taking into account the fact that the budget restructuring and the decentralisation of responsibilities by the local authorities were not accompanied by the necessary support measures, the NGO sector can help the local authorities to overcome the difficulties created in relation to their responsibilities in the field of financial and human resources.

The process of decentralisation of the public administration generated improvements regarding the taking over of certain services by the mayoralties, as well as extended responsibilities for the latter. NGO's play an important part in rendering services addressed by the diversified needs of the groups, which they represent. This is why the Civil Society 2000

Programme aims to develop the public administration's capacity to cooperate with the representatives of civil society.

The general objective of the Civil Society 2000 Development Programme is the support of sustainable partnerships between NGO's and the local authorities in various fields of activity. The main fields are: citizen counselling, and projects of the local community based on identification of local needs and utilisation of local resources. Close relations with the civil society in these fields will contribute to the reform of the public administration.

The specific objective of the PARTNER component is developing the abilities necessary for establishing efficient partnerships between the local authorities and the non-governmental organisations, and the development of the capacity for cooperation between the local authorities and the representatives of the civil society, for local solving existing problems. This component addresses the communities through local partnership groups.

The PARTNER component will be implemented in two stages, as follows:

First stage: training and technical assistance will be provided to the local partnership groups.

Second stage: the local partnership groups will be able to develop programmes intended to meet the needs of the community and to attract resources available at a local level. An inquiry into financing projects will be launched in the communities included in the PARTNER component. The local partnership groups will submit their projects within the framework of this inquiry for project financing offers. Partial projects financing/co-financing will consist of funds providing resources, which are not available locally.

Training and technical assistance will be provided in two stages:

The first stage of training and technical assistance will be mainly focused on themes intended to support the development of local projects by partnerships and of the basic local cooperation skills.

It is expected that the training sessions, conceived in keeping with the local needs, will include subject matters such as: needs estimation, funds acquirement (including drafting of financing requests), project management, problem solving strategies, evaluation, human resource management, financial management, and establishing partnerships.

As a result of the first training session, it is expected that the local partnerships will draft projects capable of fulfilling the identified needs and to mobilise local resources. The selected projects can benefit from partial financing. Partial financing will consist of funds providing resources, which are not available locally.

The second training and technical assistance stage will mainly focus on the development of the cooperation capacity of local partners and on the support of local partnership groups in the implementation of the financed projects.

The training sessions will include subjects such as: estimation of needs, citizen participation, community development, communication, partnership establishment, strategic and participative planning, organisational development, project management and evaluation.

Technical assistance is intended to support local partnership groups in the process of project drafting and development (during the first training period) and also their implementation (during the second training period). The technical assistance activities will complete the training activities during both stages.

Each local partnership group will be granted at least 5 days of technical assistance.

About 16 students will be selected during the second training stage to attend the classes of a Trainers' Training Programme. This programme will assure the continuity of the training activities in the same fields, following the completion of the Partner component.

The objective of the Trainers' Training programme is to develop the skills and knowledge of the selected participants, in order to be able to train other local partnership groups in the same fields of activity.

The contract holder will select the participants in the Trainers' Training programme based on the evaluation of all the students performances during the training sessions. The selection will be made in cooperation with the managers/chiefs of the institutions, which are members of the local partnership group.

The selection of the participants in the Trainers' Training programme will be based on the following criteria:

- Existing individual aptitudes/skills
- Quality of the participation in the training sessions
- Commitment and the availability to develop training programmes in the field of management, at a local and regional level
- A firm commitment to the training activity
- Experience in management or in organising training sessions in the field of management would be an asset.

Following the completion of the Trainers' Training session, the participants will acquire some practical experience and will be assimilated as assistant trainers in the future training sessions organised within the PARTNER component.

The Central and East Europe Local Administration Assistance Programme (CEEPAA), the programmes organised in the field of municipal crediting and the RTI Implementation programmes (LGA) are known on the municipality level. Besides a few information sessions and participation in seminars, the town of Giurgiu did not have the opportunity of benefiting from such programmes or from foreign assistance.

The town of Giurgiu received assistance from USAID, Bucharest IRIS CENTER, the United States Embassy in Bucharest and RTI (Research Triangle Institute) for the carrying out of two programmes:

1. "Simple and Rapid Business" - de-regulation programme in five stages - intended for the simplification of the small and medium enterprises licensing procedures
2. Local public administration transparency - programme intended to increase transparency in the decision making process, with the active participation of citizens in matters of common interest for the community.

Giurgiu was the host of a study tour organised for a team of Ukrainian specialists in several fields of activity, interested in the experience acquired by the town of Giurgiu by the programme "Simple and Rapid Business".

The town of Giurgiu is not one of the towns selected for assistance under the Programme of Assistance to the Local Public Administration financed by USAID



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and implemented by RTI in Romania, but it was selected for dissemination of the information and experience accumulated during the three programme years with regards programme budget and financial management. The seminar "Budgets per Alternative Programmes or Solution for the Local Public Administration" was organised by RTI in July 2002 for the managing staff employed by the Giurgiu mayoralty and by the institutions financed from the local budget. This can be considered as a first step in assistance granted by USAID, with a good chance of it being continued by the GRASP programme, that will start in October of this year.

The Giurgiu mayoralty will also be a partner in the project "Business Incubator" financed by the European Community within the framework of the Stability Pact, and will be implemented in Giurgiu by the German Rectors' Association, in partnership with the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies and the Giurgiu Romanian - Bulgarian Economic Institute. The projected business incubator will represent a launching platform for potential businessmen selected among the students in their final years, people who graduate the institute and others, and will contribute to the economic growth of the town of Giurgiu.

The Giurgiu mayoralty has regularly organised training courses, in cooperation with the Centre for Continuous Training of the Local Public Administration Employees, in the following fields: budget/finance, auditing, local public administration management, public services.

The mayoralty offered its support to the Regional Infrastructure Programme pertaining to the Balkan Stability Pact financed by USAID, and the SAMTID programme of rehabilitation of the water and sewerage systems in small and medium sized towns. The support consisted of assistance in drafting a Project Proposal and its submittance to the competent authorities in order to obtain PHARE funding. A two stage training course was organised in Targoviste (in November 2001 and May 2002) under the direct guidance of the consulting firm BOOZ, ALLEN & HAMILTON INC.

Representatives of the mayoralty and local counselors attended training courses abroad and economic missions in EU countries and in other countries. These courses were focused on the establishment of public - private partnerships between the local public administration and foreign public administrations and were aimed at supporting the consolidation of the institutional capacity.

Some of the mayoralty employees participated in the local public administration management course organised by the authorities of Bavaria, Germany.

Representatives of the Giurgiu community participated in a training course in Turkey "Development of the Local Possibilities through the Implementation of Local Agenda 21" at the end of 1999. Another event was organised in 2002 in Turkey in connection with this project, aimed at creating connections between young people in Giurgiu and Istanbul.

In April 2002, the LA 21 Giurgiu Project participated together with 8 other pilot towns, in the National Forum of Sustainable Development of Local Communities in Romania - 1st Edition. Governmental institutions were represented in this Forum and this created the possibility of communication between the political class and the civil society. The presence of the representatives of international institutions in the Forum laid the foundations for the development of future programmes. The Giurgiu mayoralty stand was visited by many visitors including President Iliescu. The foreign delegates were also interested in our stands.

The Giurgiu mayoralty participated with its LA 21 Project in an international competition of sustainable towns "2002 Stockholm Partnership". The project LA 21 Giurgiu was selected among the first 50 "Ambassador Projects" and was presented in the conference, project exhibition and thematic dialogues organised in June 2002 in Stockholm, Sweden.

In May 2002, the Giurgiu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture organised the training course entitled: "Management of European Projects" within the framework of the SAPER Project financed by PHARE. The course was taught by a Belgian expert and was attended by foreign funding applicants and representatives of the public administration.

The USAID partners facilitated the participation of Giurgiu mayoralty employees in training courses organised in 2001 and 2002 in Poland, the subject matter of which were: Public -private partnerships of small and medium sized enterprises, and exchanges of experience in matters of transparency of the local and central public administration activity.

The Giurgiu Environment Protection Inspectorate was selected, together with 8 other similar Inspectorates in the country, for PHARE financing of Project No. RO 98.04.04.01 "Consolidation of the Institutional and Administrative Capacity for Environmental Policies in

Conformity with the Provisions of the Acquis Communautaire". The project activity included field visits, drafting of reports referring to the activity of the Environment Protection Inspectorates, training seminars referring to the application of EC Directions 96/61/CE regarding pollution prevention and integrated control. The project was coordinated by the Spanish Consortium EPTISA Proyectos Internationales.

### III.2 FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The town of Giurgiu is a town with low income inhabitants and no resources for the carrying out of economic development programmes. Based on the analysis of the local budgets for 2001, 2002 and for the following three years (2003 - 2006), shows that total income amounted to 206,944,824 thousand Lei in 2001 and 399,086,447 thousand Lei in 2002, 94% more than in 2001, and the necessary expenses, including the additional ones due to the decentralisation of certain services, increased by 107%.

The local budget income estimated for 2003 will amount to 451,535,091 thousand Lei, about 5% more

than in 2002, this figure was established by taking into account the low resources of the town inhabitants and the feeble economic activity. The main sources of local budget income are the taxes and charges paid by the population, the direct and indirect taxes, various transfers, capital incomes and various special fees.

The expenses made in 2001 were comparable to the obtained incomes. The same is expected to happen in 2003 and during the period 2004 - 2006.

Following the analysis of the expenses in 2001, 2002 and those forecast for 2003 - 2006 it shows that economic development projects and programmes cannot be supported by local budget funds, because financial resources are very limited.

The Giurgiu mayoralty will support projects in all fields of activity included in the town development strategy by attracting sources from the private sector, and foreign and internal funds coming from various donors and finance suppliers, on the basis of the private-public partnership.

With a view to increase its financial resources, the Giurgiu mayoralty intends to issue bonds for selling on the market, that will help finalise certain works, which started in the past and were abandoned due to the lack of funds.

### LOCAL BUDGET PER SOURCES, CHAPTERS AND EXPENSE TITLES 1999 – 2001

Thousand Lei

INDICATOR NAME	1999	2000	2001	2002
INCOMES – TOTAL	42,218,000	113,044,996	206,944,824	600,993,206
OWN INCOMES	24,625,696	38,312,884	59,291,195	320,833,346
I. CURRENT INCOMES	24,385,696	24,179,154	39,163,600	55,016,977
A. FISCAL INCOMES	20,934,443	22,616,854	34,921,351	49,710,747
A.1 DIRECT TAXES	20,859,443	22,073,554	32,755,684	46,634,518
PROFIT TAXES	0	0		0
TAXES AND CHARGES FROM THE POPULATION	11,115,293	11,521,256	17,971,606	25,294,629
CHARGE FOR STATE-OWNED LAND USAGE	495,450	768,254	1,039,609	1,522,385
BUILDINGS AND LANDS TAX FROM LEGAL PERSONS	7,438,700	7,538,389	10,239,496	14,610,115

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INDICATOR NAME	1999	2000	2001	2002
OTHER DIRECT TAXES	380,000	22,456,555	3,604,973	5,207,384
A.2. INDIRECT TAXES	75,000	543,300	2,165,667	3,076,225
PERFORMANCE TAXES	10,000	3,300	9,350	12,763
OTHER INDIRECT TAXES	65,000	540,000	2,156,317	3,063,460
B. NON-FISCAL INCOMES	3,451,253	1,562,300	4,242,249	5,306,228
PAYMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATION'S NET PROFIT	0	0		0
TRANSFERS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	335,000	417,300	1,331,017	1,824,156
VARIOUS INCOMES	3,116,253	1,145,000	2,911,232	3,482,070
II. CAPITAL INCOMES	240,000	226,000	388,529	0
INCOMES FROM CAPITALISATION OF STATE-OWNED ASSETS	240,000	226,000	388,529	0
III. SPECIAL DESTINATION INCOMES	0	13,907,730	19,739,066	265,816,367
IV. AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	17,592,304	68,580,035	138,318,119	252,925,261
SHARES DISTRIBUTED FROM THE SALARY TAXES	15,905,713	2,142,598	47,404	0
AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE V.A.T. FOR LOCAL BUDGETS	-	-	70,440,651	148,043,495
SHARES AND AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE INCOME TAXES	-	66,437,437	68,830,064	111,002,205
VI. SUBSIDIES	0	6,152,077	9,335,510	1,903,330
SUBSIDIES FROM THE STATE BUDGET	0	1,056,157	9,335,510	0
SUBSIDIES FROM OTHER BUDGETS	0	5,095,920		0
VIII. RECEIPTS FROM LOAN REIMBURSEMENTS	0	0		0
IX. LOANS	0	0		19,210,824
TEMPORARY LOANS	0	0		0
EXPENSES – TOTAL	42,218,000	113,044,996	206,644,670	600,993,206
A. CURRENT EXPENSES	29,804,574	67,182,271	136,022,629	262,606,239
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	4,704,871	9,699,727	82,932,350	158,419,283
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	13,263,402	29,387,092	19,955,123	45,124,390
SUBSIDIES	10,964,599	19,347,955	20,001,373	44,221,676
TRANSFERS	871,322	8,747,497	13,135,783	28,629,757
INTERESTS	0	0		73,205
B. CAPITAL EXPENSES	11,617,000	43,553,079	70,622,041	325,340,816
C. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	0	0		2,928,200
GRANTED LOANS	0	0		0
CREDIT REIMBURSEMENTS, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CREDIT COMMISSIONS	0	0		0
D. RESERVES	12,481	0		0
I. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES - TOTAL	7,935,972	29,075,862	42,682,803	49,709,854
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	7,935,972	29,075,862	42,682,803	49,709,854
CURRENT EXPENSES	6,781,972	1,4211,324	20,073,121	30,573,836

INDICATOR NAME	1999	2000	2001	2002
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	4,498,558	8,870,395	12,387,140	19,272,679
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	2,283,414	5,340,929	7,685,981	11,301,155
SUBSIDIES	0	-		0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	1,154,000	14,864,538	22,609,682	19,136,014
III. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPENSES - TOTAL	11,368,289	27,803,272	94,073,069	184,423,420
CURRENT EXPENSES	10,181,964	27,803,272	94,036,557	183,293,135
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	206,313	349,029	69,937,215	138,414,553
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	7,206,319	9,994,816	8,805,691	21,524,792
SUBSIDIES	1,898,010	-	4,262,320	11,742,974
TRANSFERS	871,322	-	11,031,331	11,610,812
CAPITAL EXPENSES	420,000	-	65,512	1,130,285
EDUCATION	6,676,325	6,608,986	73,290,379	1,419,50,351
CURRENT EXPENSES	6,010,000	6,608,986	73,253,867	141,218,301
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	-	-	68,647,583	132,637,650
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	6,010,000	6,608,986	4,101,903	8,580,650
SUBSIDIES	0	0		0
TRANSFERS	0	0	504,381	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	36,512	732,050
HEALTH	282,097	197,518	849,000	1,816,948
CURRENT EXPENSES	282,097	197,518	849,000	1,816,948
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	0	-	517,000	938,488
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	282,097	120,000	332,000	878,460
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0		0
CULTURE, RELIGION AND ACTIVITIES REGARDING YOUTH AND SPORTS	2,318,010	9,355,763	5,949,608	12,410,637
CURRENT EXPENSES	1,898,010	9,355,763	5,949,608	12,410,637
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	0	0		0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	0	643,833	1,697,288	3,039,504
SUBSIDIES	1,898,010	8,711,930	4,262,320	9,371,132
TRANSFERS	-	0		0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	420,000	0		0
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, APPROPRIATIONS, PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND COMPENSATIONS	1,991,857	11,641,005	13,984,082	44,936,221
CURRENT EXPENSES	1,991,857	11,641,005	13,984,082	27,847,245
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	206,313	349,029	772,632	4,838,414
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	914,222	2,544,479	2,684,500	9,026,176
SUBSIDIES	-	-		2,371,842
TRANSFERS	871,322	8,747,497	10,526,950	28,301,552
CAPITAL EXPENSES	-	-		398,235
IV. SERVICES AND PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT AND WATERS	18,353,493	31,809,480	41,099,984	55,668,010

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INDICATOR NAME	1999	2000	2001	2002
CURRENT EXPENSES	8,433,493	11,138,646	16,618,998	22,213,325
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	-	-		0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	2,366,904	3,409,624	1,892,546	3,221,020
SUBSIDIES	6,066,589	7,729,022	12,622,000	18,992,305
TRANSFERS	-	0	2,104,452	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	9,920,000	20,670,834	24,480,986	33,454,685
V. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	3,000,000	4,778,770	7,819,245	19,089,303
CURRENT EXPENSES	3,000,000	2,907,003	3,707,290	12,617,981
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	-	0	497,237	7,985,323
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	-	2,907,003	93,000	432,230
SUBSIDIES	3,000,000	2,907,003	3,117,053	3,865,224
TRANSFERS	-	0		328,202
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	1,871,767	4,111,955	6,471,322
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	-	0	1,456,021	8,893,065
CURRENT EXPENSES	-	0	1,426,021	8,424,553
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	-	0	497,237	7,985,323
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	-	0	144,164	439,230
CAPITAL EXPENSES	-	0	865,784	468,512
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	3,000,000	4,778,770	6,363,224	9,868,034
CURRENT EXPENSES	3,000,000	2,907,003	2,251,269	3,865,224
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	-	0		0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	-	0		0
SUBSIDIES	3,000,000	2,907,003	2,251,269	3,865,224
TRANSFERS	-	0		0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	-	1,871,767	4,111,955	6,002,810
OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	-	0		328,202
CURRENT EXPENSES	-	0		328,202
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	-	0		0
TRANSFERS	-	0		328,202
CAPITAL EXPENSES	-	0		0
VI. OTHER ACTIONS	1,529,765	3,071,434	1,530,657	3,806,660
CURRENT EXPENSES	1,406,765	2,985,261	1,530,657	3,660,250
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	-	480,303	78,558	732,050
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	1,406,765	2,504,958	1,452,099	2,928,200
TRANSFERS	-	0		0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	123,000	86,173		146,410
IX. WARRANTY AND REDISTRIBUTION FUNDS	-	0		0
FUND FOR FOREIGN LOANS, INTERESTS AND PERTAINING COMMISSIONS WARRANTY	-	0		0
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	-	0		0
CREDIT REIMBURSEMENT, INTEREST	-	0		0

INDICATOR NAME	1999	2000	2001	2002
PAYMENT AND CREDIT COMMISSIONS				
X. PAYMENT OF INTERESTS AND OTHER EXPENSES	400	0		
XI. TRANSFERS	-	0		3,601,706
TRANSFERS TO OTHER BUDGETS	-	0		3,601,706
CURRENT EXPENSES	-	0		3,601,706
TRANSFERS	-	0		3,601,706
GRANTED LOANS	0	0		0
LOANS	0	0		0
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	0	0		0
GRANTED LOANS	0	0		0
XIII. PAYMENTS OF INTERESTS AND OTHER EXPENSES	-	0		73,205
INTERESTS PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OTHER EXPENSES	-	0		73,205
CURRENT EXPENSES	-	0		73,205
INTERESTS	-	0		73,205
INTEREST PAYMENT	-	0		0
CURRENT EXPENSES	-	0		0
INTERESTS	-	0		0
XIV. LOAN REIMBURSEMENT	17,600	0		2,928,200
GRANTED LOANS REIMBURSEMENT	17,600	0		2,928,200
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	-	0		2,928,200
XV. RESERVE FUNDS	12,481	0		0
RESERVES	12,481	0		0
XVI. SPECIAL DESTINATION LOANS	-	14,176,532	19,438,912	265,002,100
CURRENT EXPENSES	-	8,136,765	56,006	0
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	-	0	32,200	0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	-	0	23,806	0
SUBSIDIES	-	0		0
TRANSFERS	-	0		0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	-	6,039,767	19,382,906	265,002,100
XVII. EXCESS / DEFICIT	9,800	0	300,154	0

### THE LOCAL BUDGET PER SOURCES, CHAPTERS, EXPENSE TITLES AND SUBCHAPTERS 2002-2006

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INDICATOR NAME	ACCOMPL. 2001	PROPOSALS	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
INCOMES – TOTAL	206,944,824	399,086,447	451,535,091	496,688,600	546,357,460	600,993,206
OWN INCOMES	59,291,195	219,133,494	241,046,843	265,151,527	291,666,679	320,833,346
I. CURRENT INCOMES	39,163,600	37,577,337	41,335,070	45,468,577	50,015,434	55,016,977
A. FISCAL INCOMES	34,921,351	33,953,110	37,348,421	41,083,263	45,191,589	49,710,747

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INDICATOR NAME	ACCOMPL. 2001	PROPOSALS	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
A.1 DIRECT TAX	32,755,684	31,852,005	35,037,205	38,540,925	42,395,017	46,634,518
PROFIT TAX			0	0	0	0
TAXES AND CHARGES FROM THE POPULATION	17,971,606	17,276,573	19,004,230	20,904,653	22,995,118	25,294,629
CHARGE FOR STATE-OWNED LAND USAGE	1,039,609	1,039,810	1,143,791	1,258,170	1,383,987	1,522,385
BUILDINGS AND LANDS TAX FROM LEGAL PERSONS	10,239,496	9,978,907	10,976,797	12,074,476	13,281,923	14,610,115
OTHER DIRECT TAXES	3,604,973	3,556,715	39,112,386	4,303,624	4,733,986	5,207,384
A.2. INDIRECT TAXES	2,165,667	2,101,105	2,311,215	2,542,336	2,796,569	3,076,225
PERFORMANCE TAX	9,350	8,719	9,590	10,549	11,603	12,763
OTHER INDIRECT TAXES	2,156,317	2,092,386	2,301,624	2,531,786	2,784,964	3,063,460
B. NON-FISCAL INCOMES	4,242,249	3,624,227	3,986,649	4,385,313	4,823,844	5,306,228
PAYMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATION'S NET PROFIT			0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	1,331,017	1,245,925	1,370,517	1,507,568	1,658,324	1,824,156
VARIOUS INCOMES	2,911,232	2,378,302	2,616,132	2,877,745	3,165,519	3,482,070
II. CAPITAL INCOMES	388,529	0	0	0	0	0
INCOMES FROM CAPITALISATION OF STATE-OWNED GOODS	388,529	0	0	0	0	0
III. SPECIAL DESTINATION INCOMES	19,739,066	181,556,157	199,711,772	219,682,949	241,651,243	265,816,367
IV. AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	138,318,119	165,531,700	190,026,493	209,029,142	229,932,056	252,925,261
DISTRIBUTED SHARES FROM THE SALARY TAX	47,404	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRIBUTED AMOUNTS FROM THE V.A.T. FOR LOCAL BUDGETS	70,440,651	101,115,700	111,227,270	122,349,997	134,584,996	148,043,495
SHARES AND AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE INCOME TAX	68,830,064	64,416,000	83,397,600	91,737,360	100,911,096	111,002,205
VI. SUBSIDIES	9,335,510	1,300,000	1,430,000	1,573,000	1,730,300	1,903,330
SUBSIDIES FROM THE STATE BUDGET	9,335,510	0	0	0	0	0
SUBSIDIES FROM OTHER BUDGETS		0	0	0	0	0
VIII. RECEIPTS FROM LOAN REIMBURSEMENTS		0	0	0	0	0
IX. LOANS		13,121,253	14,433,378	15,876,715	17,464,386	19,210,824
TEMPORARY LOANS		0	0	0	0	0
EXPENSES - TOTAL	206,644,670	399,086,447	451,535,091	496,688,600	546,357,460	600,993,206
A. CURRENT EXPENSES	136,022,629	179,363,596	197,299,955	217,029,950	238,732,945	262,606,239
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	82,932,350	108,202,503	119,022,753	130,925,028	144,017,530	158,419,283
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	19,955,123	30,820,567	33,902,623	37,292,885	41,022,173	45,124,390

INDICATOR NAME	ACCOMPL. 2001	PROPOSALS	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SUBSIDIES	20,001,373	30,204,000	33,224,400	36,546,840	40,201,524	44,221,676
TRANSFERS	13,135,783	8,154,510	21,509,961	23,660,957	26,027,052	28,629,757
INTEREST		50,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205
B. CAPITAL EXPENSES	70,622,041	222,212,157	244,433,372	268,876,709	295,764,379	325,340,816
C. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS		2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000	2,928,200
GRANTED LOANS		0	0	0	0	0
CREDIT REIMBURSEMENTS, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CREDIT COMMISSIONS		0	0	0	0	0
D. RESERVES		0	0	0	0	0
I. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES - TOTAL	42,682,803	33,922,500	37,347,750	41,082,525	45,190,777	49,709,854
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	42,682,803	33,952,500	37,347,750	41,082,525	45,190,777	49,709,854
CURRENT EXPENSES	20,073,121	20,882,343	22,970,577	25,267,634	27,794,397	30,573,836
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	12,387,140	13,163,500	14,479,850	15,927,835	17,520,618	19,272,679
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	7,685,981	7,718,843	8,490,727	9,339,799	10,273,778	11,301,155
SUBSIDIES		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	22,609,682	13,070,157	14,377,172	15,814,889	17,396,377	191,36,014
III. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPENSES - TOTAL	94,073,069	125,963,679	138,560,046	152,416,050	167,657,655	184,423,420
CURRENT EXPENSES	94,036,557	125,191,679	137,710,846	151,481,930	166,630,123	183,293,135
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	69,937,215	94,539,003	103,992,903	114,392,193	125,831,412	138,414,553
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	8,805,691	14,701,724	16,171,896	17,789,085	17,567,993	21,524,792
SUBSIDIES	4,262,320	8,020,610	8,822,671	970,404,938	10,675,431	11,742,974
TRANSFERS	11,031,331	7,930,342	8,723,376	9,595,713	10,555,284	11,610,812
CAPITAL EXPENSES	65,512	772,000	849,200	934,120	1,027,532	1,130,285
EDUCATION	732,90,379	96,954,000	106,649,400	117,314,340	129,045,774	141,950,351
CURRENT EXPENSES	73,25,3867	96,454,000	106,099,400	116,709,340	128,380,274	141,218,301
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	68,647,583	90,593,300	99,652,630	109,617,893	120,579,682	132,637,650
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	4,101,903	5,860,700	6,446,770	7,091,447	7,800,591	8,580,650
SUBSIDIES		0	0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS	50,4381	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	36,512	500,000	550,000	605,000	665,500	732,050
HEALTH	849,000	1,241,000	1,365,100	1,501,610	1,651,771	1,816,948
CURRENT EXPENSES	849,000	1,241,000	1,365,100	1,501,610	1,651,771	1,816,948
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	517,000	641,000	705,100	775,610	853,171	938,488
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	332,000	600,000	660,000	726,000	798,600	878,460
CAPITAL EXPENSES		0	0	0	0	0
CULTURE, RELIGION AND ACTIVITIES REGARDING YOUTH AND SPORTS	5,949,608	8,476,634	9,324,297	10,256,726	11,282,398	12,410,637
CURRENT EXPENSES	5,949,608	8,476,634	9,324,297	10,256,726	11,282,398	12,410,637
PERSONNEL EXPENSES			0	0	0	0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES	1,697,288	2,076,024	2,283,626	2,511,988	2,763,186	3,039,504



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INDICATOR NAME	ACCOMPL. 2001	PROPOSALS	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EXPENSES						
SUBSIDIES	4,262,320	6,400,610	7,040,671	7,744,738	8,519,211	9,371,132
TRANSFERS		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES		0	0	0	0	0
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, APPROPRIATIONS, PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND COMPENSATIONS	13,984,082	19,292,045	33,761,249	37,137,373	40,851,110	44,936,221
CURRENT EXPENSES	13,984,082	19,020,045	20,922,049	23,014,253	25,315,678	27,847,245
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	772,632	3,304,703	3,635,173	3,998,690	4,398,559	4,838,414
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	2,684,500	6,165,000	6,781,500	7,459,650	8,205,615	9,026,176
SUBSIDIES		1,620,000	1,782,000	1,960,200	2,156,220	2,371,842
TRANSFERS	10,526,950	7,930,342	21,263,376	23,389,713	25,728,684	28,301,552
CAPITAL EXPENSES		272,000	299,200	329,120	362,032	398,235
IV. SERVICES AND PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT AND WATERS	41,099,984	38,022,000	41,824,200	46,006,620	50,607,282	55,668,010
CURRENT EXPENSES	16,618,998	15,172,000	16,689,200	18,358,120	20,193,932	22,213,325
PERSONNEL EXPENSES			0	0	0	0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	1,892,546	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000	2,928,200	3,221,020
SUBSIDIES	12,622,000	12,972,000	14,269,200	15,696,120	17,265,732	18,992,305
TRANSFERS	2,104,452	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	24,480,986	22,850,000	25,135,000	27,648,500	30,413,350	33,454,685
V. ECONOMIC ACTIONS	7,819,245	13,038,252	14,342,076	15,776,284	17,353,912	19,089,303
CURRENT EXPENSES	3,707,290	8,618,252	9,480,077	10,428,084	11,470,892	12,617,981
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	497,237	5,454,084	5,999,492	6,599,441	7,259,385	7,985,323
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	93,000	300,000	330,000	363,000	399,300	432,230
SUBSIDIES	3,117,053	2,640,000	2,904,000	3,194,400	3,513,840	3,865,224
TRANSFERS		224,168	246,584	271,242	298,366	328,202
CAPITAL EXPENSES	4,111,955	4,420,000	4,862,000	5,348,200	5,883,020	6,471,322
AGRICULTURE AND FORESRY	1,456,021	6,074,084	6,681,492	7,349,641	8,084,605	8,893,065
CURRENT EXPENSES	1,426,021	5,754,084	6,329,492	6,962,441	7,658,685	8,424,553
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	497,237	5,454,084	5,999,492	6,599,441	7,259,385	7,985,323
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	144,164	300,000	330,000	363,000	399,300	439,230
CAPITAL EXPENSES	865,784	320,000	352,000	387,200	425,920	468,512
TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS	6,363,224	6,740,000	7,414,000	8,155,400	8,970,940	9,868,034
CURRENT EXPENSES	2,251,269	2,640,000	2,904,000	3,994,400	3,513,840	3,865,224
PERSONNEL EXPENSES			0	0	0	0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES			0	0	0	0
SUBSIDIES	2,251,269	2,640,000	2,904,000	3,194,400	3,513,840	3,865,224
TRANSFERS		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	4,111,955	4,100,000	4,510,000	4,961,000	5,457,100	6,002,810

INDICATOR NAME	ACCOMPL. 2001	PROPOSALS	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIONS		224,168	246,584	271,242	298,366	328,202
CURRENT EXPENSES		224,168	246,584	271,242	298,366	328,202
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES			0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS		224,168	246,584	271,242	298,366	328,202
CAPITAL EXPENSES		0	0	0	0	0
VI. OTHER ACTIONS	1,530,657	2,600,000	2,860,000	3,146,000	3,460,600	3,806,660
CURRENT EXPENSES	1,530,657	2,500,000	2,750,000	3,025,000	3,327,500	3,660,250
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	78,558	500,000	550,000	605,000	665,500	732,050
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	1,452,099	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000	2,928,200
TRANSFERS		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES		100,000	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410
IX. WARRANTY AND REDISTRIBUTION FUNDS		0	0	0	0	0
FUND FOR FOREIGN LOANS, INTERESTS AND PERTAINING COMMISSIONS WARRANTY		0	0	0	0	0
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS		0	0	0	0	0
CREDIT REIMBURSEMENT, INTEREST PAYMENT AND CREDIT COMMISSIONS		0	0	0	0	0
XI. TRANSFERS		2,460,016	2,706,017	2,976,618	3,274,279	3,601,706
TRANSFERS TO OTHER BUDGETS		2,460,016	2,706,017	2,976,618	3,274,279	3,601,706
CURRENT EXPENSES		2,460,016	2,706,017	2,976,618	3,274,279	3,601,706
TRANSFERS		2,460,016	2,706,017	2,976,618	3,274,279	3,601,706
GRANTED LOANS		0	0	0	0	0
LOANS		0	0	0	0	0
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS		0	0	0	0	0
GRANTED LOANS		0	0	0	0	0
XIII. PAYMENTS OF INTERESTS AND OTHER EXPENSES		50,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205
INTERESTS PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OTHER EXPENSES		50,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205
CURRENT EXPENSES		50,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205
INTERESTS		50,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205
INTEREST PAYMENT		0	0	0	0	0
CURRENT EXPENSES		0	0	0	0	0
INTERESTS		0	0	0	0	0
XIV. LOAN REIMBURSEMENT		2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000	2,928,200
GRANTED LOANS REIMBURSEMENT		2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000	2,928,200
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS		2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000	2,928,200
XV. RESERVE FUNDS		0	0	0	0	0
RESERVES		0	0	0	0	0

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INDICATOR NAME	ACCOMPL. 2001	PROPOSALS	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
XVI. SPECIAL DESTINATION LOANS	19,438,912	181,000,000	199,100,000	219,010,000	240,911,000	265,002,100
CURRENT EXPENSES	56,006	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	32,200		0	0	0	0
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	23,806		0	0	0	0
SUBSIDIES		0	0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	19,382,906	181,000,000	199,100,000	219,010,000	240,911,000	265,002,100
XVII. EXCESS / DEFICIT	300,154	0	0	0	0	0

## III.3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

## SOCIAL

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	1. Promoting independence; 2. Offering social protection based on a focused means testing; 3. Partnerships with other organisations.	Giurgiu mayoralty; Pensioners' Mutual Help House of Giurgiu; Giurgiu district council; House of Culture "Ion Vinea" of Giurgiu; PHARE financing.	Day care centre for old people	76,940	12 months	Pensioners' Mutual Help House of Giurgiu	Giurgiu mayoralty; Giurgiu district council; House of Culture "Ion Vinea" of Giurgiu.	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project submitted for evaluation
2.	1. Promoting independence; 2. Providing social protection based on a focused testing of means; 3. Partnerships with other organisations.	Giurgiu mayoralty; National Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection, Bucharest; House of Culture- "Ion Vinea" of Giurgiu; PHARE financing.	Macroproject Giurgiu-Calarasi Călărași: Promoting social integration of disadvantaged groups Giurgiu: Vocational training and counseling Center	58,160	12 months	National Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection, Bucharest	Giurgiu mayoralty; House of Culture "Ion Vinea" of Giurgiu.	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project in progress
3.	1. Promoting independence; 2. Providing social protection based on a focused testing of means; 3. Partnerships with other organisations.	Giurgiu mayoralty; Giurgiu District School Inspectorship; PHARE financing.	Modernisation of vocational education systems and innovation in the field of education and professional training 4 micro-projects (Beneficiaries: 4	62,500 / project	12 months	Giurgiu mayoralty 2 micro-projects	Giurgiu District School Inspectorship; economic-administrative school "Ion Barbu" Giurgiu; Vocational school for constructions no.1 Giurgiu.	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project in progress (submitting term – 12 July 2002)

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
			vocational schools in Giurgiu)			Giurgiu District School Inspectorship 2 micro-projects	Giurgiu mayoralty - naval school "Viceamiral Ioan Bălănescu" - Chemistry school "Miron Nicolescu"		
4.		Giurgiu mayoralty; PHARE financing.	Family house "Libelula"	62,500	12 months	Giurgiu mayoralty	Giurgiu mayoralty; Giurgiu District Council; NGO in the field of child protection.		Proposal
5.	1. Promoting independence; 2. Providing social protection based on a focused means testing; 3. Partnerships with other organisations.	Association of German Popular Universities	Training of disabled persons' personal attendants	40,000	6-10 months	Giurgiu mayoralty	Association of German Popular Universities;; I.S.T.P.H. Giurgiu; House of Culture "Ion Vinea" of Giurgiu.	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Proposal
6.	Providing social protection based on a focused means testing;	Giurgiu mayoralty	Modernisation of the Social Canteen	70,000	3 months	Giurgiu mayoralty		Monitoring: Giurgiu mayoralty	Proposal

## ECONOMIC

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	Economic growth and development of the town of Giurgiu	Giurgiu mayoralty; Partnership public – private; Foreign financing programmes; PHARE, ISPA, PHARE CBC.	Ring road construction	300,000	12 months	Giurgiu mayoralty, DADP Giurgiu.	Giurgiu mayoralty; private legal persons.	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Feasibility Study
2.		Giurgiu mayoralty; Partnership public – private; Foreign financing Programmes; PHARE, ISPA, PHARE CBC.	Construction of the natural gas feed and distribution network	1,000,000	24 months	Giurgiu mayoralty	Giurgiu mayoralty; Foreign financing institutions.		Project drafting in progress – auction for the selection of the company that will draft the feasibility study

## GIURGIU

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
3.	Economic growth and development of the town of Giurgiu	European Community – Stability Pact	Development of small and medium sized enterprises – Business Incubator	150,000	12 months	Economic Institute of Giurgiu, German Rectors' Association BRIE, Local Consortium Giurgiu	Economic Institute of Giurgiu Local - Consortium Giurgiu	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project drafting in progress
4.	Economic growth and development of the town of Giurgiu	Modernisation and extension of the technical and building network	Giurgiu mayoralty; Partnership public-private; Foreign companies.	1,000,000	24 months	Giurgiu mayoralty	Giurgiu mayoralty – partnership public-private, foreign companies	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project drafting in progress
5.	Economic growth and development of the town of Giurgiu	Development of tourism and ecotourism in the Danube area	European Community - Programme PHARE CBC	150,000	12 months	The Institution drafting the project		Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project drafting in progress
6.	Economic growth and development of the town of Giurgiu	Creating a cereal market and storage capacities	European Community-SAPARD Programme	200,000	12 months	The Institution drafting the project		Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project drafting in progress
7.	Economic growth and development of the town of Giurgiu	Creation of a wholesale market equipped with sorting and pre-packaging capacities	European Community-SAPARD Programme	150,000	12 months	The Institution drafting the project		Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project drafting in progress
8.	Economic growth and development of the town of Giurgiu	Development of small and medium sized enterprises	Government of Romania, European Community, South Development Agency Muntenia	850,000	24 months	Small and medium enterprise which benefit from financing		Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project to be implemented

## TOWN PLANNING AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	Capitalisation of the tourism and recreation potential of the town of Giurgiu	Giurgiu mayoralty; Private funds; Concessions; Giurgiu district council; Foreign financing; Government Financing;	Local Town Development Plan (P.U.Z.) Giurgiu 2 <b>Vama Nouă</b> Construction of a Holiday Village by the Danube	4,000 20 million	4 months 3 years	Giurgiu mayoralty; Ministry of Tourism.	Giurgiu mayoralty; Danubius S.A. Giurgiu; Navrom Giurgiu.	Giurgiu mayoralty; Institutions in charge; Partners.	Local town development plan drafting in progress
		Giurgiu mayoralty and other investors.	Detailed Town Plan (P.U.D.) -Riverside area Sf. Gheorghe canal	20,000 5 million (estimated)	6 months 2 years	Giurgiu mayoralty and investors	Giurgiu mayoralty and investors	Giurgiu mayoralty and partners	Preliminary documentation exists; Topographic survey
		Education institutions and partners	-P.U.D. -Recreation area "Steaua Dunării"	20,000 10 million (estimated)	4 months 2 years	Giurgiu mayoralty and other investors	Giurgiu mayoralty and other investors	Giurgiu mayoralty and partners	Documentation drafting in progress
2.	Improvement of the technical and construction endowments in the Old Town	Giurgiu mayoralty; Foreign financing.	Execution project Execution of domestic sewerage works in area B (Old Town)	7 billion Lei 25 billion Lei	4 months 3 years	Giurgiu mayoralty	Giurgiu mayoralty concessions	Giurgiu mayoralty and partners	Execution project achieved as documentation
3.	Improvement of the housing conditions		Housing for young people; Assembly "Steaua Dunării"; Assembly "Dudului III"; Rehabilitation of workers' hostels as 1-2 room flats in the Istru area.	18 billion Lei 20 billion Lei 20 billion Lei	2 years 2 years 2 years	Giurgiu mayoralty; Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing (MLPTL); Giurgiu mayoralty -MLPTL.	Giurgiu mayoralty; MLPTL.  Giurgiu mayoralty; MLPTL.	Giurgiu mayoralty; MLPTL.  Giurgiu mayoralty; MLPTL.	Completed technical project  Technical project completed
			Giurgiu mayoralty - Ministry of Culture; World Bank.	Rehabilitation of the Nicolae Bălănescu Atheneum	430,000	3 years	Ministry of Culture Ministry of Culture World Bank	Institutions; Partners; Philharmonic Orchestra; School Inspectorship.	Project submitted for approval
			Giurgiu mayoralty; Investors.	Reinforcement of the Clock Tower and development of the adjacent area	300,000 euro	4 years	Giurgiu mayoralty	Investors	Institutions; Partners; Historic Monuments Directorate.
6.	Tourism capitalisation of the town monuments	Giurgiu mayoralty	Tourism capitalisation of the Island Fortress	33,000	1 year	Giurgiu mayoralty	-	Institutions; Partners; Historic Monuments Directorate.	Project drafting in progress

## ENVIRONMENT

## a) Air pollution prevention

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	Reduction of polluting emanations from industry and households	Foreign Sources; Project IDAQ "Assistance for Romania in view of the implementation of the directives regarding air quality"; District Council.	Re-engineering the electric and thermal power station, rehabilitation and modernisation of the heating system; installation of low pollution burners in the power steam boilers;	-	2010	Termoelectrica Giurgiu S.A.; District Council.	-	<b>Monitoring:</b>	Proposal
		Phare CBC	Development of a control system for the traffic and stationary sources emanating pollution at the Bulgarian-Romanian border.	-		Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection; Inspectorate for Environment Protection, Giurgiu.	-	Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority  <b>Evaluation:</b> Contracting Authority	Approved Project
		SNP Petrom S.A. Bucharest; Project IDAQ "Assistance for Romania in view of the implementation of the directives regarding air quality".	Equip vehicle fuel loading platforms with COV recovery installations at the Giurgiu branch PECO storage (internal storage - Bucharest Avenue, no.86 and export storage - Industrial Platform South of Giurgiu)	-		SNP Petrom S.A. Bucharest		Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority	Proposal
		SNP Petrom S.A. Bucharest; Project IDAQ "Assistance for Romania in view of the implementation of the directives regarding air quality".	Recovery of COV at vehicle fueling and oil tankers unloading at the Giurgiu PECO branch - PECO gas stations No. 2 (Avenue Mihai Viteazu) and 3 (Avenue. București, no. 86)	-		SNP Petrom S.A. Bucharest		Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Proposal

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
		SNP Petrom S.A. Bucharest; Project IDAQ "Assistance for Romania in view of the implementation of the directives regarding air quality".	Provide fuel transport tankers with COV recovery systems - Giurgiu PECO branch – Internal storage	-		SNP Petrom S.A. Bucharest			Proposal
		Verachim S.A.; Project IDAQ "Assistance for Romania in view of the implementation of the directives regarding air quality".	Burning technology and monitoring and depolluting equipment for the air polluting installations at Verachim S.A. Giurgiu	-	400,000	Verachim S.A.			Proposal
		Giurgiu mayoralty	Roads modernisation and asphalt coating						

## b) Surface waters

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	Improvement of the surface waters quality and maintenance within accepted quality limits	Stability Pact for South East Europe	Re-engineering of the used waters filtering station and rehabilitation of sewerage networks in Giurgiu	25million	-	Giurgiu mayoralty	-	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority;  Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project submitted for evaluation
-		Re-dimensioning of rain water sewerage networks to decommission the rain water retaining basins in Giurgiu	-	-	Giurgiu mayoralty	-	Proposal		
-		Rain and domestic water sewerage – Giurgiu free zone	0.6 million		Giurgiu free zone		Project submitted for evaluation with the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection M.A.P.M.		
Phare CBC		Environment protection in the Danube area and Transport facilities	3.73 million		Giurgiu Danube ports administration Giurgiu Inspectorship for Environment Protection	-	Financing approved		



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Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
		-	Ecological reconstruction of the winter basin Plants Channel	-	-	Giurgiu Danube ports administration	-		Proposal

## c) Drinking water

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	Evaluation of water pollution hazard	-	Evaluation of the existing situation regarding the drinking water supply along the water collecting - distribution - consumption route	-	-	Public Health Department	-		Study drafting proposal
2.	Improvement of the drinking water supply for the population	-	Re-dimensioning and extension of the drinking water network	-	-	Giurgiu mayoralty	-		Proposal
		-	Monitoring the consumers' drinking water consumption and extending the use of water metres	-	-	Giurgiu mayoralty	-		Study drafting proposal
		-	Evaluation of drinking water consumption for industrial purposes	-	-		-		Study drafting proposal

## d) Prevention of pollution damage to soil and nature

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	Preserving the integrity of the forest fund	-	Declaration of the Danube riverside area (Ostrovl Mocanu and Mocănașu) as protected areas of local interest	-	-	Giurgiu Inspectorship for Environment Protection; Giurgiu district council	-		Proposal

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
		-	Evaluation of the hunting and fishing fund and the application of corrective measures	-	-	Giurgiu Forest department; Giurgiu District Hunters' and Fishermen's Association; Giurgiu Inspectorship for Environment Protection.		Monitoring: Institutions in charge, partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Study drafting proposal
2.	Development of new green areas in Giurgiu and the improvement of the existing ones	Local Budget; Other sources; Own sources Verachim S.A.; Forest department.	Creation of a protection curtain -Creating a protection curtain around Chemical Platform II of Verachim S.A.	-	-	Verachim S.A.			Proposal
3.	Ecological Reconstruction of damaged lands	Own sources; Foreign sources.	Ecological reconstruction of the Giurgiu Sud area where Chemical Platform I of Verachim S.A. operated	-	-	Verachim S.A.			Proposal

#### e) Wastes management

Item No.	Specific Objectives	Financing: - Mayoralty - Other Sources	Project Title	Estimated Project Value (euro)	Period	Institutions / Departments in Charge	Partnerships	Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Stage
1.	Construction, operation monitoring, decommissioning and post-commissioning surveillance of the new waste storages and surveillance of existing storages	Phare CBC	Ecological domestic wastes storage in Giurgiu	11,275 million	-	Giurgiu mayoralty	-	Monitoring: Institutions in charge, Partners and Contracting Authority; Evaluation: Contracting Authority	Project submitted for evaluation
		Own Sources	Decommissioning and post-decommissioning surveillance of the current existing domestic wastes storage of the Giurgiu town	-	-	Giurgiu mayoralty	-		Proposal
		Own Sources	Construction of a collective waste collecting system in Giurgiu	-	-	Giurgiu mayoralty	-		Proposal

### III.4. MONITORING AND EVALUATING INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

#### a) Mayorality Departments that monitor and evaluate projects and programmes

<b>LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT</b>	
1	Local administration service
2	Legal and administrative office
3	Agricultural office
<b>ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT</b>	
5	Accounting office
6	Finance - budgets service
7	Human resources office
8	Patrimony administration office
<b>TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT</b>	
9.	Town planning service
10	Investment service
11	Auctions and contracts office
<b>COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT</b>	
12	Mass media office
13	European integration and Environment protection office
14	Protocol and Public relations office
<b>TAX DEPARTMENT</b>	
15	Data recording and processing office
16	Audit office
<b>LAND BOOK AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT</b>	
17	Land book service
18	Agricultural and veterinarian assistance service
19	Commercial service
20	Accounting and financial bureau
21	Education, culture and sport bureau
<b>SOCIAL CANTEEN AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b>	
22	Social support service
23	Disabled persons bureau
24	NGO relations and strategy office

The Local Coordination Bureau LA 21 monitors and evaluates the implementation of the Sustainable Development Local Strategy and of the Local Action Plan based on the Sustainable Development Indicators System.

### III.5 ANNEXES

#### ANNEX A FOREIGN FUNDING PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

##### **1. Social houses in zone B "Caramidaria Veche"**

Investment project including the construction of social houses, utility networks, connecting and commissioning of 72 flats (1 and 2 rooms)

Financing value: 2.7 million USD - Cooperation with MLPAT and with the British building company Mivan Kier

##### **2. Rehabilitation of the thermal heating system in the "Policlinica" neighbourhood - P.T. 91**

Investment project consisting of fitting block substations, and replacing heating ducts and water pipes.

Financing value: 1,050,000 USD

Cooperation with DEPA Denmark - Ramboll company

Project No: 1615/1999

Completed project - to be continued

##### **3. Reduction of the greenhouse effect gas emissions by implementing power control equipment in schools**

Project coordinator: Giurgiu Mayoralty

Local partner: Global Energy Serv;

USA partner: Sandhill Associates

Project consists of the implementation of a new heating system at the local level, in order to reduce the gas emissions in schools

Financing by ECOLINKS: - Cycle V: 60,961 USD

Total grant value: 39,984 USD

Grant for Giurgiu: 14,811 USD

Co-financing: 16,175 USD

##### **4. BRIE Project - "Bulgarian - Romanian European Inter-University Centre"**

Partnership between the Giurgiu mayoralty, Giurgiu Economic College, Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, Ruse (Bulgaria) University and Viandra University of Frankfurt, Germany

Project objectives:

- Set up the legal basis for the inter-university relations
- Develop the Ruse-Giurgiu Euro-region
- Create possibilities for financing and development of the trans-border cooperation
- Establish a Business Incubator for the college graduates

##### **5. Modernisation of the heating and domestic hot water supply system for the Negru Voda neighborhood in Giurgiu**

Project objectives:

- Eliminate the technological function performed by Thermal Point 20 and replace it with 24 compact thermal sub-stations
- Replace the secondary thermal agent distribution network with pre-insulated ducts

Current situation:

ISCE Bucharest drafted a feasibility study

The amount of 1.3 billion ? was obtained from the Special Fund for Power System Development, through ARCE

The technical design was ordered and the auction for the works assignment will be organised.

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**6. Establish the common air quality monitoring system in the Romanian and Bulgarian border towns located along the Lower Danube (Turnu Magurele-Nikopol, Simnicea-Svistiv, Giurgiu-Ruse, Calarasi-Silistra)**

General objectives:

- Consolidate the cooperation in the border area in order to overcome the specific problems due to the difference in the economic development
- Establish a database on the air pollution in the region
- Set up a population warning and information system.

PHARE Project CBC-RO 9911 - PHARE financing

Project coordinator: Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection

Other institutions involved: IPM Alexandria and IPM Calarasi

Project value: 1.7 million euro, out of which 0.5 million euro is the Romanian Government contribution

Current situation: the monitoring system started operating on 15 September 2002.

**7. Protection of the Danube Wet Areas - Pilot project in the Cama Dinu islands area**

General objectives:

- Draft a survey regarding the influence of the environment factors: water, air, and soil on the evolution of the fauna and flora in the region
- Set up a database on the quality of the environment in the area
- Acquire high quality instruments for the Giurgiu Environment Protection Inspectorate

PHARE financing 2001: The proposal was approved by the European Commission Managing Committee on 4 June 2001 and the Financing Memorandum was executed on 12 April 2002.

Total value: 2.66 million euro including a 2 million euro PHARE contribution

Project coordinator: Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection and Giurgiu Environment Protection Inspectorate

Financing started in 2001

Current situation: The Terms of Reference are finalised.

**8. Ecological protection works and transport facilities in the Danube area**

General objectives:

- Protect the Danube waters
- Develop the environment management in the Romanian -Bulgarian Danube border area in order to be able to face cases of accidental pollution
- Provide water quality monitoring systems for the Inspectorates in the area along the Danube
- Provide a Depol ship for interventions in case of major accidental pollution

Project of the Giurgiu Local Council, promoted by the Giurgiu Environment Protection Inspectorate, submitted to the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection, who submitted it further to the Ministry of Prognosis and Development.

Total value: 3.73 million euro

Value of the water quality monitoring equipment: 0.4 million euro, including 0.3 million euro contributed by PHARE

The project was approved in Brussels, the Financing Memorandum was executed on 11 June 2000 and the Terms of Reference were submitted.

The project obtained the principle agreement of the Bulgarian party.

Cooperation with the Giurgiu Port and River Danube Administration

Current situation: the technical offer documentation is being finalised with the international consultant.

## ANNEX B DISTRICT AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

### COOPERATION AT DISTRICT LEVEL

- The project "Decentralisation of School Budgets" was initiated together with the British government and requires good cooperation at the district level. The project covers three schools in the district.
- Project: Introduction of natural gas distribution - an absolute priority for the Giurgiu Community. Government guarantees need to be obtained in order to obtain the foreign loan necessary for the work. The project can only be achieved in cooperation with 8 other localities in the Giurgiu district, located along the route of connection to the existing network. The project implies cooperation among several local administrations in the district, and requires the harmonisation of interests, drafting of common surveys or common financing.
- Project: Protection of the Danube Wet Areas - pilot project involving the Cama Dinu area. Inspection of the compliance with the provisions of the Convention regarding Biological Diversity and of the Convention regarding Protection and Utilisation of Border Waterways and International Lakes. The project aims to improve the quality of the Danube waters and proposes solutions regarding the restoration of the Green Corridor along the Lower Danube. The Giurgiu district proposed two areas to be included in the Corridor: the Cama Dinu Island and the Greaca developed area.

Within the framework of the cooperation between the local and regional authorities, in 1990 the Romanian Danube Districts League was established. It functions as an NGO, with the Giurgiu district prefect as chairman.

### COOPERATION AT REGION LEVEL

The town of Giurgiu is located at the border with Bulgaria and the river Danube, altogether an important area.

Many years ago a mixed Romanian Bulgarian Commission was established in the field of environmental protection. Its activity initially consisted of an exchange of data regarding the environmental protection on both Danube riversides, and in taking common intervention measures in the case of accidental pollution or for pollution reduction purposes. Common actions became more diversified over time and the Commission is currently called Ruse Giurgiu Ecological and Health Commission and carries out regular common activities on the basis of statutes and by-laws.

The good cooperation between the two mayoralties, between other institutions, commercial companies and cultural institutions made it possible for a Memorandum - Convention to be signed on 22 December 2000. The Memorandum - Convention established the principles that stand at the basis of the creation of our Euro-region. On 23 April 2001 the Convention for the Creation of the Bulgarian-Romanian Euro-Region for Trans-Border Cooperation between Giurgiu and Ruse was signed. This convention established the legal framework necessary for improved cooperation between the two parties, especially for the development of common trans-border projects, which are important for the development of the whole area.

## ANNEX C PRIVATE - PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP

The programmes of Assistance to the Local Administration in Central and East Europe, the programmes organised in the field of municipal crediting and the ones implemented by RTI (LGA) are known at the municipality level. The town of Giurgiu did not directly benefit from such programmes or from foreign assistance. It only had its representatives participate in a few information sessions and seminars.

The town of Giurgiu benefited from the assistance of USAID, Bucharest IRIS CENTER, the United States Embassy in Bucharest and RTI (Research Triangle Institute) for two programmes:

1. "Simple and Rapid Business" - de-regulation programme in five stages - intended for the simplification of the small and medium enterprises licensing procedures

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2. Local public administration transparency - programme intended to increase transparency in the decision making process, with the active participation of citizens in matters of common interest for the community.

Giurgiu was the host of a study-tour organised for a team of Ukrainian specialists in several fields of activity, interested in the experience acquired by the town of Giurgiu in the programme "Simple and Rapid Business".

Due to its good results, Giurgiu hosted training seminars in several stages (January - February 2002) with various partners, organised for 40 local public servants and several representatives of mayoralities in the country. The training was organised in cooperation with IRIS CENTER and it dealt with the improvement of transparency at the local public administration level and we were given as an example of citizen participation in the decision making process. RTI assisted in the organisation of training courses in the field of budget distribution per projects (June - July 2002), which was attended by 30 heads of compartments.

Our USAID partners assisted us in the organisation of training courses for the public servants employed by the Giurgiu mayoralty in 2001 and 2002. The subject matter was: Public-private partnerships for small and medium sized enterprises and exchanges of experience regarding the transparency in the activity of the local and central public administration. Both courses were organised in Poland.

The Giurgiu mayoralty regularly organised training courses, in cooperation with the Centre for Continuous Training of Local Public Administration Employees in the field of public relations, budget/finances, auditing, local public administration management, and public services.

Representatives of the mayoralty and local counsellors attended training courses abroad and economic missions in EU countries and in other countries. These courses were focused on the establishing of public-private partnerships between the local public administration and foreign public administrations and were aimed at supporting the consolidation of the institutional capacity.

Some of the mayoralty employees participated in the local public administration management course organised by the authorities of Bavaria, Germany.

Public-private partnerships were developed within the context of the programme "Development of Civil Society 2000", the PARTNER component of Institutional Development, financed by PHARE, as follows:

Giurgiu mayoralty - Bethel Foundation

Giurgiu mayoralty - "Ion Vinea" Youth Association

Giurgiu mayoralty - Sfantul Gheorghe Foundation

The Giurgiu local partnership group (Giurgiu mayoralty as applicant and "Ion Vinea" Youth Association, Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Giurgiu Local Council, State Inspectorate for Disabled Persons, "Ion Vinea" House of Culture, Sfantul Gheorghe Foundation) was accepted in the PHARE financed programme "Development of Civil Society 2000" - Partner Component - Institutional Development.

### ANNEX D SOME LOCAL COUNCIL DECISIONS REGARDING CERTAIN ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT AT THE MAYORALTY AND GIURGIU TOWN LEVEL WHICH STAND AS THE BASIS FOR THE PROGRAMMES, SUB- PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 5 dated 28.01.1999 for approval of the regulations regarding water supply, sewerage and heating services for the town of Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 35 dated 31.03.1999 for approval of the feasibility study regarding the investment objective "Modernisation of the Water and Sewerage Networks in the B Area of Giurgiu"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 78 dated 27.05.1999 for approval of the water and thermal power apartment metering regulation

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 137 dated 26.08.1999 for approval of the project for rehabilitation of the radial structure surrounding the Clock Tower

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 14 dated 07.10.1999 for approval of the public transportation routes restructuring programme developed by S.C. TRACUM S.A.

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 6 dated 27.01.2000 for approval of the location for the blocks of flats built by ANL (National Housing Agency)

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 20 dated 30.03.2000 for principle approval of the financing of a preservation and restructuring project of the Giurgiu Medieval City

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 21 dated 30.03.2000 for approval of the project "Improvement of the Water Supply, Rehabilitation and Extension of the Distribution Networks and of the Water Collecting and Filtering Installations in the town of Giurgiu"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 25 dated 30.03.2000 regarding extension of the convention of association between the local council, the municipal council and the district council for the financial support of the Giurgiu Philharmonic Orchestra in 2000

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 85 dated 25.05.2000 regarding granting financial support for the development of an education and community development programme

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 107 dated 27.07.2000 for the approval of the technical and economic indicators related to the investment "Natural Gas Distribution in Giurgiu"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 128 dated 31.08.2000 regarding the twinning of the town of Giurgiu and the town of Peristeri, Greece

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 129 dated 31.08.2000 regarding the participation of the town of Giurgiu in the programme "Five Star City"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 173 dated 30.11.2000 regarding the establishment of the department of "Reform, Prognosis and Sustainable Development" in the Giurgiu mayoralty

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 179 dated 31.11.2000 regarding granting of facilities to commercial companies located in the Central Market area

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 200 dated 28.12.2000 regarding the approval of the feasibility study for the objective "Modernisation of the Thermal Point of Association No. 20 in Giurgiu"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 10 dated 25.01.2001 regarding zonal dividing of the town of Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 15 dated 25.01.2001 regarding approval for contracting a foreign loan for the investment "Gas Distribution"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 37 dated 29.03.2001 for approval of the project regarding the cooperation between the mayoralties of Giurgiu and Ruse for the creation of Euro-region Ruse-Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 39 dated 29.03.2001 for approval of the technical-economical indicators included in the feasibility study for the investment "Giurgiu Domestic Wastes Ecological Warehouse"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 50 dated 29.03.2001 for approval of PUZ for "Residential and Recreation Area - Vama Noua, Giurgiu 2"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 51 dated 29.03.2001 for approval of the extension of the social support canteen

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 52 dated 29.03.2001 for approval of the cooperation protocol between the Giurgiu local council and S.C. ICMUG S.A.

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 56 dated 29.03.2001 for approval of the negotiation of commercial spaces and the principle approval for the Opportunity Study regarding concession of the land in the Central Market area

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 57 dated 29.03.2001 for approval of the opportunity studies and specification book regarding concession of land in Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 66 dated 26.04.2001 for approval of the opportunity study regarding concession of land in the Central Market area

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 76 dated 31.05.2001 for ecological tax exemption for passenger buses travelling along the Giurgiu-Ruse route

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 77 dated 31.05.2001 for the transfer of lands in Giurgiu to ANL for free exploitation

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 98 dated 31.05.2001 for approval of an opportunity study and terms of reference for the concession of the municipal swimming pool



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Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 106 dated 28.06.2001 for updating the fines applied for failure to observe the Giurgiu town maintenance rules

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 117 dated 26.07.2001 for approval of the financing of development works on the land used for the construction of residential blocks

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 201 dated 29.11.2001 for approval of the foreign loan agreement for the amount of 18,100,000 USD for the investment "Natural Gas Distribution in Giurgiu"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 205 dated 29.11.2001 for maintenance of Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 2001 (principle approval for the establishment of a public administration service)

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 206 dated 29.11.2001 for approval for the implementation of the project "Transparency in the Local Public Administration"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 216 dated 27.12.2001 for approval of the wastes management plan for the town of Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 17 dated 28.02.2002 for approval of the Statute of Organisation for the Giurgiu-Ruse Euro-region

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 18 dated 28.02.2002 for the principle approval for the participation of the local council in the construction of the Industrial Park in the North area of Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 33 dated 28.03.2002 for approval of the main technical and economic indicators of the investment objective "Consolidation, restoration, development and extension of the Nicolae Balanescu Athenaeum"

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 34 dated 28.02.2002 for approval of the acquisition of a singles hostel in block D Istru - Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 82 dated 16.05.2002 for approval of the participation of DGSPGC in the temporary labour occupation programme

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 83 dated 16.05.2002 for approval of a project regarding the social integration of the unfavourable population groups in Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 84 dated 16.05.2002 for the project for improvement of the water filtering system

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 92 dated 16.05.2002 for approval of the evaluation committee of the offer and terms of reference - bus acquisition by S.C. TRACUM S.A.

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 95 dated 16.05.2002 for approval of the PUZ stage for the central area of Giurgiu

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 108 dated 30.05.2002 for approval of a cooperation agreement with S.C. IPA S.A. Bucharest

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 119 dated 27.06.2002 for establishing the conditions for the meetings between the local councillors and the town inhabitants

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 123 dated 27.06.2002 for granting the principle agreement for the construction of a playground for children and young people

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 133 dated 27.06.2002 for the allocation of 10,200 euro for a publicity space in the "Der Tagesspiegel" newspaper

## ANNEX E BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

**T**he town of Giurgiu has been twinned with the town of Ruse, Bulgaria since 1997 and with the town of Periseri, Greece since 2000. No bilateral agreements have been concluded regarding the achievement of common programmes, subprogrammes or projects of a local or regional interest. There is a good cooperation between these towns, exchanges of experience in all fields of activity with the two towns and with many other localities and mayoralities in Romania and abroad. The twinning of Giurgiu and Izmail in the region of Odeska, Ukraine is under way and the debates between the two municipalities are in progress.

The mixed Romanian - Bulgarian commission for environmental protection has been functioning since 1994 and further extended its initial activities. The activity of this Commission is currently carried out in optimum conditions based on a protocol, statutes and

by-laws, under the name of the Ecological Commission for Health Ruse-Giurgiu. The Commission deals with solving ecological problems occurring in the region and with the submitting of financial requirements for common or "mirror" projects to the appropriate authorities.

The Convention for the Creation of the Bulgarian-Romanian Euro-region for Trans-Border Cooperation Ruse-Giurgiu No. 1136/26.04.2001 has been concluded between the mayoralities of Giurgiu and Ruse and it laid the legal basis for trans-border activities and common projects.

The Romanian-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Environmental Protection operates at

a ministry level, based on Government Resolution No. 546/1993. The Environmental Protection Inspectorate made an agreement with the RIOSV - Ruse, Bulgaria to submit monthly reports on the quality of environmental factors in the two towns.

Cooperation exists in the field of culture and sports between the two towns. The Ion Vinea House of Culture made cooperation protocols with cultural institutions and NGO's in Ruse. The Ecologist Society "New Alliance" made cooperation protocols in the field of youth activities and environmental protection with NGO's in Ruse, Veliko Tarnovo and Gabrovo, Bulgaria.

■

## IV. PRIORITY PROJECTS

### A. SOCIAL AND WELFARE

#### 1. Day care centre for elderly persons

a) Person in charge representing the Giurgiu municipality: Rodica Chiricuta - chief of the Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

Social support canteen and social assistance services

b) Social impact: The main problem associated with the usual activities of the CARP (Pensioners' Mutual Help House) is the lack of space. The extension of the CARP space and the reorganisation of its activity will allow for a shorter time being spent on specific operations and less waiting time. The construction of the new day care centre for elderly persons will improve this situation. The new structure of the centre will allow the simultaneous participation of 100 persons in various activities, which means that at least 200 persons will have access to its services on a daily basis.

The current social and economic conditions transformed the third age population groups into an unfavourable category. The completion of this programme would prove to the elderly citizens that civil society really exists and is concerned with their problems. The most important benefit of this project would be an increase in the life expectation of the elderly citizens.

The implementation of this project will improve the management capacities of the project team. Four partners are engaged in this project, and their positions had to be harmonised and clearly defined from the initial stage. Each of the partners will be able to initiate new projects and coordinate their implementation at the end of this project.

The target group and the direct beneficiaries of this project are the over 13,000 pensioner members of CARP Giurgiu.

Financing: PHARE funds

The Giurgiu mayoralty will support the fulfillment of the main project objectives through its local public utility corporations (water, sewerage, heating, sanitation). With a view to reduce the cost of construction, the mayoralty will provide the necessary labour forces from among the persons who benefit from the provisions of Law No. 416/2002.

Pensioners' Mutual Help House, Str. Mihail Sadoveanu No. 2, Giurgiu, district of Giurgiu

Project achievement: rehabilitation of a building located in the central area of the town, commercial and business centres, in keeping with the town development plan.

c) Estimated project value: 76,940 euro, out of which:

CARP Giurgiu: 13,440 euro

Giurgiu mayoralty: 5,200 euro

Giurgiu local council: 5,200 euro

Ion Vinea House of Culture: 3,100 euro

PHARE financing: 50,000 euro - non-reimbursable (representing 65% of the total cost of the project)

Law No. 7/200 regarding social assistance for the elderly and Law No. 26/2000 regarding associations and foundations.

The project will be finalised within 1 year and will consist of one stage.

2. Macro-Project Giurgiu-Calarasi, region: South Muntenia: Promotion of Social Integration of Unfavourable Groups; Town of Giurgiu: Centre for Vocation Counselling and Training

a) Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayoralty: Rodica Chiricuta, chief of the Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

Social support canteen and social assistance services

b) Social impact: social integration of unfavourable categories by creating opportunities for training and apprenticeship in new or additional professions, counselling, legal counselling for the development of the entrepreneurial spirit and culture.

The direct beneficiaries of the project are 6 disabled persons, 5 young people who will leave the social assistance shelters, 15 women who will return to work, 3 unemployed persons over 45 years of age, 11 single parents (single parent families).

Financing: PHARE funds

Centre for Vocational Counselling and Training located inside the Ion Vinea House of Culture in Str. Hristo Botev, No. 2, Giurgiu, Jud. Giurgiu

c) Estimated project value: 58,160 euro, out of which:

Giurgiu mayoralty: 12,000 euro

PHARE non-reimbursable funds: 80% of the total cost of the project

Government Emergency Ordinance No. 102/1999 regarding special protection and integration on the labour market of disabled persons, and Giurgiu Local District Decision No. 83/2002 regarding the approval of a project promoting social integration of unfavourable persons living in Giurgiu

The project will be completed within 1 year and will consist of one stage.

3. Modernisation of the vocational education systems and promotion of innovation in the field of vocational education and training - 4 micro-projects.

a) Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayoralty: Rodica Chiricuta, chief of the Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

Social support canteen and social assistance services - Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

Giurgiu mayoralty - Accounting department

b) Social impact: training the students in the 4 vocational schools in keeping with EU standards (development and strengthening of skills and competencies relevant to the labour market, in order to increase the employment chances of young people).

Direct beneficiaries: Economic and Administrative Vocational School "Ion Barbu" Giurgiu, Vocational School for Constructions No. 1, Giurgiu, Naval School "Vice-admiral Ion Balanescu" and Vocational; Chemistry School "Miron Nicolescu"

Financing: PHARE funds

- Economic-administrative school "Ion Barbu" Giurgiu – Str. 1 Decembrie 1918, nr. 83
- Constructions Vocational School No.1 Giurgiu – Str. 23 August, nr. 57
- Naval School "Vice-admiral Ioan Bălănescu" - Str. Uzinei, nr. 30 B
- Chemistry Vocational School "Miron Nicolescu" – Str. Sloboziei, nr. 1

c) Estimated project value: 62,500 Euro/project, out of which:

- Giurgiu mayoralty – 12,500 euro
- PHARE funds non-reimbursable financing: 80% of the total cost of the project

Government Emergency Ordinance No. 32/2000 regarding financing of state pre-university education institutions from the local budget

Each micro-project will be completed within 1 year and will consist of one stage.

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### 4. Family type home "Libelula"

a) Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayoralty: Rodica Chiricuta, chief of the Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

Social support canteen and social assistance services  
- Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

b) Social impact: reduce the number of homeless and abused children, of children in dysfunctional families by integrating them into society and preparing them for an independent and responsible life.

Direct beneficiaries: homeless children, abused children and children in dysfunctional families in Giurgiu.

Financing: PHARE funds

c) Estimated project value: 62,500 euro, out of which:

Giurgiu mayoralty: 12,500 euro

PHARE non-reimbursable financing: 80% of the total cost of the project

Law No. 116/2002 regarding prevention and fighting against social marginalisation

The project will be completed within 1 year and will consist of one stage.

### 5. Training of disabled persons' personal attendants

a) Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayoralty: Rodica Chiricuta, chief of the Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

Social support canteen and social assistance services  
- Department for Strategy and NGO Relations.

b) Social impact: Improved quality life of severely disabled persons who live in Giurgiu (improved assistance granted to severely disabled persons)

Direct beneficiaries: personal assistants of severely disabled persons who live in Giurgiu - 363 persons

Financing: PHARE funds

c) Estimated project value: 40,000 euro, out of which:

Giurgiu mayoralty: 12,500 euro

PHARE non-reimbursable financing: 80% of the total cost of the project

Government Resolution No. 427/2001 for the approval of the methodological norms regarding the terms of employment, rights and obligations of the disabled persons' personal attendants

The project will consist of several stages, in keeping with the dimension of the groups attending the courses. Total duration: 6-10 months

### 6. Modernisation of the Social Support Canteen

a) Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayoralty: Rodica Chiricuta, chief of the Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

Social support canteen and social assistance services  
- Department for Strategy and NGO Relations

b) Social impact: Improved lunch serving conditions in the Social Support Canteen and of the quality of life of persons who serve lunch in the canteen on a daily basis

Direct beneficiaries: persons who serve lunch at the Social Support Canteen on a daily basis

c) Estimated project value: 70,000 euro, out of which:

Giurgiu mayoralty: 70,000 euro

Giurgiu Local Council Decision No. 166/2001 regarding the establishment of the Social Support Canteen and of the Social Assistance Services

The project will be completed in 3 months and will consist of one stage

## B. ECONOMY

### 1. Construction of the Belt Road

a) Project manager representing the mayoralty: Pavel Petrisor, chief of the investments department.

Authorities in charge: Departments for local development and investments.

b) Social impact: Urgent construction of the belt road connecting the future express road Bucharest - Giurgiu and the bridge over the Danube, also connecting the ferry boat lines and the North and South industrial platforms, will contribute to the development of the companies in the area and the extension of the transport network.

The goal of the project is to improve traffic conditions on the main roads of the town and to divert high capacity vehicles transiting the main roads on their way to customs and the free area.

The belt road will be 14 km long and will have 4 lanes.

The amount of 505,061 euro (non-reimbursable) was requested from the Ministry of Public Works and Development of the Territory.

Potential users/beneficiaries of the project: all companies in the area which transport various goods, including the ones located in the Giurgiu Free Area.

Foreign financial resources: Public-private partnership, cooperation between the Giurgiu mayoralty and various companies interested in the project.

Investment location: the North West side of the town.

c) Total investment cost: about 300,000 euro

Financing structure: Giurgiu mayoralty - own resources

Foreign financing: EC ISPA programme

Financing type:

- local budget and non-reimbursable funds
- possible contributions of the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transportation and Housing, the Special Road Fund and from incomes obtained from the issuing of bonds.

Critical factors influencing profitability: None, the belt road will benefit all companies that transport goods.

## 2. Construction of the Gas Collecting and Distribution Network

a) Project manager representing the mayoralty: Cleja Liviu

Departments in charge of the project representing the mayoralty: Town Planning Department, Investment Department, and the Accounting department.

b) Social impact: a gas collection and distribution network would increase the economic attractiveness of the town. The project is beneficial to the total population, who will no longer need to use the services of the polluting thermal power station and who will benefit from a non-polluting gas heating system.

Foreign financial resources: possible private sources from companies interested in establishing a partnership with the Giurgiu mayoralty.

c) Total cost of the project: over 1,000,000 euro

Financing structure:

- private capital
- Giurgiu mayoralty - own resources
- Foreign financing

## 3. Development of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises - Business Incubator

a) Project manager representing the mayoralty: Gabriel Marcoci, director of the Programme and Prognosis Department

Mayoralty departments in charge of the project achievement - Programme and Prognosis Department, Public Relations Service

Foreign technical assistance description: Technical assistance will be granted by the German Rectors' Association, regarding specialty problems - business incubator for final year students and higher education graduates.

b) The project will have an impact on business development in Giurgiu and will reduce the number of unemployed and potentially unemployed persons.

Foreign financial resources: European Community Stability Pact.

Investment location: North part of Giurgiu - Industrial Park

c) Estimated investment cost: 300,000 euro

Duration: 12 months

Financing structure:

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- foreign non-reimbursable funds
- local contributions

Critical factors influencing profitability: slow local and regional decision-making.

### 4. Modernisation and Extension of the Technical and Buildings Network

a) Project manager: Voiculescu Silviu - Director of the Water Supply and Sewerage Department of the Giurgiu mayoralty.

Mayoralty departments in charge of the project implementation: Public Services Department, Water Supply and Sewerage Department

b) Social impact: The modernisation and extension of the town's thermal power supply networks, the increase of the mechanical pumping equipment reliability, and the provision of better pumps will increase economic activity by supplying the necessary utilities to the old and new economic units.

Foreign financing resources: possible financing from the European Community

Investment location: the whole town of Giurgiu

c) Approximate total cost: 1,000,000 euro

Financing structure:

- foreign non-reimbursable funds
- Mayoralty: own sources, municipal credits, bond issuing

### 5. The Development of Tourism and Ecological Tourism

a) Project manager: Constantin Toma, Vice-Mayor

Mayoralty departments in charge of the project implementation: Department of Community Relations

Foreign specialized technical assistance from the European Ecological Tourism Association, which will provide information, documentary materials and experts.

The project consists of the construction of a holiday village that will offer excellent conditions for visitors, will provide jobs and will contribute to the economic growth of the town.

Potential users: town inhabitants and Romanian or foreign tourists

Investment location: East side of the town, along the Danube riverside.

c) Estimated costs: 150,000 euro

Financing structure: European Community - CBC Programme

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds

### 6. Setting up a Cereal Market and Providing Adequate Storage Spaces

a) Project manager: Constantin Toma - Vice Mayor

Mayoralty departments in charge of the project implementation: Investment Department

Specialised technical assistance: European Commission - Agriculture Department, experts in agriculture and agricultural transactions

b) Social impact: The cereal market and the adequate storage spaces (silos) will take over the cereal production in the region and will support the farmers in selling their products.

The cereal market will be extended to other products if it proves to be successful.

Potential users: the farmers in the Giurgiu district

Investment location: North West of Giurgiu

c) Estimated cost: 200,000 euro

Financing structure: European Community - SAPARD Programme

Financing type: Non-reimbursable

Critical factors influencing profitability: possible natural calamities affecting the crops or the quality of the products.

Duration: 18 months

### 7. Construction of a Wholesale Market Equipped with Sorting and Pre-Packing Facilities

a) Project manager: Constantin Toma - Vice Mayor

Mayorality departments in charge of the project implementation: Investment Department, Community Relations Department

b) Social impact: The construction of a wholesale market equipped with the necessary sorting and pre-packing capacities, capable of taking over the agricultural, animal and vegetal products. It will benefit small individual farmers, supporting them in the distribution of their products into the big markets, Bucharest included, and to exports.

Potential users: Giurgiu district farmers

Investment location: North West of the town of Giurgiu

c) Estimated cost: 150,000 euro

Financing structure: European Community - SAPARD Programme

Financing type: non-reimbursable

Duration: 24 months

8. Development of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Located in the Town of Giurgiu

a) Project manager: Constantin Toma - Vice Mayor

Mayorality departments in charge with the project implementation: Investment Department, Community Relation Department

b) Social impact: 12 small and medium sized enterprises located in Giurgiu were granted non-reimbursable funds by the Government of Romania (within the framework of the Regional Development Agenda 3 - South Muntenia) covering 50% of the necessary investment funds. The funds will be used for the development of the companies' technical endowment and will contribute to the diversification of their activity and to the development of the town of Giurgiu.

c) Total cost: 850,000 euro

Financing structure: 50% of the investment funds from the European Community - Phare Fund through the Government of Romania

Financing type - non-reimbursable

Critical factors influencing profitability: possible natural calamities affecting the crops and the quality of the products

Duration: 24 months

## C. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Modernisation of a singles hostel with 1 and 2 room flats in the Istru neighborhood

Project objectives:

- Repartitioning of the existing hostel space
- Rehabilitation of the sanitary groups and utility connection
- Rehabilitation of facades and hydro-insulation performance

Project value: 10 billion Lei.

2. Recreation area "Steaua Dunarii"

Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayorality: Architect Niculescu Sofian

Partner: District Tourism Office

Impact: Improvement of the recreation conditions to the benefit of the Giurgiu town inhabitants. Contribution to the improvement of the population's state of health.

Beneficiaries: Giurgiu inhabitants

Financing:

- Giurgiu mayorality
- Concessions

Estimated project value: 10 billion euro

Project duration: 2 years

3. Rehabilitation of the Nicolae Balanescu Athenaeum

Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayorality: Pavel Petrisor, chief of the Investment Department

History background: The Nicolae Balanescu Athenaeum was located in the town centre in the period 1940-1965 and it represented a tradition in the



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education of adults and young people, which has existed since the last two decades of the 19th century. It is a monument of memorial and architectural value. The Athenaeum was used during the last years of the totalitarian regime as a cinema and suffered from decay after 1990. The building, which was a property of the state, managed by the Regie Autonome of Film Production and Distribution "Romanian Film", became in 2001 a public property of the town of Giurgiu, per Government Resolution No. 796/21.08.2001, managed by the Local Municipal Council. It was used as a concert hall by the Philharmonic orchestra established in 1999 (the youngest and most prestigious cultural institution in the town). The building was and can still be used for educational purposes together with the neighboring School No. 7.

Estimated project value: 430,000 euro

Financial sources:

- Mayoralty: 140,000 euro
- Ministry of Culture: 100,000 euro
- World Bank: 190,000 euro

The project will be achieved in two stages:

2002 - 2003: building repair and retrofitting

2004 - 2005: restoration of the façade and internal parts.

Note:

World Bank financing was obtained for the drafting of the feasibility study for the project "Rehabilitation of the Nicolae Balanescu and of School No. 7"

### 4. Retrofitting and Restoration of the Clock Tower

Person in charge representing the Giurgiu mayoralty:  
Architect Niculescu Sofian

Historical background: The Tower is an emblematic monument of the town, built towards the end of the 8th century, as an observation tower and a fire extinguishing water tower. It is the only preserved construction dating back from the Turkish occupation, and one of the few of this kind that survived in the South-East of Europe.

The technical evaluation indicated that the Tower needs to be retrofitted and restored. Archeological

investigations and foundation retrofitting took place between 1998 and 2001.

It is necessary to revitalise the Tower by adding commercial spaces to the 6 sides of the first transom and by establishing a permanent visiting schedule. The area around the Tower and the partial reconditioning of the "Plate" (an architectural monument representative of the town) will reinstate the Tower as a central point of attraction in the town.

Estimated project value: 300,000 euro, out of which:

Giurgiu mayoralty: 270,000 euro

Private investors: 30,000 euro

The project will be achieved in two stages:

2003 - 2005: Tower retrofitting and restoration

As of 2006: development of the area surrounding the Tower.

### 5. Completion of the Research and Design Works Intended for the Restoration of the Island City Ruins

Person in charge: Proposal made by the Giurgiu mayoralty

Historical background: The City is a monument of national importance (60% of it was studied from an archeological point of view between 1975 and 1998). The City was established by King Mircea, The Elder in the first part of the last decade of the 14th century, on the foundation of an older fortress dating back from the Byzantine period. It was conquered by the Turks in 1420 and was occupied by them until 1829. The City was the site of many famous sieges and battles fought by the Romanians and other European powers against the Turks.

The enclosure needs to be surrounded by a fence, a partial restoration-reconstruction project needs to be drafted and the archeological investigations need to be continued in the sectors that have still not been studied.

Estimated project value: 33,000 euro, out of which:

Archeological investigations: 7,000 euro, and

Restoration project: 26,000 euro

Financing sources: Giurgiu mayoralty and other attracted sources

Project duration: 12 months (2003)

## D. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

### 1. Low Pollution Burners Fitted to the Power Steam Boilers

Investment project submitted by S.C. Termoelectrica Giurgiu S.A. for review and the identification of financing sources within the context of the IDAQ project "Assistance for Romania With a View to Apply and Implement the Directives referring to Air Quality".

Object of the project: reduce noxious emissions by the deadline imposed by EU Directives, for reaching the limit values.

### 2. Provide VOC (volatile organic compounds) recovery installations at the Vehicle Fuel Loading Platforms of the Giurgiu PECO Fuel Stations

### 3. Recover VOC during vehicle fuel supply and tanker unloading at PECO fuel stations No. 2 and 3

### 4. Equip the fuel tank cars with VOC recovery systems - PECO Giurgiu internal storage

Project proposals Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were submitted by PECO Giurgiu, for review and the identification of financing sources within the context of the IDAQ project "Assistance for Romania With a View to Apply and Implement the Directives Regarding Air Quality".

The project proposals refer to the measures that need to be taken to observe the provisions of Government Resolution No. 568/2001 regarding the technical requirements for limiting the volatile organic compounds released during gasoline storage, loading, unloading and distribution at terminals and gas stations, and Order No. 1103/2002 of the Minister of Waters and Environment Protection for approval of the Methodological Norms regarding metering and analysis of the volatile organic compounds released during gasoline storage and distribution at terminals and gas stations.

### 5. Evaluate the current drinking water supply situation along the collection-distribution-consumption route

Restructuring and extending the drinking water supply network

Monitoring the consumers' water consumption and the extension of water meters

Evaluation of the drinking water consumption for industrial purposes

The proposals above are mainly intended for two purposes:

- population awareness regarding the rational use of the water resources
- the water supplied in Giurgiu should observe the parameters imposed by Law No. 458/2002.

General objective: protect the population health against the effects of any type of drinking water contamination, by assuring the supply of clean and healthy water.

### 6. Public campaigns to increase population awareness regarding the environmental protection by means of:

Measure the environmental factors on water, air, and soil

Increase population awareness of the need to reduce water consumption and save resources in general (including industrial units)

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Change the technical condition of vehicles

Population education per age groups regarding the selective recovery of recyclable wastes and ecological storage of urban wastes.

Re-engineer the used waters filtering station and rehabilitate the water network in the town of Giurgiu.

The file was submitted to the Ministry of Water and Environment Protection and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to obtain financing through the Balkan Stability Pact.

Content: Summary of the existing Feasibility Study and of its annexes; questionnaire; information regarding the consequences of the war in Yugoslavia on Danube waters.

Current stage: evaluation by the Ministry of Finance. A Feasibility Study is necessary for the project proposal and to explore financing sources.

Amount requested for the project: 25 million euro

## E. PRIORITY CROSS BORDER PROJECTS FOR THE RUSE-GIURGIU EURO-REGION

1. Construction of used water filtering stations in both Giurgiu (Romania) and Ruse (Bulgaria)

Project value: about 4-5 million euro per project.

Project financing: common financing through Berlin Wasser, Germany.

2. Designing the embankment infrastructure - Riverside chamfering in Giurgiu and Ruse

Project value: about 2 million euro per project

Project financing: possibility of competing for PHARE financing

3. Restoration of five buildings in each of the two towns in keeping with the power requirements

Project value: about 2 million euro per project

Project financing: possibility of competing for PHARE financing

4. Reconstruction of the old domestic wastes storages in both towns

Project value: about 2 million euro per project

Project financing: possibility of competing for ISPA financing

5. Drafting a common systematisation plan for the urban agglomeration in Ruse and Giurgiu

Project value: about 500,000 euro per project

6. Mosquito fighting programme in the trans-border areas Ruse, Bulgaria and Giurgiu, Romania

Project objectives:

Fighting the risk of diseases and infestation in the Euro-region

Providing the technical means necessary for the campaign

Purchasing high quality insect killers

Project value: 500,000 euro

## F. OPPORTUNITIES

We cannot finalise this paper without restating the positive characteristics our city offers:

- Reduced bureaucracy
  - Committed local administration
  - The set up of the Euro-region Ruse, Bulgaria / Giurgiu, Romania
  - Danube port and borderline town with Bulgaria
  - Dynamic free commercial area
  - Industrial park in progress
  - Pan European Transport corridors no. 4 and 9
  - Available and qualified manpower
  - Short distance from Bucharest
  - Available, unused production capacities
  - Lands to be granted
- Tradition in navigation, shipyards, oil and mining equipment, textile, ready-made clothes and food industry
  - Drinking water resources (depth wells) and industrial water from the Danube;
  - The existence and the functioning of the Giurgiu (Romania) – Russe (Bulgaria) Commission for Ecology and Health;
  - Low pollution.

All these points prove the existence of great development and investments conditions.

■

**CLOSURE**

**T**he present document was formulated in accordance with international documents referring to the principles of sustainable development and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

The Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Giurgiu Municipality is one of the first projects of this type in the country and it was highly appreciated by the Partnership Evaluation Commission in Stockholm, being the only Romanian project and one of the 60 selected as “Ambassador Projects”, out of the 200 projects all over the world, registered in the contest.

The Local Coordination Committee and the four working groups involved in the process of LA 21 implementation, along with a great number of local specialists, working on a voluntary basis, consulted with many citizens, during public debates concerning the sustainable development of the city. The result of these efforts was the elaboration of a comprehensive project, which contains the priorities of the economic, social, urban and environmental protection development, and priorities accepted by the citizens of the community, who belong to different professional, social and age categories.

We hope that the enthusiasm that characterised the participants in this project, will also be manifest to future generations, which should continue the implementation of the measures stipulated in this work and permanently update the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the City.

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