



"Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii Municipality 2021-2027"

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„Substantiation of decisions, strategic planning and simplification measures for citizens at the level of local public administration in less developed regions)

Specific Objective 2.1: Introduction of common systems and standards in local public administration that optimise the beneficiary-oriented processes in accordance with the Strategy for Public Administration Consolidation (*SCAP*).

Beneficiaries: Local Government Area of Câmpia Turzii, Cluj County

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CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Looked upon by the literature world as being a process of economic development, in the first place, in a certain region or local government area, which determines a rise in the quality of life at local level, the local development aims the “*economic prosperity and social welfare by creating a favourable environment for business, while integrating vulnerable groups into the community, using endogenous resources, developing the private sector*”. To that effect, the existence of a normative-procedural framework, of a local partnership, of a local development strategy, as well as of resources necessary to support the local development process¹, is essential.

Today, more than 50% of the world's population and 65% of Europe's population live in cities. The World Bank predicts that by 2050 the city population will double, with almost seven out of ten people in the world living in the urban areas. The urban population generates 80% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) and 85% of GDP in Europe, but consumption is commensurate: 80% of the energy consumption. The cities now produce more than 70% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

That increase in the population of the cities led to the territorial expansion of the settlements. However, the two phenomena (numerical population growth and territorial expansion) have generated, in most cases, economic growth, but also numerous challenges for cities such as the ever higher demand for affordable housing, new transport networks, expansion of the education system, health, culture, leisure, jobs. As they get bigger, the cities are more exposed to natural (disaster) and social risks (unemployment, segregation, poverty).

Thus, urban development does not take into account the numerical growth of the population or the territorial expansion of the cities, but the elimination of the consequences generated by the two phenomena. The urban development aims to build cities that ensure the well-being and happiness of the inhabitants, namely inclusive, safe, resilient, durable and anti-fragile.



¹Dincă, D., Dumitrică, C., *Dezvoltare și planificare urbană – Ediția a doua [Urban development and planning – Second edition –T.N.]*, Economic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2020, p. 37;

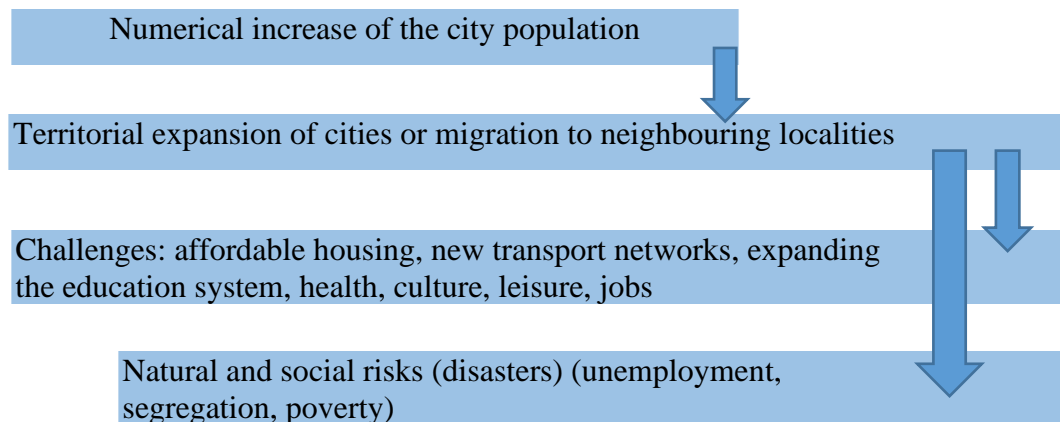


Fig.1 City transformation²

For a long time, it was considered that the fulfillment of administrative tasks was possible without having a long-term perspective, and this represented one of the main criticisms in relation to the traditional model of public administration. Currently, the managerial philosophy places, in the centre of attention of public institutions, the achieving of results for the improvement of the citizens' life quality, while the preoccupation for establishing the strategic directions on medium and long term is inevitable for the community.

The need to counteract their negative effects that may occur as a result of actions undertaken at central level has also led to a deepening of the concept of local development, which, beyond being a progressive one, relies on the social change it can bring about within the community.

Local development is an ongoing process of planning and implementation of sustainable programmes and sustainable development policies in order to improve the life quality of the local community, through the efficient use of available resources.

The preconditions necessary to start an ample process of local development reside within a strong current of local solidarity, meant to reflect the will of the majority of the local community



in taking advantage of its own development resources within a local economic system, which has as main objective the increase of incomes, the fight against unemployment, as well as the improvement of the infrastructure.

²Dincă, D., Dumitrică, C., *Dezvoltare și planificare urbană – Ediția a doua [Urban development and planning – Second edition –T.N.]*, Economic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2020, p. 8;

Strategic planning is only useful if it supports strategic thinking and leads to a strategic management. *"In public administration, strategic planning is used to bring together in a single management framework aspects such as public policy planning, budgeting, setting priorities and organisational planning."*³

The Integrated Urban Development Strategy (*SIDU*) of Câmpia Turzii municipality is the instrument that will guide the full and symmetrical development, in the next years, through the application of which will result an improvement of the life quality of inhabitants of the municipality. This support serves both public and private interests, due to the maintenance and improvement of economic, social and environmental elements, essential for the long-term prosperity of citizens and private actors.

A tool that guides and integrates the local development efforts of the whole community through the participation and cooperation of all citizens, public, private and social sectors, local actors and opinion-makers, the strategy proves to be essential for the future development of the community. Given the time period to which the document refers, an extended one, it is considered a prioritisation of directions of action and investments with significant impact on economic and social development, from internal sources (local budget, public-private partnerships) or external (state budget, non-reimbursable funds, internal and external loans, etc.), in order to assure the basic conditions (infrastructure, environmental protection, community and local household services) on which the municipality can develop in the future.

Urban development aims at economic prosperity and social welfare through creating a favourable business environment, simultaneously with the integration of vulnerable groups in the community, the use of endogenous resources, the development of the private sector.

It can be understood as a complex process of increasing well-being, through concerted actions of local, regional and national actors, actions targeting the environmental protection, social



development, economy, spatial planning, education and training, science and research, starting above all from the potential of that territory.⁴

³Decision no. 1807 / 2006 for the approval of the Management Component within the Methodology regarding the medium-term strategic planning system of the public administration institutions at central level

⁴D. Dincă (2008), *Servicii publice și dezvoltare locală*[*Public services and local development-T.N.*], Lumina Lex Publishing House.

Development is considered an economic and cultural purpose of decentralisation, diversifying and enriching activities in a given territory, by mobilising existing resources and energies in the area. As a result of the efforts of a population, this means the implementation of a project of economic, social and cultural development.⁵

In order to prepare the present document, the specific elements of Câmpia Turzii municipality were taken into account, such as demographic data, infrastructure, economy, landscaping, environment, distribution of services etc., and detailed attention was paid to the way the local community wants to develop. Strategic components have been included which respect and integrate elements from the county, regional, sectoral and national programmes, as well as the commitments assumed by Romania in the negotiations with the European Union.

The strategy was created through the contribution of the community, local public administration officials, economic agents, local institutions and organisations, through surveys, community consultations and public debate that brought the community together in an exercise of participatory democracy and collective effort of designing their own future.

In terms of methodology, the strategy is grounded on the following instruments and working procedures:

- content analysis;
- analysis of statistical data from organised sources;
- comparisons of statistical data on the evolutionary scale;
- interviews with local development actors;
- SWOT analysis;
- analysis and interpretation of studies, reports, research, strategies and norms at the local, county, regional, national and European level.



The strategy considers the integration of a distinct and comprehensive vision of the future - the way the community wants to become at the end of the planning period - and determines the objectives through which this vision will be achieved. The principles and ways of action to meet the objectives are structured in such a way as to allow actors, organisations and citizens who participate

⁵F. Xavier (1991), *Descentralizarea [Decentralisation-T.N.]*, Humanitas Publishing House, Bucharest, p. 57 quoted by Dincă, D., Dumitrică, C., *Dezvoltare și planificare urbană - Ediția a doua*, Economic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2020, p. 10;

in the implementation, to coordinate their efforts and to collaborate for the benefit of the whole community, with the synergistic use of all the resources, knowledge and local will.

In order to properly apply it, the following conditions must be met:

- agreement and support from the local council and the community;
- support from the private sector, especially the economic component;
- permanent information of the community on the progress of implementation;
- permanent monitoring of the stage of achieving the proposed objectives.

The integrated Urban Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii Municipality 2021 - 2027 is part of the strategic planning process and represents:

- a strategic document elaborated by the interested parties that expresses a comprehensive vision regarding the development of Câmpia Turzii municipality;
- a process for developing a medium and long term vision at the community level.

At the same time, the strategy represents a medium and long term public policy document, which defines the policy of the local authority regarding the local development of Câmpia Turzii municipality in which it is necessary to take decisions at local level, in accordance with the development policies at county, regional, national and European level.

The planning characteristics of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy of the municipality of Câmpia Turzii are as follows:

- Takes into account the development, relying both on the existing practices and on the introduction of new opportunities for action;
- It takes place in a well-defined spatial and administrative territory;



- Addresses issues at the macro level;
- Proposes new elements in the technical, managerial and financial field, adapting experiences that have proved successful.
- Generates resources, establishing a direct link between planning and implementation.

In order to carry out projects that can be financed by the European Union, Câmpia Turzii municipality needs programme packages resulting from a coordinated planning of public policies and an increase of organisational and human capacity.

In this respect, the Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii municipality offers a clear picture of the strategic objectives and the ways of their operationalisation, which the local public administration along with the local actors have undertaken for the time horizon of 2021 - 2027.

The opportunity to access European non-reimbursable funds (in the context of the plan for the multiannual budget 2021-2027) and external reimbursable and non-reimbursable funds under the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism facilitates the capacity strengthening of the LGA of Câmpia Turzii municipality to support the economic re-launch at the municipal level by carrying out investments with major impact on the sustainable development of the municipality.

The promotion and co-financing of green energy production at the level of the European Union and at national level generates the possibility to attract non-reimbursable funds and implicitly to increase the institutional capacity to carry out energy efficiency investments and to reduce CO2 emissions.

The increase of unemployment and poverty, as well as low social security in Romania (implicitly in Câmpia Turzii municipality) in the current context generated by the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, call for the identification by the local authorities of local solutions (budgetary sources, job creation, investments, development and diversification of social services, etc.), an action weighed down by budgetary constraints affecting the local budget.

A successful strategy requires creative strategic thinking, a local public authority focused on change management and a correct evaluation, in order to balance its efficiency and effectiveness in implementation.



Local development is achieved through the joint efforts of the public, private, tertiary sector as well as the entire local community.

PHASES OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

- Identifying the local actors that can be involved in the implementation of the strategy (Civil Society, Business Environment, Local Public Administration);
- Creation of the Working Group and the establishment of the calendar depending on the activities settled;
- Analysis of the documents elaborated at the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality (monography, General Urban Plan, etc.);
- Analysis of strategic documents elaborated at higher hierarchical levels (county level, regional level, national level and European level);
- Collecting information about the community (opinion research on the population, study on the business environment, study on administrative capacity and official data provided by the National Institute of Statistics);
- SWOT analysis;
- Identification of the general purpose / objective and specific objectives;
- Establishing strategic directions;
- Identification of priority areas for intervention and priority projects;
- Establishing the action plan;
- Implementation of actions with the help of own resources or from partnerships;
- Drafting the final document.

ACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS



The realisation of the strategic planning documentation represents a consultative process, complex and far-reaching, involving a wide variety of groups, which can be synthesised in the form of three dominant concepts:

I. The local society, namely the totality of the people who live in Câmpia Turzii municipality, together with the civil society composed of young people, associated in different forms, who have the same interests and who dedicate their time, knowledge and experience to promote and defend these rights and interests.

II. Business Environment, represented by all the active enterprises that carry out their activity within Câmpia Turzii municipality (limited liability companies, joint stock companies, self-employed for tax purposes, family associations, individual companies, non-governmental organisations etc.)

III. Local public Administration.

The Local Public Administration from Câmpia Turzii municipality consists of the Local Council, as deliberative authority, and the Mayor, as executive authority.

METHODOLOGY

For the elaboration of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii Municipality for the period 2021 - 2027, the instructions from Appendix VI to Guide CP 13/2019 - "Guide for planning and substantiating the decision-making process in the local public administration" and the sections related to this guide have been followed.

The integrated Urban Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii Municipality for the period 2021-2027 is elaborated by S.C. PUBLIC RESEARCH S.R.L. with the support of the LGA Câmpia Turzii Municipality.

The elaboration of the strategy was the result of a participatory process also from a methodological point of view; for the elaboration of the strategy, the following main phases were followed:

Phase 1 - Preparing to develop the strategy; it was the preparatory stage in which two meetings took place (one online and one at the local authority office) between the team of experts and the representatives of project management and decision makers in the local administration,



which led to the completion of the working instruments and process stages; in this first phase, the following were achieved:

- defining the problems subject to analysis and the objectives to be pursued through the strategy;
- establishing exactly the roles of the team of experts and of the LGA representatives of Câmpia Turzii municipality;
- establishing their means of approach, the auxiliary material needs (questionnaires, interview guides, etc.);
- conducting preliminary investigations to establish the data needs;
- establishing the concrete action plan;
- establishing the start indicators;
- collection of primary data.

This first stage ended with the elaboration of a schedule of actions and with obtaining the agreement from the Beneficiary in terms of way of working, terms, persons involved etc.

Phase 2 of analysis - the evaluation contained a series of analytical investigations completed through an ex-post Analysis of the Sustainable Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii Municipality 2016-2020 and the subchapters of the local development strategy containing the analysis of the situation for each particular domain.

Carrying out this stage involved data collection, verification, systematisation and grouping data through different statistical techniques, including graphical representations, interpreting data, critical analysis of results, discussing critical points with the beneficiary in order to agree with the results obtained from the data analysis, capitalising the analyses for the strategy development.

Methodologically speaking, the consultant used a mixed approach, using various methods to collect and / or verify the corresponding information.

The data collection strategy combined different research instruments for providing as much data as possible to substantiate the final conclusions. Relevant data containing quantitative and qualitative information were collected on the basis of a combination of methods.

During the analyses, in order to collect the necessary data, the team of experts used the following methods and techniques of investigation:



- research on public documents and documents made available by LGA Câmpia Turzii Municipality;

- interviews;
- application of questionnaires (sections related to analyses);
- working groups.

The methods of qualitative data collection used in conducting the analyses, respectively the organisation of interviews, were done face to face, and for the questionnaire application, the method of filling in the questionnaires on paper was used.

Phase 3 of identification / elaboration of the vision, strategic objectives, specific objectives and elaboration of the Action Plan contained a series of analytical investigations completed by the elaboration of the strategy draft.

In order to achieve this stage, the activities carried out involved collecting and interpreting data, discussing critical points with the beneficiary as to agree with the results obtained following the participatory process of strategy development.

Methodologically speaking, the consultant used a mixed approach at this stage as well, applying various methods to collect and / or verify the appropriate information.

The data collection strategy combined different research instruments for providing as much data as possible to substantiate the final conclusions. Relevant data, containing quantitative and qualitative information, were collected based on a combination of methods.

In developing the strategy, including the action plan, in order to collect the necessary data, the team of experts used the following methods and techniques of investigation:

- research on public documents and documents made available by LGA Câmpia Turzii Municipality;

- interviews;
- application of questionnaires (sections related to strategic directions);
- working groups.

The methods of qualitative data collection used in conducting the analyses, respectively the organisation of interviews, were performed face to face, and for the questionnaire application, the method of filling in the questionnaires on paper was used.

Overall, a series of research specific steps were followed to develop the strategy:



1. Documentation / office research - identification and analysis of relevant documents.

Through the office research, the relevant documents were identified (strategic documents and funding sources at local / county / regional / national / European level, monitoring / progress reports, projects in implementation, analyses, etc.). The dependencies between the actions were also identified, which aimed to assure an integrated, coherent and realistic approach.

2. Elaboration of methodological instruments - which aim to support the project team in collecting information (questionnaires, interview guide, centralising documents of information analysed or collected after interviews, other documents, as appropriate).

Three types of methodological instruments have been developed:

- questionnaire for citizens / business environment representatives / employees in public institutions;

- analysis sheet;

- guide to semi-structured interviews.

3. The field research mainly included:

- conducting interviews with stakeholders

- dissemination and collection of questionnaires

- participation in meetings of dedicated working groups

- interviews

- information and clarification visits for the strategic planning activity, at the beneficiary's headquarters.

4. Analysing and processing all the information in order to elaborate the strategy

During the research, all the information obtained as a result of the office analysis and those collected in the field from key factors were correlated.

5. Elaboration of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii Municipality for the period 2021 - 2027.



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK UNDERPINNING THE INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

A. Worldwide and European context on sustainable development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015. The core of the 2030 Agenda is represented by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁶. The purpose of the 17 SDGs is to assure a sustainable, peaceful, prosperous and fair life on earth for everyone, now and in the future. The goals cover global challenges that are crucial to humanity's survival. They set environmental limits and critical thresholds for the use of natural resources. The goals admit that poverty eradication should go hand in hand with strategies that build economic development. They address a range of



social needs including education, health, social protection and job opportunities, while addressing climate change and environmental protection.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Fig. 2 Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030
 Source: <http://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/web/obiective/>

⁶ <http://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/web/obiective/>

European Green Deal

The European Green Deal proposes a new growth strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, competitive and efficient economy in terms of use of their resources, in which there are no net gas emissions, with greenhouse effect in 2050 and in which economic growth is decoupled from the use of resources.

The Deal also aims to protect, conserve and strengthen the EU's natural capital, as well as to protect the health and well-being of its citizens against environmental risks and related impacts. At the same time, the transition must be fair and favourable to inclusion, must put people first and pay attention to the regions, industries and workers that will be facing the greatest difficulties.



The European Green Deal is an integral part of the European Commission's strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations and of the Sustainable Development Goals⁷.

⁷ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

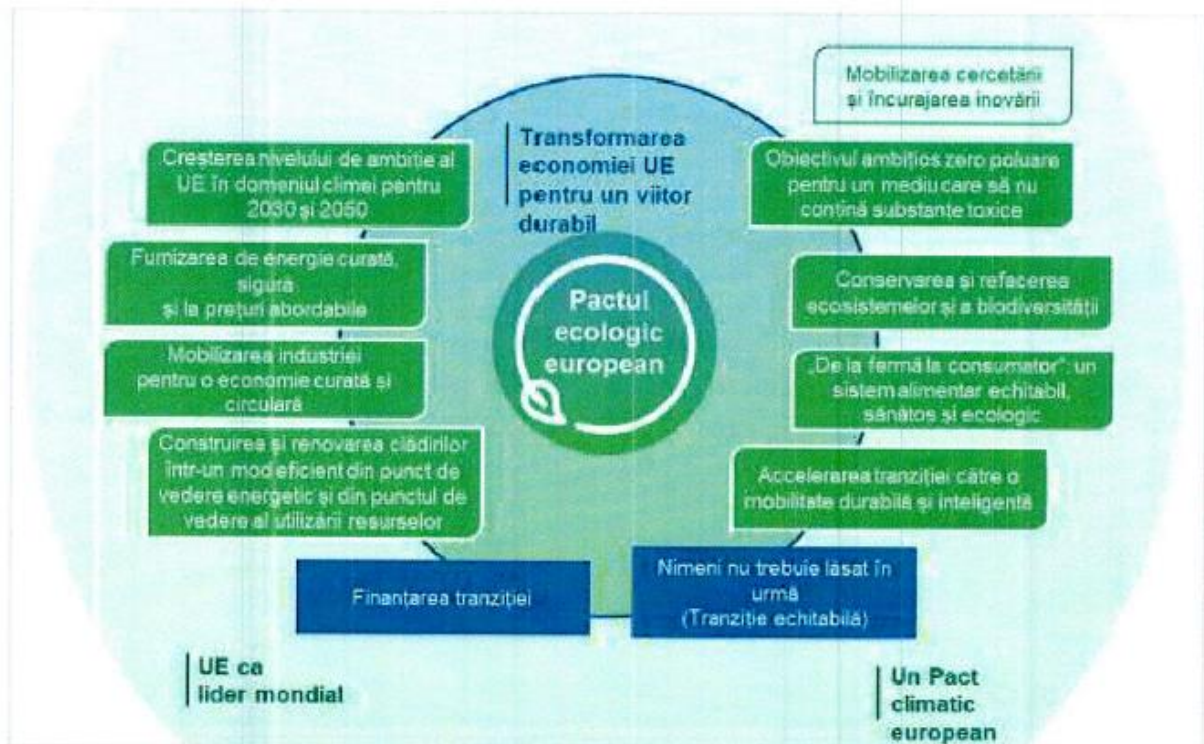


Fig. 3 Objectives of the European Green Deal

Objectives of the European Green Deal

1. Increasing the EU's ambition level in terms of climate for 2030 and 2050. Taking on a more ambitious goal of responsibly reducing greenhouse gas emissions, respectively a reduction in 2030, which shall be compared to the levels of 1990 or at least 50% and reaching towards 55%.

2. Providing clean, safe and affordable energy. Sustained decarbonisation of the energy system is crucial to achieving climate goals in 2030 and 2050. Energy production and use in various economic sectors account for over 75% of EU greenhouse gas emissions. Energy efficiency must be a priority. A sector of electricity must be developed and largely based on renewable sources and this approach to be followed by the rapid elimination of coal and the decarbonisation of gas. The risk of energy poverty in relation to households that cannot afford to pay for essential energy services to assure a basic standard of living must be addressed.



Implementing effective programmes, such as household financing mechanisms for home renovation, can reduce energy bills and contribute to environmental protection.

3. Mobilising the industrial sector for a clean and circular economy. Achieving a circular and neutral economy in terms of climate impact requires the full mobilisation of industry. Europe must make use of the potential of digital transformation, which is a key factor in achieving the objectives of the Green Deal. Along with the industrial strategy, a new action plan on the circular economy will contribute to the modernisation of the EU economy and will capitalise on the opportunities offered by the circular economy at national and global level.

4. Construction and renovation of buildings in an efficient way in terms of energy and use of resources. The construction, use and renovation of buildings requires significant amounts of energy and mineral resources (e.g. sand, gravel, cement). The buildings also account for 40% of the energy consumption. Currently, the annual rate of renovation of the real estate portfolio varies between 0.4 and 1.2% in the Member States. This rate will at least have to double in order for the EU's energy efficiency and climate goals to be complied with.

5. Accelerate the transition to sustainable and intelligent mobility. The transport sector is responsible for a quarter of the Union's greenhouse gas emissions and this percentage is constantly growing. To guarantee climate neutrality, a 90% reduction in transport emissions by 2050 is needed.

Multimodal transport must be strongly stimulated in order to assure an increased efficiency of the transport system. As a matter of priority, a substantial part of the internal freight transport currently carried out 75% by road should be carried out in the future by rail and inland waterways.

The EU will need to step up the production and use of sustainable alternative fuels in the transport field. By 2025, approximately 1 million public recharging and refueling stations will be needed for the 13 million zero-emission and low-emission vehicles that are expected to run on European roads. Transportation should become much less polluting, especially in cities.

6. "From farm to consumer": designing a fair, healthy and ecological food system. European farmers and fishermen have a key role in managing the transition.

The strategy "From farm to consumer" will strengthen their efforts to combat climate change, protect the environment and conserve biodiversity. Strategic plans will need to reflect a high level



of ambition to significantly reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides, as well as the use of fertilisers and antibiotics. The strategy "From farm to consumer" will also contribute to a circular economy. It will aim to reduce the environmental impact of the food processing and retail sectors by adopting measures related to transport, storage, packaging. Finally, the strategy "From farm to consumer" will aim to stimulate the consumption of sustainable food and the promotion of healthy and affordable food for all.

7. Conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity. Ecosystems provide essential services such as food, fresh water and fresh air, as well as shelter. They mitigate the effects of natural disasters, pests and diseases and contribute to the regulation of climatic conditions.

Forest ecosystems are under increasing pressure as a result of climate change. The EU's forested area must be improved, both qualitatively and quantitatively, for the EU to achieve the goal of climate neutrality and a healthy environment. Sustainable reforestation and afforestation, as well as the restoration of degraded forests can increase the CO₂ absorption, while improving the forest resilience and promoting circular bioeconomy.

8. Reducing pollution to zero for an environment free of toxic substances. In order to have an environment free of toxic substances, more actions are needed to prevent pollution, as well as measures to clean the environment and remedy pollution.

In order to protect Europe's citizens and ecosystems, the EU must better monitor, notify, prevent and remedy air, water, soil and consumer pollution. To achieve this, the EU and its Member States will need to review all policies and regulations in a more systematic way.

We have to consider, also at European level, COM(2018) 375 final⁸, the European Commission proposed to the European Parliament and Council a strategic approach focused on 5 policy objectives (POs).

The 2019 Country Report that accompanies the EC document on the European Semester, in Romania, in order to achieve the 5 policy objectives, there were identified priority investment needs, as follows:



⁸https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:26b02a36-6376-11e8-ab9c-01aa75ed71a1.0003.02/DOC_1&format=PDF

A smarter Europe - an innovative and intelligent economic transformation (PO1)

- encouraging the research applied through innovation centres and of joint national and transnational investments;
- early product validation, marketing, patenting, creating start-ups and technology transfer;
- supporting entrepreneurial discovery processes and laboratories development of projects at national and regional level;
- consolidating research and innovation performance and promoting growth productivity by identifying areas of intelligent specialisation according to the potential and national and regional needs;
- takeover of information and communications technology by small enterprises and mediums, including infrastructure investments, to promote digital skills and services;
- creation of new companies (start-up, scale-up) and increase their survival rates;
- increasing the innovation capacities of companies, by introducing innovations in terms of product, organisation or marketing;
- supporting the development of industrial clusters and integration in cooperation networks based on industry research;
- facilitating access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises, including by positive reinforcement of start-up financing and consolidating innovative start-ups with high potential.

A greener, low-carbon Europe (PO2)

- renovation of public and residential buildings in order to assure energy efficiency;
- supporting the energy efficiency measures of central heating, together with promoting energy from renewable sources for central heating and cooling;



- promoting energy from small-scale renewable sources in parallel with the renovation of buildings in order to assure energy efficiency;
- supporting measures aimed at reducing carbon emissions, elimination (change) of energy sources for central heating;
- implementation of risk prevention strategies and addressing the risks related to climate change and natural risks (floods, droughts, forest fires, landslides, earthquakes);
- promoting their regional water management systems;
- supporting the schemes that address the problem of water pollution (dispersed water sources) and maintaining / improving the condition of water bodies;
- transition to the circular economy and promotion of the concept of circular economy among small and medium enterprises;
- expanding the waste management systems at county level in order to increase the degree of reuse and recycling;
- supporting management and conservation measures in protected areas;
- ecological restoration and creation of new municipal green spaces in the context of emission reduction objectives.

A more connected Europe - regional mobility and ICT connectivity (PO3)

- development of trans-European road and railway transport networks;
- implementating the adopted strategy regarding traffic safety and taking road safety measures that would contribute to the reduction of the high fatality rate of road accidents;
- creation of cross-border connections for trans-European transport networks;
- creation of suburban railway and multimodal connections in urban centres larger and around them;
- promoting sustainable and accessible modes of transport, such as low-carbon public transport;
- development of urban transport systems in less developed regions, such as light railway, subway and tram lines and infrastructure that favours cycling;
- supporting "white spots" in densely populated areas or around urban and rural areas.

A more social Europe – implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (PO4)



- improving the process of elaborating active policies in the field of labor market, through a better integration with education and social services;
- consolidating and supporting social entrepreneurship and the social economy;
- improving working conditions, offering flexible work schedules, to assure the capacity for professional insertion of persons with disabilities and older workers;
- creating solid systems for the anticipation of competencies and the implementation of well-defined measures on improvement and professional reconversion that responds to the needs of the labour market;
- improving accessibility, quality, in terms of costs, education and care of pre-school children, including related infrastructure;
- preventing early school drop-out, by introducing a pupil-focused approach for children at risk;
- improving the access to education favourable to quality inclusion, in mixed units, especially for Roma people, students with disabilities and in rural areas;
- improving the quality of education and vocational training, so as to adapt to the evolutions on the labour market;
- development of innovative and effective teaching methods and technologies.

A Europe closer to citizens - the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas through local initiatives (PO5)

- investments in metropolitan areas (growth poles) characterised by strong increase and ongoing suburbanisation, aimed at stimulating growth, innovation and productivity;
- sustainable urban development of the county residences, so that to assure access to new jobs and basic public services;
- supporting integrated territorial strategies in disadvantaged areas structurally;
- supporting specific territorial initiatives aimed at the reconversion of the economy in the regions affected by the industrial and mining decline;
- supporting vulnerable areas with a particular importance for the environment.



B. National context for sustainable development

National Sustainable Development Strategy of Romania

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the outcome of a long international process of analysis, which recognises that global problems can be solved through global solutions. Changing perceptions and awareness of the unprecedented evolution of society, global increase of birth rates, accelerating economies of developing countries and social disparities have highlighted the limits of planetary growth.⁹

The foundations of progress in the field of environmental protection, linked to development, were first introduced on the international agenda at the Stockholm Conference (1972). The result was the creation of the UN Environment Programme by adopting a Declaration on Environmental Protection in order to "defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations." This conference legitimised the concept of sustainable development with the three pillars: economic, social and environmental¹⁰. The three pillars through which the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is structured have been defined in the Brundtland Commission Report (1987)¹¹:

1. SOCIAL EQUITY - through which developing nations must have the possibility to meet their basic needs in terms of employment, food, energy, water and sanitation;

2. ECONOMIC GROWTH - at the level of developing nations to get closer to the life quality in developed countries;



3. THE ENVIRONMENT - with the need to preserve and improve the available resource base by gradually changing the way technologies must be developed and used.

Romania's National Strategy for Sustainable Development was adopted in 2018 and is based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. This one is founded on the three pillars of sustainable development:

⁹Strategia națională pentru dezvoltarea durabilă a României [National Sustainable Development Strategy of Romania-T.N.] 2030, Bucharest, Paideia Publishing House, 2018

¹⁰Stockholm Conference (1972), United Nations Conference on the Human Environment June 5-16, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/milestones/humanenvironment>

¹¹Brundtland Report (1987), https://www.are.admin.ch/are/en/home/sustainable-development/international-cooperation/2030agenda/un_milestones-in-sustainable-development/1987--brundtland-report.html

The objectives and targets assumed by Romania for 2030¹²

SDG Agenda 2030	Targets of National Sustainable Development Strategy of Romania horizon 2030
Eradicating poverty in all its forms and in any context	1. Eradicating extreme poverty for all citizens.
	2. Reducing by at least half the number of citizens living in relative poverty.
	3. Consolidation of the national unitary system of emergency intervention services, subsequent rehabilitation and compensation of losses in case of natural disasters, industrial accidents or extreme climatic events.
Eradicating hunger, assuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture	1. Eradicating malnutrition and keeping the obesity rate below 10%, similar to the level recorded in 2014.
	2. Completion of the agricultural cadastre Doubling the share of agriculture in Romania's GDP, compared to 2018.
	3. Maintaining and extending the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farm and domestic animals and related wild species.
	4. Increasing the degree of capitalisation of the local agricultural production. Increasing the share of organic agriculture in total agricultural production.
	5. Maintaining and making profitable some occupations and traditional methods of harnessing medicinal plants and berries in the mountain area. Maintaining local traditions by increasing the number of products with specific characteristics in terms of geographical origin.
Ensuring a healthy life and promoting the well-being of all, at any age	1. Ensuring universal access to information, education and counseling services to promote prevention and adopt a risk-free lifestyle.
	2. Complete digitalisation of the health system and, implicitly, elimination of documents and registers printed on paper, in order to streamline and facilitate medical interventions, to assure the population quick access to quality medical services, treatments and medicines and for efficient monitoring of needs.
	Reducing the prevalence of maternal and infant mortality, incidence of breast



	<p>or cervical cancer and pregnancy in adolescents, with the priority objective of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, as to be found below the EU average.</p>
	<p>3. Increasing vaccine coverage to the minimum level recommended by the WHO for each vaccine, by developing a common platform for collaboration between authorities, doctors, patients, international organisations with experience in this field, representatives of companies in the field, as well as other stakeholders.</p>
	<p>4. Promoting awareness of mental illness, reducing stigma and creating an environment in which affected citizens feel accepted and where they can ask for help.</p>
	<p>5. Stopping tuberculosis and fighting hepatitis and other communicable diseases. Reducing by one third the premature mortality caused by noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment and by promoting mental health and well-being. Reducing mortality caused by chronic diseases.</p>
	<p>6. Reducing the consumption of harmful substances.</p>

¹²<http://dezvoltareurabila.gov.ro/>

<p>Ensuring a quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>1. Reducing the early school leaving rate. Competence-oriented education focused on the needs of the student, who should be given greater freedom in defining study priorities, through measures such as increasing the share of optional subjects.</p>
	<p>2. Ensuring that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a peace culture and non-violence, and the appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to the sustainable development.</p>
	<p>3. Emphasising the role, in the educational process, of civic education, of the principles and notions about a sustainable peaceful and inclusive society, gender equality, about the values of democracy and pluralism, about the values of multiculturalism, prevention of discrimination and understanding the perception of "the other", the importance of eradicating violence with an emphasis on the phenomenon of violence in schools.</p>
	<p>4. Modernisation of the education system through adaptation of teaching-learning methodologies for the use of information technologies and increasing the quality of the educational act.</p>
	<p>5. Organising professional and technical education in specially designed and equipped campuses, training well-qualified teaching staff; elaboration of curriculum according to the requirements of the labour market through the development of partnerships, including with the business environment.</p>
	<p>6. Extension of the generalised facilities for lifelong continuous training and improvement, considerable increase of the participation in formal and non-</p>



	<p>formal knowledge systems in order to bring Romania closer to the average on the performances from the EU member states. Expanding the network of lifelong learning communities by local authorities; the continued co-operation of companies in supporting the enrollment of employees in such programs. Substantially increase the number of young people and adults with relevant skills, including professional skills, to facilitate employment, decent job creation and entrepreneurship.</p>
	<p>7. Increasing the level of financial education of citizens.</p>
	<p>8. Extending the sustainable development within formal university education in terms of principles and specialisation and emphasising the role of interdisciplinary research in the development of a sustainable society.</p>
<p>Achieving gender equality</p>	<p>1. Continuing to reduce the gender payment gap.</p> <p>2. Elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, in public and private fields, including traffic, sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation.</p> <p>3. Ensuring the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities in leading positions at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>

<p>Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>1. Substantial increase in water use efficiency in industrial, commercial and agricultural activities; extending the rational reuse of treated and recycled water in view of achieving the objectives of the circular economy.</p> <p>2. Substantially increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors and ensure a sustainable process of capture and supply of drinking water to address water shortages.</p> <p>3. Connecting the households of the towns, communes and compact villages to the drinking water and sewerage network in a proportion of at least 90%.</p> <p>4. Increasing access to drinking water for vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p> <p>5. Improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating waste storage and minimising hazardous chemicals and materials, reducing the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing safe recycling and reuse.</p> <p>6. Achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitary and hygiene conditions for all, paying special attention to those in vulnerable situations.</p>
<p>Ensuring everyone's access to energy at affordable prices, in a safe, sustainable and modern way</p>	<p>1. Extending the transmission and distribution networks for electricity and natural gas in order to ensure the access of domestic, industrial and commercial consumers to safe energy sources at acceptable prices.</p> <p>2. Ensuring the cyber security of the monitoring platforms of the production, transmission and distribution networks of electricity and natural gas.</p> <p>3. Decoupling economic growth from the process of depletion of resources and environmental degradation by considerably increasing energy</p>



	<p>efficiency (by at least 27% compared to the status-quo scenario) and the extensive use of the EU ETS scheme in predictable and stable market conditions.</p> <p>4. Increasing the share of renewable energy sources and low carbon fuels in the transport sector (electric vehicles), including alternative fuels.</p> <p>5. Ensuring a stable and transparent regulatory framework in the field of energy efficiency in order to attract investments.</p> <p>6. Strategic support of the share of energy and electricity in the total domestic, industrial consumption and in transport by establishing performance norms for installations and equipment.</p>
<p>Promoting a sustained, open and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and ensuring decent jobs for all</p>	<p>1. Maintain a higher GDP growth rate than the EU average to support the effort to reduce the gaps compared to advanced European countries, while applying the principles of sustainable development and constantly improving the living standards of the population.</p> <p>2. Promoting policies focused on development that support productive activities, creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship through startups, creativity and innovation and that encourages the formalisation and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, including access to financial services.</p> <p>3. Achieving higher levels of productivity through diversification, technological modernisation and innovation, including by focus on high value-added sectors and intensive use of labour</p> <p>4. Achieving a long-term competitive tourism, developing agrotourism, ecotourism, rural, spa and cultural tourism and improving Romania's image as a tourist destination.</p> <p>5. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.</p>
<p>Building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialisation and encouraging innovation</p>	<p>1. Modernising and developing quality, reliable, sustainable and strong infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and people's well-being, putting the spotlight on broad and equitable access for all. Improving road safety.</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation of industries to become sustainable, with increased efficiency in the use of resources and increased adoption of clean and environmentally friendly technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking measures in accordance with their respective capacities.</p> <p>3. Stimulating mainly the digital economy and industrial investments which are located in the most profitable area of the value chain, which also capitalise on the results of national research-development-innovation efforts and which address stable and growing markets.</p> <p>4. Strengthening scientific research, modernising the technological capacities of the industrial sectors; encouraging innovation and significantly increasing the number of employees in research and development and increasing public and private budget on research and development. Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and increasing the employment rate.</p>



	<p>5. Increasing the access of small industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including accessible loans and their integration in value chains and foreign markets.</p>
<p>Reducing inequalities within and between countries</p>	<p>1. Adoption of policies, especially fiscal, salary and social protection, in order to progressively reduce inequalities, respectively the proportion of the disadvantaged groups.</p>
	<p>2. The approximation of Romania to the level of the EU average, corresponding to the year 2030, from the perspective of the sustainable development indicators. Reducing discrimination by providing support to non-governmental organisations working in the field of human rights.</p>
<p>Development of cities and human settlements as to be open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>1. Ensuring access to adequate housing conditions for all citizens.</p>
	<p>2. Significant reduction of economic losses caused by floods and landslides, improving the collective response and strengthening the capacity to adapt and return to functional level as soon as possible after the event, reducing the impact of floods or pollution caused by floods and landslides on ecosystems, including through the constant improvement of the legislative framework.</p>
	<p>3. Ensuring access to safe, fair, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, especially by expanding public transport networks, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly .</p>
	<p>4. Elaboration and implementation of a general programme of spatial planning and landscaping in correlation with the sectorial strategies at national level by applying the concept of polycentric and balanced spatial development, which should support the territorial cohesion. Educating and making the population responsible for seismic risk situations.</p>
	<p>5. Reducing the effects that air pollution has on human health and the environment by paying special attention to air quality.</p>
	<p>6. Substantial reduction in the number of deaths and illnesses caused by hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil contamination.</p>
	<p>7. Consolidation of the efforts for protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural patrimony, of the landscape elements from the urban and rural environment.</p>
	<p>8. Implementation of the legal provisions regarding the production, transport, storage, use and disposal of chemicals, including pharmaceuticals, which may present danger to human and animal health and to the environment integrity.</p>
<p>Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	<p>1. The staged transition to a new development model based on the rational and responsible use of resources with the introduction of elements of the circular economy, the elaboration of a roadmap.</p>
	<p>2. Halving per inhabitant the food waste at retail and consumption level and reducing food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.</p>
	<p>3. Recycling 55% of municipal waste by 2025 and 60% by 2030.</p>



	<p>4. Recycling 65% of packaging waste by 2025 (plastics 50%; wood 25%; ferrous metals 70%, aluminum 50%, glass 70%, paper and cardboard 75%) and 70% by 2030 (plastics 55%; wood 30%; ferrous metals 80%, aluminum 60%, glass 75%, paper and cardboard 85%).</p> <p>5. Separate collection of hazardous household waste until 2022, biological waste until 2023 and textile materials until 2025.</p> <p>6. Establishing mandatory extended producer responsibility schemes for all packaging by 2024. Implementing sustainable green public procurement practices, in line with national priorities and European policies.</p>
<p>Taking urgent measures to combat climate change and its impact</p>	<p>1. Strengthening Romania's resilience and capacity to adapt to the risks related to climate and natural disasters.</p> <p>2. Improving the ability to react quickly to extreme weather phenomena of high intensity.</p> <p>3. Improving education, awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p> <p>4. Intensify Romania's efforts to make the transition to a "green" economy with low carbon emissions, resilience to climate change and to integrate climate change adaptation measures within vulnerable economic, social and environmental sectors, in accordance with EU policies.</p>
<p>Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	<p>1. Prevention and significant reduction of marine pollution of all types, especially from land-based activities, including marine pollution and nutrient pollution.</p> <p>2. Minimising and managing the impact of marine acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels. Responsible and sustainable development of fishing activities of wild species and aquaculture in compliance with the quotas and methods established by law and maintaining, within reasonable limits, the viability of traditional occupations in this field, including sport and recreational fishing.</p> <p>3. Attracting the other states bordering the Black Sea in the act of sustainable management of living aquatic resources.</p>
<p>Protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and repairing soil degradation and</p>	<p>1. Development of green infrastructure and use of services provided by natural ecosystems (especially in the Danube meadows, its tributaries and in Delta) through integrated management of river basins and wetlands.</p> <p>2. Conservation and protection of wetlands, including Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, a wetland unique in Europe, as part of the European and world natural heritage.</p> <p>3. Ensuring the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to increase their capacity to provide essential benefits for sustainable development.</p> <p>4. Supporting research and development institutions and infrastructures of national and European interest for the study, management, protection and conservation of the diversity of the natural heritage.</p> <p>5. Sustainable forest management, elimination of illegal logging, development of integrated computer system for monitoring the exploitation and transport of timber, including at border points, ensuring afforestation</p>



<p>halting biodiversity loss</p>	<p>and reforestation of land from the forest fund and those degraded or subject to desertification, the scheduled planting of forest curtains for the protection of agricultural crops and infrastructure elements in order to limit the climate change impact.</p> <p>6. The transition to a circular economy through complementary approaches that imply traditional methods and state-of-the-art technologies for restoring / recovery of natural capital and reducing dependence on synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, to combat soil degradation.</p> <p>7. Combating desertification, restoration of degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods.</p>
<p>Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and creation of efficient, responsible and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>1. Administration of justice in conditions of impartiality and celerity, in accordance with the established laws and procedures, respecting the principle of the presumption of innocence. Ensuring and supporting the dialogue with national minorities in order to improve the decision-making act, through equal access for all citizens to respect and capitalise on their culture, traditions, mother tongue and to participate in economic, social and political life and to combat preconceptions, prejudices and discrimination in all its forms and the promotion of interethnic dialogue, common values, cultural and linguistic diversity.</p> <p>2. Significant reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates.</p> <p>3. Stopping the abuse, exploitation, traffic and all forms of violence and torture of children.</p> <p>4. Significant reduction of illicit financial and armament flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen goods and combat all forms of organised crime.</p> <p>5. Ensuring the receptive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making process at all levels.</p> <p>6. Development of efficient, responsible and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>7. Professionalisation and improvement of the activity of all central and local public administration institutions, especially of the departments that come in direct contact with the citizens, for the provision of prompt and civilised services; extension and generalisation of services on the Internet (on-line).</p>
<p>Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>1. The progressive increase of the amount of the official development assistance granted by Romania within the ODA programmes, depending on the capacity to support the national economy, having as objective the achievement of 0.33% of the gross national income by 2030.</p> <p>2. Increasing and diversifying the official development aid as Romania's economic potential increases and encouraging the Romanian economic agents to invest, on a competitive basis, in the economies of less developed countries.</p> <p>3. Romania's accession to the Euro area, to the Schengen area and to the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation.</p>



	4. Supporting international commitments and proactive involvement at European and international level.
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C. Regional context of sustainable development

The North West Region Development Plan (RDP) has been adopted¹³. It is the main planning document developed at regional level and reflects relevant development policies at national level in relation to the specific needs at regional level, but also with the strategic directions of the policy of the other main funders of the development programmes related to the respective region. The document may represent the strategic basis for substantiating the projects initiated at the region level and may be considered by the national authorities for substantiating the financing programmes for the next programming period. The North-West RDP is also a general document with guidelines, which will oversee the programmes through which projects will be funded in the North-West region, during 2021-2027. PDR aims at the intelligent and sustainable growth of the regional economy, capitalising on local diversity and stimulating innovation, in order to reduce intra- and inter-regional disparities, but also to increase the standard of living. Any programmes based on RDP 2021-2027, respectively the projects financed through these programmes, will be in full convergence with the strategic objective of ensuring a sustainable growth of the regional economy, focusing on protecting the region's natural resources, reducing environmental impact and on an impact close to zero in the protected natural areas.

Intelligent Specialisation Strategy RIS3 NV 2021-2027¹⁴. Smart specialisation starts from the premise that no region has enough resources to be competitive in all fields, which is why it is much more efficient for each region to identify its areas where it can make a difference in global

¹³ <https://www.nord-vest.ro/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/PDR-NV-2021-2027-versiunea-feb-2021.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.nord-vest.ro/specializare-inteligenta/>

competition and then focus on those areas in the drive for innovation. The smart specialisation strategy of the North-West region (RIS NV) aims at economic transformation through innovation, based on those sectors, economic activities that have potential, but also on the results of research



and development. Thus, following a wide process of entrepreneurial discovery, the priority areas and the related priorities were identified:

1. Pillar I - innovation for health and well-being
 - a. Agri-food field
 - b. Cosmetics and food supplements field
 - c. Health field

2. Pillar II - Development of emerging sectors
 - a. Domain of New Materials
 - b. Domain of Advanced production technologies

3. Pillar III - Digital transformation: the regional digital agenda
 - a. Domain of Information and communications technology

The strategy is a dynamic document, as well as the process of entrepreneurial discovery, which will allow the updating of the identified priorities in close correlation with the specifics of research and innovation in the region.

The Regional Action Plan for the Development of Vocational and Technical Education in the North-West Region 2016-2025 (PRAI)¹⁵ aims to improve the correlation between the supply of vocational and technical education and the needs of socio-economic development at regional level and increase the contribution of higher education to regional development in the perspective of 2025. The role of PRAI is to provide the frame of reference and to facilitate the documentation for the elaboration and harmonisation of the strategic documents at county and local level.

The regional strategy for sustainable urban mobility and smart cities of the North-West region 2021-2027¹⁶ aims to inventory all forms of mobility and transport in the North-West development region, including public and private transport of goods and passengers, motorised and

¹⁵<http://infraed.ro/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PRAI-NORD-VEST-2016-2025.pdf>

¹⁶<https://www.nord-vest.ro/strategia-regionala-de-mobilitate-urbana-durabila-si-orase-inteligente-a-regiunii-de-dezvoltare-nord-vest-2021-2027/>

non-motorised, in motion or stationary, as well as their related infrastructure, in order to:



- I. to reorient the cities / municipalities towards the concept of urban mobility in the context of planning for people by prioritising the means of transport with low or zero emissions;
- II. to connect the region to the European TEN-T transport network to increase accessibility and connectivity (road, railway, air);
- III. to develop / improve the road / railway / air infrastructure so as to contribute to the increased connection of the region at national level, respectively the efficiency of the connections at regional level;
- IV. to orient cities / municipalities towards smart solutions for approaching urban mobility (in terms of all its levels - road infrastructure, railway infrastructure, public transport, traffic management, etc.);
- V. to increase the development of infrastructures associated with public transport modes (road, railway, etc.) and non-motorised ones (bicycle and pedestrian) both locally and regionally - and to encourage their use, in order to ensure an efficient alternative to the use of personal cars; so as to highlight the investment needs to be made in the next financing period 2021-2027.

D. County context of sustainable development

CLUJ COUNTY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2020

Territorial development strategy of Cluj county - aims that by 2050, Cluj county shall have the highest level of life quality at national level, as well as the most attractive destination for talents, entrepreneurs and investors in the territory delimited by the main central capitals and South-Eastern Europe: Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest and Kiev.

This strategy has a number of intermediate targets for 2030:

- GDP / inhabitant equal to the EU average 27
- zero exceeding of the maximum pollution thresholds
- access in maximum 3 hours to all EU Member States
- less than 1% of the resident population in marginalised urban and rural communities



- 80% degree of urbanisation
- 3 billion euros absorption of European funds

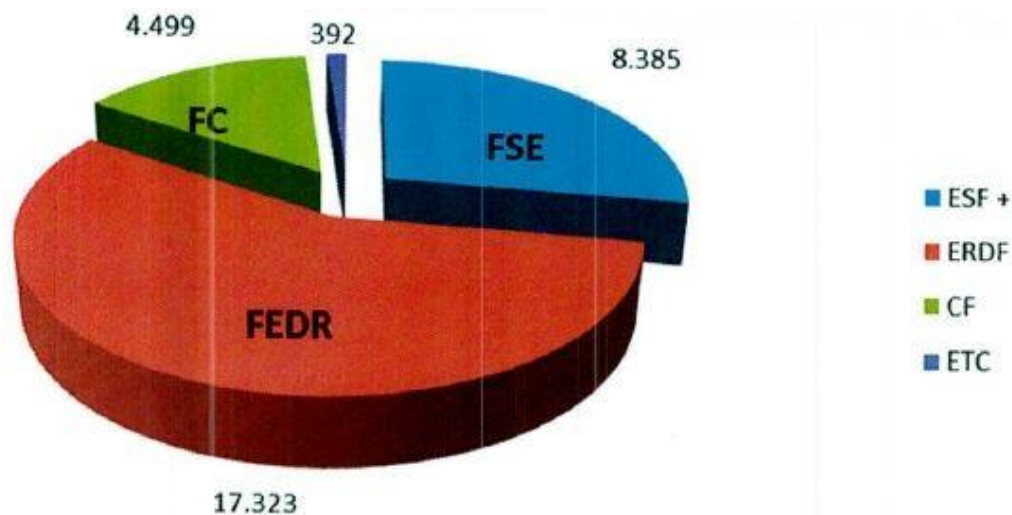
SOURCES OF FINANCING AVAILABLE

For the period 2021 – 2027, Romania could benefit from the European Union of a total budget of approximately 80 billion euros, which consists of the Multiannual Financial Framework and the financing mechanism - Next Generation EU related to the Economic Recovery Plan.

Multiannual Financial Framework 2021 - 2027

The financial allocation proposal for Romania, according to the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021 - 2027, is 30.60 billion euros, distributed as follows:

Fig. 3 Financial allocation for Romania 2021 – 2027



The main features of the new cohesion policy framework for the period 2021 - 2027

1. The thematic concentration is distributed as follows:

- 35% of the ERDF for Priority Objective 1 - A smarter Europe
- 30% of the ERDF for Priority Objective 2 - A greener Europe
- ERDF to contribute with 30% to climate change targets



- CF to contribute 37% to climate change targets
- Min. 6% of ERDF for urban development
- 2% of ESF+ for material support of the most disadvantaged people
- 25% of ESF+ for social inclusion
- 10% of ESF+ for support for young people who do not have a job.

2. The financing conditions are the following:

- National co-financing
 - 70% for less developed regions and for the Cohesion Fund
 - 40% for more developed regions
 - Annual pre-financing - 0, 5% of the total amount of support from the funds.
- VAT - is not an eligible expenditure for a contribution from the funds of more than EUR 5 000 000.
- Disengagement - "N + 2" rule.

Operational programmes

Operational programmes related to the implementation of cohesion policy at national level and their priorities:

1. Sustainable Development Operational Programme (PODD)

- Energy transition based on energy efficiency, low emissions, intelligent energy systems, networks and storage solutions (interventions addressed to the private environment).
- Financial instruments
- Development of water and wastewater infrastructure and the transition to a circular economy
- Environmental protection by conserving biodiversity, ensuring air quality and decontamination of polluted sites
- Promoting adaptation to climate change, prevention and risk management

2. Operational Transport Programme (POT)

- Improving connectivity by developing the TEN-T road transport network
- Improving connectivity by developing road infrastructure for territorial accessibility



- Improving connectivity by developing the TEN-T transport network on railway
- Improving national mobility, sustainable and resilient to climate change by increasing the quality of railway transport services
- Improving connectivity by increasing the use of subway transport in the Bucharest-Ilfov region
- Improving connectivity and urban mobility, sustainable and resilient in relation to the climate change by increasing the quality of railway transport services
- Development of a multimodal transport system
- Increasing the use of waterways and ports
- Increasing the degree of safety and security on the road transport network
- Technical assistance

3. Intelligent Growth and Digitalisation Operational Programme (POCID)

- Increasing economic competitiveness through research and innovation
- Development of a network of large RDI infrastructures
- Increasing economic competitiveness through digitalisation
- Development of broadband infrastructure
- Financial instruments for enterprises
- Increasing administrative capacity

4. Health Operational Programme (multifund) (POS)

- Continuation of investments in regional hospitals: Craiova, Cluj, Iași - phase II
- Primary and community health care services and services offered on an outpatient basis
- Recovery, palliation and long-term care services adapted to the demographic phenomenon of the population aging and the epidemiological profile of morbidity
- Increasing the efficiency of the medical sector through investments in infrastructure and services
- Innovative approaches in medical research
- Computerisation of the medical system



➤ ESF measures to support research, computerisation in health and the use of modern methods of investigation, intervention, treatment

5. Human Capital Operational Programme (POCU)

- Capitalising on the potential of young people on the labour market
- Preventing early school drop-out and increasing the access and participation of disadvantaged groups in education and training
 - Increasing quality and ensuring equity in the education and training system
 - Adapting the offer of education and professional training to the dynamics of the labour market and to the challenges of innovation and technological progress
 - Increasing the accessibility, attractiveness and quality of professional and technical education
 - Increasing access to the labour market for all
 - Entrepreneurship and social economy
 - Supporting labour market reforms in line with labour market dynamics
 - Strengthening the participation of the population in the lifelong learning process to facilitate transitions and mobility

6. Poverty Fight Operational Programme (POCS)

- Local development placed under the responsibility of the community (interventions addressed to local action groups)
 - Local development placed under the responsibility of the community
 - Marginalised communities
 - Reducing disparities between children at risk of poverty and / or social exclusion and other children
 - Services for the elderly
 - Support for people with disabilities
 - Support for vulnerable groups
 - Helping disadvantaged people



7. Regional Operational Programmes - implemented at regional level (8 ROP)

- A competitive region through innovation, digitalisation and dynamic enterprises (PO1 interventions addressed to the private environment, RDI organisations, partnerships)
- A region with Smart cities
- A region with environmentally friendly cities
- Development of central heating systems
- An accessible region
- An educated region
- An attractive region
- Technical assistance

From the standpoint of the financing allocated at the time of drafting the document, the situation is as follows:¹⁷

Operational Programmes	Total value (million euros)
Intelligent Growth, Digitalisation and Financial Instruments Operational Programme (POCIDIF)	€ 2,142.0
Education and Employment Operational Programme (POEO)	€ 6,722.0
Transport Operational Programme (POT)	€ 7,800.0
Health Operational Programme (POS)	€ 3,952.0
Sustainable Development Operational Programme	€ 5,782.0
Regional Operational Programmes	€ 12,700.0
Inclusion and Social Dignity Operational Programme (POIDS)	€ 3,796.0
Fair Transition Operational Programme	€ 757.0

Economic recovery plan

The economic recovery plan is the strategic document that includes the economic recovery measures to eliminate the negative effects produced by the COVID-19 crisis at the level of the European Union. For a successful implementation of measures to restore the European economies, the plan is based on the creation of a new financing mechanism - **Next Generation EU** - and the consolidation of the future multiannual financial framework.



¹⁷ Source: <http://www.data.gov.ro/>

Through Next generation EU (NGEU)¹⁸ approximately 750 billion euros will be mobilised at European level as follows:

- The financing facility for economic recovery, worth 672,5 billion euros, which will target the necessary investments for the ecological and digital transition and will support the increase of the resilience of the national economies;
- An additional allocation of 47,5 billion euros for the Cohesion Policy programmes through the creation of the new REACT-EU facility, which will be available until 2022. These funds are supplementary to the total volume of the Cohesion Policy for 2021-2027 in value of approximately 373 billion euros;
- Additional funding of up to 10 billion euros for the Fair Transition Fund to support Member States in their transition to a carbon-free economic system;
- Additional funding of 7,5 billion euros for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

The Next Generation EU instrument will contribute to a sustainable and prosperous recovery that will accelerate the transition to a digital and green Europe. It will be invested in the Member States by means of three pillars - 500 billion euros in grants and 250 billion euros in loans.

First pillar - Supporting Member States through investments and reforms by:

- The 560 billion euros Recovery and Resilience Mechanism that will support Member States in their national investment and reform plans that will target, in particular, the transition to a digital, green and resilient society of national economies. These investments and reforms will be correlated with the objectives included in the European semester. The mechanism will be made available to all Member States, but will be concentrated in the most affected areas and where resilience needs are the greatest.

- REACT-EU will allocate an additional amount of 55 billion euros for cohesion policy during 2020-2022, which will be used in the form of flexible grants for municipalities, hospitals and businesses.



- Proposal to consolidate the Fair Transition Fund a by up to 40 billion euros, to support Member States in accelerating their transition to climate neutrality, facilitating professional reconversion of workers, creating new opportunities for SMEs, investing in the transition to a clean

¹⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/45109/210720-euco-final-conclusions-en.pdf>

energy and a circular economy.

- Consolidation of the European Agricultural Fund with 15 billion euros for rural development, to help rural areas make the necessary structural changes in accordance with the European Green Deal and to achieve the ambitious goals of the biodiversity strategy and the strategy "from farm to consumer".

The second pillar - Relaunching the economy by stimulating private investment aims to support private companies by:

- The new Solvency Support Instrument that will mobilise private resources to urgently support viable European businesses in the most affected sectors, regions and countries. This may become operational from 2020 and will have a budget of 31 billion euros, in order to unlock 300 billion euros as support for the solvency of enterprises in all economic sectors, in order to prepare them for a digital, resilient and cleaner future.

- Doubling the budget dedicated to EUInvest in order to mobilise private investment in projects across the Union.

- The new Strategic Investment Mechanism, with a budget of 15 billion euros, designed within InvestEU to generate investments of up to 150 billion euros to increase the resilience of strategic sectors, especially those related to value chains essential for the internal market.

The third pillar - Capitalising on the lessons drawn from the crisis refers to:

- The new health program, EU4Health, which should help Europe to deal with future health threats of 9,4 billion euros.

- Strengthen rescEU and the EU's civil protection mechanism to respond to large-scale emergencies, with a total budget of 3,1 billion euros.

- The 94,4 billion euros supplement to the Horizon Europe programme, which will be strengthened to fund vital research in the health field.



- Supporting Europe's global partners with an additional amount of 16.5 billion euros in external actions, including humanitarian aid.

According to the EU Economic and Social Recovery Plan, out of a total of 750 billion euros, Romania will benefit from 33 billion euros - of which 19,62 billion euros are non-reimbursable funds - money that we will have to contract until 2023. Thus, about 26 billion euros can be accessed in the form of grants and credits, through the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism, money that will be dedicated to investments and reforms in the green and digital fields. Approximately 1,5 billion euros represent additional grants for the implementation of the Cohesion Policy in the years 2020-2022, which will be distributed through REACT-EU and 1,3 billion euros (grants) - additional funds for rural development. Furthermore, through the Fair Transition Fund, about 4,4 billion euros will be allocated to Romania, money dedicated to the professional reconversion of workers in fossil fuel-based industries, the creation of new opportunities for SMEs, as well as investments in the transition to clean energy and a circular economy.

EU Objectives

All funds raised through the Next Generation EU instrument and the new EU budget will be channeled through EU programmes to several objectives that will ultimately stimulate the ecological and digital transition - necessary for the EU's economic recovery:

1. The European Green Deal - the new growth strategy

In order to achieve the objectives proposed in the European Green Deal, the renovation and modernisation of critical buildings and infrastructures in Europe will be pursued; the creation of 1 million green jobs by making the transition to a circular economy; the implementation of the strategy "From Farm to Consumer" and retraining workers, supporting SMEs in regions that are based on the fossil fuel value chain, using the funds provided in the mechanism for a fair transition.

2. A deeper and more digital single market

Europe will invest more to improve its connectivity and to strengthen its industrial and technological presence, in order to increase its strategic capacity. A digital economy is essential in the EU's innovation and job creation.

3. A fair and inclusive recovery

Following the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU has developed the SURE Instrument, of 100 billion euros, which provides temporary support to workers and businesses to



mitigate the unemployment risks in an emergency. The Commission will also step up its fight against tax evasion to help Member States generate tax revenue.

4. Building a more resilient Union

The health crisis has determined the European Union to adopt a series of measures that will contribute to the consolidation of the community block. Thus, it was proposed to strengthen the rescEU reserve in order to increase the EU's permanent capacity to manage all types of crises; developing a pharmaceutical strategy to increase production capacity and thus ensure strategic autonomy of Europe. An action plan on critical raw materials will also be created to strengthen the internal market. Likewise, the EU will review the policy to ensure the continuous flow of goods and services worldwide and will strengthen the examination of foreign direct investment.

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE LOCATION

Considering the local government area structure, Romania includes 320 cities, of which 103 municipalities, 2,856 communes and 12,955 villages. Municipalities, cities and communes are grouped in 41 counties and Bucharest Municipality. Approximately 66% of Romania's cities have a population under 20,000 inhabitants and, in general, depend on a single economic activity, especially industrial.

A number of 25 municipalities have a population of over 100,000 inhabitants.

In order to achieve the basic objectives of the regional development policy, Romania was divided into 8 development regions, through the voluntary association of the corresponding counties. Unlike communes, cities, municipalities and counties, development regions are not local government areas and do not have legal personality:

- North - East Development Region
- South - East Development Region
- South - Muntenia Development Region
- South - West Oltenia - Development Region
- West Development Region
- North - West Development Region



- Central Development Region
- Bucharest - Ilfov Development Region



Fig. 4 Map of Romania's regions
Source: www.adrcentru.ro

General presentation of the North-West region (Northern Transylvania)

The North-West Development Region (Northern Transylvania) is one of the eight development regions in Romania and is composed of six counties: Bihor, Bistrița-Năsăud, Cluj, Maramureș, Satu Mare and Sălaj.



The area of the region is 34,159 square kilometers, which represents 14,32% of the country surface, with a population of 2,730,132 inhabitants. The region has a strategic position, being located on the border with Hungary and Ukraine, and inside the country it borders the Central, West and North-East regions.

The region is crossed by five European roads, has a highway under construction and benefits from three international airports. It is one of the most picturesque regions in Romania, with a very high touristic potential, the emblematic elements starting with Apuseni Mountains to the cultural-popular heritage of this unique ethnographic area. Northern Transylvania is a multi-ethnic region, where Romanians, Hungarians live together (approximately 37% of the total Hungarian population in the country), Germans, Armenians, Roma, etc.

Regional poles of economic development

The most important cities in the region are Cluj-Napoca, Baia-Mare, Oradea, Zalău, Satu Mare and Bistrița. These are considered regional poles of economic development and cities with a special cultural and historical heritage. There are three metropolitan areas in the region: Cluj-Napoca, Oradea and Baia Mare.



Fig. 5 Map of Nord-West Region
Source: <https://www.nord-vest.ro/>



Cluj County is located in the North-West half of the country, in the centre of the historical province of Transylvania, in the contact area of three representative natural units: Apuseni Mountains, Someșan Plateau and Transylvanian Plain. It borders to the North-East with the counties of Maramureș and Bistrița-Năsăud, to the East with Mureș, to the South with Alba, and to the West with Bihor and Sălaj. The surface of the county represents 2.8% of the total national territory, Cluj county occupying the 12th place in the country.

On October 20, 2011, the stable population of Cluj County was 691,106 persons. In municipalities and cities live 458,368 persons, representing 66.32% of the total stable population. Compared to the situation from the penultimate census, the share of the stable population in the urban area decreased by 0.93 percentage points to the detriment of the rural environment.

The stable population of municipalities and cities is as follows: Cluj Napoca municipality - 324,576 persons, Turda municipality - 47,744 persons, Dej municipality - 33,497 persons, Câmpia Turzii municipality - 22,223 persons, Gherla municipality - 20,982 persons and Huedin city - 9,346 persons.

Information considering ethnicity was available to 650,397 persons, of whom 520,885 persons (80.09%) declared themselves Romanian. The population of Hungarian ethnicity registered in this census was 103,591 persons (15.93%), and the number of those who declared themselves Roma was 22,531 persons (3.46%).

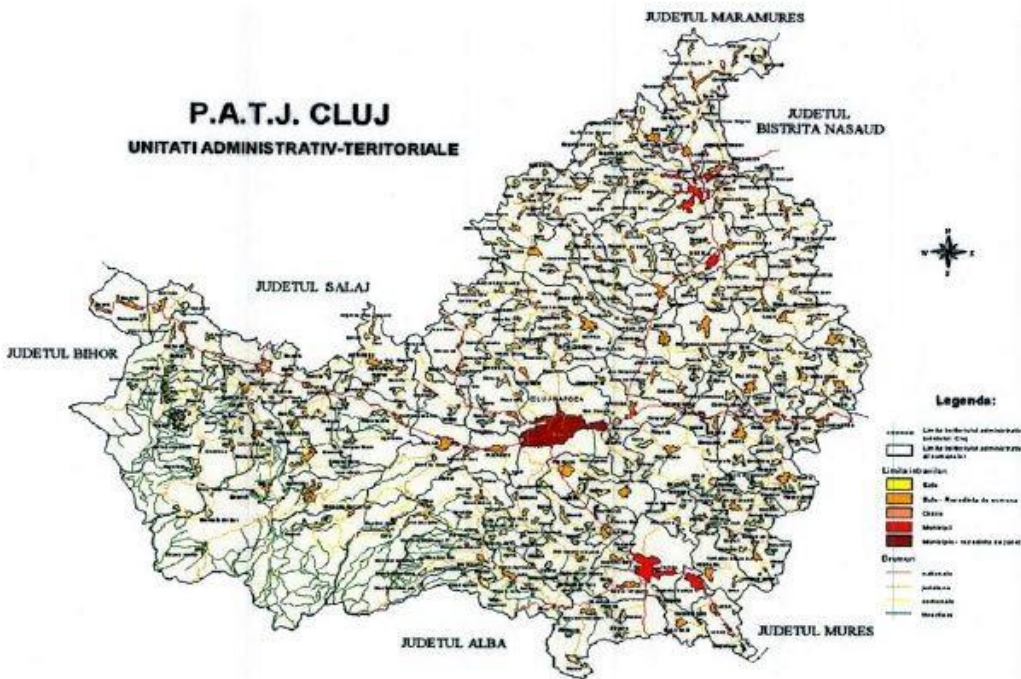


Fig. 6 Map of Cluj county. Local government areas
Source: <http://www.cjcluj.ro/>

The municipality of Câmpia Turzii is geographically located in the South-Eastern part of Cluj County. The locality bears this name as a result of the unification in 1925 of the two parts of the locality, respectively Ghiris-Aries and Ghiris-Sâncrai. The territorial administrative area of Câmpia Turzii is 2,378.28 ha, of which the built-up area represents 992.09 ha, and the agricultural area is 1483,187 ha. From a community perspective, the attestation of the first community on the territory of the current municipality of Câmpia Turzii dates from 1219 and is reflected in a document written by the royal chancellery regarding the village of Sâncrai.

The municipality of Câmpia Turzii is a multifunctional city (depending on the economic profile), being classified in the category of cities with high development by reference to the *Local Human Development Index (IDUL)* calculated at the level of 2011¹⁹.



¹⁹ The value calculated for IDUL for 2022 is 83.53555, according to official data presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. See in that respect <https://www.madr.ro/informari-dezvoltare-rurala/informari/actualitate-pndr-2014-2020/2635-ghidul-solicitantului-pentru-participarea-la-selectia-strategiilor-de-dezvoltare-locala-versiune-consultativa.html> See also World Bank, *Atlasul Zonelor Rurale Marginalizate și al Dezvoltării Umane Locale din România [Atlas of Marginalised Rural Areas and Local Human Development in Romania-T.N.]*, 2016, p.193.

1 . LOCATION

By physical – geographical coordinates, the municipality of Câmpia Turzii is located in the South - Eastern part of Cluj County, in the immediate proximity of the right bank of Arieș River and due to its location it is a node of communication land routes. Thus, the national road 15



connects the municipality with the municipalities of Turda (10 km), Cluj - Napoca (40 km) and Târgu Mureș (65 km). Also, the locality is crossed by the European road E60, a road that ensures the connection with the other localities from the country and abroad, facilitating at the same time the access to the two international airports, Cluj - Napoca and Târgu Mureș. Since 2005, the construction of Brașov - Oradea highway has started, which will pass through the southern part of the municipality. In the SE part of the city is the 71st Air Base "Gen. Emanoil Ionescu".

The railway line Bucharest-Oradea-Episcopia Bihorului passes through the locality and ensures the connection with the other localities from the country and abroad, and CFR [*Romanian Railways*] station of the municipality is one of the best known in Transylvania.



2. Natural resources

The existence of surface natural resources and of natural wealth of the soil, contributes to the increase of the economic potential of the locality.

The municipality of Câmpia Turzii has a natural environment which generally presents favorable characteristics for its complex territorial development. Among the territorial advantages of the city, one can firstly note the configuration of the landscape, which offers to the locality large flat surfaces for covering its needs for both territorial expansion and development of economic activities. At the same time, the local geological structure supports the diversification of industrial activities, by providing underground resources useful for the production of construction materials.

The corridor of the river Arieșul Inferior, the section between the mountainous unit, upstream (Moldovenești) and the confluence with the river Mures (Gura Arieșului) downstream, has the configuration of an arch with general convexity towards the north. Compared to the river it drains, it shows a clear asymmetry with the narrower left side and the wider right side. The asymmetry, as well as the morphology of the slopes, the left one being steeper, marked on a good part by cuestas (particularly Viișoara-Hădăreni section) and the right one flatter, is due to the geological structure, the inclination of the layers in N-NE direction; thus creating a discordant slope (the left one) and a concordant one (right).

Along the river Arieșul Inferior, gradually deepened in Miocene and Pannonian formations, resulted a very well highlighted corridor (depression), expanded from Moldovenești to the inflow point of Mureș River.

The corridor function is defined by a series of particularities of the landscape. The landscape is characterized by the attenuation of the contact steep areas, by the presence of a train of Piedmont glaciers, drawn by Arieș and fragmented by the secondary valleys. These generated relatively flat deposition cones, protected from floods.

In the transversal profile are present the classic steps of the units within this category: the meadow, the terraces and the hilly strip, well developed on the right side of the river, while on



the left side, the meadow and terraces had known more modest conditions of formation, directly or above them rising obvious steep cuestas, located at 180-200 m above the level of the meadow.

The terrace step (six on Arieș river) takes the form of a continuous strip, on the right side, starting from Moldovenești, characterized by a special development, starting with the one of 3-6 m and ending with the terrace of 65-70 m. Within the terraces, the third level is quite remarkable, known as the Bădeni-Călărași terrace (18-20 m), which takes the form of a very large bridge over the entire northern and northeastern frame of Măhăceni Plateau, which allowed the location of the airport in Luna.

On the left side of the Aries, due to the clear steep slope from the southwestern edge of Transylvanian Plain, the terraces are more modestly represented, a certain extended area being mentioned in Turda, for the terrace of 65-70 m, which is said to be deformed by the diaper structure from the area.

From the exit of Arieș river from Buru-Moldovenești gorge to its confluence with the river Mureș, the lower terraces stretch almost uninterruptedly from west to east, in the form of a fan.

The Arieș plain, with a relative altitude of 2-3 meters, up to 4-6 meters is located mostly on the right side, but without being too wide, due to the fact that the riverbed is relatively deep (the river still preserving some of the characteristics of the mountain), and the transition to the first terrace takes place quite quickly. Downstream, in the area where Arieș river meets Mureș river (Gura Arieșului), the plain is lower and temporarily swamped, with a weak slope of water flow, a fact which would require, for a better use of the space, the performance of some draining works.

From a geological point of view, we can note a relatively simple structure; the entire region consists of sedimentary formations belonging to the Badenian, Sarmatian and Quaternary age. Only upstream the corridor of the river Arieșul Inferior, the section between the mountain unit, upstream (Moldovenești) and the confluence with Mureș river (Gura Arieșului) downstream, is closed by "ophiolitic" migmatites of Mesozoic age.

The hydrographic network of the region is tributary to the Arieș river. Characterized by a poor branching, it has a low density (0.50 km / km²) and a reduce flow slope. The Arieș River



has its origin in the Bihor Mountains, on the north-eastern slope, having its source at an altitude of 1195 m, about 8 km 1 upstream of Galbena hamlet and it crosses the Apuseni Mountains from west to east.

Cluj County has rich and diversified natural resources. Besides iron ores and mineral fuels, there is also in the county a wide range of useful minerals and rocks, including: quartz in Muntele Mare and in the perimeter of Someșul Rece locality (where feldspar is also found), dacite and andesite in the Vladeasa massif and in the perimeter of localities of Morlaca, Bologa, Poieni, Săcuieu, Stolna and Iara, granite in Muntele Mare massif, limestone and dolomite used for the manufacture of binding agents (lime, cement), exploited at Săndulești, Tureni, Surduc, Buru, Poieni etc, good quality calcareous tuffs with quarries at Tioc-Cornești, kaolin sands at Popești, Topa, Băgara, Gârbau etc, salt, with significant reserves at Ocna Dejului, Turda, Cojocna, Sic, Nireș, gravel plants on Someșul Mic in Gilău, Florești and on lower Arieș.



3. History of the locality

The oldest material traces of human life, which have been revealed, date back from the early phase of the Neolithic era (the New Stone Age) from 6500-3000 BCE. These traces consist of carved stone objects, discovered on the left bank of the Aries river, between the Valea Sărată and CERCON Arieșul S.A. (former "Industria de Lut S.A." – interwar period; "Fabrica de Țigle și Cărămizi Arieșul" (Arieșul Tile and Brick Factory) - starting with 1966 and afterwards "Fabrica de Produse Ceramice Arieșul Câmpia Turzii" (Ceramic Products Factory) starting with 1973). Other archaeological materials, also dating back to the ancient period, come from the late Eneolithic (2700-2100 B.C.E.) and then, with passage of time, from the phase of transition from the Late Eneolithic to the early Bronze Age (1900-1700 B.C.E), then from the Bronze Age (1700-1150 as well as from the Early Iron Age (1150-350 B.C.E.) and, finally, from the Dacian era (3rd century B.C.E. - CE), corresponding to the second Iron Age. From the phase of transition from the late Neolithic to the early Bronze Age (1900- 1700 B.C.E.) dates a tumulus tomb, discovered in the area of the electrical transformation station and the CFR connection between Turda and Războieni, partially researched in 1967. The tomb has considerable dimensions (the maximum diameter about 50 m, height about 2 m), covering a mortuary pit (in which the skeleton of a tall and robust man was found) and was attributed to some tribes of nomadic shepherds, originating from the northern Pontic steppes, being unique in Transylvania region.

The ancient era of antiquity is represented by several archaeological and numismatic pieces of evidence dating back to the period when Dacia was a Roman province (2nd and 3rd centuries AD) and the traces of several settlements. From the Dacian period, silver ornaments, spiral bracelets with ornamental extremities in the shape of a snake's head and twisted wire necklaces were discovered in Poiana (a neighborhood in Turda, in the western part of Câmpia-Turzii), and ornamental clay vessels were discovered at the edge of the road Viișoara-Boian.

Post-Roman period

From the post-Roman era, several archeological pieces of evidence were found in the surroundings (in Turda and Urca). During the Great Migrations of the peoples is attested the passage of the Avars in the region. From the period following the retreat in the southern part of the Danube of the imperial power of Rome, in the so-called era of Great Migrations of peoples



(4th – 10th centuries) is reported the recent archaeological discovery on the territory of the city of Câmpia Turzii, the traces of a settlement of the Daco-Roman population, the settlement dating back to the 4th – 5th centuries; in the same place were found remains of complexes - houses and huts – kind of newer, dating back to the 8th century, which shows that this settlement was inhabited again by the local, Romanized element, rural population with rural occupations. Still from the centuries of Great Migrations is known the passage in this area of the Avars (probably in the early 8th century) from whom tombs were preserved, as well as the existence in the region of a settlement from 7th – 9th centuries, belonging to the local population, along with traces of material culture of that era (shards of burnt clay).

Middle Ages

The oldest written information and preserved about Câmpia-Turzii refers to the village of Ghiriș Sâncrai and is included in a document drawn up in 1219 by the royal chancellery of Hungary. It is about the act of donation of the Hungarian king Andreas 11 (1205-1235) in favour of the canonical priests of the Catholic Archdiocese of Esztergom (Hungary), by which they were donated "*a land from Transylvania region called Vinț*" (today the Union, near Ocna Mureș). One of the landmarks delimiting that land at that time was "*on the road near the border of Chieșd village*" (today Plăiești), in the village of Villa Sancti Regis (the village of the holy king, later called Ghiriș-Sâncrai). Ghiriș-Sâncrai was therefore a domain of the crown at that time. The first document attesting certificate of the neighbouring village Ghiriș-Arieș dates back to 1292, being a document by which the council of priests of the Catholic Archdiocese of Alba-Iulia confirms that Paul and Peter, sons of the nobleman Gerus in Ghiriș-Arieș sold to the county head Ioan, son of Urkund, a nobleman of Tordalaka (this small medieval settlement no longer exists) for 30 marks a piece of land called Terra Gerusteleke (land of Gerus), located in Turda County, "*circa undam rivers Arantias*" ("near the river Arieș") "*with all its uses*". In the register of pope tithes between the years 1332-1337 there is only the village of Ghiriș-Sâncrai (Villa Sancti Regis, Villa de Sancto Rege, Villa Zenthkiraly). In Ghiriș-Sâncrai there is therefore a Roman Catholic parish, with a population probably consisting of several nationalities. At the same time, Ghiriș-Arieș was mostly inhabited by Orthodox Romanians. In 1610 Ghiriș-Arieș was elevated by a decision of the Transylvanian prince Gabriel Báthory (1608-1613) to the rank of fair, on the occasion of donating this domain (Gheres, Girisch) to a number of 58 soldiers from the princely guard (who saved his life) and their ennoblement. The domain included: the



village and the castle Aranyos-Gyeres, as well as the villages of Tăureni, Tritenii de Sus, Tritenii de Jos, Iacobeni, Coc (today Pădureni) and Boian. Ghiriș-Arieș became a fair and a military colony, while Ghiriș-Sâncrai remained a village with feudal economy and serfdom.

After 1763 Ghiris-Aries gradually decays, with the annulment of its rights and privileges, in the 18th century Ghiriș-Arieș Castle was used as a military camp and the headquarters of the border guards. Its ruins could still be seen in the middle of the 19th century. In 1861, when the privileged localities regained their autonomy, Ghiriș-Arieș was partially restored the privileges it had before the revolution of 1848. In 1867 Ghiriș-Arieș passed again among the rural settlements with the status of a commune. This status will be maintained until 1925, the year of the creation of Câmpia-Turzii commune.

Interwar period

Towards the end of the first decade of the 20th century took place a notable event: Ghiris finds a new vocation - the industry. In Ghiriș-Arieș there were in 1920 (before the Agrarian Reform of 1921) three significant landowners: Betegh Miklos, the Romanian State (the rightful owner of a former estate of the Austro-Hungarian State) and the Reformed-Calvinist Parish. In Ghiriș-Sâncrai there were also three significant landowners: Betegh Miklos and his wife, widow of the count (Hungarian count) Bethlen Balint (b. 1856, Beclean - d. 1913, Budapest, married to Countess Uzon Adalberta Beldi in 1882 in Cluj); and Illyes Olga (with residence in Sâncraiu de Mureș). Even after the Agrarian Reform of 1921, the large landowners continued to exist in Câmpia Turzii. Count Betheln Odón had most of his estates in Urca.

With regard to industrialization, historical legends speak of the fact that, initially, the founder of the Metallurgical Plant, Iszo Diamant, contacted the officials from Luna commune, for its construction.

The population of Luna commune, consulted by referendum, rejected the construction of the factory on its administrative territory, so Iszo Diamant addressed the authorities from Ghiriș-Arieș.

Thus was founded the Metallurgical Plant from Ghiriș-Arieș and thus took place the unification between the localities of Ghiriș-Arieș and Ghiriș-Sâncrai.

The unification of the 2 localities (Ghiriș-Arieș with Ghiriș-Sâncrai) took place officially in 1925, the locality taking the name of Câmpia Turzii commune, by Royal Decree no. 2456 of 25 September 1925. Câmpia Turzii became, pursuant to the law for administrative unification, a



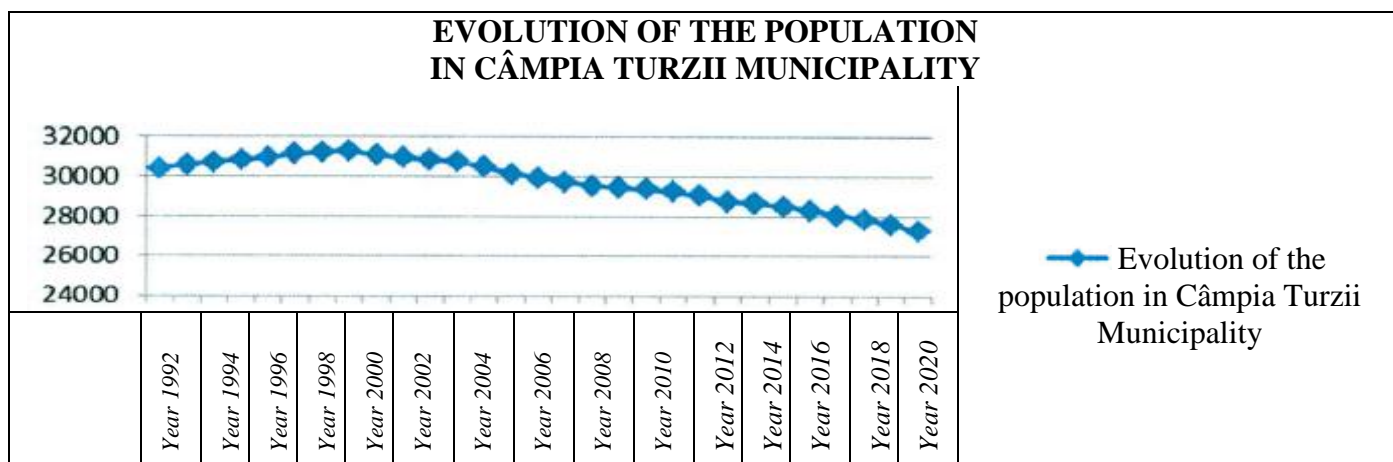
subprefect headquarters (one of the 6 headquarters of Turda County). According to the census of Romanian population of 29 December 1930, Câmpia Turzii headquarters included 19 communes²⁰

²⁰ Mircea N. Nemeș et al., *Câmpia Turzii. Istorie, Cultură, Civilizație*, Casa Cărții de Știință, 1998

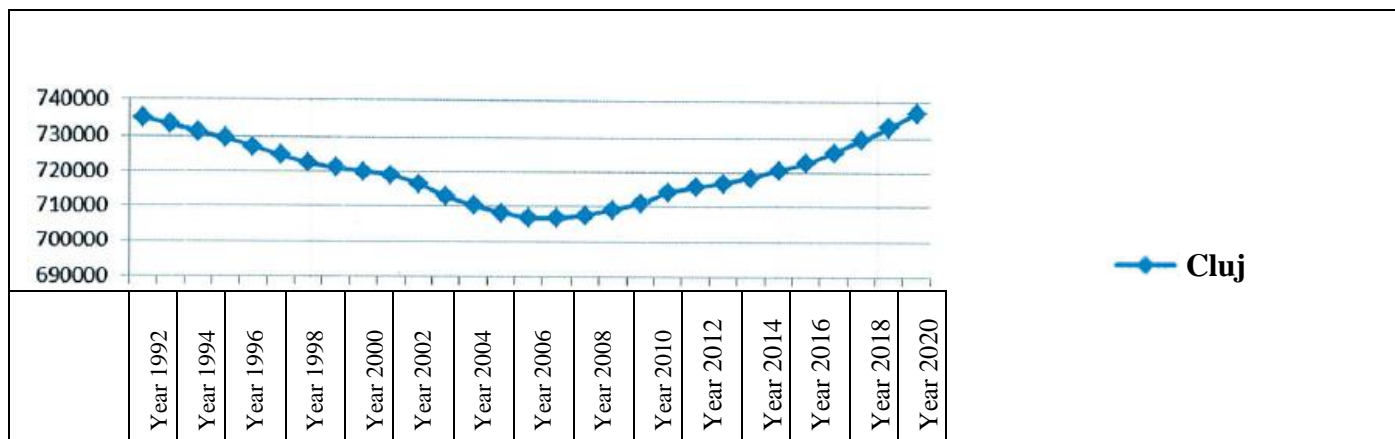
4. POPULATION

Specific to the period after the events of 1989, the population of Cluj County registered a significant decline. By observing the evolution of the population, one can note a slow decrease in the period 1992-2011, followed by an increase in the period 2008-2011.

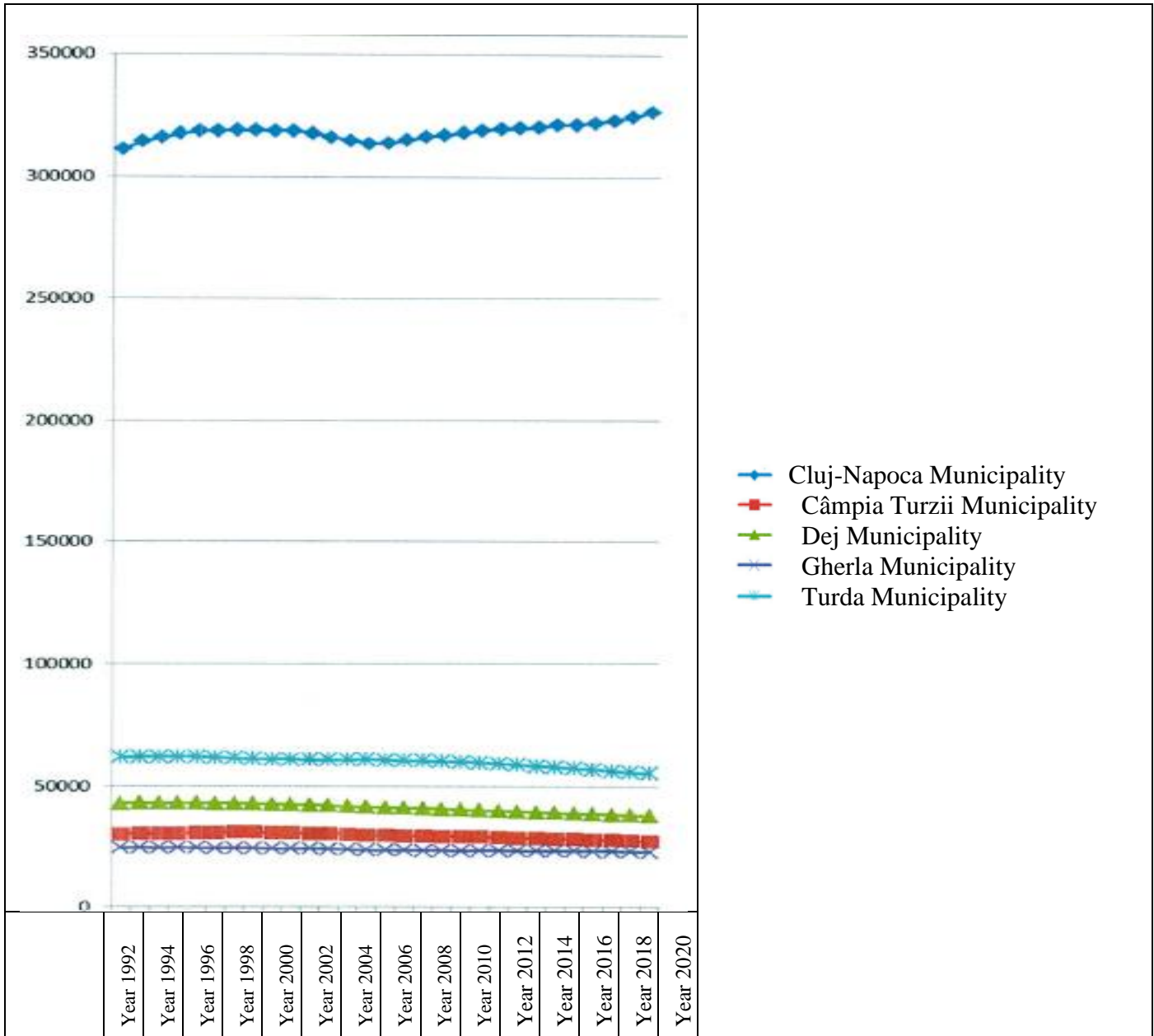
Compared to Cluj County, the population of Câmpia Turzii has a share of 4% of the total population of the county, being the fourth urban centre in terms of number of inhabitants after Cluj Napoca (the county seat), Turda and Dej.



Compared to the evolution of the county, the evolution of the population of Câmpia Turzii is atypical. Thus, although the 90s begin with an upward evolution, which reaches a maximum in 1999 with the registration of a population of 31,304, with the year 2000 the population decline is constant and, although not significant from year to year, is continuous.



This evolution is encountered not only at the level of Câmpia Turzii Municipality, but also in the other municipalities in the county except for the municipality of Cluj-Napoca. A real economic pole, the attractiveness of Cluj-Napoca Municipality is also reflected in the evolution of the population which, starting with the period 2008-2010, knows a significant increase, the population registered in 1992 being numerically exceeded.



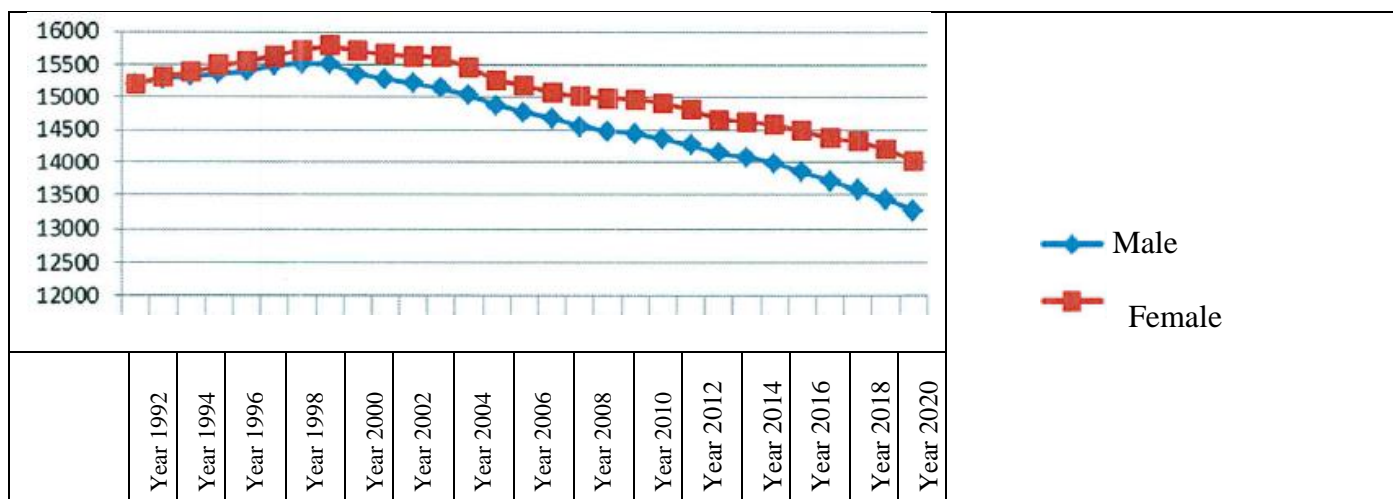
The population density within the built-up area is moderate, thus suggesting the existence of internal land reserves for spatial development.

The evolution of the population in the period 1992-2014, according to the annual data registered by the National Institute of Statistics, reveals a constant decrease of the

population in Câmpia Turzii and Turda. In the neighbouring communes – Călărași, Luna and Vișoara - the evolution of the population was oscillating, registering a decrease in the period 1992-2000 and a slight increase between 2000-2009, and in 2010 there is a new decrease. According to statistical data, the general trend is the reduction of the population in Câmpia Turzii. This trend is generated by three main factors: the massive restructuring of the city's economy, the population emigration and the decrease of birth rates. The massive restructuring of the city economy has had the effect a both internal and external migration of the population. However, this decrease of the population of the municipality is part of the general trend of population decrease registered at national level in the last two decades.

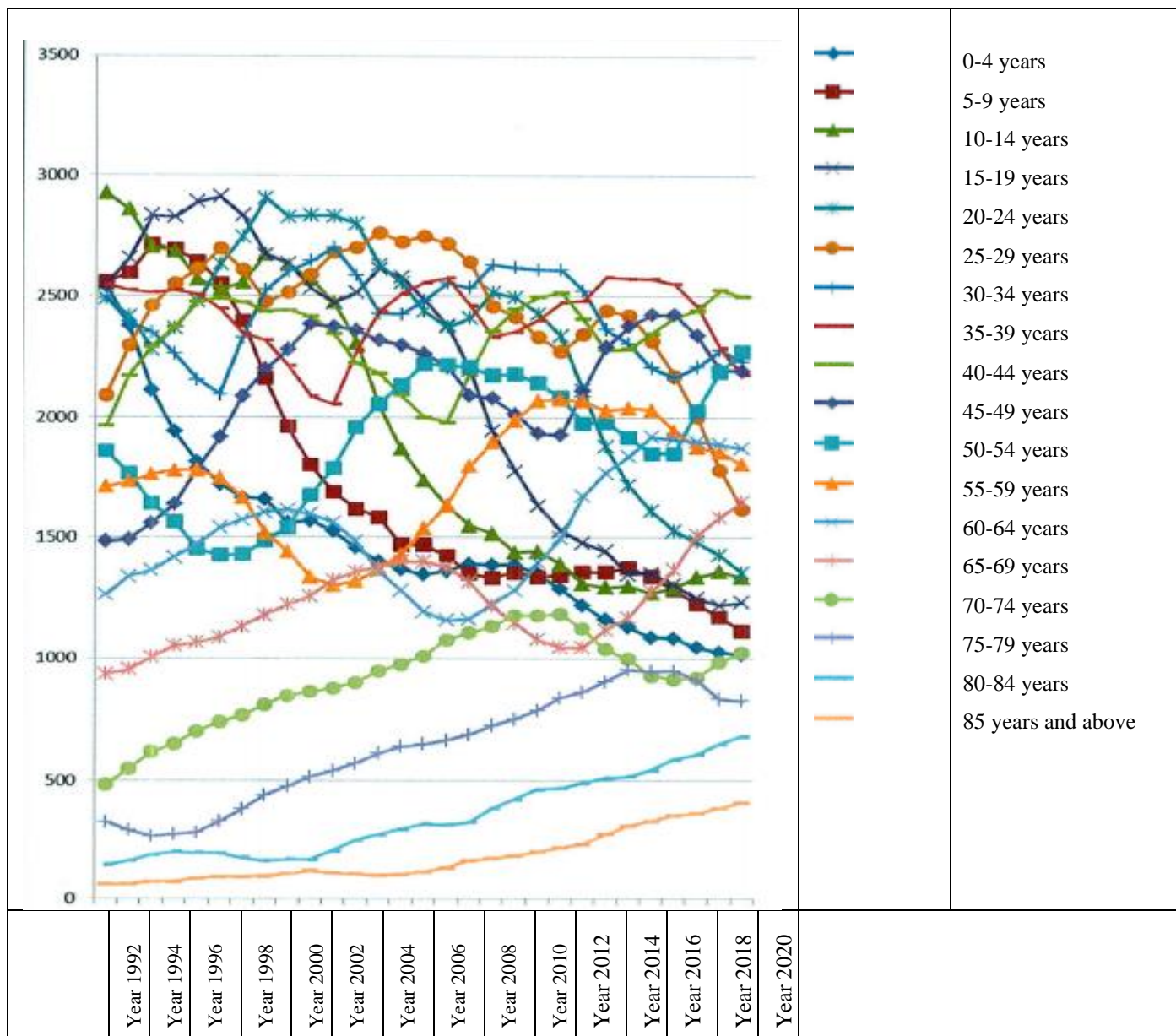
The decrease of the population of Câmpia Turzii Municipality can be explained, first of all, by the reduction of jobs, massive layoffs from: metallurgical industry, machine constructions, textile industry and others, as well as from the branch of residential and industrial constructions, respectively the massive migration to European countries after Romania accession to the European Union. Furthermore, a part of the active population, as well as of the retired persons from the municipality established their residence in the neighbouring communes and greater city areas.

4.1. Distribution of the population by sex

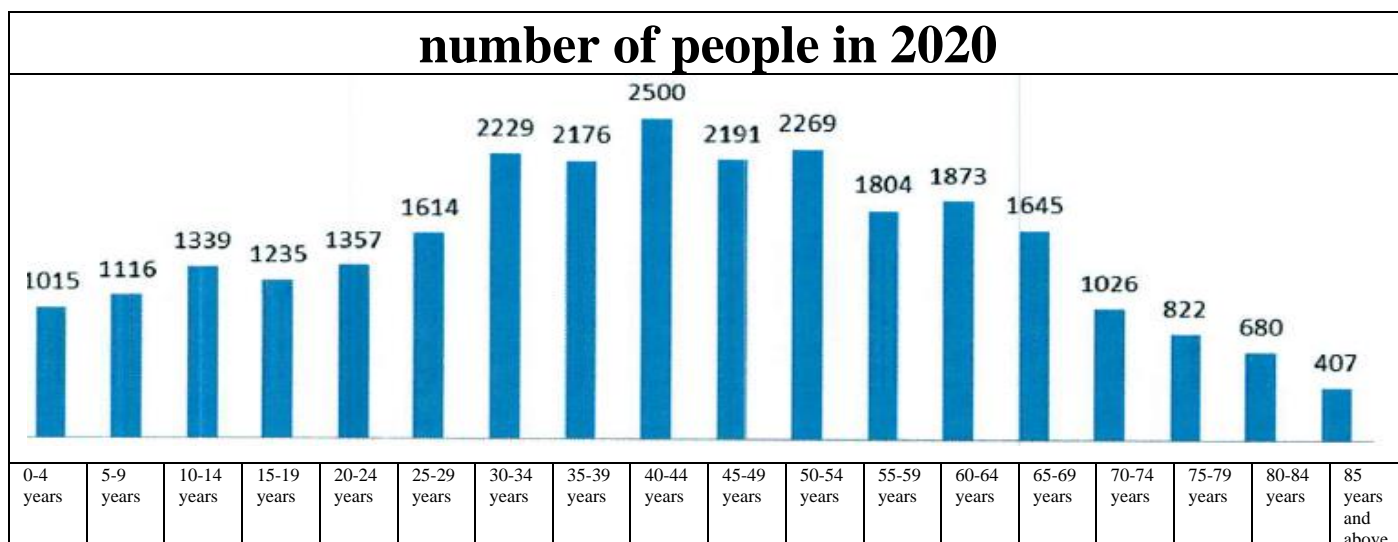


With regard to the distribution of the population by sex, although there are no significant discrepancies, there has been a decline since 1999 in the male population compared to the female population, the evolution being though constant.

4.2. Structure of the population by age groups



Distribution by age categories and



The structure of the population by age groups is characterized by the dominance of the population aged 40-44 years, immediately followed by the age categories 30-34 years, 35-39 years, 45-49 years and 50-54 years who dispute the same percentage (8%). The low percentage of the population up to 14 years clearly indicates a massive decrease in the birth rate in the last two decades. At the same time, the percentage of categories over 65 years shows a decrease in life expectancy in the municipality.

4.3. The ethnic structure of the population

The ethnic structure of the population of Câmpia Turzii municipality is as follows: 80.95% Romanians, 6.65% Hungarians, 5% Roma, 1% other nationalities and 7% without declared nationality. In the period 1992-2011, the Romanian population decreased by approximately 10% (from 90.13% to 80.95%) and the proportion of the Roma population increased significantly (from 0.55% to 5%).

The municipality of Câmpia Turzii became attractive to the Roma people after 1992, numerically the Roma population increasing by 6, 9 times - from 162 people in 1992 to 1,125 in 2011. Between the censuses from 2002 and 2011, the number of ethnic Roma decreased by 125 people.

4.4. Structure of the population by religion

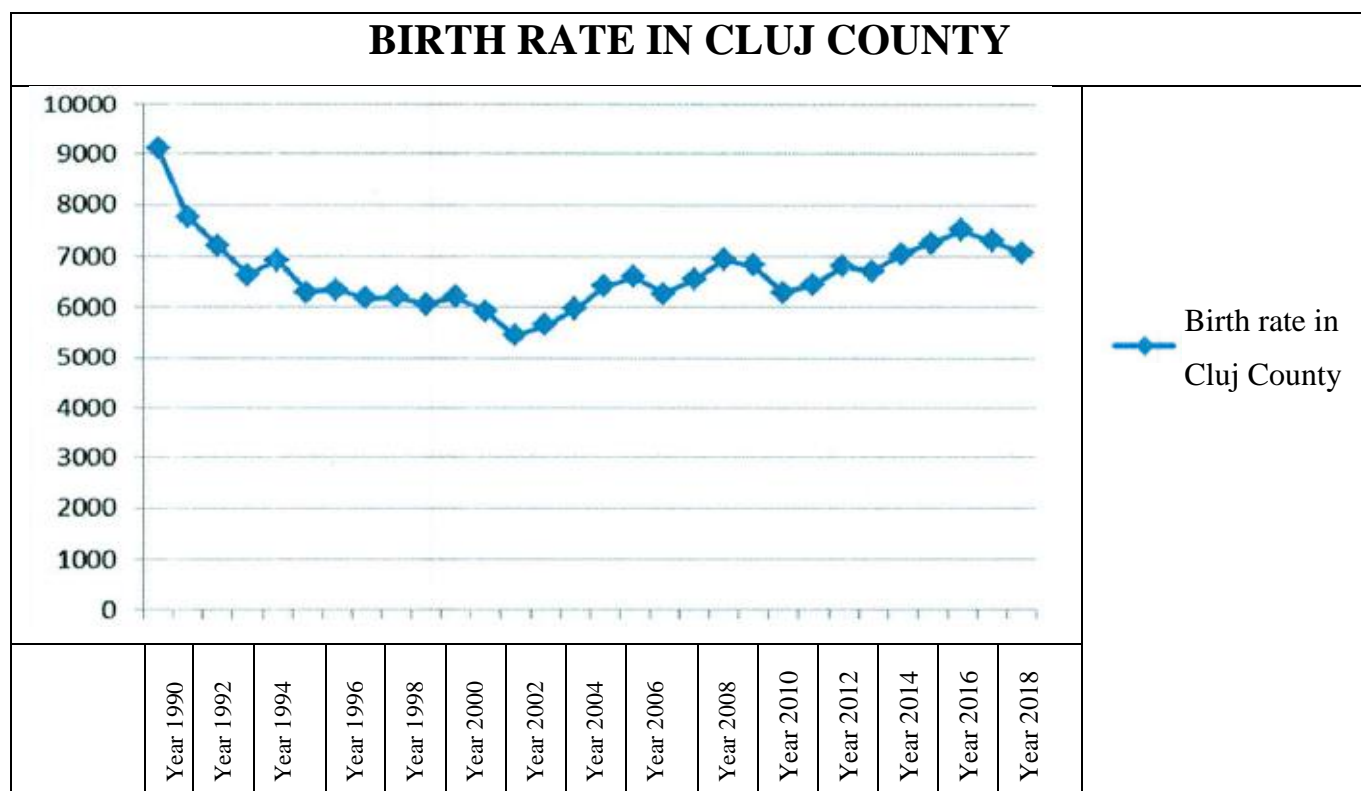
The main existing religions in the Câmpia Turzii are Orthodox - 75.8%, Reformed - 6%, Pentecostal - 4%, Greek Catholic - 1.5%, Roman Catholic - 1%, Jehova's Witnesses - 2%.

4.5 The natural movement of the population of Câmpia Turzii Municipality

The defining elements of the natural movement are represented by births (natural demographic entries in the system) and deaths (exits from the system). The intensity of natural entries and exits in a demographic system is expressed by births (birth rate) and mortality (mortality rate), respectively.

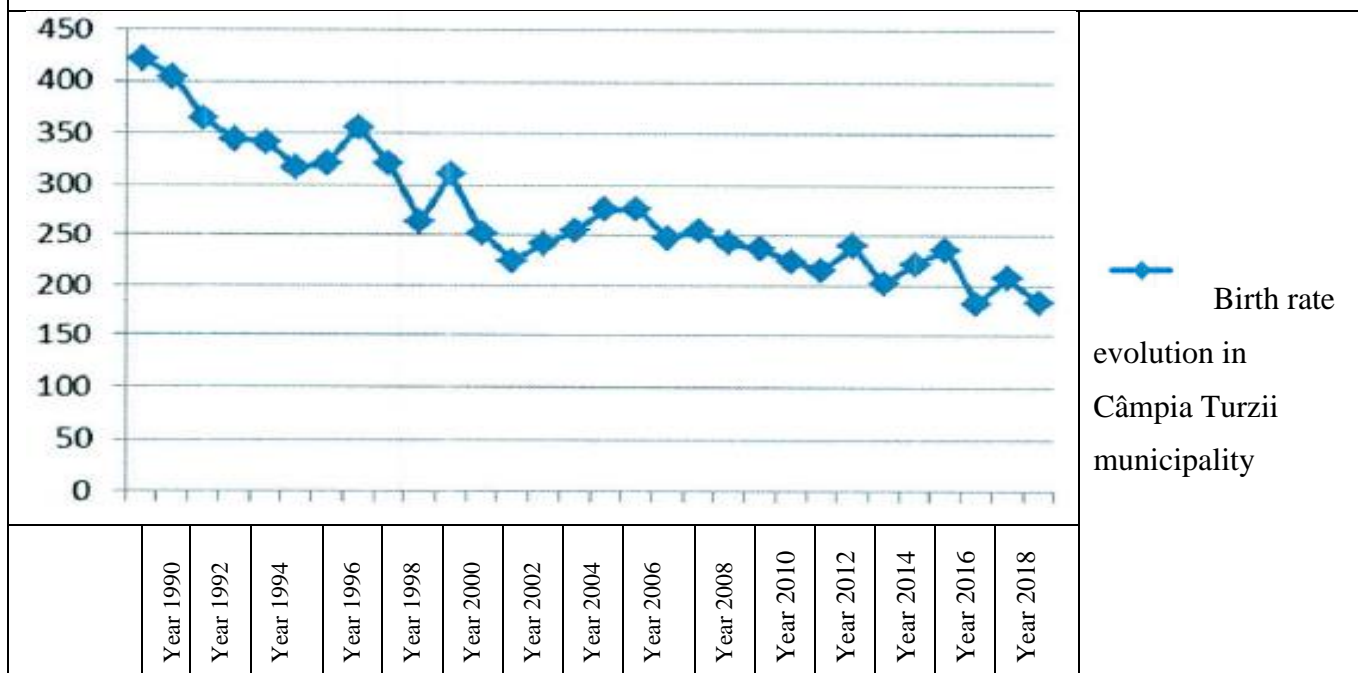
The birth rate is expressed based on the ratio between the total number of births (live births) in a certain period of time (usually - one year) and the average number of the population in that period. Mortality evaluation takes place in the same way. Based on the components referred to, the natural demographic balance is also determined (the natural increase).

At the level of Cluj county, the situation is as follows:



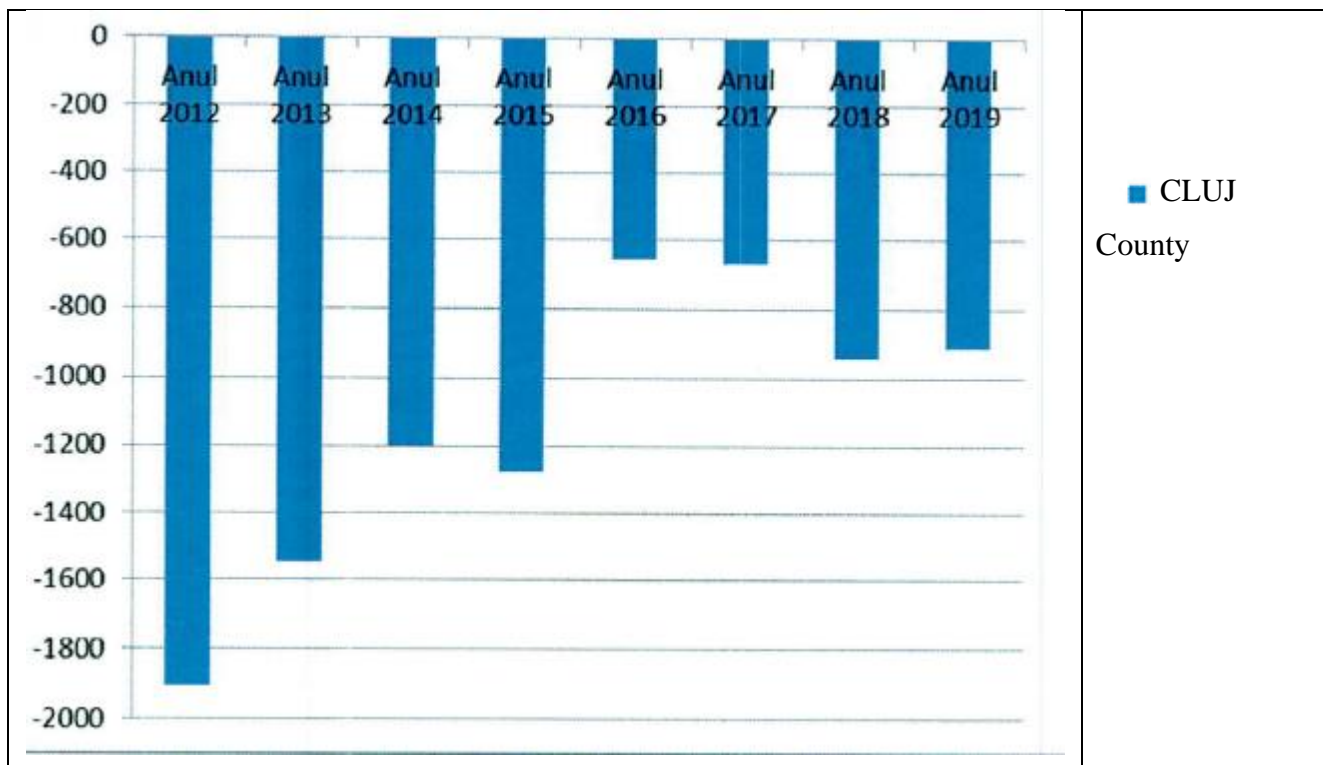
In Câmpia Turzii the situation is as follows:

BIRTH RATE EVOLUTION IN CÂMPIA TURZII MUNICIPALITY

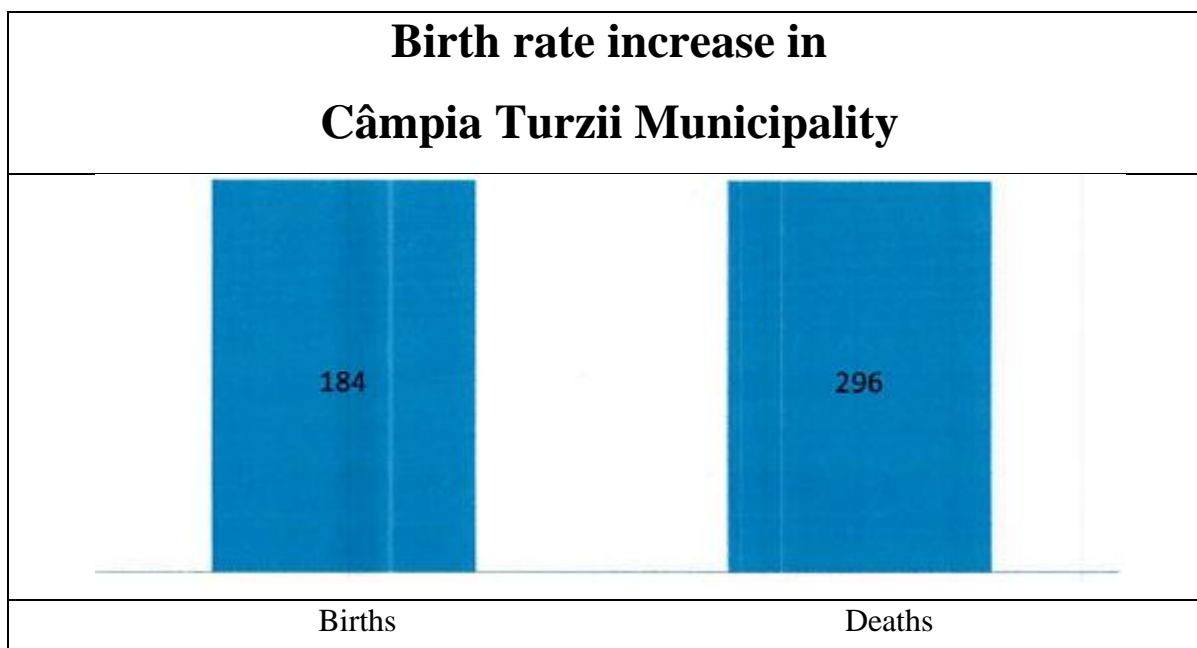


The situation of birth rate increase at the level of Cluj County is as follows:

CLUJ COUNTY



At the level of Câmpia Turzii Municipality, in 2019, the situation is as follows:



The marriage rate registered in the same period reveals a constant decrease in the number of marriages concluded per 1,000 inhabitants. The divorce rate registers constant values according to the existing data.



The lower natural growth rate is due to both the lower birth rate and the higher mortality rate. On the other part, the situation is more favourable when it comes to the marriage rate and the divorce rate, with the registration of more marriages and fewer divorces.

For the future, as proved by the demographic situation in other European countries, the chances of demographic revival by increasing the number of births will be low, the tendency being a continuous reduction in the number of children a family decides to have.

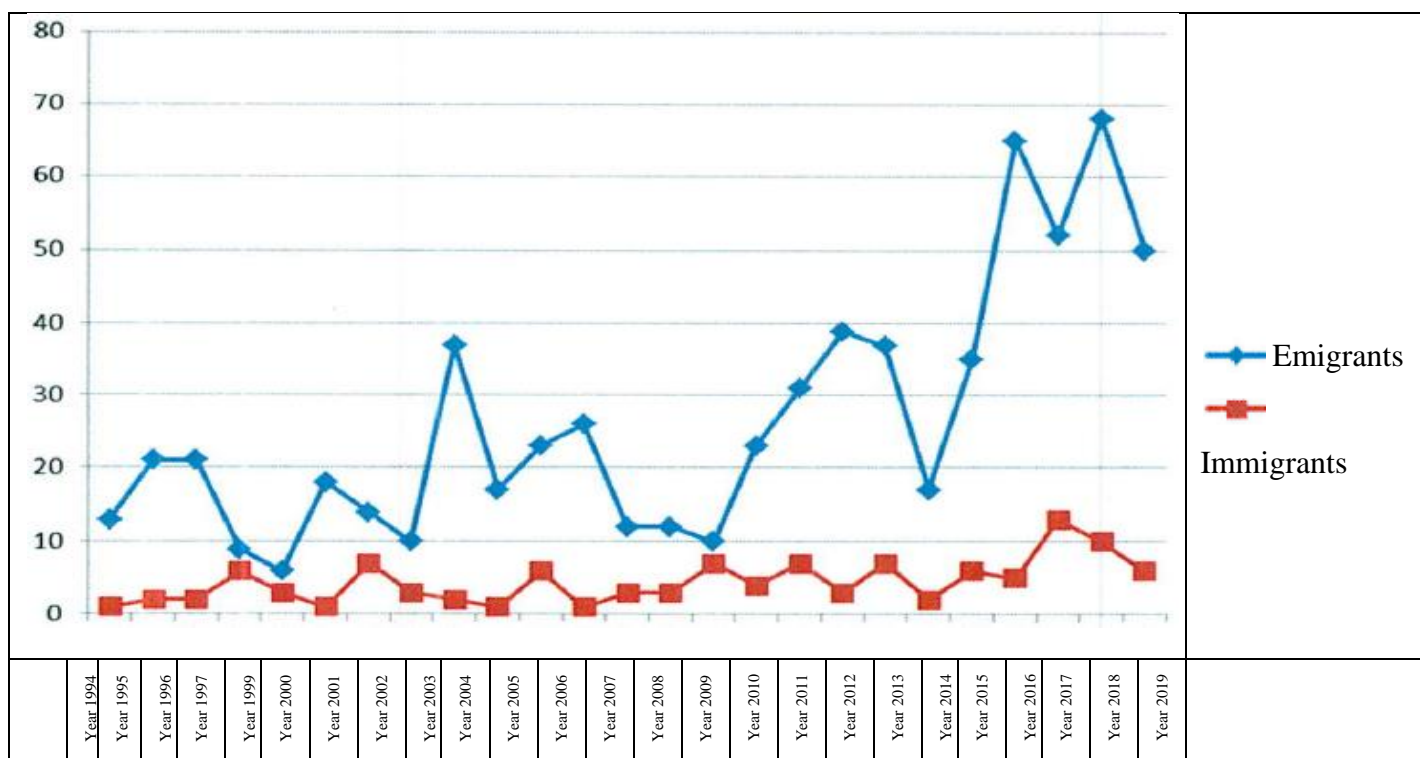
Consequently, the tendency of natural growth rate is slightly decreasing due to the fact that, on the one part, the number of deaths increases, a fact reinforced by the relatively large share of the population over 40 years and the continuous declining birth rate in the last two decades.

4.6. The dynamics of population and migratory flows

The evolution of the human species, spread nowadays on the entire planet, is characterized, within certain limits, by territorial or geographical mobility, the expansion and retraction in a certain space. This particular feature is known as migration and can be defined as the territorial movement of people both within the limits of a country and outside those boundaries.

Migrations, within the very broad sense of the term, involve the idea of travelling, change of place and house. The term refers both to the individual departure, to the movement of human groups, as well as to the seasonal movements, in search of work. At the same time, the international travelling of the population (for a certain period of time) is considered as migration.

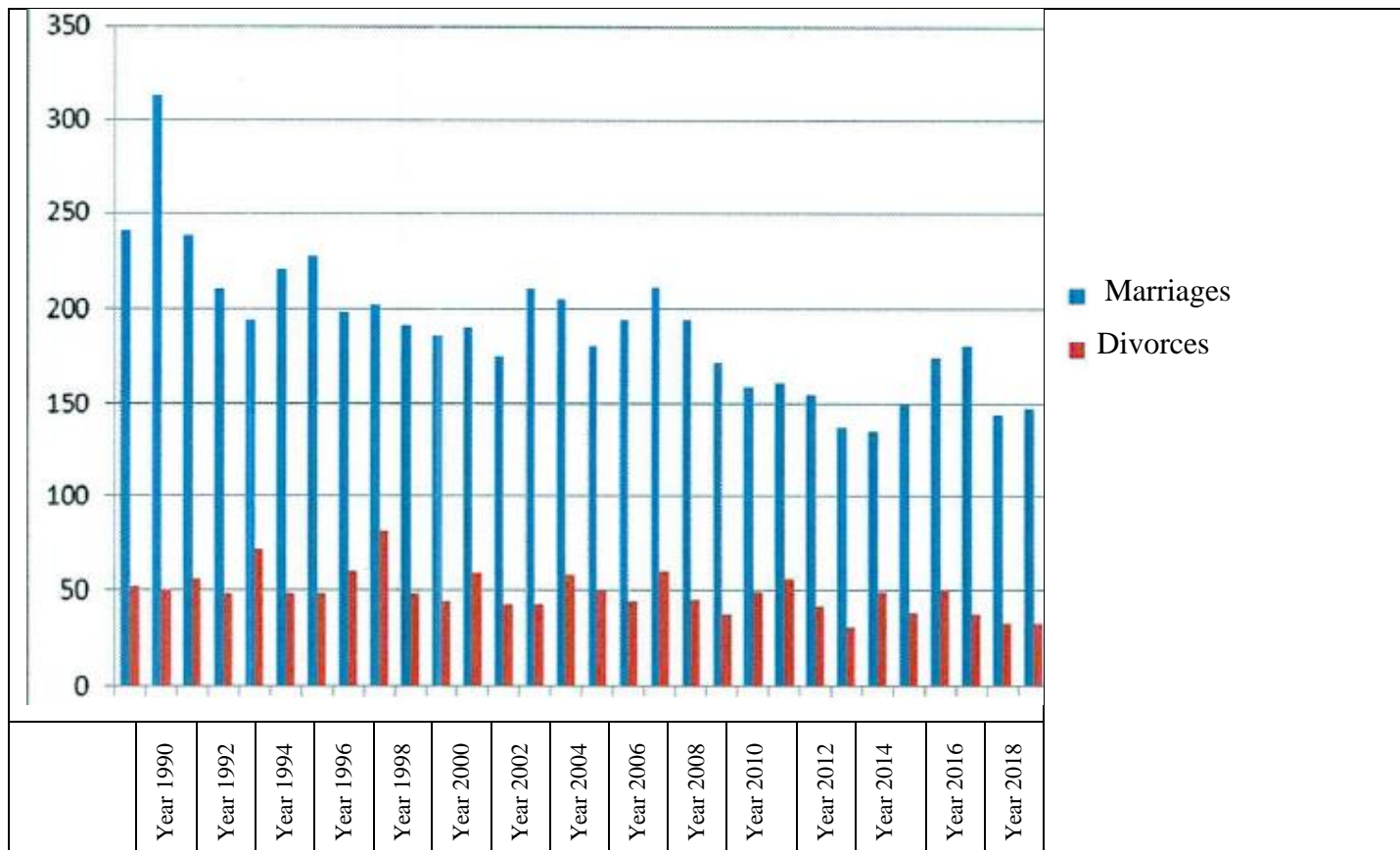
This movement is correlated with the development processes and economic changes, the social structure or quality of life. Along with the natural movement of the population, the migration of the population contributes to the increase or decrease of the population, given by the migratory balance.



From the analysis of the existing data it can be seen that the migration phenomenon has an extremely low impact compared to the total population of the municipality. Even in this context, if with regard to the number of immigrants we cannot talk

about changes, the number of emigrants has an irregular evolution, registering the largest increases in 2018.

4.7 Marital status of the population of Câmpia Turzii municipality



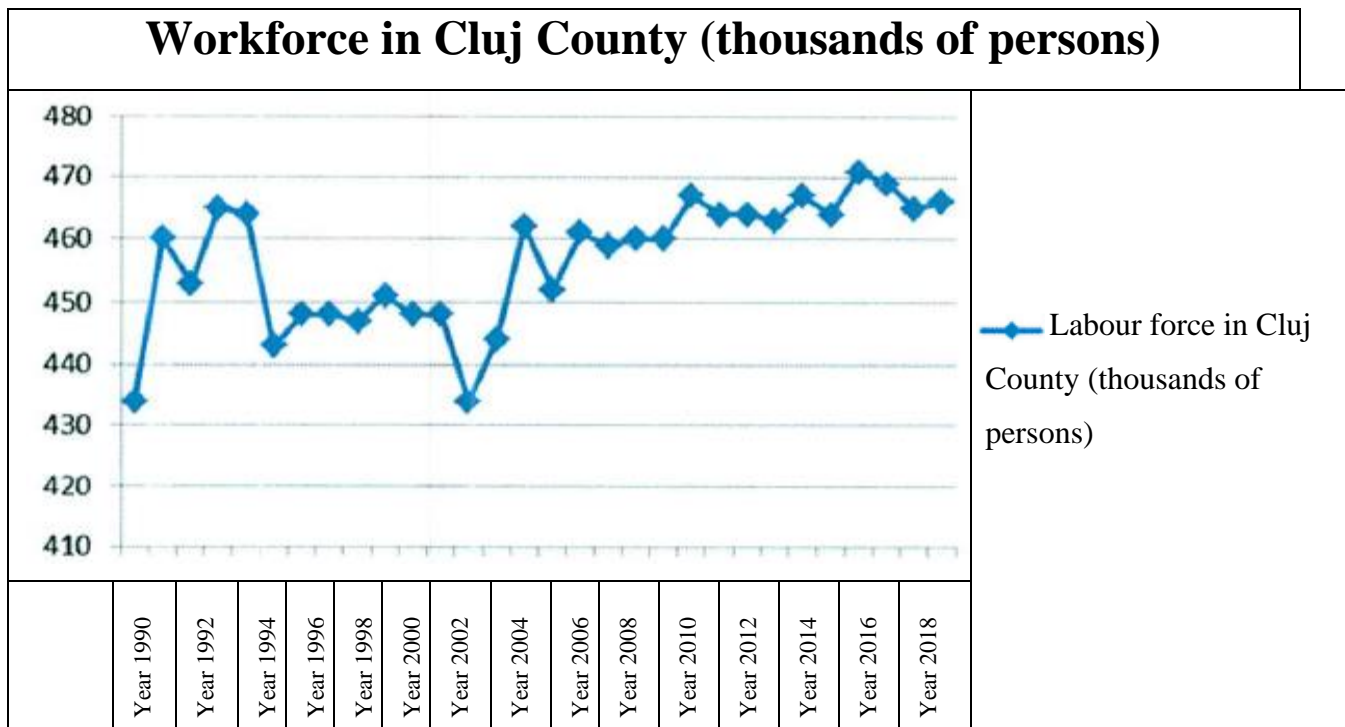
Data on the marital status of the population show a constant evolution of the number of marriages between 1992 - 2007, a moment when their number decreases, even if not significantly, but constantly, registering slight increases in the period 2016 - 2017. The number of divorces shows a constant evolution, slightly descending.

4.8 Workforce

From the economic point of view, the municipality of Câmpia Turzii represents an attraction point for potential investors in the industrial field, due to the technical and industrial training of the majority of the active population.

The experience gained by the citizens in the Metallurgical Plant, corroborated with the professional reconversion activities initiated after restructuring the Plant gave the citizens multiple skills in the industrial field, from CNC operation, to work in the field of textile garments, cable and equipment production or other branches of industry.

Therefore, for those who want to develop an economic activity, the labour force qualified in the field of metallurgical industry, metal fabrications, light industry, crafts, is an opportunity to benefit from.

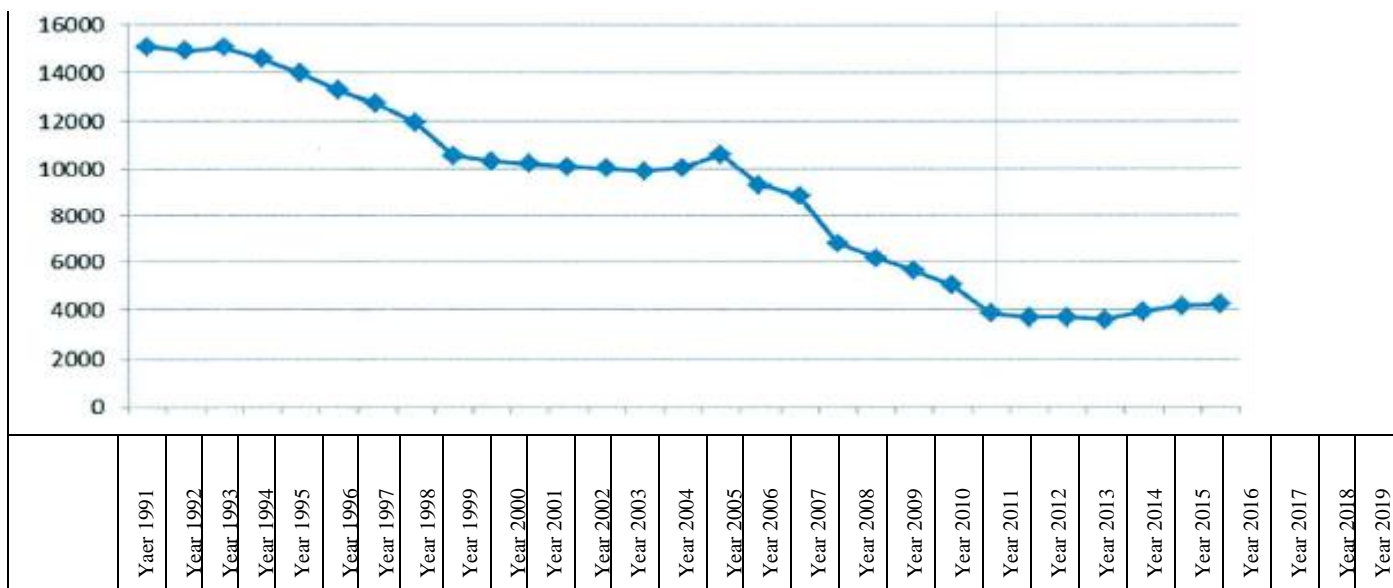


Following a massive decline in the labour force started after 1994 and a minimum registered in 2002, Cluj County has experienced a unitary, sustained increase in the labour force. With very small variations, the evolution of the labour force shows, on the one part, stability but, at the same time, the lack of new investments.

Employment rate of workforce in Cluj County

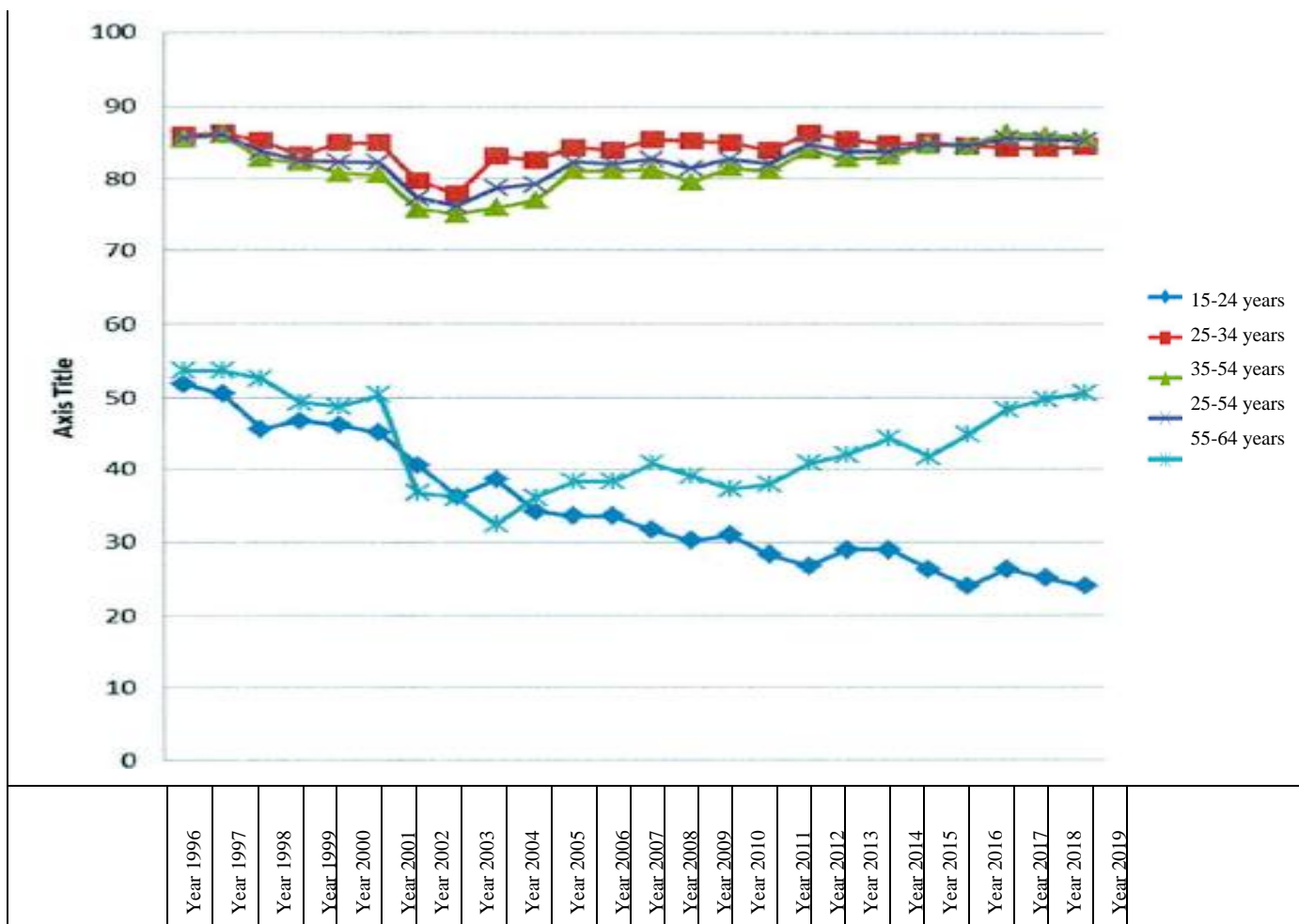


THE EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN CÂMPIA TURZII MUNICIPALITY



While the employment rate of workforce shows a constant, stable evolution, an aspect generated by the low number of available jobs, the number of employees in Câmpia Turzii has decreased steadily since 2013, most likely following the layoff of 1513 people by Mechel Câmpia Turzii, this company being the largest employer in the region, with 1,837 employees (in June 2012), representing approximately one third of the total number of employees in the region.

EMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUPS IN NORTH-WESTERN REGION



The employment rate in the north-western region is characterized by an aging population. At the same time, the existing offers on the labour market are either in very small numbers or they lack any interest to the population under 24 years.

5. MAN-MADE RESOURCES

5.1. Communication channels



The means of communication represent a system that form a network designed with the purpose to facilitate circulation, the movement from one place to another of vehicles intended for the transport of people or material goods. These means of communication can be by land, by air or by sea. The routes by land include the railway traffic, or the railway transport, the road traffic where the transport is made on different traffic arteries composed of roads.

The technical and urban infrastructure represents all the systems and technical networks of transport and public utilities as well as of the installations related thereto designed for the supply / provision of the services of public utilities, communication and transport; the technical and urban infrastructure belongs to the public or private domain of the administrative-territorial units and is subject to the legal regime of public or private property.

The spatial configuration, the level of development and the typology of the territorial technical infrastructures constitute the support of the economic and social development of the territory. The lack of certain categories of infrastructures or the precarious condition thereof unquestionably affects the development and capitalization of the existing resources. From this perspective, the investments in technical infrastructures, in the segments in which they have deficiencies, must be a priority component of strategic planning documents.

5.2. Roads

Câmpia Turzii Municipality is the third urban centre in Cluj County. The administrative territory of Câmpia Turzii Municipality is crossed on the NW-SE direction by DN 15 along the entire length of the built-up area and also by the A3 Highway in the southern part. The national road DN15 (E60) with a length of 5.55 km on the territory of the locality ensures the connection with Turda and Cluj Napoca Municipalities towards the North-West, respectively the town of Luduș and the municipality of Târgu-Mureș towards the South-East. The connection with A3 highway is made in the south-eastern part in the immediate proximity of the entrance to the municipality.

At county level, the municipality of Câmpia Turzii is connected on the North-East direction with the communes of Viișoara, Trittenii de Jos, Ceanu Mare, Frata through the county road DJ150 and on the South direction with the locality of Călărași Gară through the communal road DC 62 and with the commune of Ploscoș through the communal road DC 69.



At the level of Câmpia Turzii ATU, there are 6 neighbourhoods: the region "Centrala", the neighbourhood of "Sâncrai", the neighbourhood of "Șarât", the neighbourhood of "Blocuri", the neighbourhood of "Insulă" and the neighbourhood of "Lut".

The urban network of Câmpia Turzii Municipality includes a number of 133 streets with a total length of 52 km, which connect the central area with the neighbourhoods of the related municipality: neighbourhood "Sâncrai", neighbourhood "Regene", the neighbourhood "Insula", the neighbourhood "Blocuri", the neighbourhood "Șarât" and the Industrial Area. The streets are modernized in a very high percentage, thus demonstrating the interest of the municipality in ensuring a quality road infrastructure.

The administrative territory of Câmpia Turzii Municipality is located in the South-East part of Cluj County and is crossed on the NW-SE direction, by DN15 (E60) along the entire length of the built-up area and by the A3 Highway (Gilău-Turda section) in the southern part.

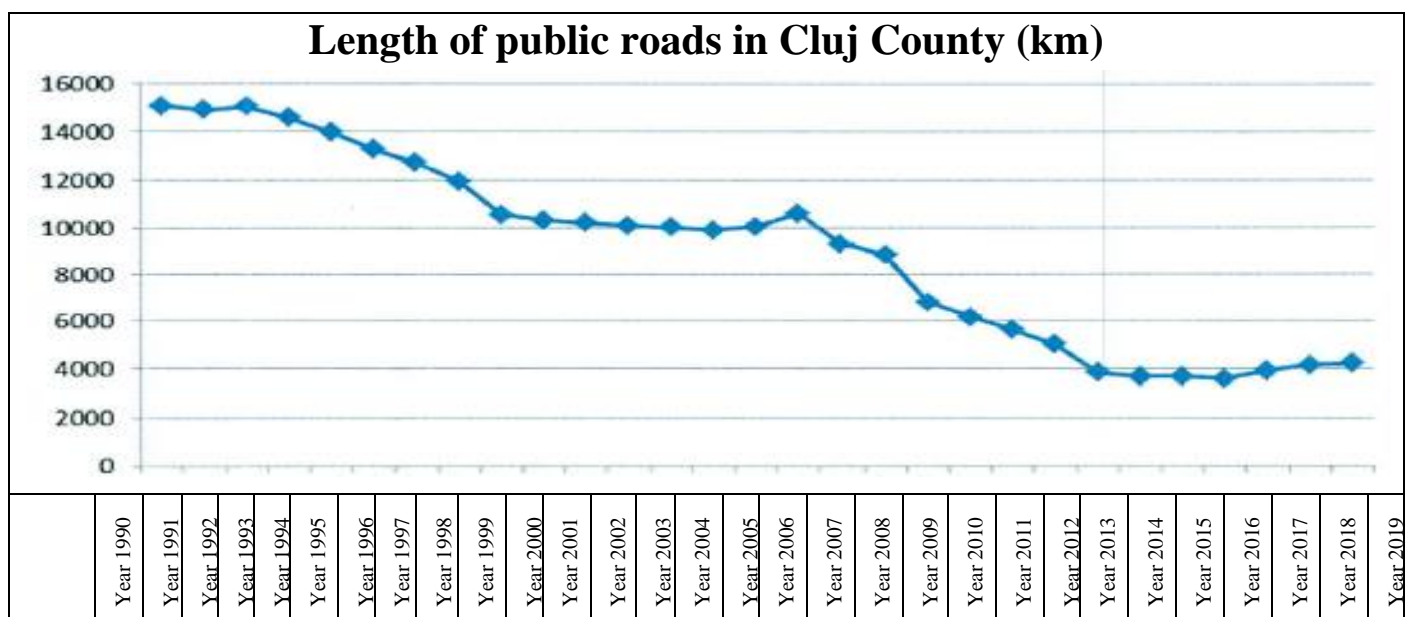
The national road DN15-E60, with a length of 5.55 km on the territory of the locality, ensures the connection with the municipalities of Turda and Cluj-Napoca towards the North-West, respectively the city of Luduș and the municipality of Târgu-Mureș towards the South-East. The connection to the A3 highway is made in the south-eastern part in the immediate proximity of the entrance to the locality.

Starting with 2011, the municipality of Câmpia Turzii took over from the Romanian National Company of Highways and Roads of Romania (CNADNR S.A.) the road sector DN15 that crosses the built-up area of the municipality, position Km 6+050 - 11 + 600, including 1 Decembrie 1918 street and Laminoriștilor street. (GD 84 of 02.02. 2011 regarding the retransmission of some sectors from the built-up areas of the localities into the administration of the local public authorities).

At county level, the Municipality of Câmpia Turzii is connected on the North-East direction with the communes of Viișoara, Tritenii de Jos, Ceanu Mare, Frata through the county road DJ 150 and on the South direction with the locality of Călărași Gară through the communal road DC 62 and with the commune of Ploscoș through the communal road of DC 69.

The positioning in the immediate proximity of the A3 highway and on the axis of the national road DN15 (E60) ensures to the municipality of Câmpia Turzii an increased accessibility in terms of roads, both at county and regional level. The municipality is less than an hour away from the county seat (Cluj-Napoca Municipality) and two international airports: "Avram Lancu" in Cluj-Napoca and "Transylvania" in Târgu Mureș.

Length of city streets	52.00 km
Length of modernized city streets	47.00 km



5.3. Railways

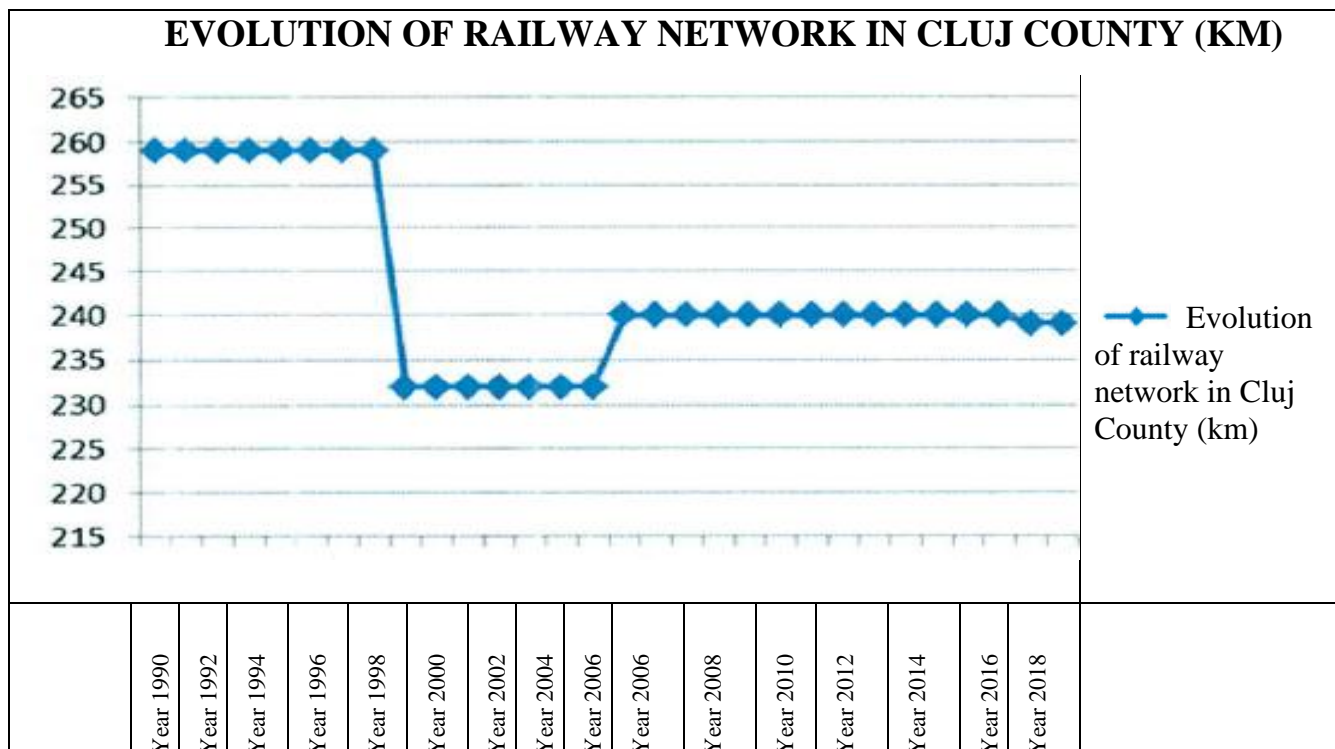
Câmpia Turzii benefits from a CFR (Romanian railway) station, built in 1881, which was designed both for passenger transport as well as for freight transport. The line is electrified, the circulation and the manoeuvres being executed with electric traction and Diesel. The CFR station has 11 traffic and manoeuvring lines, which generate a vast territory of the area dedicated to the railway transport in the municipality.

The station is located on the main road 3, line 300, between Teiuș and Cluj-Napoca stations. The passenger transport includes 32 trains (Trains Schedule book 2015) of which 15 trains Regio (R), 2 trains Regio-express (RE), 15 trains Inter-Regio (IR). They ensure the direct connection both at the county level with Cluj-Napoca Municipality, and at national level with important poles such as Bucharest, Timișoara, Constanța, Iași, Oradea, etc.

From Câmpia Turzii to Turda there is only one CFR freight transport line.

The main difficulties of operating the railway infrastructure are generated by the relatively low average transport speeds and by the vehicles and pedestrian level crossing on the territory of the Municipality. Line 300 between Cluj-Napoca, part of IV-N corridor of TEN-T basic network is provided for rehabilitation and modernization in the Transport Master Plan 49. The current maximum speed on the section Câmpia Turzii - Apahida is of

60km/h, in constant decrease in the last two decades, it would be raised to a minimum of 100km / h.

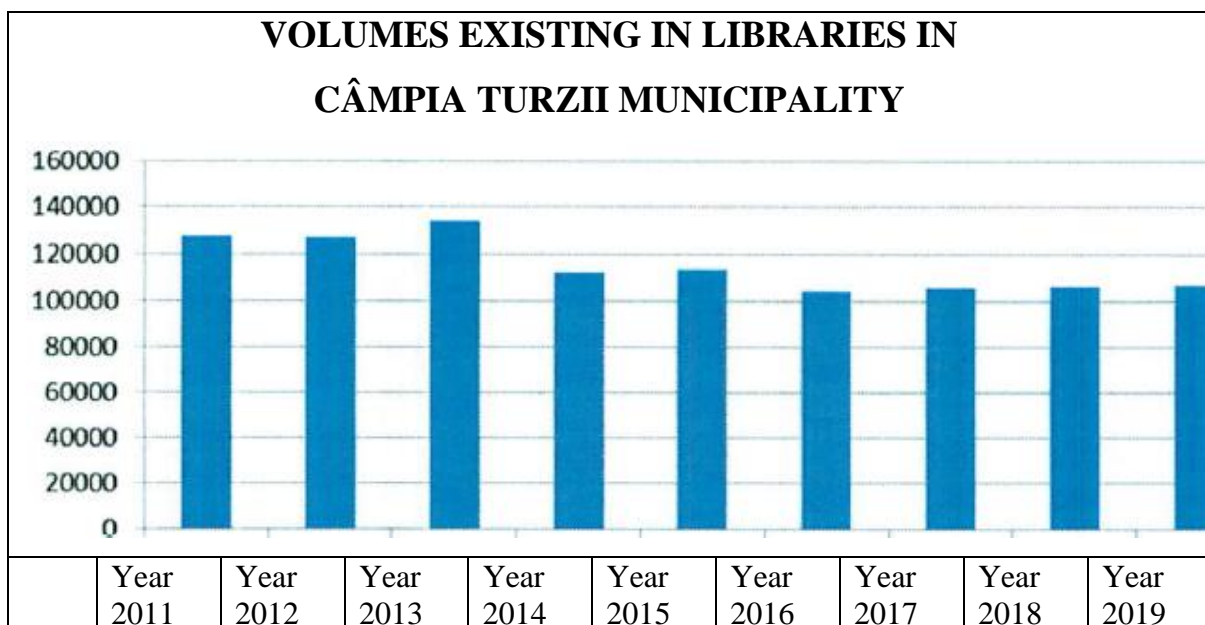
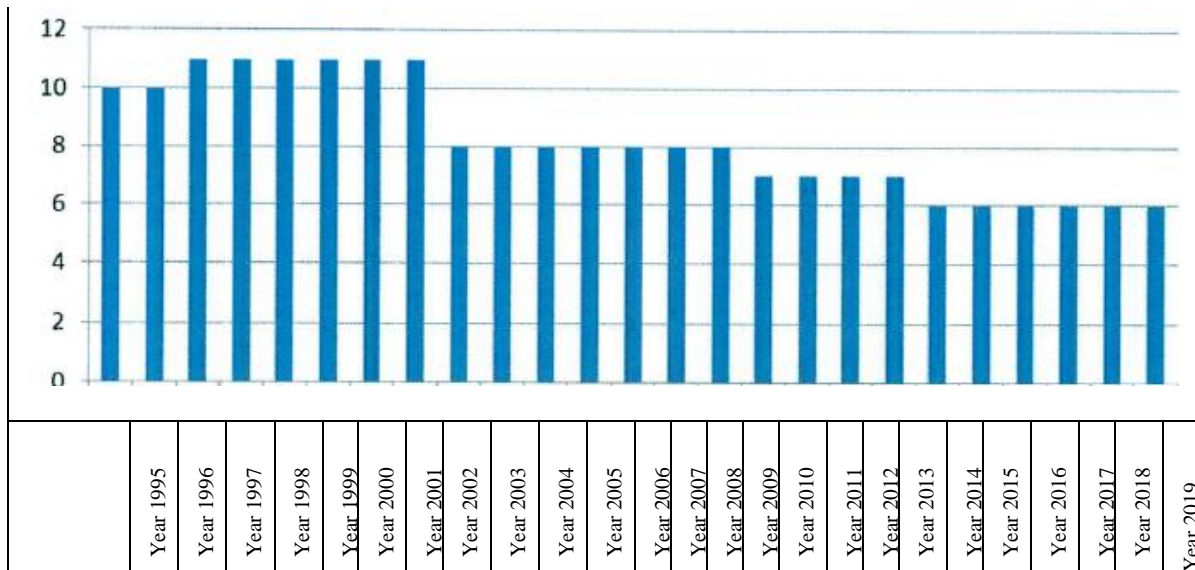


5.4. Socio-cultural facilities

In 2019 in the Municipality of Câmpia Turzii there were six libraries, a value approximately 50% lower than the level registered for the period 1997-2002. The decrease of the school population as well as the aging of the adult population can be one of the explanations for the decrease of the interest for the activity of the libraries in the Municipality.

Also in the category of socio-cultural facilities it should be mentioned the existence of the Culture Palace "Ionel Floașiu" as well as the Children's Club in Câmpia Turzii.

EVOLUTION OF NUMBER OF LIBRARIES IN CÂMPIA TURZII MUNICIPALITY



5.5. Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage is made of all goods that represent a testimony and an expression of the values, beliefs, knowledge and national traditions, regardless of their ownership regime.

The main categories of goods that make up the national cultural heritage are:

- the built heritage;
- the archaeological heritage;
- the mobile cultural heritage;
- the intangible cultural heritage

The cultural heritage of the Municipality is represented by the following:



- The Calvinist Reformed Church;
- Bethlen Mansion;
- Betegh Mansion;
- Paget Mansion;
- The Orthodox Church dedicated to the "Resurrection of the Lord";
- "Ionel Floașiu" Cultural Palace;
- The first Romanian school in Câmpia Turzii

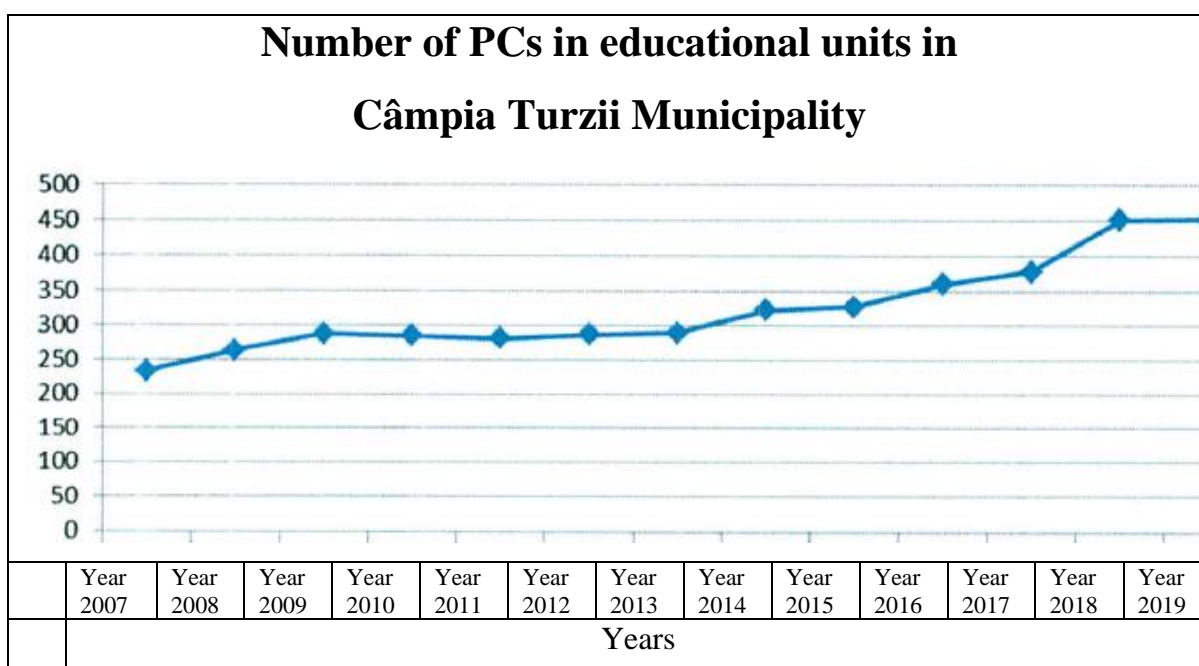
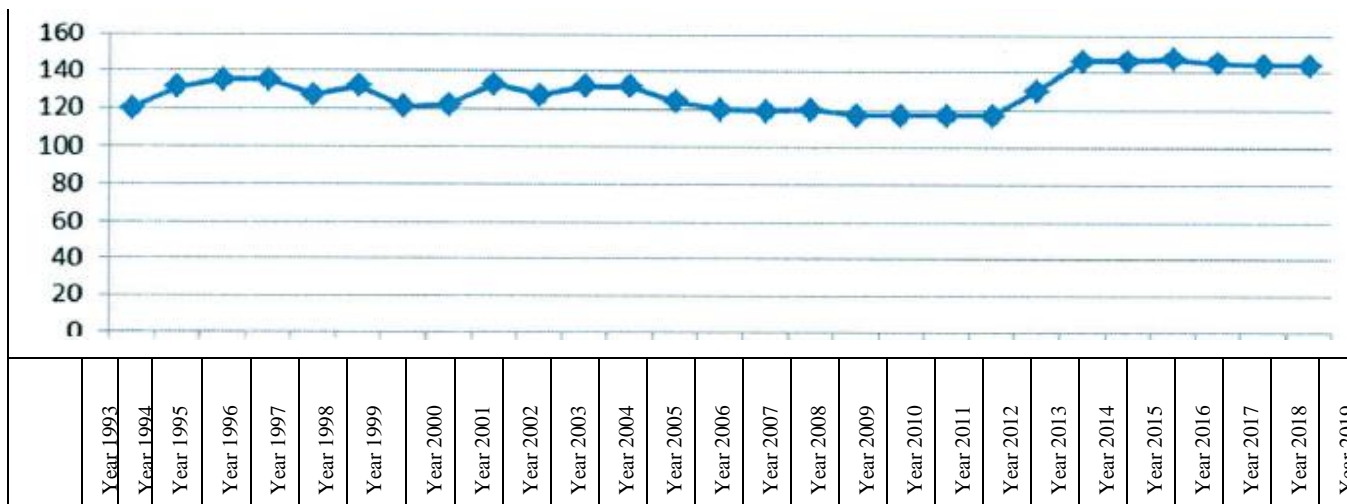
5.6. Cultural infrastructure of the municipality

Starting with 2013 the statistics register a museum in Câmpia Turzii and a number of visitors of approx. 500 people. It is the Ethnographic Museum of the Arieș Valley. The collection of the museum includes folk costumes, blankets, wall hangings, traditional towels and other textiles, woven on a loom, various tools for making textile objects, processing of wool, hemp and linen; ceramic objects with a decorative and household role: plates, traditional dishes, water jugs, strainers, pots and bowls; wickerwork: baskets and outerwear for jugs for Romanian traditional brandy (țuica) and wine; furniture items; smaller agricultural tools and machines; religious cult objects, paintings, clocks, photographs.

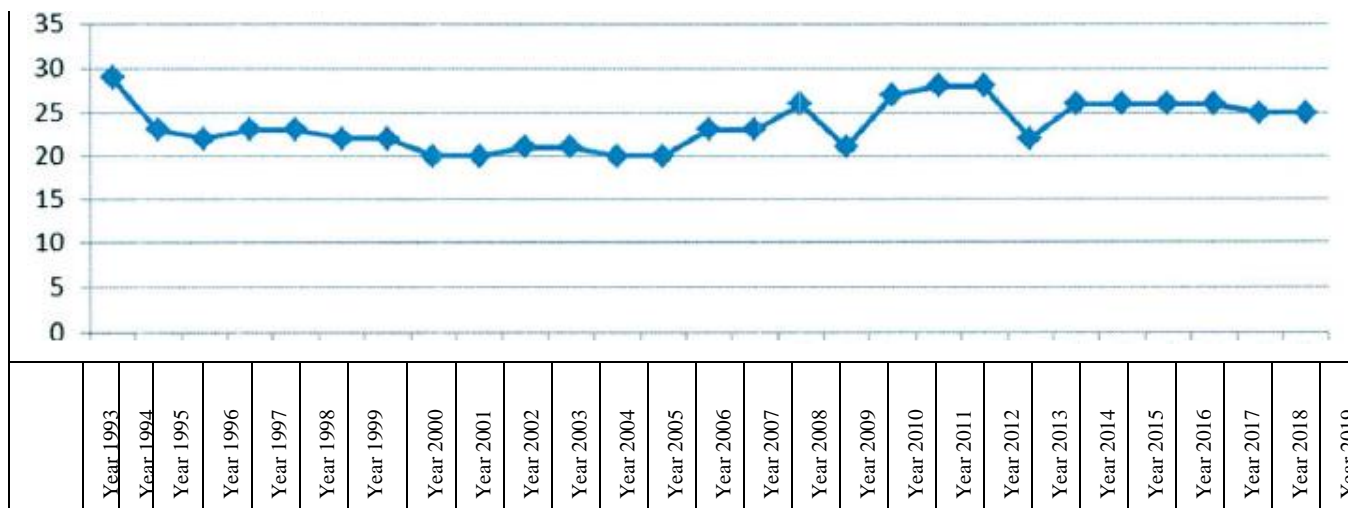
5.7. Schooling. Educational infrastructure

The network of educational units in Câmpia Turzii includes 6 units, distributed as follows: kindergartens - 2 (extended-day programme kindergarten "Lumea Prichindeilor" and extended-day programme kindergarten "Pinocchio"), schools with grades I-VIII -2 (Middle School "Avram Iancu" and "Mihai Viteazu" Middle School), theoretical high schools-1 ("Pavel Dan" Theoretical High School) and technical high schools -1 ("Victor Ungureanu" Technical College).

<h2>Number of classrooms in CÂMPIA TURZII Municipality</h2>
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Number of school laboratories in CÂMPIA TURZII Municipality



School units

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-school	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Primary and middle school	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
High-school	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vocational	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Post-secondary (including special education)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Foreman technical education	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

6. PERCEPTION OF THE LOCALITY

In November 2020, a study was conducted with a view to identify the major problems encountered in the municipality of Câmpia Turzii and to establish the vision of local development - a component of the project on the development of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy.



The study was conducted on two levels:

- **employees**² within the specialized apparatus of the mayor of Câmpia Turzii, the dimensions of the research correlating the following major directions:

- Identification of local problems;
- Characterization of the activity of public administration - relevant aspects, their ranking;
- Description of the quality of life in the Câmpia Turzii Municipality.

- **the population** of Câmpia Turzii municipality. Residents of the municipality of Câmpia Turzii were interviewed, with the following purpose:

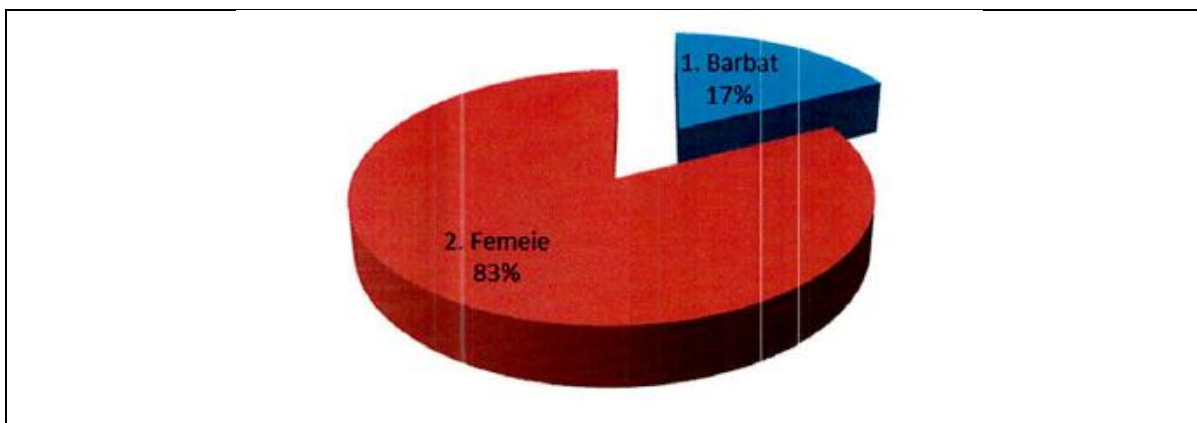
- Ranking the priority of local problems;
- Formulation of expectations towards the activity of the local public administration.

6.1. Employees of LGA Câmpia Turzii

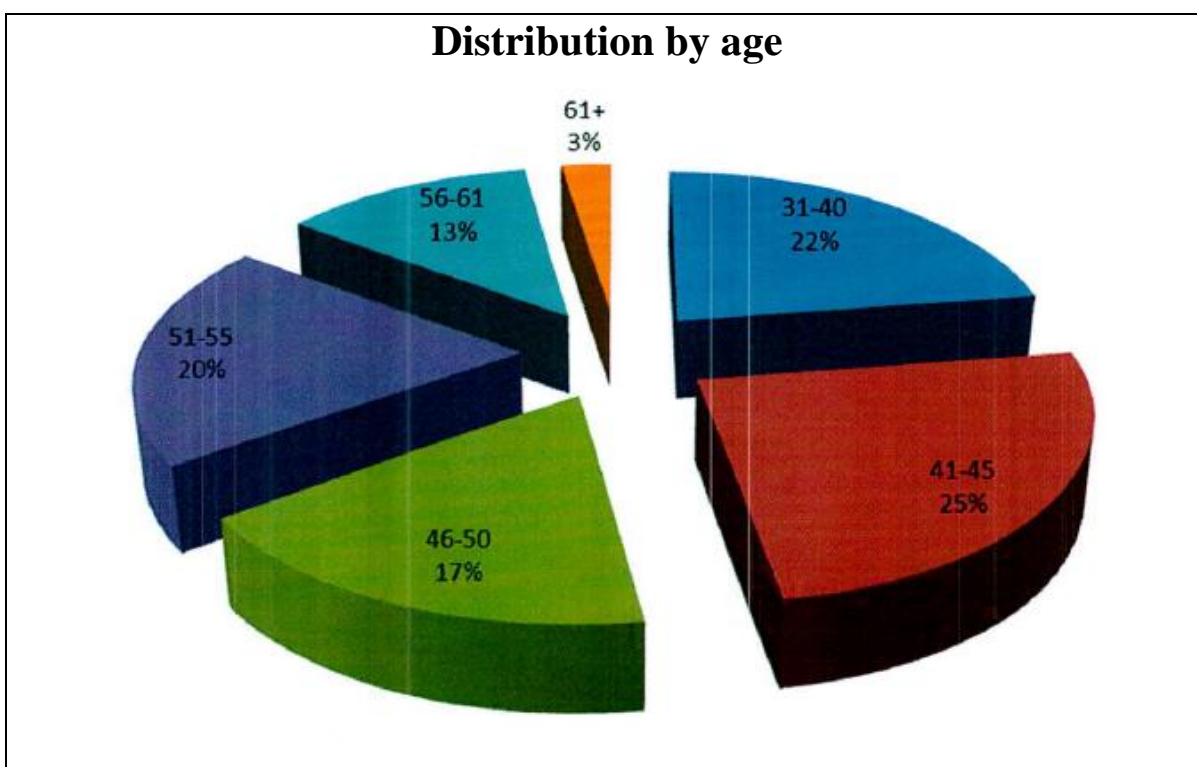
Employees of the specialized apparatus of the mayor of **Câmpia Turzii**, civil servants and contractual staff, group with the following major characteristics:

Distribution by sex

² The starting point was the premise that they know the local development processes, being directly involved in this process and thus they can formulate local priorities with full knowledge of facts.

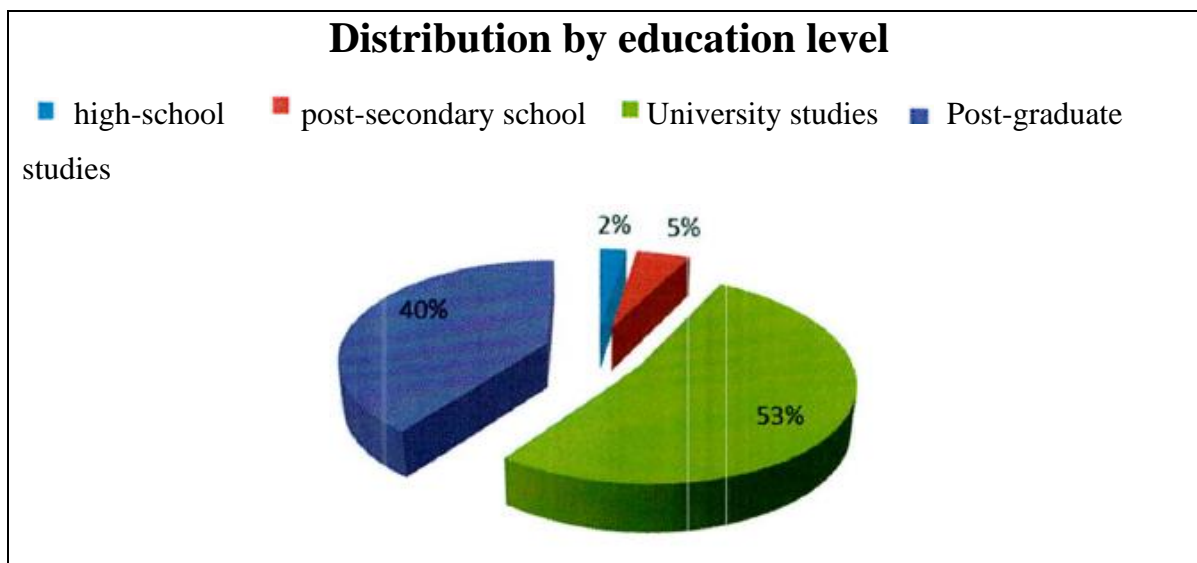


The distribution by sex of the group under investigation is a natural one for the local public institutions in Romania (where the share is 65% women and 35% men). 40 people were interviewed, employees of the specialized apparatus of the mayor of Câmpia Turzii (7 males and 33 females).



With regard to the age of the group under investigation, a balance can be noted on the two large segments 50+ and up to 50 years, which can be beneficial from the perspective of the work experience and knowledge gained. With regard to age, there is a lack of balance between the age group over 50 years (54%) and the age group up to 30 years (no person in

the group of those under investigation). A major disadvantage is represented by the lack of young people (up to 30 years), showing greater openness to the use of new technologies in the process of simplification and debureaucratization of the administration.



From the perspective of studies, it is noted that there is a high percentage of employees with higher education studies 93%, above the national average in local public institutions. The following percentage is represented by high school studies, 12%.

Personal perspective 2025

D7. Where do you see yourself working in 5 years?	
a) in the same institution, on the same position	20
b) in the same institution on a different position	8
c) in other public institution	2
d) in private sector, as an employee	0
e) in private sector, running my own business	0
f) I will be retired	4
g) other cases	5

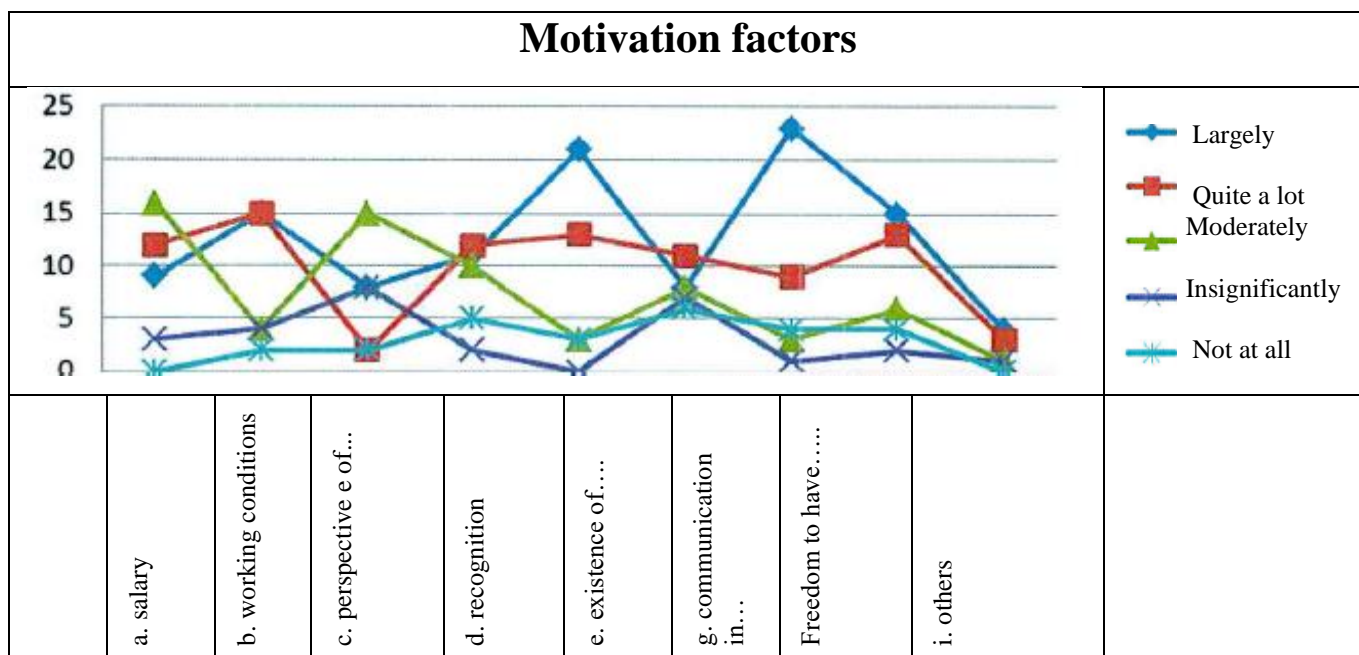
The surveyed employees declare that they are generally satisfied with their current job, as evidenced by their desire to remain in the same institution for over 5 years, the significant majority even on their current position.

Motivation

	To a large extent	Quite a lot	Moderately	Insignificantly	Not at all
a. salary	9	12	16	3	0
b. work conditions	15	15	4	4	2

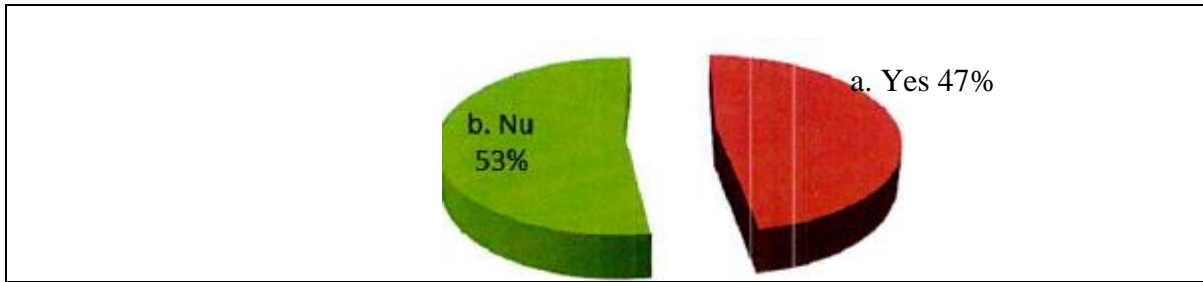
c. perspective of a successful career	8	2	15	8	2
d. recognition of the work performed by your hierarchical superiors	11	12	10	2	5
e. satisfaction to make useful things for the community	21	13	3	0	3
f. the existence of competition within the institution for a quality activity	8	11	8	7	6
g. communication within the team you are part of	23	9	3	1	4
h. freedom to have initiatives	15	13	6	2	4
i. others	4	3	1	1	0

With regard to motivation, the main elements are the communication within the team, the satisfaction of doing useful things for the community or the working conditions. Very important factors from this point of view are represented as well by the salary, the perspective of a successful career or the existence of a competition within the institution to perform a quality activity. For the aforementioned elements, over 80% of the respondents stated that they are quite important and largely important.



According to the centralized data, in the last 3 years, the local council of the municipality focused on professional training courses, 47% of the respondents attended such programmes.

Attendance of professional training



The topic focused on the following aspects:

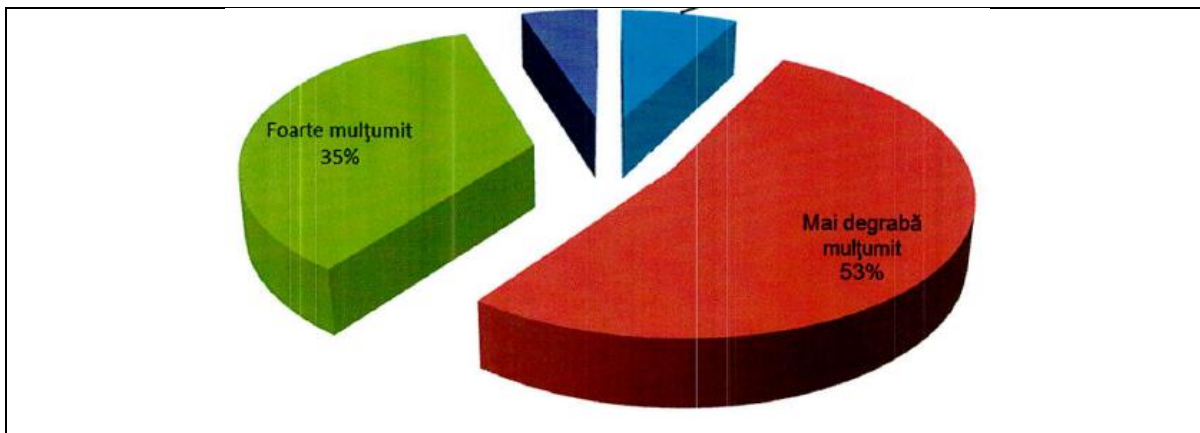
Administrative Code	Internal audit
European projects	Budget expert
Urbanism; Public procurement	Implementation of projects with external financing
GDRP	Data protection
Communication and public relations in the era of digitalization	Legislative news GD 985 / 2019
Heritage management / investments	Accounting
Human resources management	Payroll and human resources management

With regard to the attitude towards the services provided by the institution, in general the employees declare to be satisfied (53%) and very satisfied (35%), 7% of the respondents said that they were very dissatisfied in answer to this question.

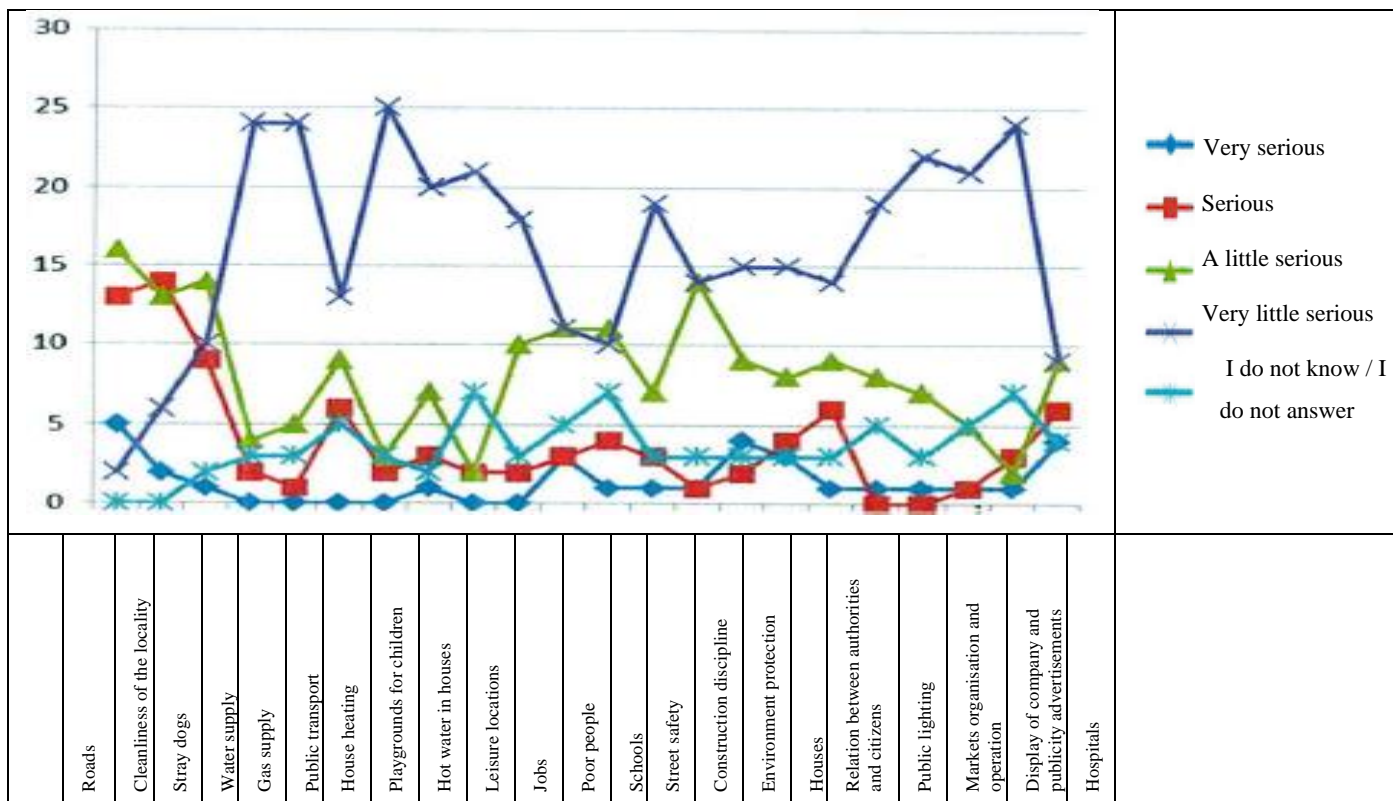
**Satisfaction with the services provided
by the institution**

I do not know /
I do not answer 5%

Rather dissatisfied



Problems of the Municipality as envisaged by the employees



In the opinion of the interviewed employees, the order of the problems is as follows:

- *asphalting the roads;*
- *cleanliness;*
- *jobs;*
- *poor people;*
- *environment protection.*

There are some similarities with the answers given by the citizens of the municipality.

To the question about the place of work, positive aspects and negative aspects, the answers are similar. The team, the interaction with the citizen and the working conditions

represent the main positive aspects. The most highlighted negative aspect is the lack of collaboration between departments.

When asked about the three most important community projects, the following three projects were identified:

- rehabilitation of the two high schools;
- public transport infrastructure and alternative mobility measures;

- rehabilitation of the cultural palace, summer theatre and central park

With regard to the strengths of Câmpia Turzii Municipality from the perspective of successful implementation of an Integrated Urban Development Strategy for the period 2021

- 2027, the following aspects have been identified:

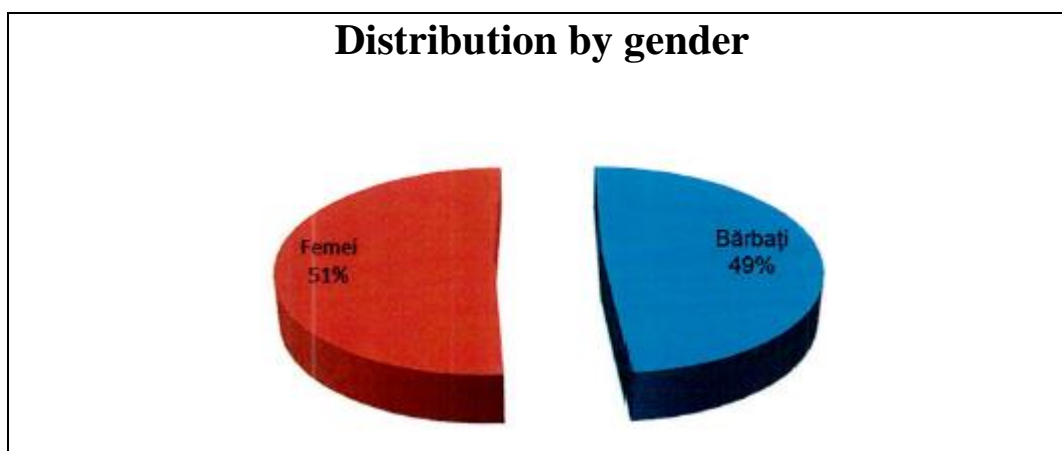
- accessing European funds;
- industrial park;
- planning of the "Three Lakes cultural-recreational area".

With regard to the weak points of the municipality, from the perspective of the successful implementation of an Integrated Urban Development Strategy for the period 2021

- 2027, the following aspects have been identified:

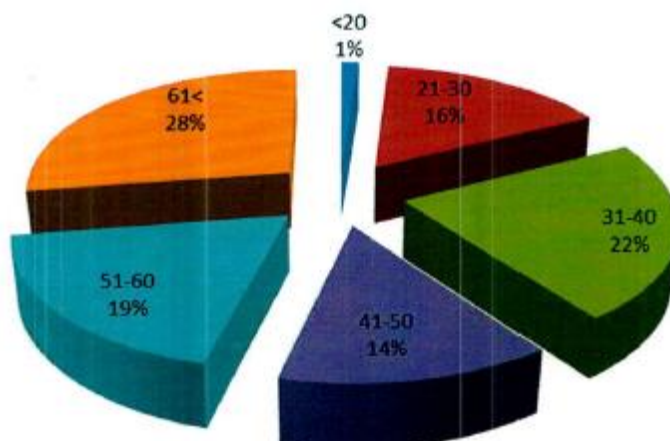
- lack of qualified labour force;
- rehabilitation of streets;
- cleanliness.

6.2. Population of Câmpia Turzii Municipality



The distribution by gender of the group under investigation is divided approximately equally (51% women and 49% men). 80 people from Câmpia Turzii were questioned.

Distribution by age categories

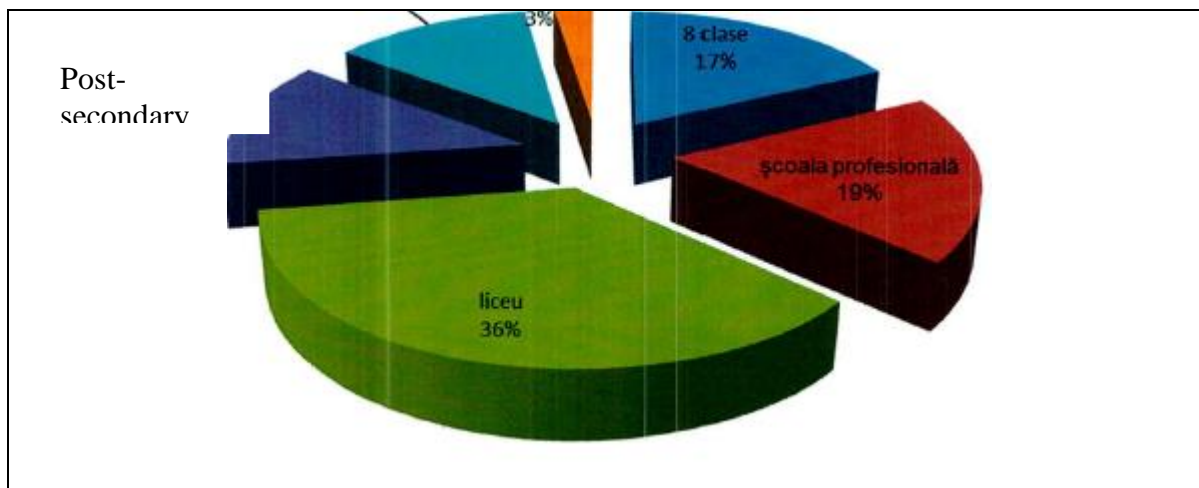


With regard to the age of the investigated group, there is a relative balance, which represents a low hostility to the change processes. Also in terms of age, the relative balance creates the premises for economic development in the context of the existence of labour force.

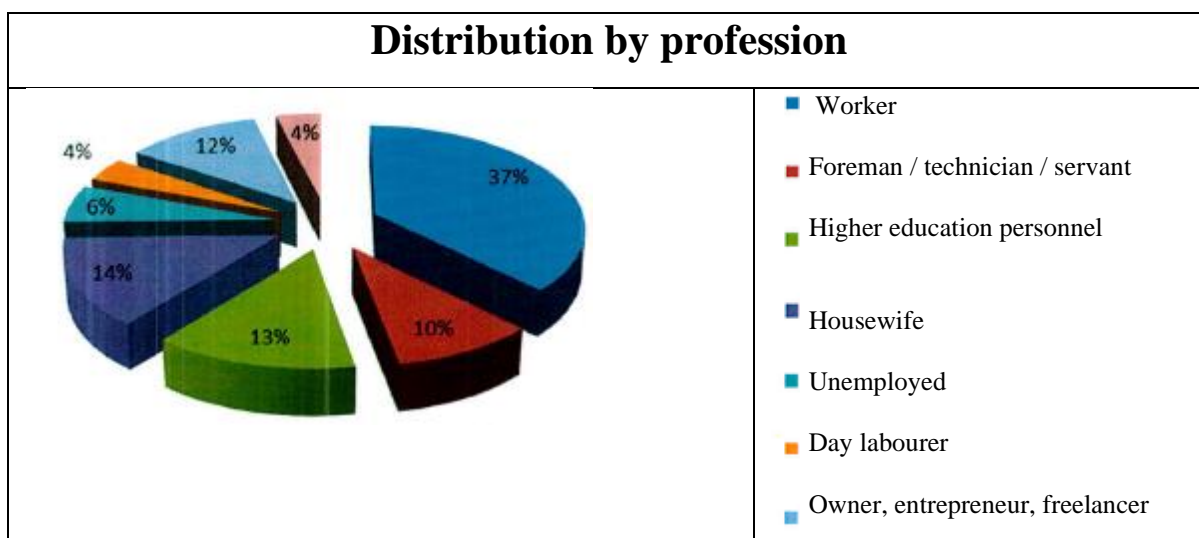
Level of graduated studies

University studies 13%

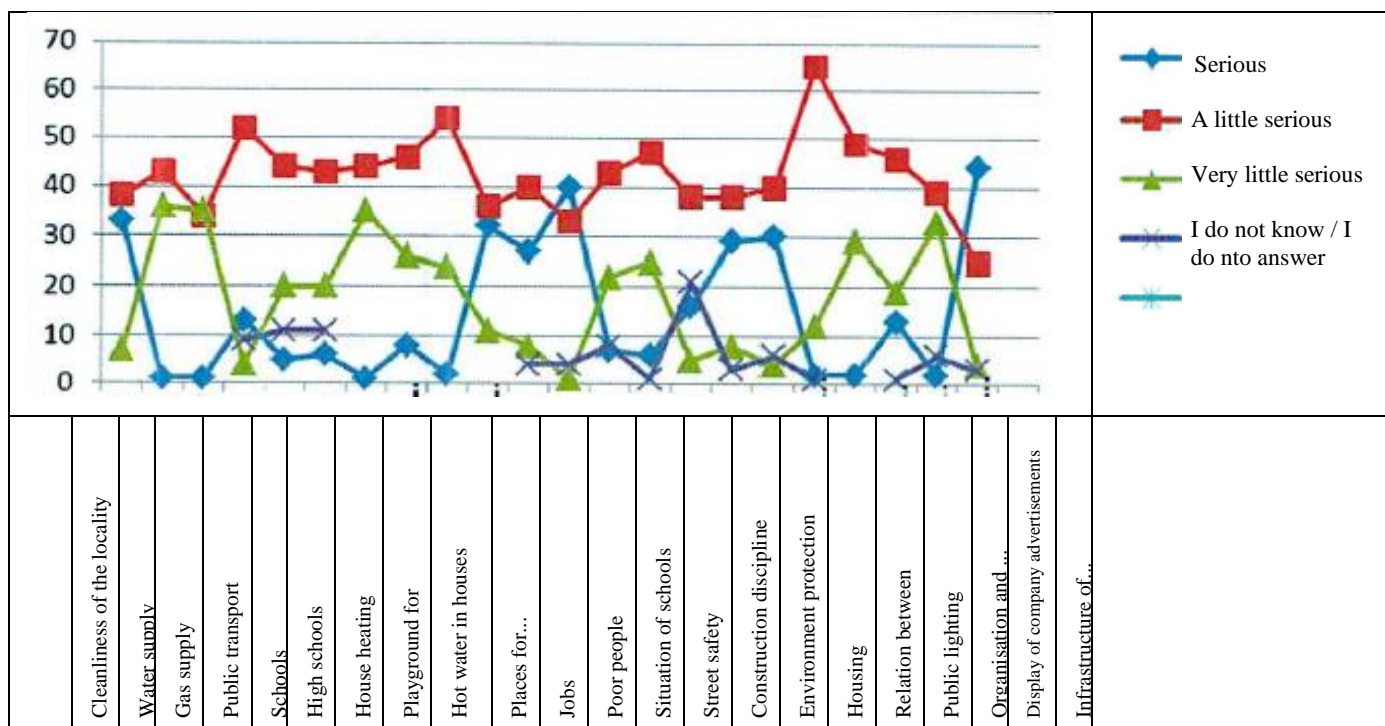
Post-graduate studies



From the perspective of studies, it is noted that there is a high percentage of people with secondary education - 86%. The next percentage is represented by higher education 16%, which is a relatively low percentage particularly in terms of the development of high value-added industries.



In terms of profession, it is noted that there is a high percentage of people employed in the municipality of Câmpia Turzii. 6% of the surveyed population is unemployed. A percentage of 37% is represented by workers, and 13% are people with higher education studies.



	Very serious	Serious	A little serious	Very little serious	I do not know / I do not answer
Roads	3	30	45	1	1
Cleanliness of the locality	2	33	38	7	
Water supply		1	43	36	
Gas supply		1	34	35	
Public transport	2	13	52	4	9
Schools		5	44	20	11

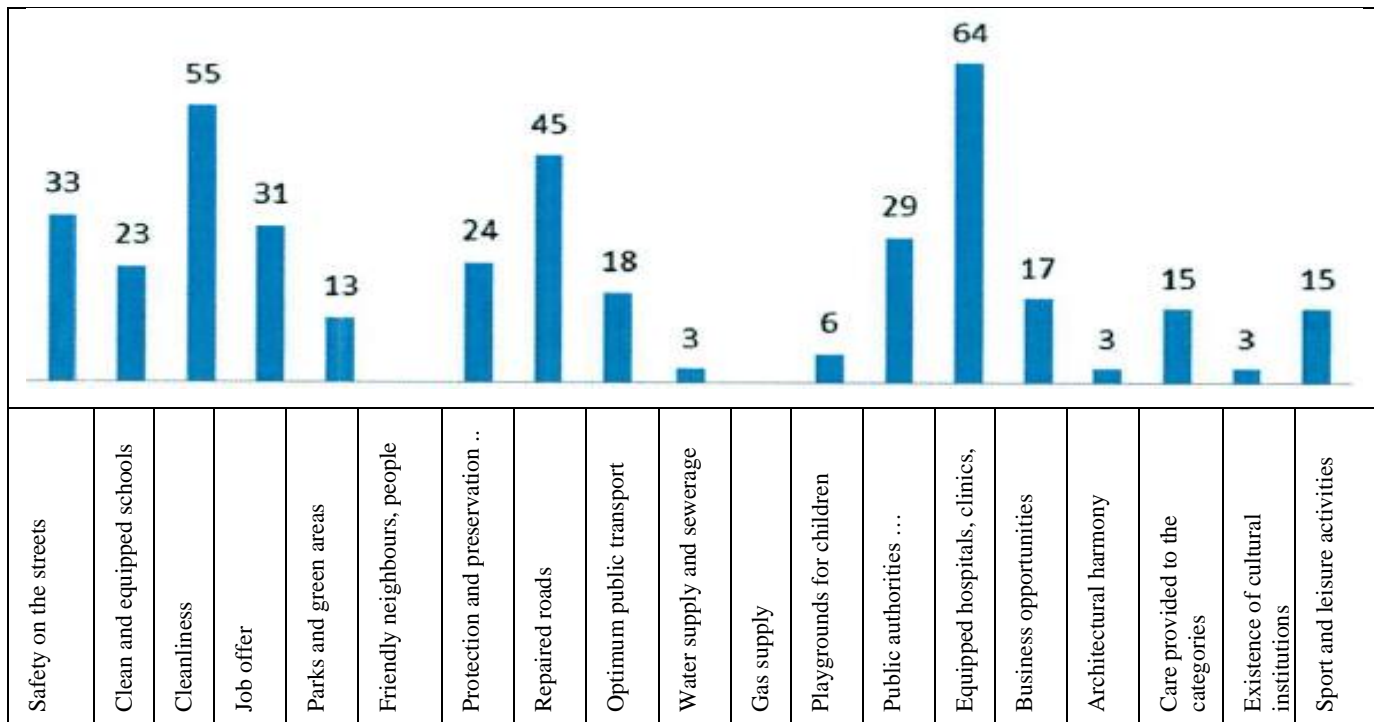
High schools		6	43	20	11
House heating		1	44	35	
Playgrounds for children		8	46	26	
Hot water in houses		2	54	24	
Leisure locations	1	32	36	11	
Jobs	1	27	40	8	4
Poor people	2	40	33	1	4
Situation of schools		7	43	22	8
Street safety	1	6	47	25	1
Construction discipline		16	38	5	21
Environment protection	2	29	38	8	3
Houses		30	40	4	6
Relation between authorities and citizens		2	65	12	1
Public lighting		2	49	29	
Markets organisation and operation	1	13	46	19	1
Display of company and publicity advertisements		2	39	33	6
Health infrastructure of the city (general practitioner, clinics network, hospitals, etc.)	4	44	25	4	3

In the opinion of the interviewed employees, the order of the problems presents as follows:

- *asphalting the roads;*
- *cleanliness;*
- *jobs;*
- *poor people;*
- *environment protection.*

There are some similarities with the answers given by the employees of the local administration. Subsequently there is the confirmation of these findings: "What do you expect for the city you live in?"

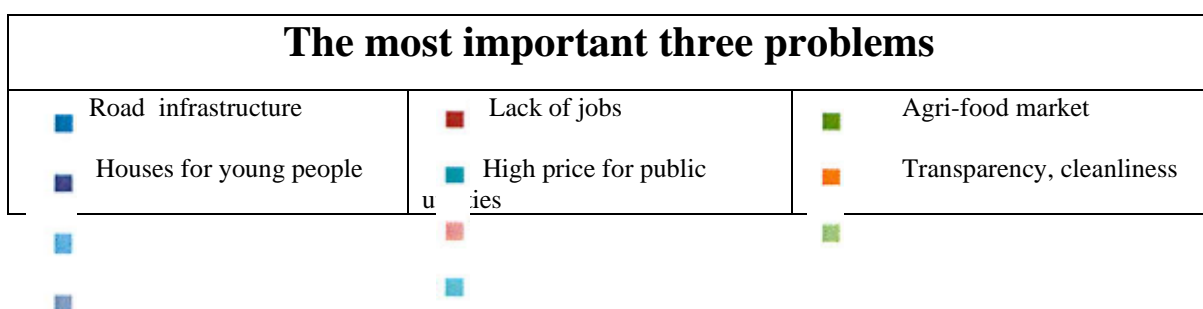
What the citizens want

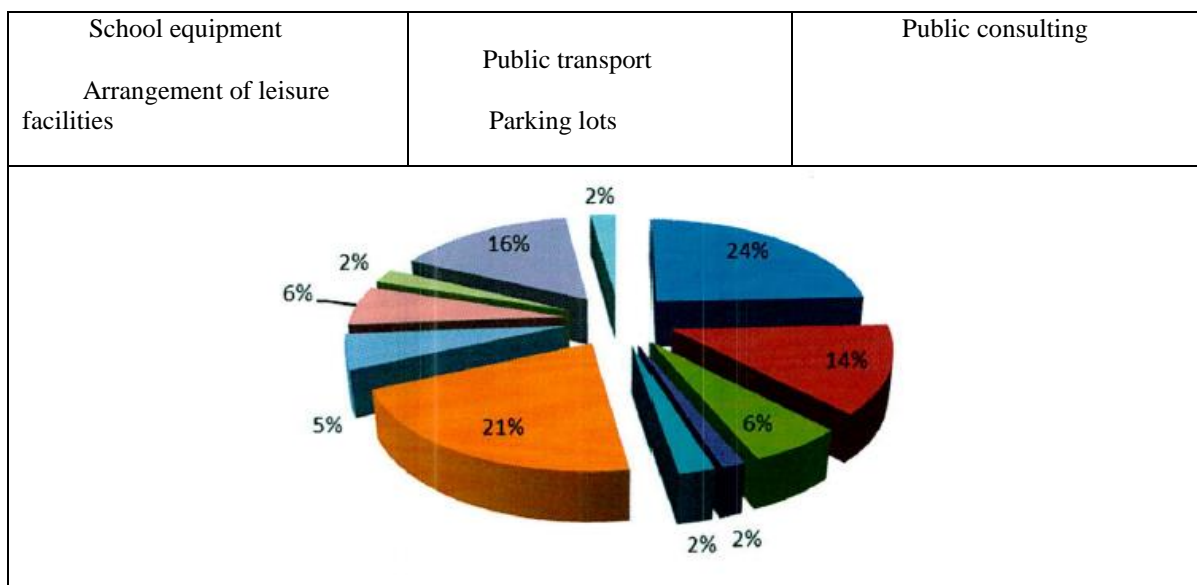


By overlapping the investigated fields, we shall conclude that the main expectations with regard to the city in the sphere of responsibility of the local administration are related to:

- job offer
- road condition
- cleanliness
- equipment of the hospital and the clinics
- street safety

The three main problems identified in the municipality of Câmpia Turzii, from the perspective of the respondents, are the condition of the roads (lack of investments), cleanliness and lack of leisure facilities.

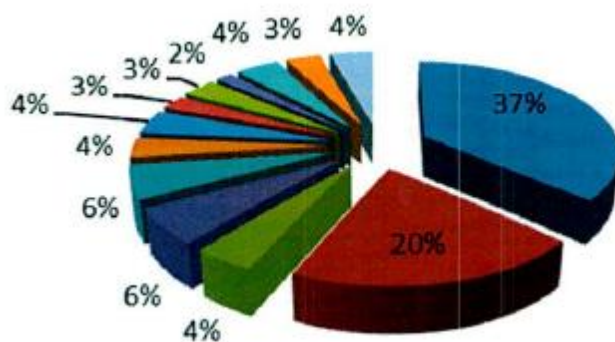




The three most important projects identified by the respondents refer to the modernization of the health care infrastructure, the attraction of investors and cleanliness.

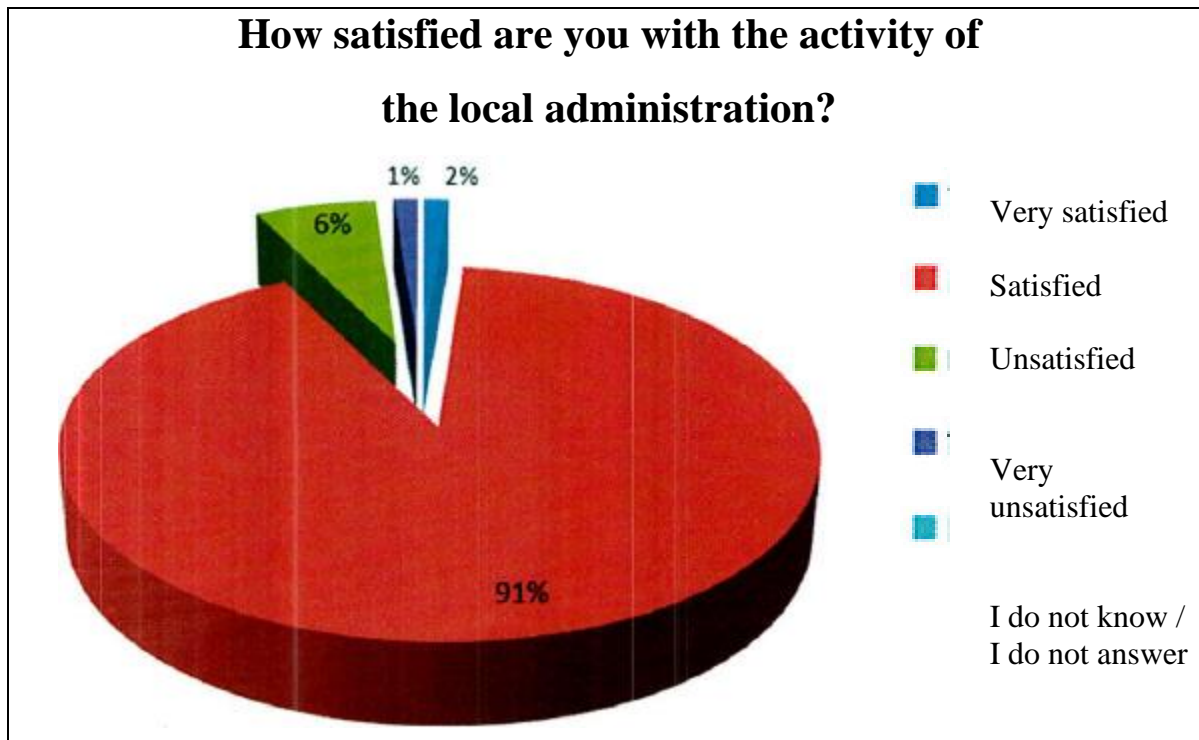
The 3 most important necessary projects

- Hospital modernisation
- Attracting investors
- Programmes for disadvantaged people
- Sports bases
- Efficient waste collection
- Cultural activities
- Renovation of old buildings
- Shopping centre
- Tourism development
- Efficient use of public space
- Centre for elderly
- Blocks of flats envelope works
- Public-private partnership, programmes for young people



Interaction with local authorities

In the opinion of the respondents, the interaction between the local authorities from Câmpia Turzii Municipality and the citizens is very good. 91% of respondents say they are satisfied with the services provided, and 1% are very satisfied.



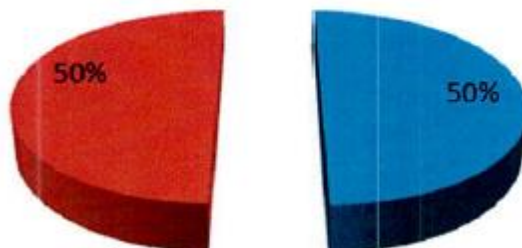
In the last year, 40 of the respondents benefited from the services provided by the departments of the territorial and administrative unit of Câmpia Turzii Municipality.

The departments they interacted with are the urban planning department, respectively taxes and duties department. The reasons for the interaction are: documentation, payment of taxes and duties, certificates and change of Identity Card.

The attitude of civil servants is appreciated by most respondents. 90% of them consider that civil servants are kind, and 5% consider that they are very kind.

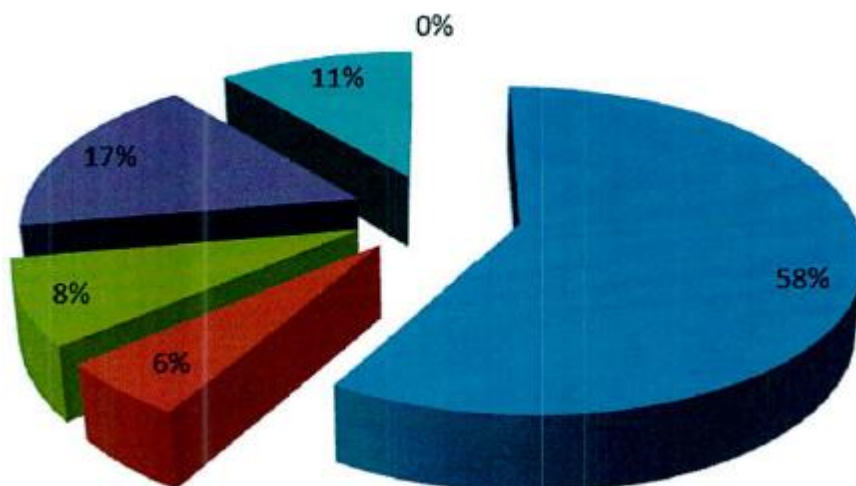
Interaction with the departments of the territorial and administrative unit of Câmpia Turzii Municipality

■ yes ■ no



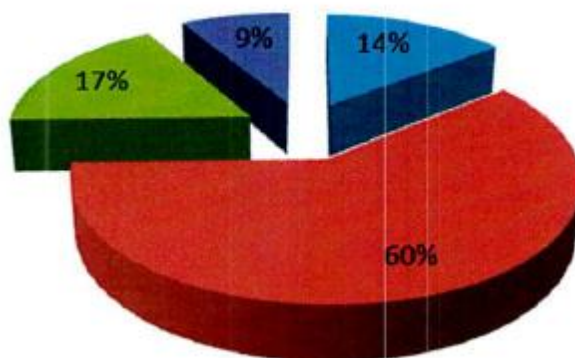
Public services used

■ Taxes and duties ■ Register Department ■ Financial ■ Population register
■ Urban planning ■ Systematisation



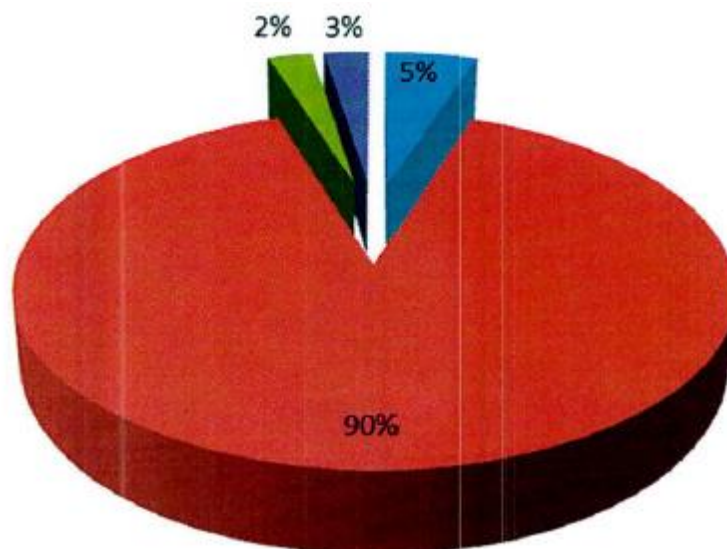
Documents requested

■ Certificate ■ Payment of duties ■ Producer certificate, Identity Card ■ Documentations



Perception on the attitude of civil servants

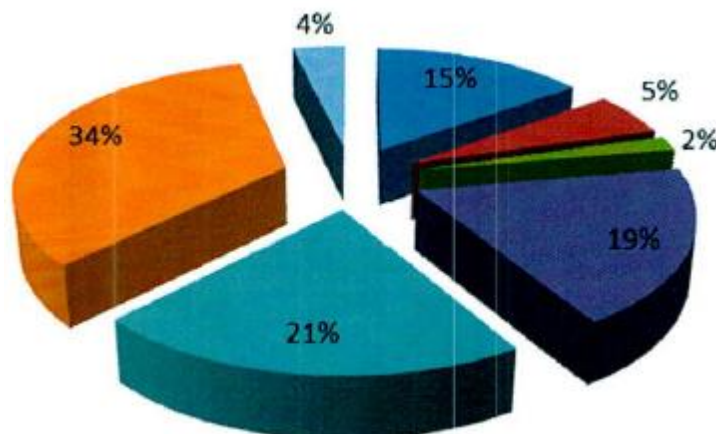
■ very kind ■ kind ■ a little kind ■ very little kind



The main sources of information regarding the activity of the local public authorities are the social networks, the website of the City Hall, the City Hall head office and the neighbours.

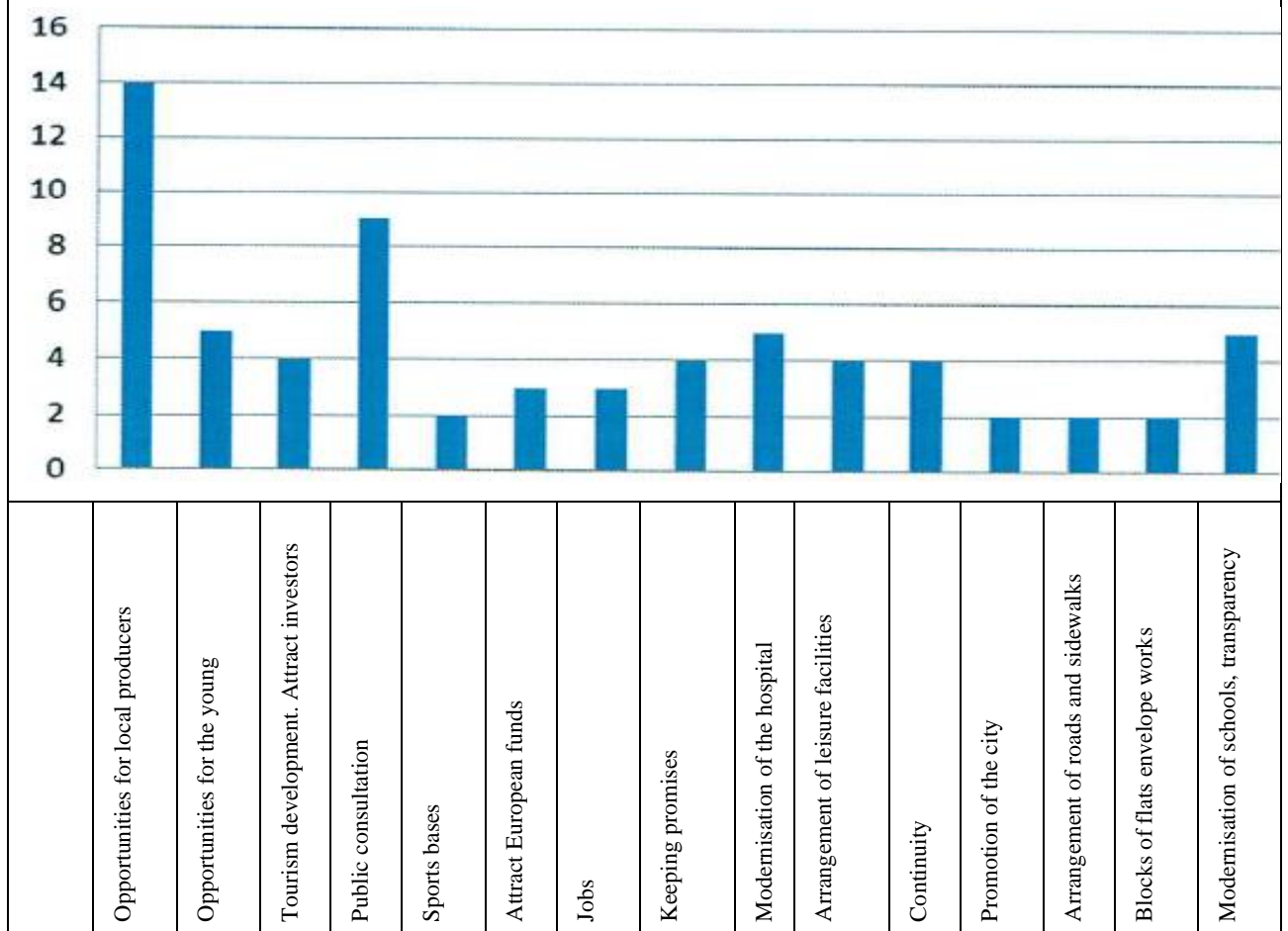
Sources of information regarding the activity of public authorities

- City Hall head office
- local newspaper
- television
- neighbours
- City Hall website
- social networks
- church



The expectations of the respondents from the local authorities of Câmpia Turzii Municipality, are related to the creation of opportunities for local entrepreneurs, more public consultation, transparency and modernization of the hospital.

Expectations from the Mayor and the Local Council



SWOT ANALYSIS

The integrated Urban Development Strategy must be based on a relevant analysis of the existing state of the community. In order to make the right decisions, the requirements, constraints and development options must be optimally analyzed. The specificity of the



SWOT analysis is that it simultaneously studies the internal or endogenous features and the influences of the external or exogenous environment, taking into consideration both the positive and the negative factors.

The SWOT analysis firstly evaluates the internal specific features of the entity for which the strategy is developed, its strengths and weaknesses. Afterwards the external influences are analyzed, the positive effects being considered as opportunities, and the negative ones, as threats.

Following a first assessment within the diagnosis made in Part I it can be noted that decisions are difficult to make firstly because the needs are very diverse and a prioritization must be based on a scientific allocation support. Primarily, the analysis of the existing situation provided an overview that includes the best possible information in order to help understanding the forces, trends and causes that may occur at a given time.

This analysis of the resources available to the community will reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the community and its environment, the opportunities for the development and possible risks to be avoided.

The strengths are those distinctive values or competencies with features related to the location of the municipality, which it has at a higher level compared to other areas, which ensures a certain advantage. Otherwise presented, the strengths represent those factors that provide the municipality with a competitive advantage and give it attractiveness.

The weaknesses are represented by those factors or trends that create obstacles to economic and social development and can take social, financial, infrastructure or legislative forms.

Opportunities represent positive external environmental factors for the development process envisaged, in other words, opportunities offered by the external environment the anticipation of which allows the establishment of the strategy in order to productively exploit the opportunities presented. Opportunities exist but they must be identified in order to establish in time the strategy necessary for their concretisation.

Threats include factors outside the system under analysis that could put the development strategy at risk. These are external factors that cannot be controlled but can be anticipated and thus allow the development of urgent plans to prevent and solve such problems.

The usefulness of SWOT analysis is that the decision-making process based on this analysis must include the following elements:

- build on strengths;
- eliminate weaknesses;
- exploit opportunities;
- head off threats.

➤ Strengths of Câmpia Turzii Municipality:	➤ Weaknesses:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Geographical positioning, based on which connections are made with other cities and counties in the region; ➤ Variety of landscape forms; ➤ The history, attractive landscaping; ➤ The good general accessibility can maintain the area attractive as a location of residence, including the phenomena of "detachment" from the region of large cities; ➤ Polarizing centre – capitalizing the economic potential and paying attention to the quality of environmental factors; ➤ Low unemployment rate compared to national average in similar regions; ➤ Attractiveness for living, business location; ➤ Existence of the NATO military base; ➤ Existence of the industrial park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient space within the built-up area; ➤ Relatively outdated economic structure; ➤ Relatively low degree of satisfaction with regard to living standards in the municipality; ➤ Non-modernized infrastructure (water-sewerage, gas, road); ➤ Lack of specialized personnel (young) in the medical system; ➤ The existence of heavy traffic throughout the city; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of a ring road; ➤ Insufficient housing spaces; ➤ It does not belong to any Local Action Group (LAG), as a potential collaboration of stakeholders; ➤ Medium to low accessibility at the main economic objectives of the municipality and surroundings; ➤ Insufficient services and public spaces in the newly built neighbourhoods; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inexistence of local initiative groups; ➤ Lack of economic investments such as Public-Private Partnership; ➤ Relatively low professional training with regard to a part of the population; ➤ Reduced forms of local marketing; ➤ Limited facilities for sports and leisure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient health network (services and infrastructure); ➤ Lack of ecological education of the population; ➤ Existence of community dogs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integration in the development strategies of the county; ➤ Situation in a developed region; ➤ Easy and constantly developing access roads in the region; ➤ The existence of non-reimbursable resources from the structural funds; ➤ The premises for the development of a public-private partnership; ➤ Increase of the demand for services designed for individuals and companies etc.; ➤ Increase of the number of foreign investments that can lead to an increase in competitiveness; ➤ Accessing financing lines on environmental protection components - recyclable waste management; ➤ Government and European programmes to stimulate the development of small enterprises and micro-enterprises; ➤ Involvement of local actors from socio-economic fields in solving the community problems; ➤ Joint initiatives to improve the training offer by developing some partnerships with public authorities - educational institutions - business environment; ➤ The opportunity to develop the protection of the environment of the region through projects with non-reimbursable financing; ➤ Availability of European Union funds allocated to the environment sector; ➤ Availability of structural funds for integrated waste management; ➤ The diversification of tourist objectives will lead to the increase of the tourist attractiveness of the region; ➤ Opportunities to capitalize alternative energy; ➤ Integration in the development strategies of the county and the region; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduced budgetary resources compared to the need for investments in infrastructure; ➤ Insufficient legislative framework to support SMEs in start-ups; ➤ The movement of the local workforce outside the municipality and outside the borders of the country; ➤ Low civic participation; ➤ The refractory attitude of the population towards its own health condition; ➤ Complex, incoherent legislation and in a permanent change; ➤ The reduction of the economic potential of the municipality; ➤ The increase of the frequency and duration of extreme weather events, as a result of climate change;



DEVELOPMENT VISION

The vision of development of the municipality: *By 2027 the Municipality of Câmpia Turzii, a prosperous community in a clean environment, the socio-economic development through innovation, intelligent and sustainable specialization, offering employment opportunities and quality public services.*

The Municipality of Câmpia Turzii adheres to the following values:

- Responsibility
- Solidarity
- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Excellence in urban management

MISSION

The Local Council of Câmpia Turzii has attributions regarding the economic, social and environmental development of the Municipality and approves the strategies regarding the economic, social and environmental development of the territorial and administrative unit.

The mayor of Câmpia Turzii Municipality draws up, following public consultations, draft strategies regarding the economic, social and environmental state of the territorial and



administrative unit and submits them for approval by the Local Council and presents to the Local Council, in the first quarter of the year, an annual report on the economic, social and environmental state of the territorial and administrative unit.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Based on the diagnosis from the analysis performed and with the help of the SWOT analysis, we can highlight the strategic development objectives of the municipality of Câmpia Turzii. The identification of the development directions of the municipality was based on the principle of homogeneous local development, understanding development by correlating the three major components of community development, namely economic development, social development and balanced management of resources and natural environment, so as to achieve each strategic objective, belonging to any development component, current or future, to have a positive impact or at least not to affect the achievement of the objectives of the other major components of development.

GO: The general objective of local development of Câmpia Turzii for the period 2021 - 2027 is the sustainable improvement of life quality life through socio-economic development based on innovation, smart and sustainable specialization, offering employment opportunities and quality public services.

Area of local development	Strategic objective STRO / Specific objective SO
Local economy - industry, services, agriculture	<p>STRO 1. Increasing economic competitiveness through innovation and digitization of Câmpia Turzii Municipality</p> <p>SO 1.1: Stimulating the smart and sustainable development of local businesses by increasing technological competitiveness and developing the local entrepreneurial ecosystem</p> <p>SO 1.2: Tourism development</p> <p>SO 1.3: Modernization and creation of business infrastructure and support for maintaining existing investments</p> <p>SO 1.4: Supporting partnerships / collaboration with adjacent rural areas in order to ensure the supply of the urban population with fresh local products and the capitalization of local agricultural products - local producers markets</p>
Environment	<p>STRO 2. Responsible, sustainable, and participatory management of the natural and built environment</p> <p>SO 2.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>SO 2.2: Improving the water protection system</p> <p>SO 2.3: Adaptation to climate change and risk situations</p>
Landscaping	<p>STRO 3. Development of public urban and urban transport infrastructure in the municipality</p> <p>SO 3.1: Development and increase of access to public utility infrastructure</p>



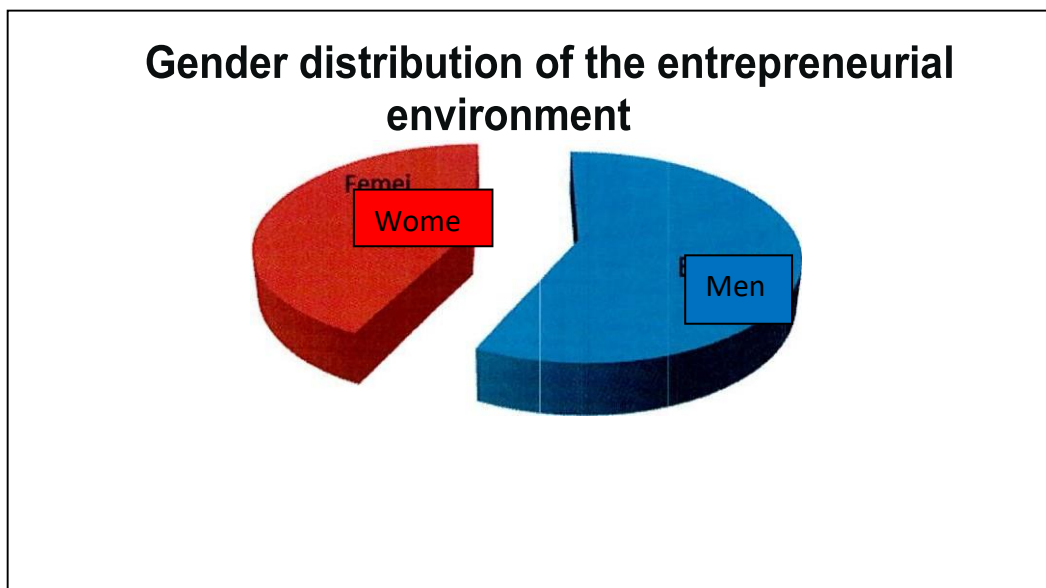
	<p>SO 3.2: Development and increase of access to urban transport infrastructure</p> <p>SO 3.3: development and increase of access to intercity transport</p> <p>SO 3.4: Urban regeneration</p>
Local institutions	<p>STRO 4. Increasing the administrative capacity of ATU Câmpia Turzii</p> <p>SO 4.1: Development of infrastructure necessary for the functioning of public institutions</p> <p>SO 4.2: Improving the quality and efficiency of public service supply</p> <p>SO 4.3: Development of partnerships with other public and private entities</p> <p>SO 4.4: Implementation, monitoring, review and communication of strategy implementation results</p> <p>SO 4.5: Introduction of new tools and technologies to ensure the accessibility of public services</p>
Social development - employment, housing, health, safety, social assistance	<p>STRO 5. Harmonious development of the community and increase of quality life and health of the population</p> <p>SO 5.1: Improving the health of the population through accessible and high-performance health services, able to better meet current challenges</p> <p>SO 5.2: Increasing the general welfare, including for vulnerable social groups, through a network of community-based social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organizations</p> <p>SO 5.3: Maintaining and integrating young people into the social and economic life of the community</p>
Education and Training	<p>STRO 6. Participatory development of human capital</p> <p>SO 6.1: Increasing the level of education of the population of the municipality with the increase of the participation rate at all levels of education</p> <p>SO 6.2: Rehabilitation and development of educational infrastructure</p> <p>SO 6.3: Increasing the level of professional training of the active population of Câmpia Turzii municipality</p> <p>SO 6.4: Development of partnerships between educational institutions and the entrepreneurial environment</p>
Culture, cults, sports and leisure	<p>STRO 7. Increasing the community spirit through culture, sports and leisure</p> <p>SO 7.1: Use of natural and artificial resources for the creation of leisure infrastructure</p> <p>SO 7.2: Rehabilitation and preservation of the cultural heritage of the community</p> <p>SO 7.3: Capitalization of cultural heritage through the organization of cultural events</p>

7. LOCAL ECONOMY - INDUSTRY, SERVICES, AGRICULTURE

During the preparation of this strategy, a sociological research was conducted within the business environment in Câmpia Turzii.

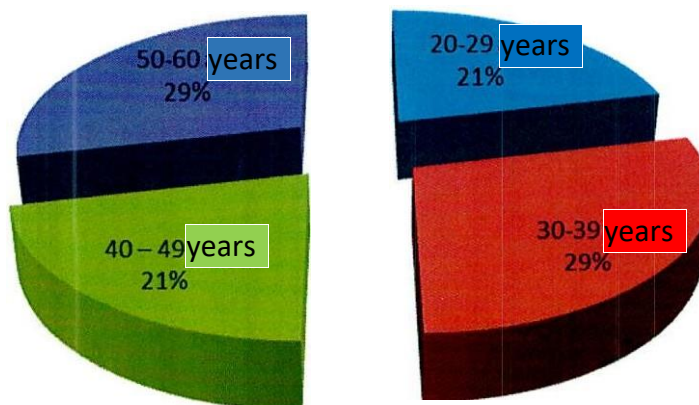
The research carried out on the business environment in Câmpia Turzii municipality has observed the same principles of sociological sampling as in the surveys carried out among the employees of the mayor's office as well as among the inhabitants of the community.

Thus the gender distribution looks like this:



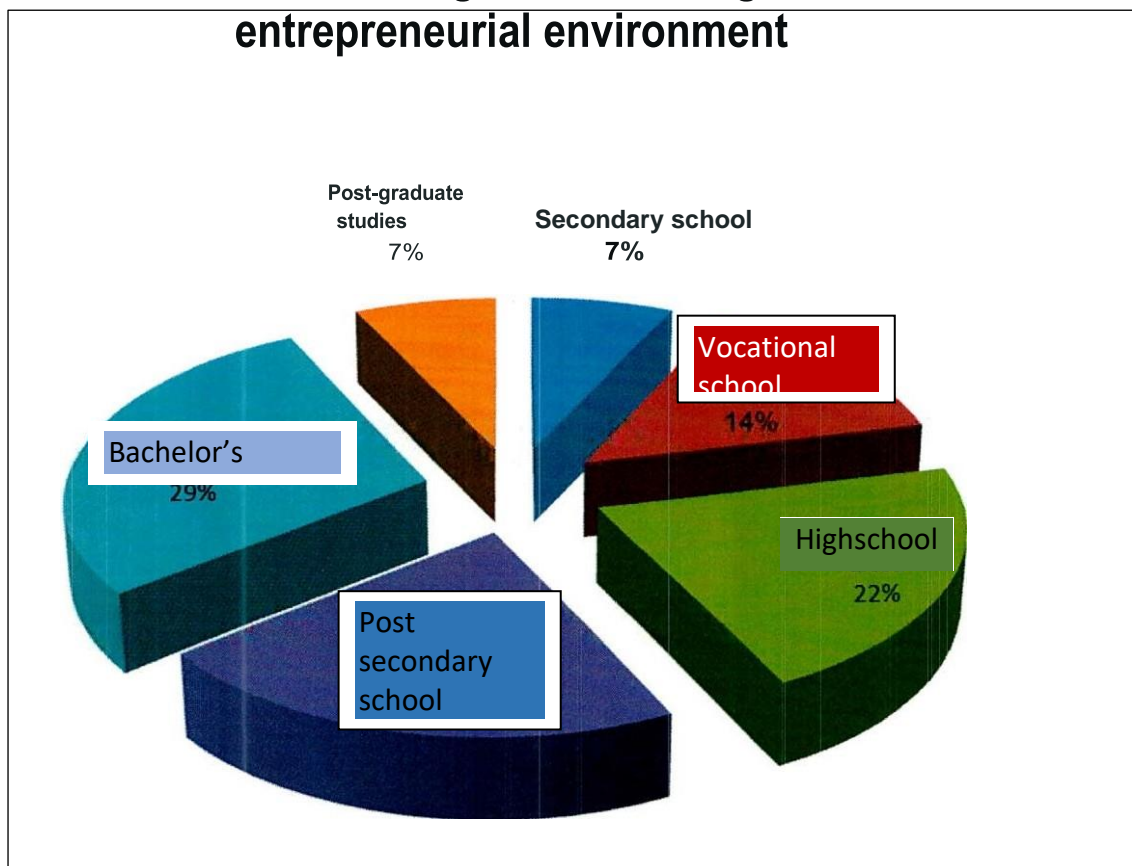
Distribution by age categories looks like this:

Age distribution of the entrepreneurial environment

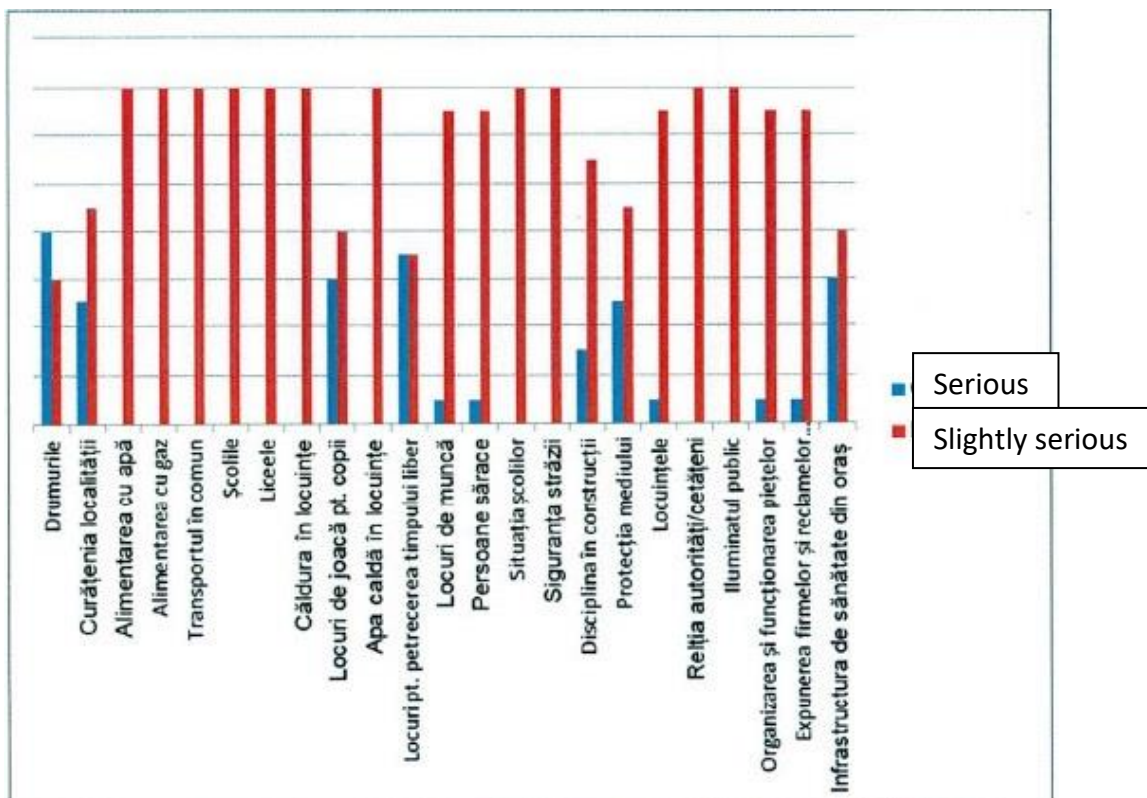


Distribution of the sample according to the level of preparation looks like this:

Distribution according to the training level of the entrepreneurial environment



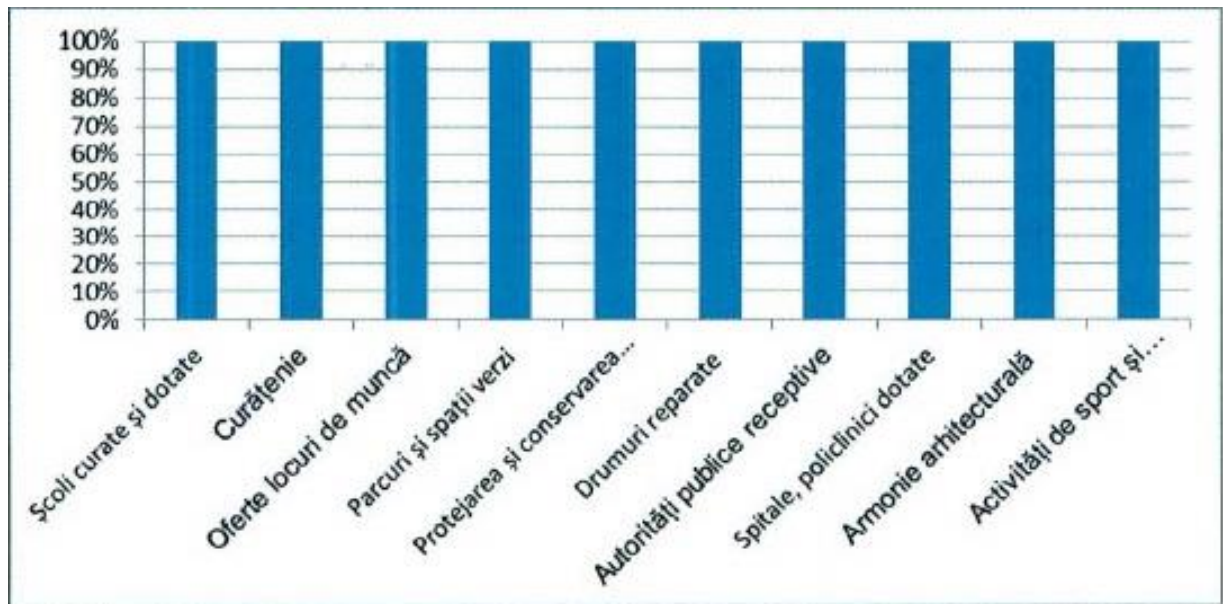
Regarding the state of some infrastructure elements or collaboration with local public institutions, the representatives of the business environment offered the following answers:



- Roads
- Locality cleanliness
- Water supply
- Gas supply
- Public transport
- Schools
- High schools
- Heating in the houses
- Playgrounds for children
- Hot water in the houses
- Leisure spaces
- Workplaces
- Poor people
- School situation
- Street safety
- Building discipline
- Environmental protection
- Housing
- Authorities/citizens relationship
- Public lighting
- Markets organisation and operation
- Advertising and publicity signs exposure
- City health infrastructure

As can be seen, the views coincide to a very large extent, which gives even greater credibility to the issues identified.

Regarding the desires related to the city, the respondents wish for the following things:



Clean and equipped schools
Cleanliness
Jobs offers
Parks and green areas
Protection and conservation of...
Fixed roads
Receptive public authorities
Equipped hospitals, clinics
Architectural harmony
Sports activities and...

Regarding the most important problems of the city, they were identified by the respondents as the following:

- Outdated infrastructure
- Lack of investors and private investment
- Inefficient urban strategy
- Unconsolidated old buildings
- Old hospital, old equipment, and building
- Few leisure areas
- Lack of qualified staff
- Maintaining and hiring young people in the locality
- Protecting the environment effectively

Regarding the most important projects required by the city, they were identified by the respondents as the following:

- Investment/infrastructure development
- Creating business support facilities
- Home renovation / insulation



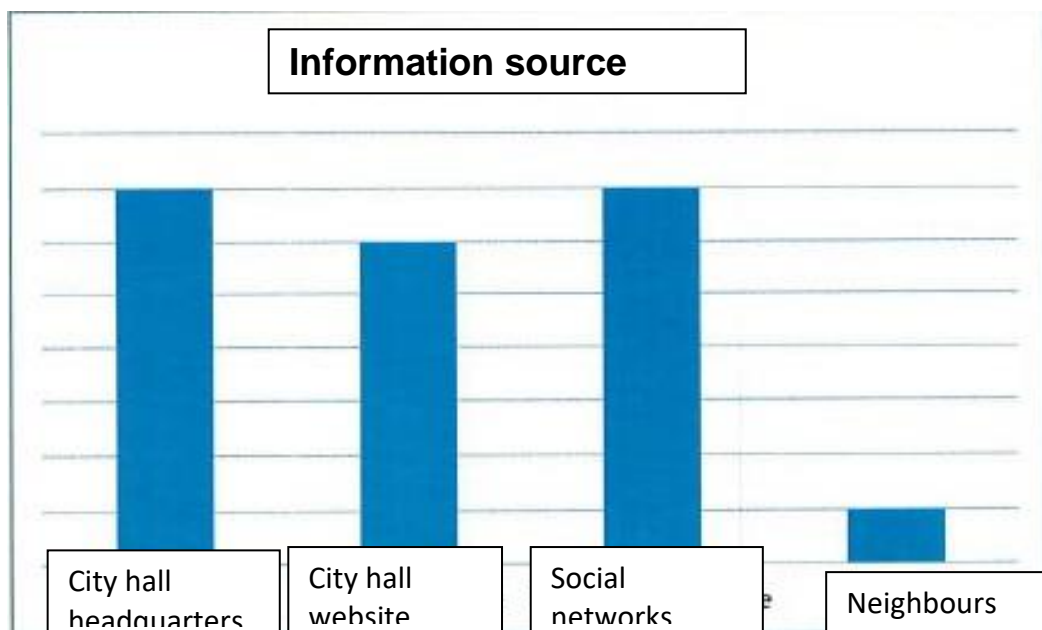
- Hospital renovation
- Cadastral plan update
- Economic investments
- Sports bases
- Reopening of business centre/incubator
- Real and efficient greening
- Recreational areas
- Efficient use of public spaces
- Swimming pools
- Project/programs for tourism development and tourist attraction
- Greening and cleaning the locality, renewal of urban furniture
- Ecological projects

It must be said that the representatives of the business environment who interacted with the officials of the local authorities, considered that they showed kindness, the departments with which they interacted more often being cadastre / urbanism, financial administration, population records, registry for requesting documents, permits, certificates, identity documents for individuals / legal entities, tax payment, submission of documents.

In terms of business expectations these are:

- Facilities for local producers
- Real prioritization of local development needs
- Facilities and infrastructure investments / attracting investors
- Project to promote the locality
- Sports base
- Modernization of the city
- More transparency
- Respect for the environment

Regarding the most used sources of information, the situation looks like this:



7.1 Economic activity

The municipality of Câmpia Turzii is a multifunctional city (depending on the economic profile), being classified in the category of cities with high development by reference to the *Local Human Development Index (IDUL)* calculated at the level of 2011³.

Thus, at the level of the municipality there are 2,388 economic agents, respectively 2.04% of the total economic agents from Cluj County. The cumulated turnover is 1 billion lei (236.7 million euros) and 1.50% of the turnover in Cluj County. Also, the number of employees represents 2.28% of the total number of employees in Cluj County. The companies reported in 2019 a profit of 64.2 million lei (14.6 million euros), respectively 0.98% of the net profit made in Cluj County.

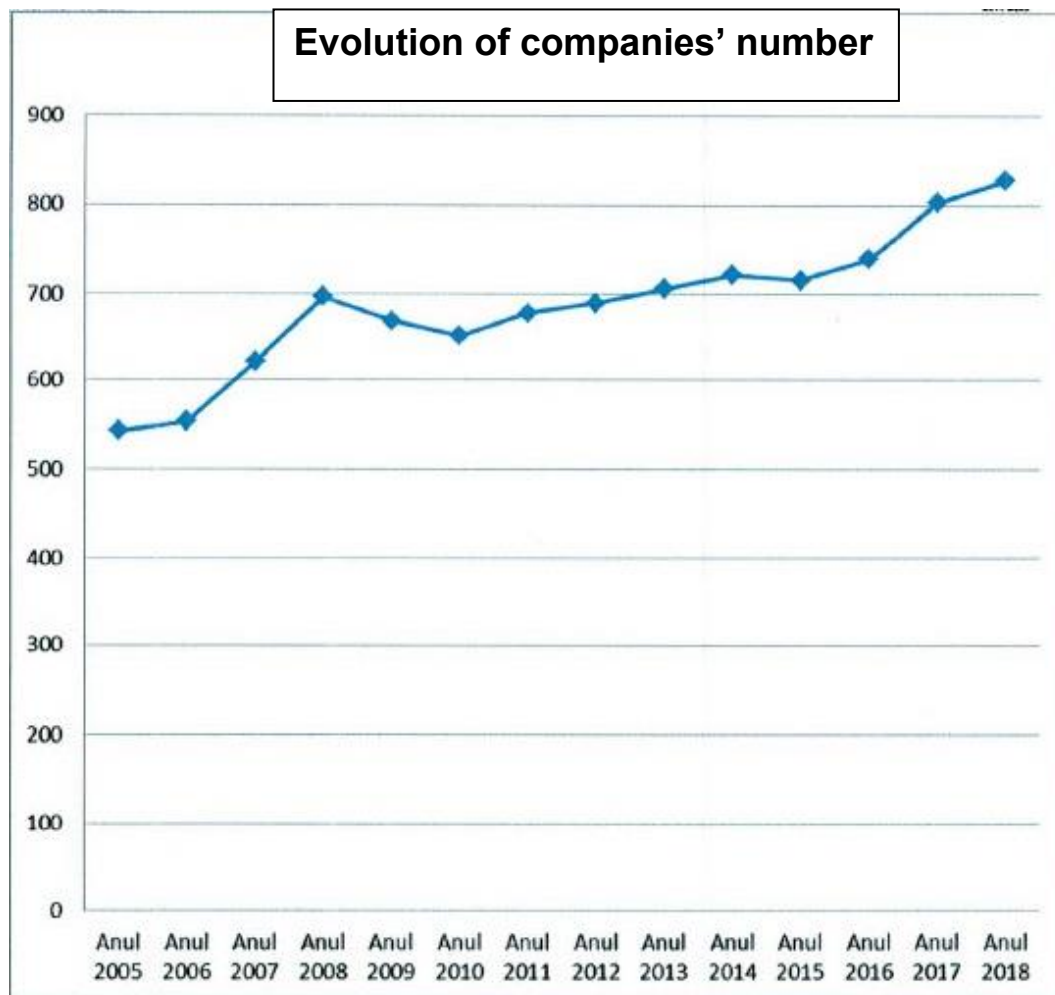
From the perspective of the economic profile, it should be noted the natural increase of enterprises amounting to 52.1% higher than the regional average of 51.56%⁴, the economic activity with the most important contribution to the local economy being the food industry (turnover 12.7 million lei) followed by construction (turnover 5.1 million lei), trade (turnover 4.3 million lei), transport (turnover 4.1 million lei) and real estate transactions (turnover 3 million lei)⁵. Thus, according to the TOP FIRME ranking, the first 5 fields with the highest turnover registered in Câmpia Turzii municipality, Cluj county are: NACE code 1071 Manufacture of bread, manufacture of cakes and fresh pastries

³ The value calculated for the IDU for 2022 is 83.53555, according to official data presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. See in this sense <https://www.madr.ro/informari-dezvoltarururala/informari/actualitate-pndr-2014-2020/2635-ghidul-solicitantului-pentru-participarea-la-selectia-strategiilor-de-dezvoltare-locala-versiune-consultativa.html>. See also World Bank, *Atlas of Marginalized Rural Areas and Local Human Development in Romania*, 2016, p.193.

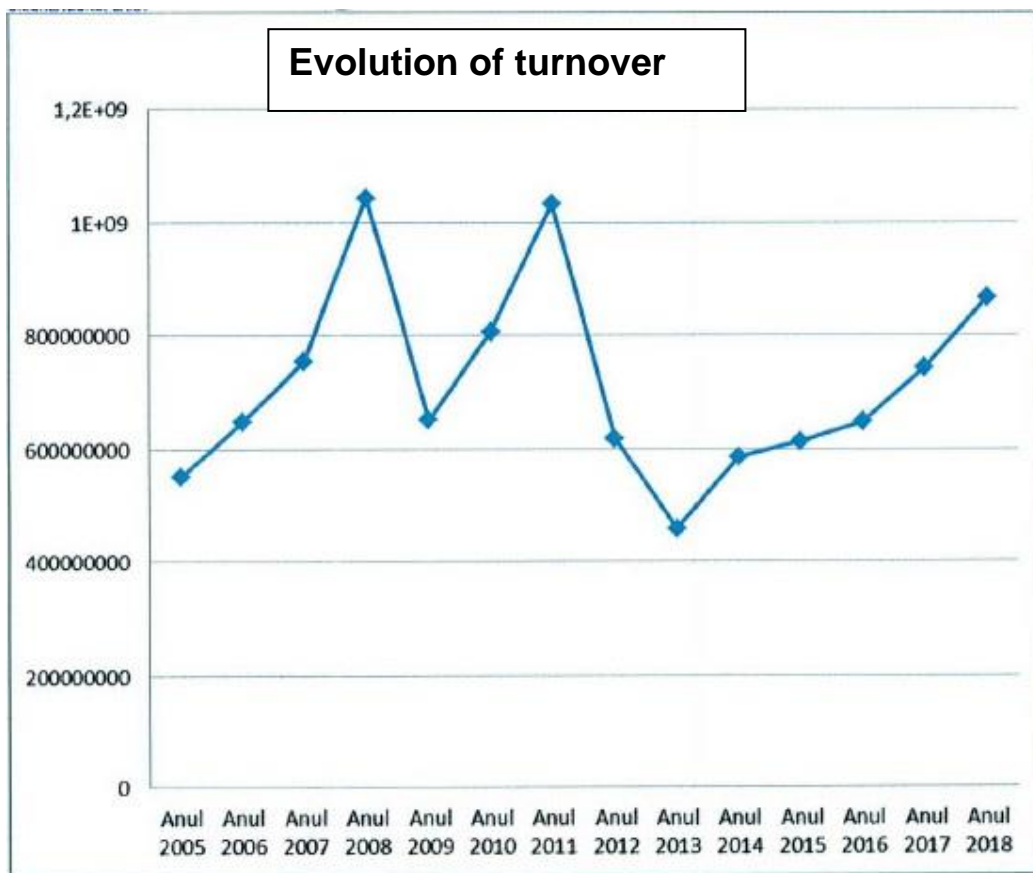
⁴ See in this sense Annex 2 - City sheets related to the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Urban Mobility and Smart Cities of the Region for the period 2021-2027, p.173.

⁵ See in this sense <https://www.topfirme.com/judet/cluj/localitate/Câmpia%20turzii/>. The leading position is also confirmed in Annex 2 - City sheets related to the *Regional Strategy for Sustainable Urban Mobility; Smart Cities of the Region for the period 2021-2027*, p.173.

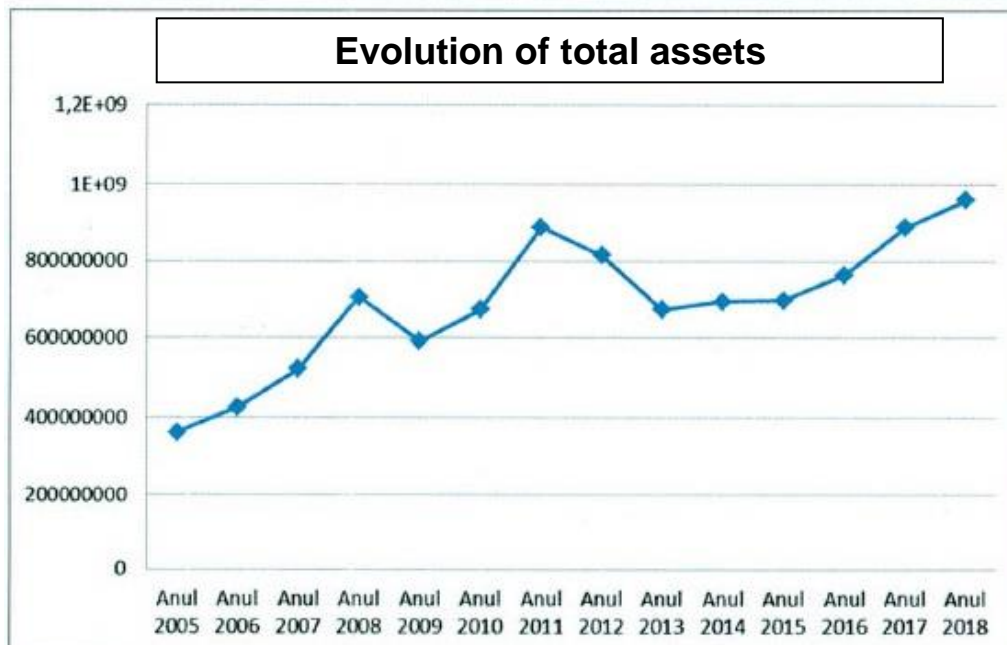
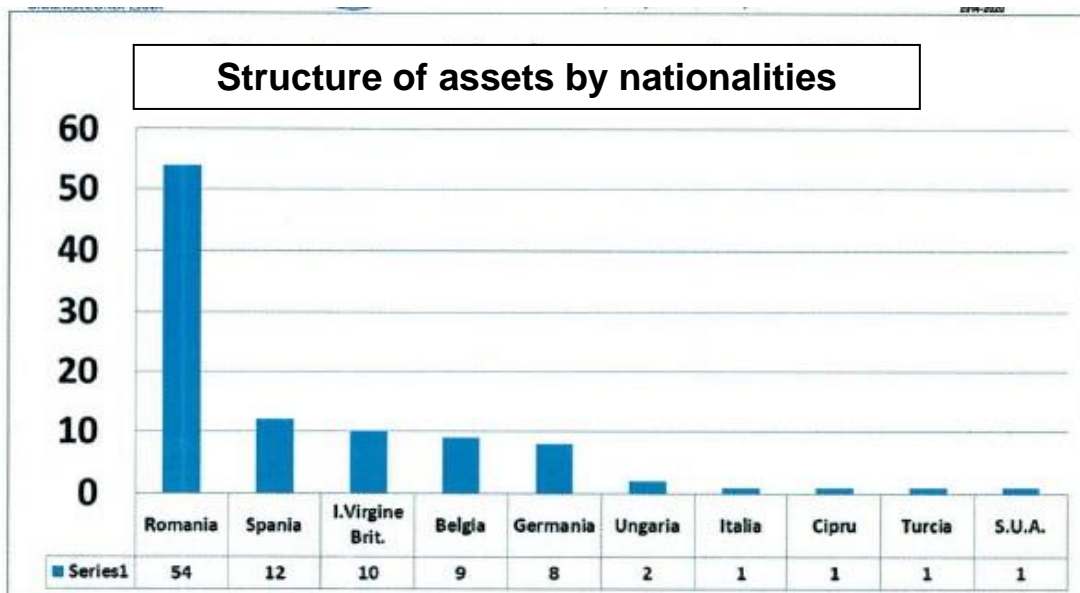
(turnover 12.7 million lei), NACE code 4120 Construction work for residential and non-residential buildings (turnover 5.1 million lei), NACE code 4621 Wholesale of cereals, seeds, fodder and unprocessed tobacco (turnover 4.3 million lei), NACE code 4941 Road transport of goods (turnover 4.1 million lei), NACE code 6820 Renting and subletting of own or leased real estate (turnover 3 million lei).



Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018



Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018



Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
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7.2 Industry



At the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality, the industrial sector is represented by branches such as: metallurgical industry, building materials industry, chemical and textile industry, building materials industry, being the most developed sector in the local economy since the interwar period and until now⁶.

The role of the industrial sector has been very important in the local economy since the interwar period, then including the socialist period and encompassing various activities in the metallurgical industry, the building materials industry, the chemical industry, and the textile industry.

After 1990, the industrial field developed mainly through foreign investment, and the production, especially that of pesticides, metallurgical and electrotechnical components, is marketed both on local and regional markets and at national and international level. The metallurgical industry is related to the activity of the metallurgical plant Industria Sârmei Câmpia Turzii S.A., which was established in 1920, as a producer of wires and nails. The appearance of the plant strongly influenced the development of the territory, so that it favored the union of the two previously existing localities in this space (Sâncrai and Ghiriș-Arieș) and the appearance of the city of Câmpia Turzii. Occupying more than 100 ha in the western part of the city, the plant developed strongly in the second half of the twentieth century (since 1949), and the town was declared a city in 1952, receiving the rank of municipality in 1998. Starting with the communist period and until the 2000s, the plant developed and functioned as the main economic actor of the city. After the privatization in 2003, when it was taken over by the Swiss metallurgical group, with majority Russian capital, Mechel Steel SA, the plant entered a process of upgrading and increase of its national and international competitiveness through refurbishment, automation of the manufacturing process, diversification industrial products and reducing the impact of production activities on the quality of the environment. But since 2012, because of the high competition on the free market, the metallurgical plant Industria Sârmei Câmpia Turzii S.A. it ceased its production activity, by gradually closing the sections and constantly reducing jobs. In 2013, the plant was officially declared insolvent and was sold by Mechel to the Invest Nikarom company, registered in Bucharest. Currently, within a reorganization plan of the plant, with a duration of 4 years, the process of selling assets is underway, by capitalizing on the equipment as scrap metal. The development plans of the space occupied by the metallurgical plant Industria Sârmei Câmpia Turzii S.A. provide for the medium-term redevelopment of a new industrial area, carried out according to current technological norms and activity trends.

Industria Sârmei Câmpia Turzii S.A. sold by auction real estate on the industrial platform (land and halls) to companies that have opened production centres, logistics centres, etc., companies that have created jobs for the municipality of Câmpia Turzii and the surrounding area, and to continue attracting new investors, Wire Industry Câmpia Turzii SA is obliged to make major investments in road infrastructure (industrial roads), plant railway network, restoration of internal supply / distribution networks for natural gas, water and electricity, so that they meet the requirements and needs of current and future owners.

The chemical industry is one of the large-scale industrial activities developed after

⁶ The statute of Câmpia Turzii municipality approved by the Decision of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii Municipality no. 175 / 26.09.2019, p.28.



1990 in the municipality of Câmpia Turzii. SC Chemical Independent Group S.A., a pesticide producer, established in 1993, with wholly private capital, is the main company of this type, having national and international activity.

The development of local industry is supported by the municipality by creating a new industrial park, through a public investment project, aiming to increase the attractiveness of the city for high-tech industrial investors, by offering an alternative to the existing private industrial park in REIF area.

The company Parc Industrial Câmpia Turzii S.A. – established by the local administration, has been operating administratively since 2015 and was established on an area of 5 ha (54,945 sqm), having all the utility networks. The long-term management of the industrial park provides for its expansion through the acquisition of land (another 5 ha) within the former metallurgical plant ISCT S.A. In direct competition with the private industrial park, the location being in the vicinity, the local administration relies on lower rates and financial facilities to attract investors.

Within the Câmpia Turzii S.A. Industrial Park several companies with different activity profiles operate, from thermal galvanizing (Berg Banat), to transport activities (Sosim Trans) and the production and marketing of products in the field of HoReCa (Solinox). The Industrial Park is 100% occupied.

Câmpia Turzii represents, together with Turda, one of the great industrial centres for building materials in the region. Thus, the building materials industry functioned in Câmpia Turzii as an important economic activity for local development through the enterprise S.C. Cercon Arieșul S.A., founded in 1997, which exploits local clay resources to make ceramic products for building.

Regarding the raw ceramic products, the company Cercon Arieșul S.A., used to produce ceramic bricks and blocks (exclusively for exposed masonry) and non-refractory clay tiles for roofs. In 2012, the company had only 8 employees, and from 2013 it ceased its activity, remaining without employees and registering large capital losses.

Currently, in the field of (civil and industrial) building industry and that of development of public and private utility networks, the main company in Câmpia Turzii is ACSA S.A. (Antrepriza de Construcții și Servicii Auxiliare - *Construction and Auxiliary Services Company*), established in 1991, following the privatization of Antrepriza de Construcții Industriale (*Industrial Construction Company*) established in 1967. In addition, the German group Henkel Romania carries out its main activity in Câmpia Turzii, through a building materials factory, operating on an area of 12,365 sqm, carried out within an investment project of approximately 9 million euros. The production includes Ceresit plasters and adhesives, for wall and floor tiles. At the same time, the company also developed the research sector in Romania in the field of building materials, by managing a laboratory specialized in testing the quality of adhesives and construction materials, in terms of their energy efficiency.

The electronics industry is active in the municipality of Câmpia Turzii through the company CB Electric S.R.L., which produces industrial electronic equipment and performs mechanical and electromechanical assemblies. Among the recent private investments in the industrial field, the REIF Industrial Zone is the first project in Câmpia Turzii to develop a large space for attracting industrial investments, being also the third such project in Cluj County. The project, developed on the private initiative of a German investor (Reif



Bauunternehmung, through the local subsidiary Reif Construct), with an investment of about 12 million euros, occupies an area of 44 ha, in the western part of the city, near the former metallurgical plant, where the necessary infrastructure has been built (utility networks, industrial halls, office buildings) for the location of new industrial activities such as: machine building, production of electrical subassemblies, packaging of bakery products, food production, other services for industry and / or agriculture.

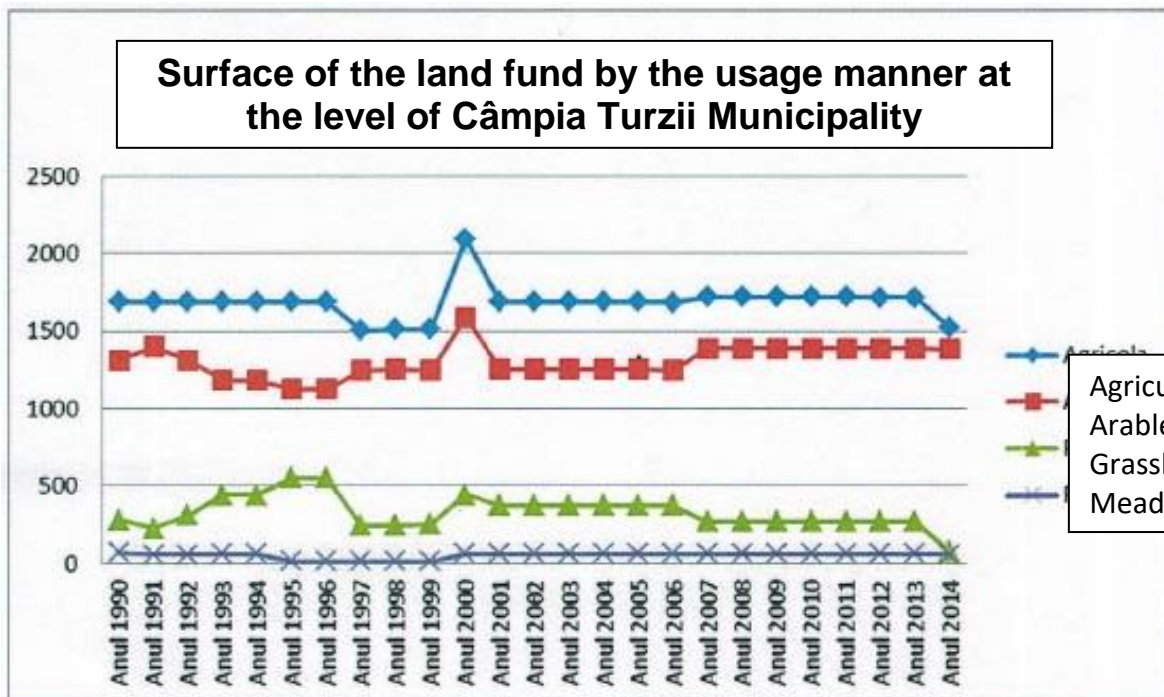
The REIF industrial park started its activity in 2009, through the German company Heco Schrauben, specialized in metal processing and the production of screws of different sizes. Using a local workforce of 30 employees in automated production lines, this company's production is for export. Since 2014, the Edenia Logistics Complex has been operating within the industrial park, the largest frozen products warehouse in Europe, developed by Macromex - the largest importer and distributor of frozen and refrigerated products in Romania. The overall activity of the industrial park, however, is experiencing some economic difficulties. Currently, within the industrial area, companies with activities in the fields of metallurgical production (SC Heco Schrauben SRL, SC Berg Banat SRL), industrial equipment (SC Seco Sieta SRL), plastic and rubber automotive components (Cikautxo) and food storage (SC Macromex SRL). The private industrial environment of Câmpia Turzii is in a continuous process of development, both through foreign investments and by accessing European funds. Increasing the competitiveness of the city's industrial activities through such initiatives is an advantage for supporting the long-term development of the municipality.

7. 3 Agricultura

The arable lands occupy 58.36% of the municipality's surface, representing the most important local natural resource for the development of the economy. Thus, the arable lands occupy areas around 1,300 ha in the municipality, the pastures 270 ha, and in the case of hayfields there is an increase in the area occupied by them, up to 60 ha, after a period (1995-1999) of drastic reduction of to only 11 ha. Of the arable land, 88% (1,221 ha, in 2013) are intended for associative activities focused on large cereal crops, managed by agricultural and family associations, and 167 ha (12%) represent the agricultural area managed by individual households, which practices in especially vegetable growing.

Câmpia Turzii, together with Turda and the communes of Luna, Mihai Viteazu, Călărași and Viișoara, form one of the areas with the highest productivity for vegetable cultivation in Cluj County. Câmpia Turzii had a competitive activity in local and regional vegetables culture, through Câmpiaser enterprise, taken over later by Agroser, but with the activity closed after the privatisation.

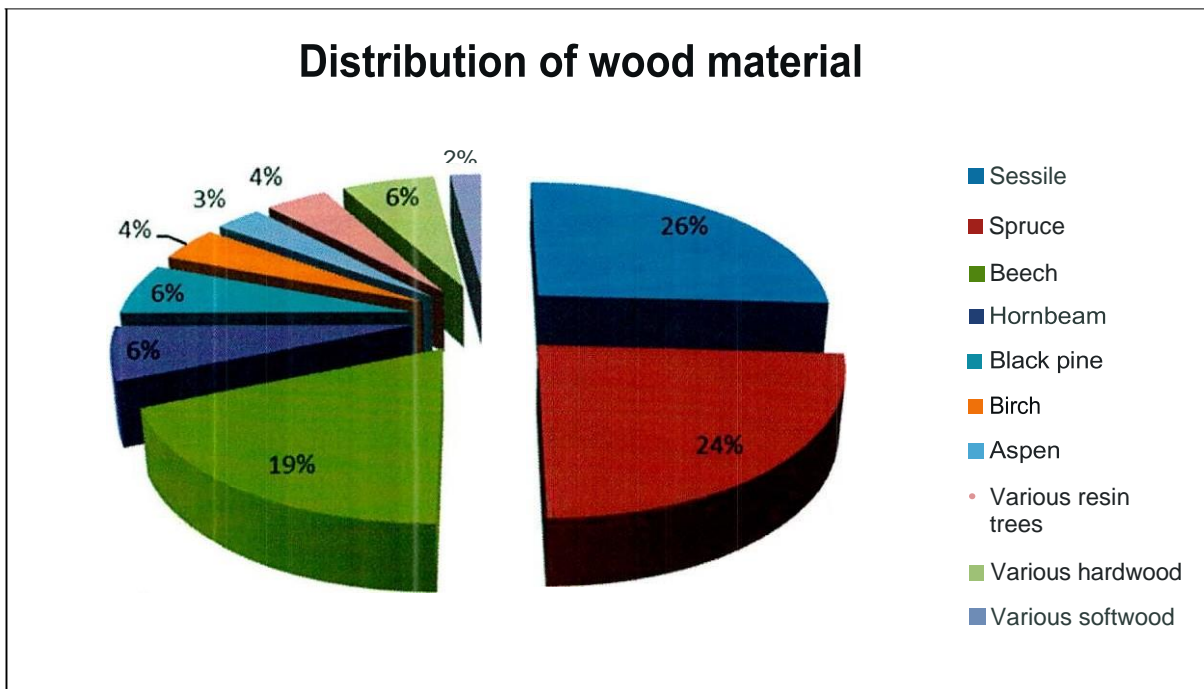
Occupying a surface of 56 ha, in the western part of the city, close to the metallurgical plant Industria Sârmei Câmpia Turzii S.A., the greenhouses had the necessary infrastructure to ensure a high and quality productivity (2.500 tons/year of greenhouse, solariums and field vegetables) and represented an important component of the local agriculture.



7.4 Forestry

The forested area of Câmpia Turzii municipality is under the administration of the Forest District, belonging to the Cluj Forestry Department. According to the existing data,

Turda Forest District has an area of 15503 ha under administration.



From the economic point of view, of the exploitation of the wood material, the available quantity is of 12,500 m³.

7.5 Trade and services

Trade is the fastest growing economic sector in the last two decades, in the whole economy of Câmpia Turzii municipality. The commercial activity is diversified, and the local companies cover most of the trade sectors (construction materials, textiles, household appliances, pharmaceuticals, agri-food products, etc.).

Regarding the sale of products for the agri-food segment of local and regional producers it is based on the activity of the agri-food market - Union Square (vegetables, fruits, and dairy) - and the weekly fair (with the participation of all producers in the area). Also based on local and regional production, Oborul (the animated fair) works for the zootechnical trade. Also, on Mureșului Street is currently Mureș Square.

In parallel, there are also units of large chain stores: Lidl, Profi and Penny, including the sale of products for all categories of needs. These three shopping centres have spaces of over 1,000 square meters, managed by foreign companies with headquarters registered in Romania: Rewe Projecktenwicklung Romania S. R. L. (Penny), S.C. Midtown Retail S. R. L. (Profi) and S.C. Lidl Imobiliare Romania Management S.C.S.

The financial-banking services in Câmpia Turzii municipality are carried out through 4 bank branches (Banca Comercială Română, Banca Transilvania, Banca Români de Dezvoltare, CEC Bank) and a series of additional ATMs (eg Raiffeisen Bank).

7.6 SWOT Analysis

Strengths of Câmpia Turzii municipality for the economy field	Weaknesses:
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of the workforce, especially young people and women available to develop economic and non-agricultural activities; ➤ Open local authorities; ➤ Strong local business sector - with positive evolution; ➤ Existence of experienced and competitive economic agents nationally and internationally in the main sectors; ➤ The short distance to two important urban centres: Cluj Napoca and Turda; ➤ Experience and industrial tradition; ➤ Existence and positive experience of the Industrial Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor capitalization of enterprises, especially SMEs, very small number of SMEs with production activity; ➤ Reduced foreign capital investments in the local economy; ➤ Low level of education of the population; ➤ Aging population; ➤ Poorly developed infrastructure in the area of the belonging villages ➤ The activity in agriculture has a predominantly subsistence character; ➤ Insufficiently developed vocational education for the specific needs of businesses in the area; ➤ Constant reduction of traditional industrial activities; ➤ Oscillating entrepreneurial activity, lack of a favourable and stimulating local environment; ➤ Low level of tourist infrastructure ➤ Low number of visitors and declining trends;
Opportunities:	Threats:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of non-reimbursable resources from the structural funds for the private economic environment; ➤ Integration in development strategies of the county; ➤ Creating national / regional funds to support regional and local development; ➤ Development of trade relations with important nearby cities; ➤ Development of the local business environment by accessing programs with non-reimbursable financing; ➤ Increasing the number of investors; ➤ Development of transport and technical-urban infrastructure as support for economic development; ➤ Encouraging the activity of civil society, public and / or private partnerships for joint projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor information of the private economic environment on European norms ➤ The existence of a rather cumbersome legislative institutional framework; ➤ High taxation; ➤ Insufficient support for the SME sector (lack of facilities); ➤ Inability to cope with competition with localities in the area or region in terms of attracting investment and economic development; ➤ Lack of cohesion of economic and social development measures amid the growing lack of confidence of the population in the country's economic recovery; ➤ Unstable legislative framework and insufficient knowledge among the population.

7.7 Objectives for the economy

In the economic field, the strategic objective is represented by the *Increase of the economic competitiveness through innovation and digitalization of the Municipality of Câmpia Turzii (STRO1)*

Subsumed to this strategic objective we find the following specific objectives:

- SO 1.1: Stimulating the smart and sustainable development of local businesses by increasing technological competitiveness and developing the local entrepreneurial ecosystem by:
 - Adoption of management measures to ensure the integrated development of Câmpia Turzii Municipality;
 - Support for providing business infrastructure;
- SO 1.2: Development of tourism through:
 - increasing the competitiveness of economic and social agents
- SO 1.3: Modernization and creation of business infrastructure and support for maintaining existing investments by
 - supporting CDI infrastructure and activities
- SO 1.4: Supporting partnerships / collaboration with adjacent rural areas in order to ensure the supply of urban population with fresh local products and capitalization of local agricultural products - local producer markets

7.8 Project sheets

Project sheet 1

Domain Economy	Proposed program / project Title: Intelligent development of SMEs
General framework	Technological progress and the need to provide competitive services make it necessary to identify solutions for innovation and digitalisation among SMEs
Target group	Local businesses
Objectives	SO 1.1: Stimulating the development of sustainable and intelligent development of local businesses by increasing technological competitiveness and developing the local entrepreneurial ecosystem
Project motivation	It is necessary to introduce digital solutions in the activity of local companies. Expanding the range of services, products. Quick collaboration with the authorities.



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Implementation manner of the project	The support provided to economic agents in the digitization process and in accessing the European funds necessary for digitization. Support for streamlining the way to obtain various documents issued by local authorities.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	County and local budget
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local Council and County Council
Deadline	2025
Indicators	5 companies supported in the digitization process Existence of the online communication framework between companies and local authorities

Project sheet 2

Domain Economy	Proposed program / project Title: Rediscover Câmpia Turzii
General framework	Promoting the tourist potential and creating the necessary infrastructure, to increase the attractiveness of the N-W region as a tourist destination, especially in terms of relief, places of worship and local cuisine is possible through branding and marketing interventions.
Target group	The municipality of Câmpia Turzii
Objectives	SO 1.2: Tourism development
Project motivation	The municipality of Câmpia Turzii has the potential to attract tourists, but it is necessary to have a series of initiatives that influence the public.
Implementation manner of the project	Development of a tourist brand of Câmpia Turzii municipality, on the internal market of Romanian tourism.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds PNRR
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local council



Deadline	2027
Indicators	<p>Number of tourists interested in visiting the city</p> <p>Number of visitors of Câmpia Turzii municipality</p>

Project sheet 3

Domain Economy	Proposed program / project Title: Support for SMEs
General framework	There is a possibility to support the business environment through cooperation and partnership
Target group	<p>Local SMEs</p> <p>Local community</p> <p>People looking for a workplace</p>
Objectives	SO 1.3: Modernization and creation of business infrastructure and support for maintaining existing investments
Project motivation	It is necessary to maintain and consolidate existing investments to preserve jobs and increase the competitiveness of the municipality, respectively to encourage the emergence of new sustainable investments.
Implementation manner of the project	implementation of dialogue sessions between the local business environment and local public authorities to minimize the risks of disappearance of some of the investments on the local market. Implementing the principle of public-private partnership as a fundamental element of preserving existing jobs and creating new jobs.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	<p>Local budget</p> <p>National budget</p> <p>PNRR</p>
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local Council / County Council
Deadline	2023



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Instrumente Structurale
2014-2020

Indicators	<p>Quarterly meetings between business representatives / local public authorities</p> <p>Nr. projects submitted in partnership</p>
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Project sheet 4

Domain Economy	Proposed program / project Title: General business and agriculture incubator
General framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity of companies in some areas is insignificant - Local entrepreneurship is low and underperforming - Access to start-up and development financing for SMEs is low - There is an important local potential for business development in the field of services and agriculture
Target group	Local farmers, economic agents, young people
Objectives	SO 1.4: Supporting partnerships / collaboration with adjacent rural areas in order to ensure the supply of urban population with fresh local products and capitalization of local agricultural products - local producer markets
Project motivation	<p>There is a need for an integration of production, transport, processing activities, which implies the existence of economic agents, preferably local, in the field.</p> <p>-It is necessary to develop local entrepreneurship and facilitate access to finance for SMEs.</p>
Implementation manner of the project	<p>setting up the business incubator</p> <p>Organizing an annual seminar with successful business examples</p>



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Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	Local budget, Regional OP, Government funds, Human Capital OP
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local council
Deadline	2024
Indicators	At least 5 business projects launched each year, at least 10 consulting activities / month A seminar with successful examples per year 1,000,000 euros attracted by SMEs for start-up and development by 2024.

Project sheet 5

Domain Economy	Proposed program / project Title: Facilitating access to production spaces and utilities for enterprises
General framework	The public and private domain of the city must be exploited by renting and concession for development of economic activities. Also, access to public services for enterprises is important.
Target group	Economic agents
Objectives	SO 1.3: Upgrading and creation of business infrastructure and support for maintaining the existing investments.
Project motivation	Through the easy access to utilities the business environment is supported by local authorities.
Implementation manner of the project	Continuing to create the networks for water supply, sewerage, gas, public lighting, access roads.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	EU Funds State budget County budget Local budget
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local Council and economic agents
Deadline	2022 – continuous expansion of

	public utilities networks 2023 – all asset available of the local patrimony shall be leased
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No. of economic agents connected to sewerage, water supply, gas supply- No. of rental and leasing agreements

8. ENVIRONMENT

8.1 Air

Air is the environmental factor that constitutes the fastest support facilitating the transport of pollutants in the environment. Air pollution has many and significant adverse effects on human health and can cause damage to flora and fauna in general.

Air pollution represents the great challenge of the last decades, due on the one hand to the aggressiveness of pollutants on human health, but also due to their impact on all their environmental components: air, water, soil, vegetation.

Atmospheric protection is an area of great importance in insuring human health and environmental protection in the spirit of sustainable development concept. At European Union (EU) level the sixth Environment Action Programme (6EAP) has set as a long-term objective to achieve a level of air quality that does not show risks and has no significant negative impact on human health and the environment. The European Commission's thematic strategy on air pollution subsequently set intermediate targets for improving human health and the environment by improving air quality in 2020.

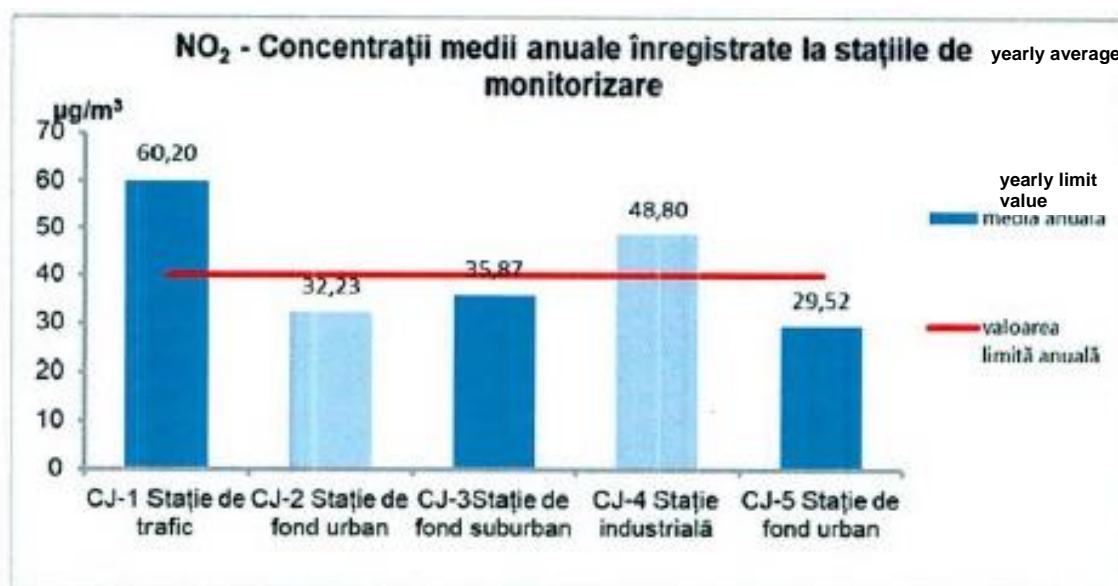
The provisions of the European air quality directives and national air quality legislation stipulate the classification of zones and agglomerations in air quality

assessment and management regimes. This classification depends on the level of concentrations of one or more pollutants and their classification above or below the defined quality objectives: LV - limit value, UTE-upper threshold for evaluation, LET - lower evaluation threshold.

In the municipality of Câmpia Turzii there are no air quality monitoring stations so we will provide data on the surrounding air quality at the level of Cluj County.

The local Air Quality Monitoring Network in Cluj County built in 2005, through the PHARE RO 2002 Project Improving the National Air Quality Monitoring Network consists of five automatic monitoring stations (4 in Cluj-Napoca and 1 in Dej), equipped with high-performance analysers that apply the reference methods provided for in Law 104/2011 on ambient air quality.

NO₂ – Yearly average concentrations recorded at the monitoring stations



CJ-1 Traffic station

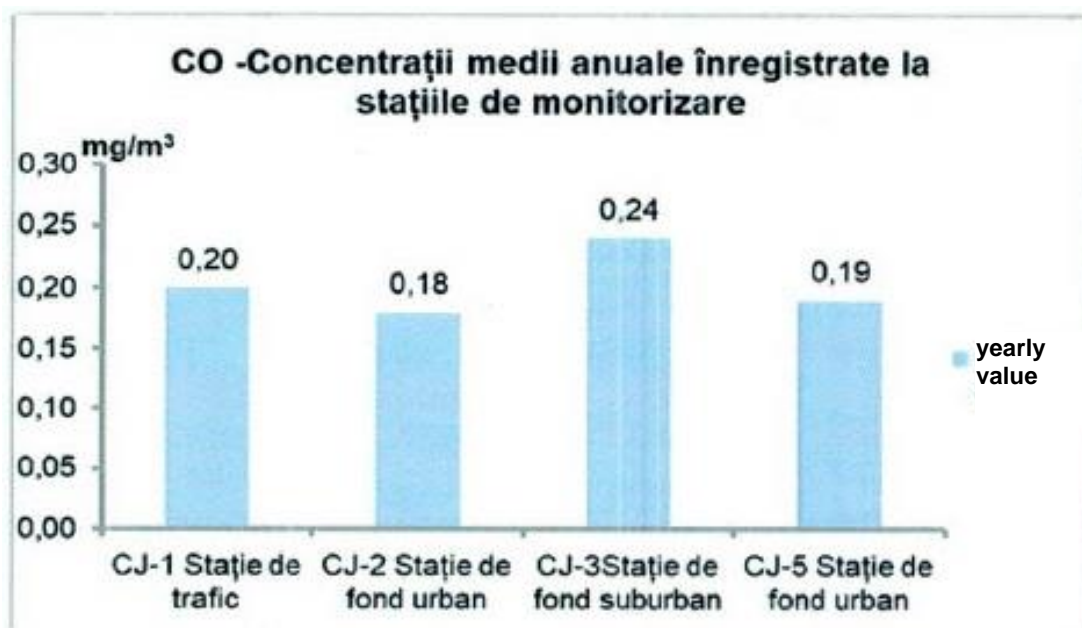
CJ02 Urban background station

C-J3 Suburban background station

CJ-4 Industrial station

CJ-5 Urban background station

Average yearly concentrations of NO₂, in 2019 (Source: National Agency for Environmental Protection, *Report on the state of the environment in Cluj County - 2019*)



CO – Yearly average concentrations recorded at the monitoring stations

CJ-1 Traffic station

CJ02 Urban background station

C-J3 Suburban background station

CJ-5 Urban background station



Average yearly concentrations of CO, in 2019 recorded at the air quality monitoring automatic stations (Source: National Agency for Environmental Protection, *Report on the state of the environment in Cluj County - 2019*)

8.2 Water

The hydrographic network of the region studied is tributary of Aries. The main features of this network are weak branching, so the low density (0,50 km/km²) and reduced runoff slope.

Arieș River has its origin in the Bihor Mountains, on the northeast slope, having its source at an altitude of 1195 m, about 8 km upstream from the hamlet of Galbena and crosses the Apuseni Mountains from West to East. After leaving the Buru gorge, Arieș Valley opens widely, especially on the right side, where several terraces are extended, having a low runoff slope, of 1.86 % between the heart of the municipality of Turda and Poiana neighbourhood and 0.33% between Poiana neighbourhood and the confluence with Mureș River.

The hydrographic network of the Turda - Câmpia Turzii depression, is characterized by a small density and a low water runoff slope, having as main tributary Arieș River. It has its origin in Bihor Mountains and crosses Apuseni Mountains from the West to East. After leaving the Buru Gorge, Arieș Valley opens widely, especially on the right side where several terraces are extended, with a low runoff slope of 1.86% between Turda and Poiana and 0.33 % between Poiana and the confluence with Mureș River. From here, Arieș changes direction from West to East to South-East, its tributary valleys being wide, having a small runoff slope, weak ramifications, and swamps are present within them.

The tributaries on the right are Valea Trăsnita - which springs from an area with excess moisture on the 4th terrace N.E. of Bogata village and flows towards S.E. of the city on its border to Viișoara and Racoșa Creek - whose source is on the terrace in an area with excess moisture and flows to the outskirts of the city near the village of Sâncrai. On the left, the only tributary is the Bogatele brook, the local name of Valea Florilor, which flows near the Arieșul clay factory. With the data from Turda point, the minimum flow of Arieș was 2.5 m³/second (in 1953), and the average was 22 m³/s. The maximum volume of the runoff is recorded in April due to melting snow and heavy rainfall, in Turda, high floods being regular, especially in May and June (for example the flood in May 1942 had 550 m³/s). In September, due to the rainfall during the floods, Arieș flooded the first bank of the meadow terrace, rising above the ground at different heights. During the same periods of time, the tributaries of the Arieș caused floods; thus, in the period 1960-1970 on the right bank of the river Arieș an earthen dam was built, with a height of 2.5 m from the Vegetable Garden of IAS Poiana downstream to about 1.5 km from the bridge in the neighbouring locality, Viișoara and upstream to the bridge in Cheia Village. Hydrographically, the water supply in the area is majorly influenced by the situation of the Arieș River, which is the largest right-side tributary of Mureș River, with a length of 164 km and a basin area of 2970 km² and a substantial contribution to increasing the flow of the main collector, Mureș River.

Having the opposite flow direction to this river, making a sudden turn at Câmpia Turzii, flowing through the northern and eastern part of the municipality, Arieș changes, from here, its direction from W-E to S, S-E, flowing into Mureș near Luncani, at Gura Arieșului. Its tributary valleys are wide, with a low runoff slope, poorly branched, and in their areas, there are swamps.



Hydrographic Map

Fig.8 Hydrographic map of Cluj County

The course of Arieș can be divided into three characteristic sectors:

1. Upper Arieș - bounded from the spring to Câmpeni with five tributaries and an average slope of 13m/km to Scărișoara, and from Scărișoara to Câmpeni with an average slope of 7m/km;
2. Middle Arieș, bounded from Câmpeni to Cornești, has four tributaries, the most important of which are Hașdate and Iara;
3. Lower Arieș, or plateau Arieș, bounded between Cornești and the confluence with Mureș River, with three more important tributaries.

In the lower corridor sector, it has a subsequent character, with a deep tendency of erosion in the left bank, which imprints the valley with an asymmetrical appearance, manifested by the expansion of the terraces on the sides of the right bank. Here, the left tributaries (Valea Hașdate, Valea Racilor, Valea Sărată, Valea Florilor, Valea Largă) predominate numerically, which have more extensive reception basins. Between the tributaries on the right side, Plăiești Valley and Bădeni Valley stand out, which cross a part of the corridor starting from Bădeni village (which is part of the Moldavenești commune) and up to Mihai Viteazu commune. The tributaries on the right side are Valea Trăsnită, which springs from an area with excess moisture on the 4th terrace, in the northeast of Bogata village, and flows southeast of Câmpia Turzii, on its border to Vișoara, and the Racoșa brook, whose source is located on the first terrace, in the south of the former Poiana commune, in an area with excess moisture, flowing on the outskirts of the municipality, near Sâncrai neighbourhood.

The type of river supply in the Lower Arieș Corridor is rainy, while the underground contribution is moderate.

Due to the small number of tributaries it receives downstream of Turda, and the semi-permanent nature of their flow, the average flow of the Arieș changes very little from its entry into the corridor (22 m³/s) to its flow into the Mureș (23.1 m³/s).

By analogy with the data from the Turda hydrometric point, the minimum flow of Arieș was 2.5 m³/s (in 1953), and the average flow is 22 m³/s. The maximum volume of the runoff is recorded in April, 17% higher compared to the average flow, due to melting snow and heavy rainfall, sometimes with high floods, for example: the floods of Turda in March 1933 (254 m³/s), January 1941 (475 m³/s), May 1942 (550 m³/s). The minimums appear in September, due to the reduced precipitations. During the floods, Arieș flooded the first level of the meadow terrace, rising above the ground level, at different heights (examples: 2.8 m in December 1925; 2.3 m in March 1940; 2.0 m in July 1975). During the same period, the tributaries caused floods.

Thus, if upstream of the confluence with Arieș, Mureș has an average flow of 47 m³/s, downstream of the confluence, the average flow of Mureș increases to 73 m³/s corresponding to an average contribution of Arieș of 26 m³/s.

At the level of Turda Municipality, the average multiannual flow resulting from the measurements performed by INMH, is 23.5 m³/s. The average annual runoff is:

Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	VIII
%	6,17	8,30	12,8	18,9	14,5	10	6,62	4,54	3,12	3,18	4,43	7,44

The average quarterly runoff reaches along the Arieș River in the second quarter 43,4% and in the first quarter 27,7%, whereas in the third quarter, with maximum consumption at different uses, in some situations it represents under 15% from the yearly average runoff.

In 44% of cases, April is characterized by the most important average monthly flows along the Arieș River, and October in 42% of cases is characterized by the lowest monthly flows.

The average flows recorded at the hydrometric stations are: Scarișoara - 5.45 m³/s; Câmpeni – 11.70 mc/s; Baia de Arieș – 17.80 mc/s; Buru – 22.10mc/s; Turda – 23.50 mc/s.

8.3 Soil

On the left side of the river appear only the bridges of high terraces (75-80 m and 90-110 m), which are fragmented.

Their contact with the meadow is made by a pronounced steep, affected by numerous processes of torrential erosion. The smooth aspect of the Turda - Câmpia Turzii Depression is showed by the low energy of the relief, as well as by the increased frequency of the slopes from the lower categories, below 5°.

Arieș meadow and the lower terraces (10-12 m, 20-25) on the right side have small inclinations of 1-3°. Slopes with high values, between 5-15° are characteristic of the tops of high terraces and the slopes of the tributary valleys on the left of Arieș. Slopes higher than 5-15° appear only at the periphery of the depression, in the areas of contact with neighbouring units.

Regarding the exposure of the slopes, the surfaces oriented southwest and northeast predominate, followed by the surfaces that are oriented west-east and south-north, according to the general orientation of the tributaries on the left side of Arieș.

Throughout its course, the river flows through regions with different lithological formations: crystalline schists, granites, and limestones.

In its epigenetic valley, however, one can also find portions of Cretaceous rock, crossed by Neogene(andesitic) eruptive rocks. This differentiated erosion generated, at the contact of the hard rocks (Mesozoic and ophiolite limestones) of the Apuseni mountains, with the Neogene sedimentary formations of the Transylvanian Depression, the formation of this depression corridor, which widens in the form of a funnel towards the confluence with Mureș.

Neotectonics is underlined by the presence of subsidence areas, showed by hydrographic convergences, such as the one at Câmpia Turzii.

To the east, the presence of the Transylvanian Plain is seen, which is superimposed on the Vișoara commune. It has rounded and uniform peaks, made of materials that are easy to shape (marls, clays, sands). The higher heights are witnesses of erosion, represented by patches of sand and sandstone, and to the south is the Măhăceni Plateau. The average altitude in the Lower Arieș Corridor gradually decreases, from the exit of the river from the Buru-Moldovenești gorge (where the altitude is 555 m in Dealul Moldoveneștilor) to the confluence of Arieș and Mureș, where the altitude is 305 m near Luncani village.

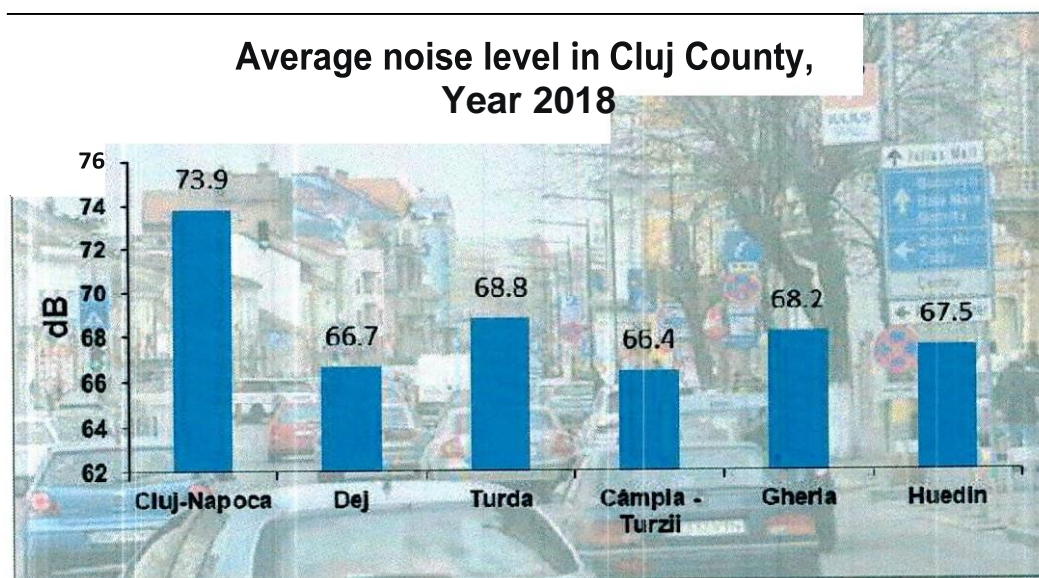
8.4 Noise

Due to the alert pace of daily activities, noise becomes one of the most influential stressors, which leads to increased fatigue and disrupts human activities, being considered as one of the negative "side effects" of civilization.

Noise effects:

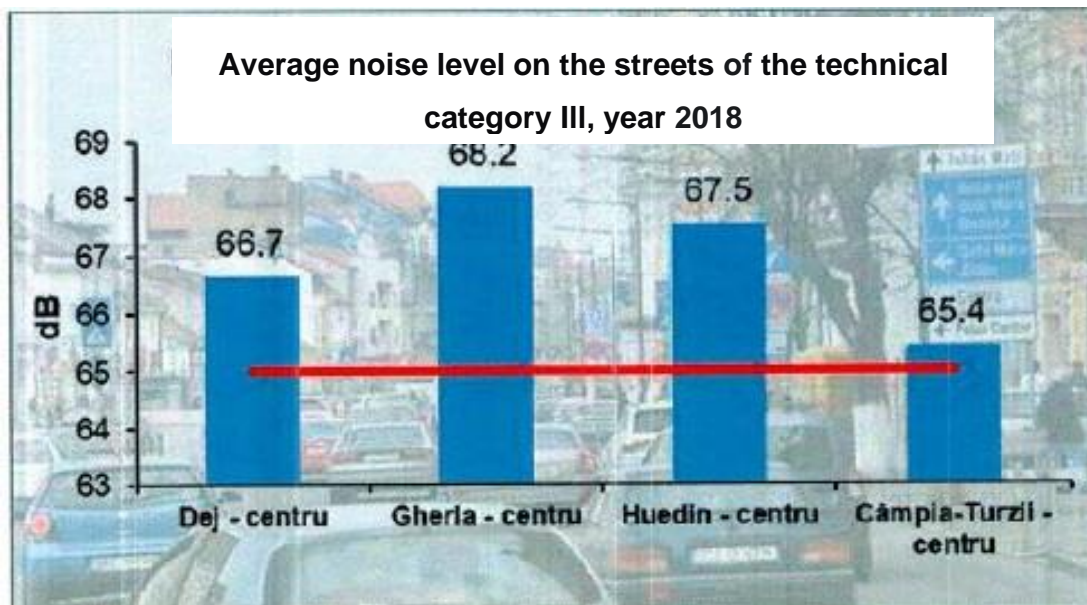
- it degrades interpersonal relationships and thus the social climate;
- it impedes concentration and thus harms work quality;
- it alters health, favouring absenteeism;
- in the long term, noise causes hearing loss and professional deafness;
- through its masking effect, noise can cover alert messages.

In 2018, the measurement of the noise level produced by road traffic was carried out in 10 points located in the urban localities of the county: Cluj-Napoca, Gherla, Dej, Huedin, Turda and Câmpia Turzii. Monitoring of the noise level was carried out by short-term determinations, of 30 minutes. The measurements captured momentary values of noise at different times of the day. The average noise level in Cluj County is shown in the following figure:



Urban noise level in Cluj County in 2018 (Source: National Environmental Protection Agency, *Report on the state of the environment in Cluj County - 2019*)

Noise level monitoring in Dej, Gherla, Turda, Câmpia Turzii and Huedin was performed on streets of technical category III - collectors, having 2 lanes. For this category of roads, the maximum permissible noise level is 65 dB, according to STAS 10009/2018.



Urban e Noise level in Cluj County, in 2018 (Source: National Agency for Environmental Protection, *Report on the state of the environment in Cluj County - 2019*)

8.5 Current waste management system

According to the provisions of the National Waste Management Strategy 2014-2020, "municipal waste is represented by all household waste and similar generated in urban and rural areas from households, institutions, businesses and economic operators, street waste collected from public spaces, streets, parks, green spaces, to which is added construction and demolition waste resulting from interior design of homes collected by sanitation operators".

The collection of municipal waste is the responsibility of municipalities, which can perform these tasks either directly (through specialized services within the Local Councils) or indirectly (by delegating this responsibility on a contract basis to specialized and authorized companies for sanitation services).

At the level of Cluj County there is no deposit according to class "b" in the urban area. The non-compliant deposits of class "b" from Turda, Gherla, Huedin, Câmpia-Turzii, Cetatea Veche-Huedin have ceased their activity starting with July 16th, 2012, according to the Government Decision 349/21 from April 2005, regarding the storage of waste. Non-compliant municipal depots, which have ceased operations, have obtained the closure approval with compliance program (Pata Rât, Câmpia Turzii, Gherla, Turda and Dej, Huedin) and are closed. According to the Implementation Plan of the storage directive,



after the date of accession, deposits which will cease storage shall be closed in accordance with the requirements of Directive 1999/31/EC.

According to the information provided by the sanitation operators to ANPM, the measures taken by them to reduce the quantities of biodegradable waste on landfills were:

- free distribution to the inhabitants of the individual households of some compost containers to compost at home (SLCIAS Câmpia Turzii); implementation of sorting of their recyclable waste (with the reduction, in this way, of the percentage of biodegradable waste from paper/cardboard waste; - increasingly active implementation of selective collection at source (especially paper/cardboard waste) (Cluj Napoca, Câmpia Turzii).

The low speed with which the Integrated Waste Management System is built, combined with the closure of existing landfills (and in the case of Cluj County, the closure of the Pata Rât landfill, which served the municipalities of Cluj - Napoca and Dej and a large part of the communes in the county, the closure in 2012 of landfills in Turda, Gherla, Câmpia-Turzii, Huedin) and the closure and greening of landfills in rural areas, creates a high pressure on public administration at local and county level. The pressure is political, social but especially financial, each of these actions involving major investments. The construction of the ecological landfill is on the right track, but the pace at which the procedures are being carried out, in addition to the legislative obstacles created by the public procurement procedures, is slowing down this process.

In the municipality of Câmpia Turzii, *Compania de salubritate Câmpia Turzii (Câmpia Turzii Sanitation Company)* operates. The company was founded because of the reorganization of R.A.G.C.L. Câmpia Turzii and its transformation into a joint-stock company, on the basis of the City Council Decision No. 37/29.08.2005 issued under art. 36 of GEO no. 30/1997 on the reorganization of state economic units into autonomous directions or commercial companies and in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 31/1990 on commercial companies, amended and supplemented. At the time of its establishment, the company was registered under the name SLCIAS S.A. (Sanitation, Construction and Installation Works, Other Services). By adopting the decision of the City Council of the municipality of Câmpia Turzii no. 124/20.12.2012, S.C. SLCIAS S.A. Câmpia Turzii becomes S.C. *Compania de Salubritate Câmpia Turzii S.A.*

According to art. 283 (4) of Law no. 31/1990, the sole shareholder of S.C. *Compania de Salubritate Câmpia Turzii S.A.* is the municipality of Câmpia Turzii, on behalf of the Romanian state, based in Câmpia Turzii, str. Laminoriștilor, nr. 2, Cluj County.

Compania de Salubritate Câmpia Turzii S.A. is organized in the form of a joint



stock company with full state capital and operates in the public and private domain of the state, providing activities specific to the sanitation service of localities in the following territorial administrative units: Câmpia Turzii Municipality, neighboring communes - Luna Commune, Frata Commune, Ploscoș Commune, Viișoara Commune, Ceanu Mare Commune, Trittenii de Jos Commune, Catina Commune, Mociu Commune.

The activities carried out by the company:

- loading/transport of household waste from the population, public institutions and economic operators, mechanized sweeping of public roads; manual sweeping of pedestrian alleys; sprinkling of public roads; waste sorting; public road maintenance works (painting poles, curbs, arrangement/maintenance of recyclable waste collection points); cleaning activities, electrical installation works, construction works, rodent control, disinfection.

Production spaces:

- CT building no. 9 - located in Câmpia Turzii, P-ta. Unirii, nr. 16C – aimed as the company's headquarters since December 2013, garage, production hall, owned as a property right, brought by the sole shareholder as a contribution in kind to the share capital;
- work point - recyclable waste sorting station, located in Câmpia Turzii, str. Laminoriștilor, nr. 248B, held based on an administration right given by the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality.

8.5 SWOT analysis

Strengths of Câmpia Turzii municipality in the environment field	Weaknesses:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to various financing sources - (local, national and European) intended for environmental protection; ➤ Open local authorities; ➤ Non-existence of economic agents with major pollution potential ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of a city ring road which relieve road traffic; ➤ Lack of ecological education; ➤ Lack of a clear delineation between the industrial area and the residential area; ➤ Selective waste collection is practiced

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of forested areas; ➤ Low use a pesticides; ➤ Hydrographic network is well represented; ➤ Water sources are sufficient to provide the necessary drinking water, but also water for industrial activities; ➤ Existence of a regional water operator that provides water and sewerage services. ➤ The city benefits from sanitation services. 	<p>only in a low percentage of the houses of Câmpia Turzii municipality;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Polluting transit traffic; ➤ High noise pollution along roads with heavy road traffic from inside the municipality; ➤ Lack of an ecological landfill and a generalized separate waste collection system; ➤ Surface water resources are affected by pollution, through upstream industrial water discharges, local domestic water discharges and uncontrolled landfilling; ➤ Noise pollution generated by the vicinity of the military air base and by the transit of the city by the Railway and National Road;
<p>Opportunities:</p>	<p>Threats:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of the Strategy on the development of the public lighting service ➤ European funds aimed for sustainable development, digitalisation and innovation for the financial year 2021-2027; ➤ Absorption of European funds for sustainable development, innovation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for the financial year 2021 - 2027; ➤ Implementation of the new development program - European Ecological Pact (European Green Deal). ➤ Integration in the development strategies of the county regarding the environmental issues; ➤ Great potential for development of the urban services sector targeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Impenetrable and contradictory legislation in the field; ➤ Inefficient mechanisms for implementing the legislation in the field; ➤ Inefficient inter-institutional cooperation for monitoring and controlling environmental factors; ➤ Improper sanctioning of those who violate environmental legislation; ➤ Reduced budgetary resources compared to the need for investments in infrastructure, utility networks (water, sewerage, public lighting); ➤ Delays in the application of environmental legislation by some economic agents; ➤ Increasing number of cars;

<p>environmental protection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EU pressure will lead to support for environmental protection measures; ➤ Development of the waste/raw material recycling market resulting from waste processing; ➤ Receptivity of the population to campaigns promoting selective waste collection; ➤ Development of an integrated system of waste management at city level that includes all stages of an efficient system - selective collection at source, recovery of reusable waste, transport, storage in accordance with the rules in force, etc .; ➤ Internalization of environmental protection costs; ➤ Introduction of mandatory systems EMAS (Environmental Management Systems). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low level of education of the population on the selective collection of waste; ➤ Maintaining the mentality of indifference with regard to environmental protection, especially at the level of the elderly population; ➤ Insufficient concern of economic agents regarding the reuse of packaging; ➤ The danger of degrading valuable buildings if their protection and maintenance is not ensured; ➤ Economic development can lead to soil contamination problems, air or water pollution, noise and/or vibration pollution; ➤ Risk of soil pollution through improper use of agricultural fertilizers, improper storage of livestock residues, improper management and storage of household waste; ➤ Urban development can lead to diminishing green areas; ➤ Increased noise pollution as a result of the development of the 71 Air Base of Câmpia Turzii; ➤ Acceleration of negative/extreme climatic phenomena, as a result of global warming.
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8. 7 Objectives for the environment

The general objective in terms of the environment is represented by the *Responsible and sustainable and participatory management of the natural and built environment. (OSTR2)*

Subsumed to this objective we find:



- SO 2.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by:
 - Strict enforcement and control of environmental protection by economic agents
 - the use of non-polluting solutions by public authorities
 - Completion of the ring road
 - Efficient public transport
 - Public transport with 0 carbon emissions
- OS 2.2: Improving the water protection system
- OS 2.3: Adaptation to climate change and risk situations
 - Carrying out disaster prevention and management activities at the level of local authorities

8.6 Project sheets

Project sheet 6

Domain Environment	Proposed program/project Title: Collection centre for special waste streams of recyclable waste
General framework	There is a risk of spillage and storage of polluting materials on the territory of the municipality
Target group	Economic agents and population
Objectives	SO 2.2: Improving the water protection system
Project motivation	It is necessary to protect the soil by monitoring and controlling discharges and deposits of materials on the ground. Improving the living conditions of citizens Eliminating clandestine waste dumps Reducing the amount of waste disposed of by storage Increasing the degree of reuse and recycling of construction and disposal waste
Implementation manner of the project	Construction and operation of a collection centre for special waste streams of recyclable waste (hazardous household waste, WEEE, bulky waste, construction and demolition waste, green waste, textiles, etc.
Source of financing/ possible	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds

sources of financing	PNNR
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local council
Deadline	2027
Indicators	80% reduction of uncontrolled discharges and deposits of substances and materials on the soil

Project sheet 7

Domain Environment	Proposed program/project Title: Modernization of surface water protection system
General framework	Under the conditions of the sewerage, septic tanks, absorbent wells must be dismantled because they are polluting.
Target group	SO 2.2: Improving the water protection system
Objectives	Improving the protection system of surface and groundwater to increase the health of the population
Project motivation	The extension of the sewerage system no longer justifies the existence of these tanks, with a negative impact on the soil and groundwater.
Implementation manner of the project	Abolition of individual wastewater collection systems - septic tanks, absorbent wells – by all owners of individual or collective housing
Source of financing / possible sources of financing	Resources of the population and economic agents
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local council, economic agents, population
Deadline	2027
Indicators	80% of septic tanks dismantled

Project sheet 8

Domain Environment	Proposed program/project Title: Consolidating the reaction capacity in emergency situation
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General framework	Adaptation to climate change and emergency situations is possible by improving emergency response capacity.
Target group	Community and local authorities
Objectives	SO 2.3: Adaptation to climate change and risk situations
Project motivation	It is necessary to create an infrastructure to support the competent authorities in providing a rapid response to emergencies.
Implementation manner of the project	Making investments for the modernization and rehabilitation of civil protection shelters.
Source of financing / possible sources of financing	Local budget National budget Grant funds
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local Council IJSU
Deadline	2025
Indicators	Number of rehabilitated locations Number capacity

Project sheet 9

Domain Environment	Proposed program / project Title: Supporting the adoption of clean technologies by economic agents
General framework	There are economic agents with pollution potential on the territory of the city
Target group	Economic agents with pollution potential
Objectives	SO 2.1: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
Project motivation	Modernization and adoption of clean technologies, at the economic agents susceptible of toxic air emissions, a measure that can lead to improved air quality
Implementation manner of the project	-Promoting and supporting the adoption of non-polluting technologies; -Monitoring the way in which the polluting effects of the economic activity are reduced and the way in which the economic agents respect their commitments made.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	Resources of economic agents



Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Câmpia Turzii local council County Environment Agency; Associative bodies of economic agents
Deadline	-2024
Indicators	All economic agents in the city adopt non-polluting technologies, in line with European standards

Domain Environment	Proposed program / project The title: One car, one tree
General framework	The increase in the number of vehicles affects the environment and must be compensated with measures to protect it.
Target group	Population and economic agents
Objectives	SO 2.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Project motivation	Carrying out environmental protection actions.
Implementation manner of the project	Identifying a space for people and companies that purchase vehicles to plant trees - one tree planted for each vehicle purchased.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	Budget of natural and legal persons
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Câmpia Turzii local council
Deadline	2023
Indicators	Nr. of planted trees

Project sheet 11

Domain Environment	Proposed program / project Title: Dismantling of individual wastewater collection systems as access to sewerage is ensured
General framework	Under the conditions of sewerage, these tanks must be dismantled because they pollute groundwater
Target group	Population and economic agents
Objectives	SO 2.2: Improving the water protection system

Project motivation	The creation of the sewerage system no longer justifies the existence of these tanks, with a negative impact on the soil and groundwater.
Implementation manner of the project	Dismantling of septic tanks
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	Resources of the population and economic agents
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local council, economic agents, population
Deadline	2027
Indicators	80% of septic tanks dismantled

Project sheet 12

Domain Environment	Proposed program / project The title: Measurement of the level of toxins and allergens
General framework	There is a risk of air pollution generated by industrial activities and car traffic.
Target group	Population and economic agents
Objectives	SO 2.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Project motivation	The need to measure the level of toxic emissions and allergens in the air to prevent the population
Implementation manner of the project	Purchase and installation of two devices for measuring the level of toxic emissions and allergens.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	The local budget
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Deadline	2022
Indicators	Level of toxins and allergens measured

Project sheet 13

Domain Environment	Proposed program / project The title: Continuous expansion of green areas,
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	planting of trees and shrubs
General framework	Any surface must be used to expand the green area - unused land, squares, spaces between blocks of flats, terraces, etc.
Target group	Population of the city
Objectives	SO 2.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Project motivation	There are many sources with potential for pollution, so measures to reduce it are needed.
Implementation manner of the project	Identifying the spaces, purchasing trees, bushes, plants, planting.
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	EU funds State budget Local budget national programs Private funds and sponsorships
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local council, local NGOs, volunteers
Deadline	2024
Indicators	Increasing green spaces by at least 200 sqm / year

Project sheet 14

Domain Environment	Proposed program / project Title: Completion of thermal rehabilitation of apartment buildings and public buildings
General framework	There are residential blocks of flats and public buildings in the city that are not thermally insulated
Target group	Population of the city living in blocks of flats, public institutions
Objectives	SO 2.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Project motivation	The need to increase living comfort and reduce public spending by thermal rehabilitation of buildings
Implementation manner of the project	Thermal rehabilitation of apartment buildings and public buildings



Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	EU funds Local budget National programs Private funds
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Deadline	2024
Indicators	100% of the thermally rehabilitated blocks of flats 100% of thermally rehabilitated public buildings

Project sheet 15

Domain Environment	Proposed project / program Title: Field with photovoltaic panels to provide public lighting
General framework	The annual costs allocated to public lighting are quite consistent and the energy consumed affects the environment. At the level of Câmpia Turzii there is a Strategy regarding the development of the public lighting service.
Target group	Population
Objectives	SO 2.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Project motivation	The need to reduce public spending and ensure green public lighting
Implementation manner of the project	Realization of the technical project of the photovoltaic park
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	Local budget, POR
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local Council
Deadline	2027
Indicators	Percentage of decrease in public lighting costs compared to the reference year 2021



Project sheet 16

Domain Environment	Proposed program / project Title: Improving responsiveness of population in emergency situations
General framework	Adaptation to climate change and emergencies is possible through improving emergency response capacity.
Target group	Community and local authorities
Objectives	SO 2.3: Adaptation to climate change and risk situations
Project motivation	It is necessary to educate the population for the appropriate response in case of natural disaster
Implementation manner of the project	Training sessions for the population
Source of financing/ possible sources of financing	Local budget National budget Grant funds
Institution responsible for carrying out the project	Local Council IJSU
Deadline	2025
Indicators	Number of participants in the information sessions Number of training sessions organized



9. LAND-USE PLANNING

9.1 Potable water supply and sewerage

At the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality, potable water is provided by COMPANIA DE APĂ ARIEȘ. It was established on January 3, 2007, as an operator of water and sewerage services in Turda - Câmpia Turzii area. It is a Romanian legal entity established as a joint stock company and is wholly owned by the local authorities of the area. The company has two branches:

- Câmpia Turzii Branch with headquarters in Câmpia Turzii
- Turda branch with headquarters in Turda

According to the articles of incorporation, the main activities of the company are: "water collection, treatment and distribution".

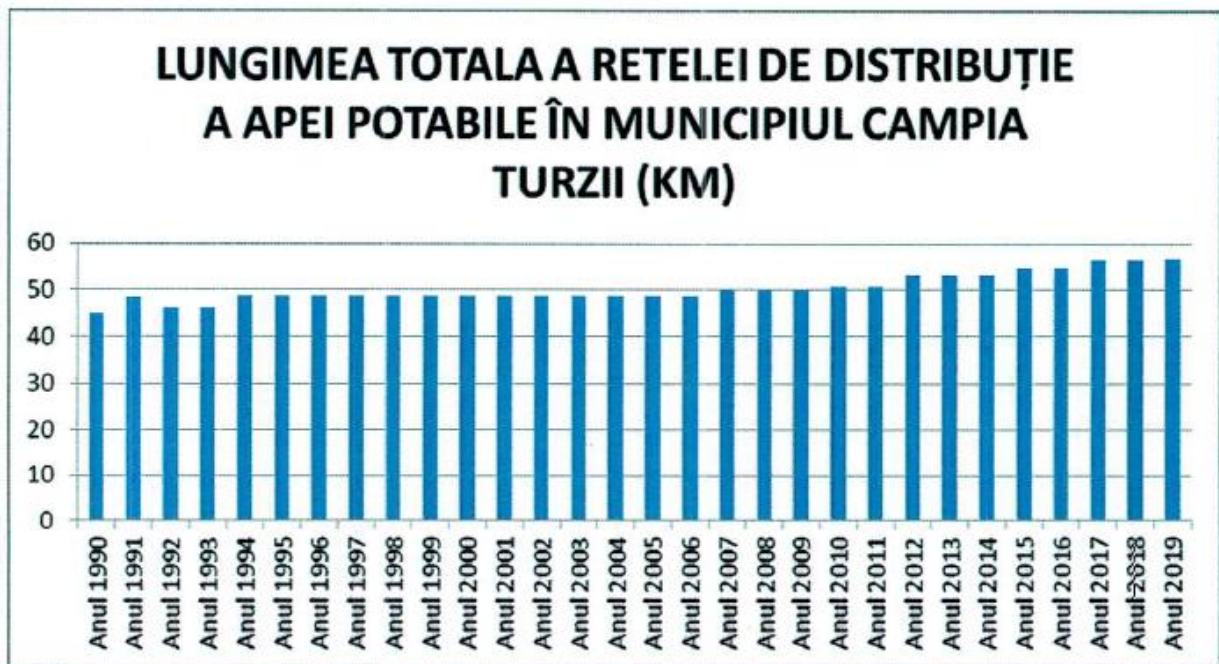
Following the studies carried out at the level of each local government area (LGA), it results that the financial investments which are necessary in the public water supply and sewerage systems considerably exceed their financial capacities and that the regionalisation process represents an essential element in order to achieve ambitious investment objectives. In this sense, the municipalities and communes from Turda - Câmpia Turzii region established in 2007 an Intercommunity Development Association (IDA) called: Association "Apa Văii Arieșului" (AVA). The association is established for an indefinite period and aims to jointly carry out service infrastructure development projects based on the development strategy of Turda - Câmpia Turzii area and the joint provision of services, the form of management being the delegated management, which will be realised on the basis of a Delegation Contract of long-term services management, to the sole common operator: "SC Compania de Apă Arieș S.A Turda"

In the assessment of potable water supply services, several indicators are taken into account. Among them we can mention:

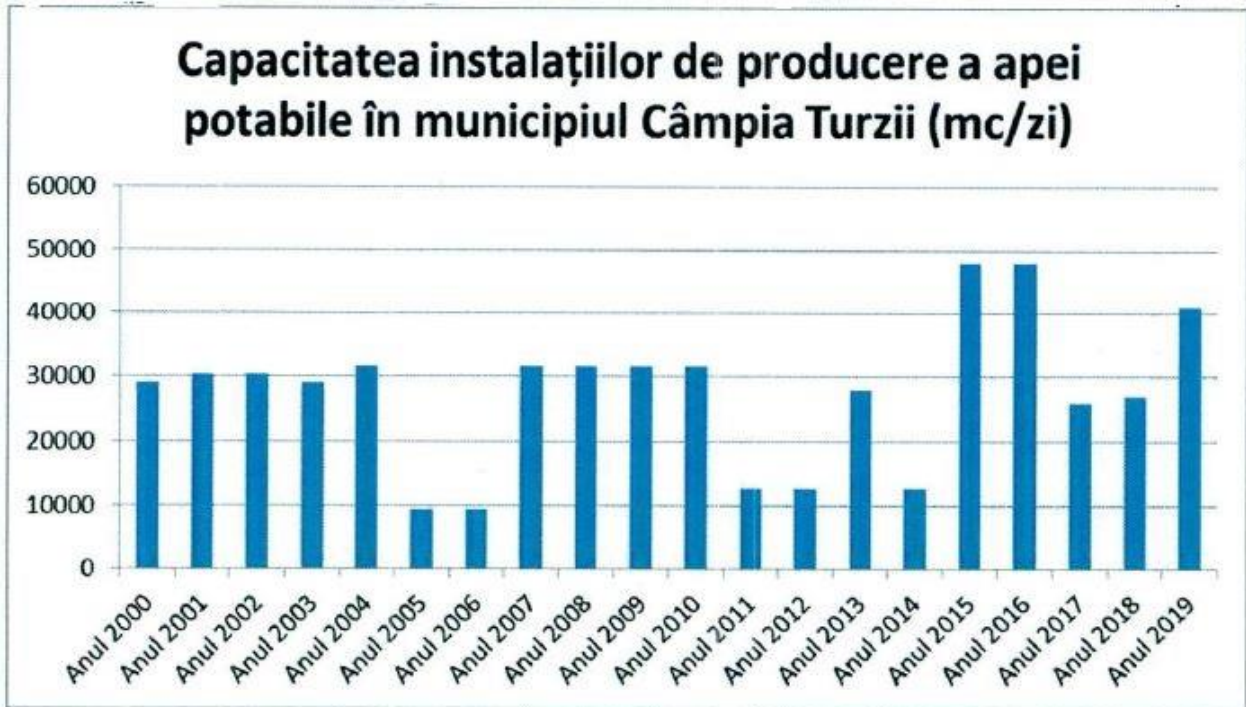
- the total length of the potable water distribution network. At the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality, the drinking water distribution network, increased from 45.2 km in 1990 to 56.8 km in 2019. This increase denotes the need for the community development;



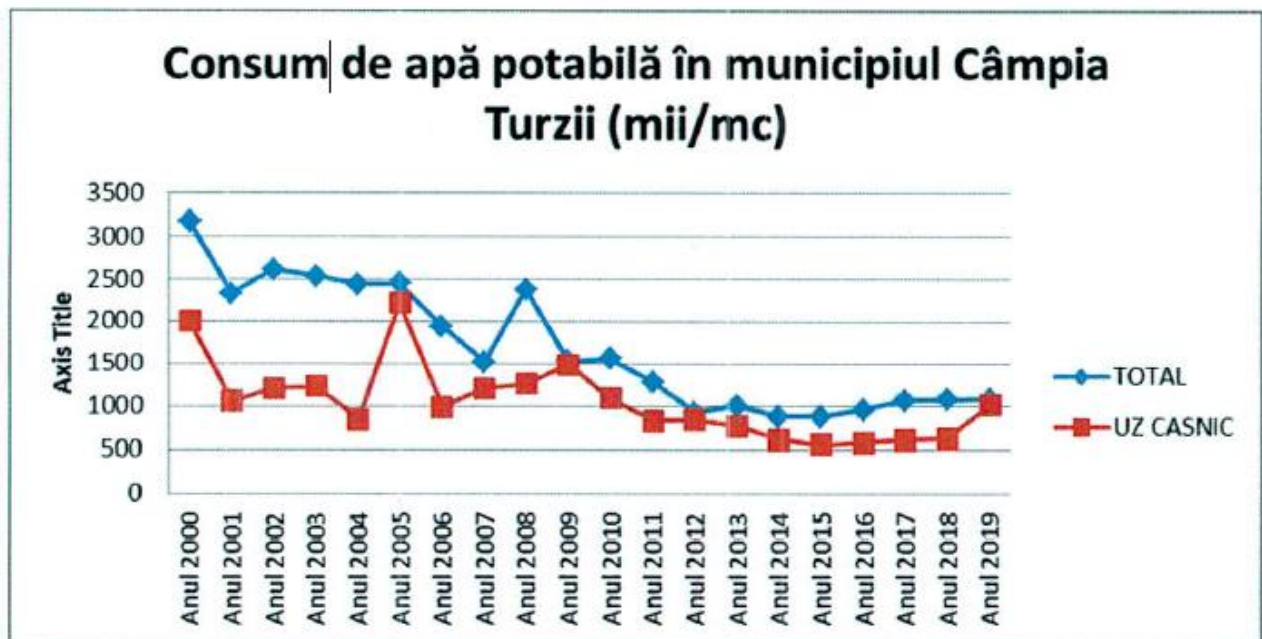
- the capacity of the potable water production installations. The increase by over 50% of the drinking water production capacity, from 29,130 to 40,867 thousands cbm, reflects accelerated urban development as well as an adequate response from local authorities;
- potable water consumption. Although the drinking water consumption for industrial operators has decreased greatly, the drinking water consumption for the population is on an upward trend. It can be seen that in the periods of drought, there were peaks in consumption, perhaps due to the support of related activities such as vegetable growing;
- the length of the sewerage network. Simultaneously with the expansion of the supply network of the drinking water, as well as of its supplying capacity, it can be seen the increase of the sewerage network from 35.7 km to 58.2 km.



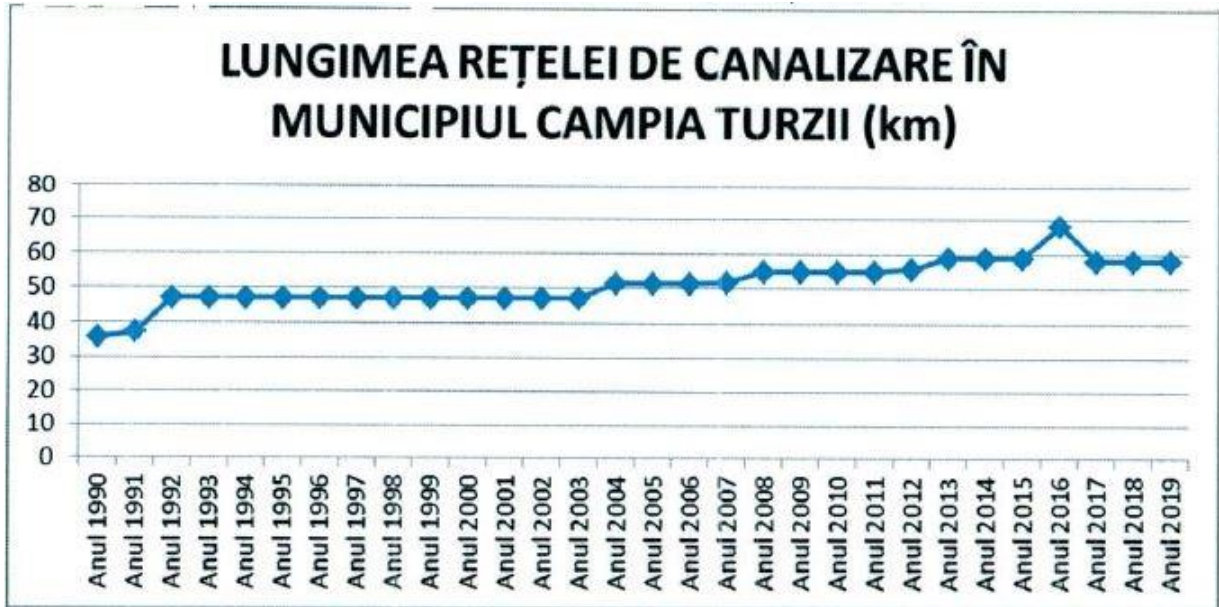
Total length of the potable water distribution network in Câmpia Turzii municipality (km)



Capacity of potable water production facilities in Câmpia Turzii municipality (cbm/day)



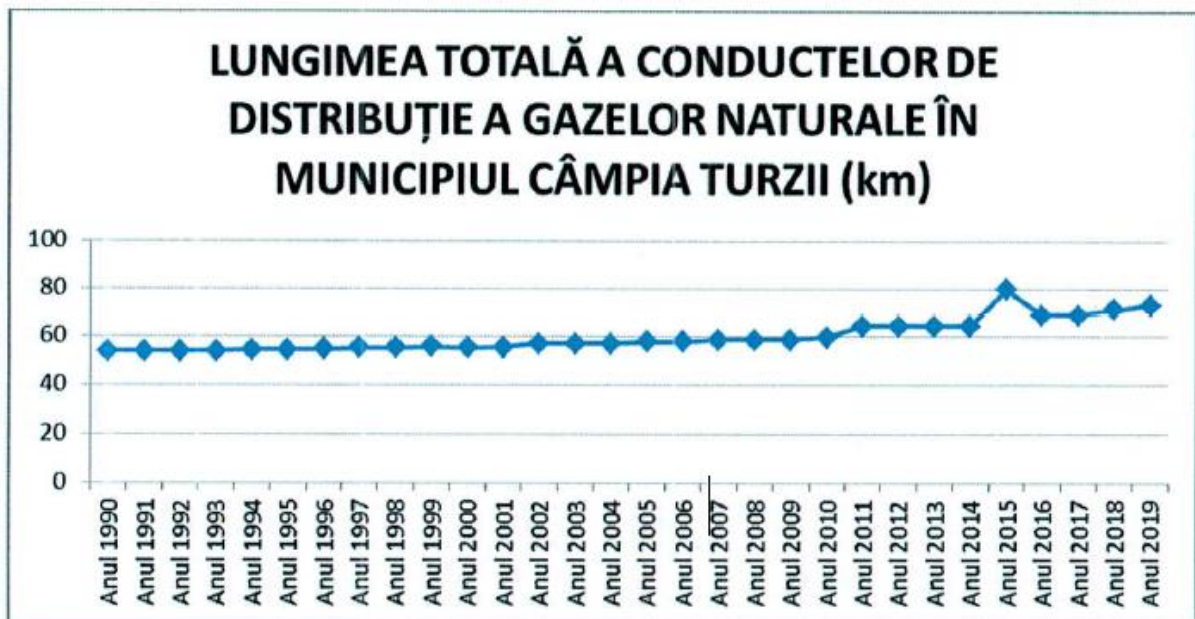
Potable water consumption in Câmpia Turzii municipality (thousands/cbm)



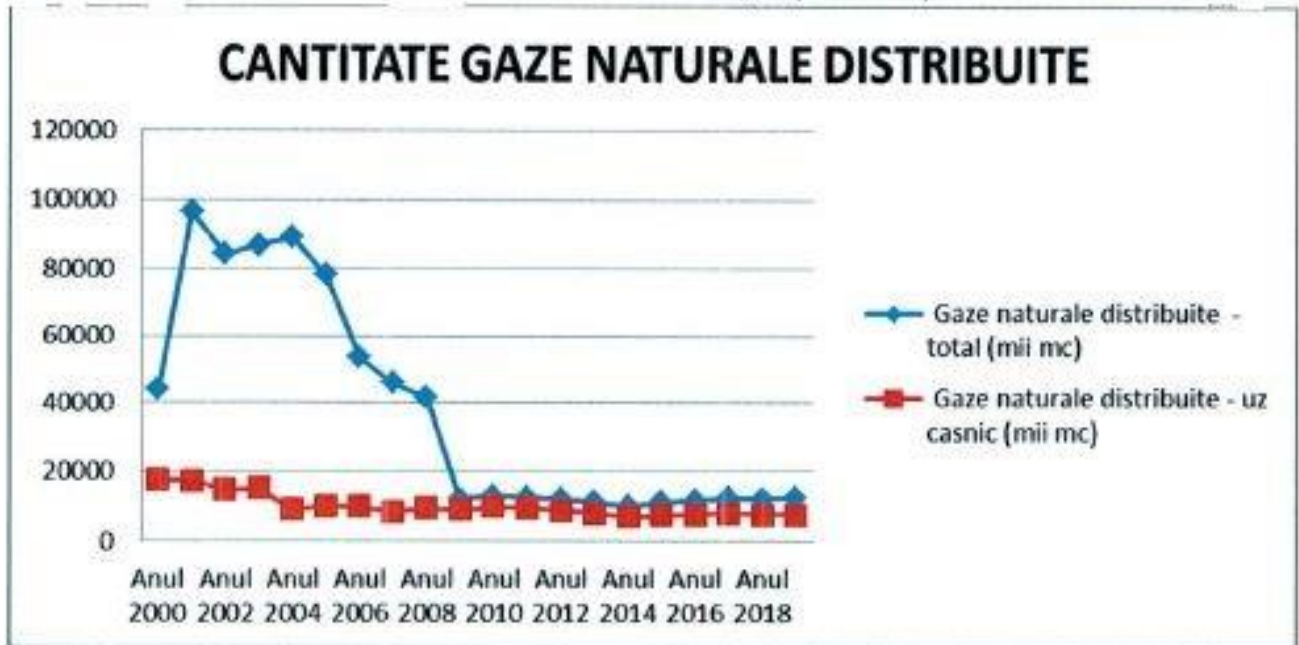
Length of the sewerage network in Câmpia Turzii municipality (km)

9.2 Thermal energy/central heating/natural gas supply

The natural gas supply of Câmpia Turzii municipality is made through a network of 73.1 km. The network has developed at a slow pace, the main consumers now being households. The decrease in the consumption of industrial consumers coincided with the closure of large industrial units.



Total length of the natural gas distribution pipelines in Câmpia Turzii municipality (km)



Quantity of natural gas distributed

9.3 Power supply

The electricity supply of Câmpia Turzii municipality is made through the 220/110/20 kV Câmpia Turzii Transformation Power Station.

9.4 Telecommunications, data communications and Internet network

Overall, the telecommunications infrastructure in Câmpia Turzii is well developed, currently there are several operators in the landline system, the most important being the national company TELEKOM followed by RCS & RDS. However, mobile telephony is well represented by the four companies (ORANGE, VODAFONE, TELEKOM, DIGI Mobil), the degree of coverage through mobile telephony increasing due to the expansion of technology in wireless telephony.

The Internet connection was started quickly and is used by both the public, home consumers and the business environment and is provided by both fixed and mobile operators, especially for subscribers of mobile services.



The pSOtal services are provided by the national provider Poșta Română [Romanian PSOf]. Complementarily, there are private pSOtal and courier services companies, which, based on an order, provide services within Câmpia Turzii municipality.

9.5 Management of community public utility services – Public transport

Public utility services are provided / performed either by direct management or by indirect management (delegated), based on management delegation contracts concluded with private law operators.

The local public passenger transport service is part of the range of public utility services and includes all actions and activities of public utility and economic and social interest, carried out at local level, under the control, leadership or coordination of local public administration authorities, in order to ensure local public passenger transport.

In Câmpia Turzii municipality, the provision of public passenger transport service is done through a management delegation contract.

The routes are as follows:

Route no. No. of stations / way length	ROUTE Stations on each way	Vehicle capacity (no. of seats)
Route 1 6 5.43 km	To: 1 Decembrie 1918- Republicii-A. Vlaicu - Laminoriștilor - A.lancu - Gării	9-50
	From: Gării - A.lancu – Laminoriștilor - 1 Decembrie 1918 Terminus 1 – 1 Decembrie 1918 Street Terminus 2 – Gării Street	
Route 1 b 5 9.36 km	To: 1 Decembrie 1918 – Republicii - A. Vlaicu - Laminoriștilor - A.lancu - Industrial Park	9-50
	From: Industrial Park – Laminoriștilor – 1 Decembrie 1918 Terminus 1 – 1 Decembrie 1918 Street Terminus 2 – Industrial Park	
Route 2 8/to 10/from 10.5 km	To: Ghe. Lazăr – Traian - N. Titulescu - V. Goldiș – Laminoriștilor -1 Decembrie 1918 - Ciocârliei - T. Vladimirescu	9-50
	From: T. Vladimirescu – 1 Decembrie 1918 – Laminoriștilor - V. Goidiș - N. Titulescu – Traian - P. Maior - S. Bărnuțiu- Ghe. Lazăr Terminus 1 – Ghe. Lazăr Street	



	Terminus 2 – T. Vladimirescu Street	
Route 3 7 8.93 km	To: 1 Decembrie 1918 – Republicii – A. Vlaicu – Laminoriștilor – I. Jianu – Calea Turzii - Ialomiței	9-50
	From: Ialomiței – Calea Turzii – I. Jianu – Laminoriștilor – 1 Decembrie 1918 Terminus 1 – 1 Decembrie 1918 Street Terminus 2 – Ialomiței Street	

9.6 SWOT analysis

Strengths of Câmpia Turzii municipality:	Weaknesses:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Good road connections with neighbouring counties; ➤ Receptive local authorities; ➤ Continuous transport network development; ➤ Investment projects in the infrastructure of potable water and wastewater in progress; ➤ Good coverage with fixed and mobile telephony; ➤ Possibility of internet connection and cable television throughout the city; ➤ Well-developed transport and distribution network of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low state of satisfaction of the community concerning the general infrastructure; ➤ Poor condition of city roads and sidewalks; ➤ Small areas of green spaces arranged; ➤ Lack or poor development of water and sewerage infrastructure in certain areas; ➤ Poor condition of street lighting infrastructure; ➤ Lack of playgrounds and recreation; ➤ Reduced local budget; ➤ Lack of a culture of energetic efficiency.
Opportunities:	Threats:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of the Strategy regarding the development of the public lighting service ➤ Existence of non-reimbursable resources from the non-reimbursable funds; ➤ Integration in the development strategies of the county; ➤ Development of partnership relations in order to develop the infrastructure; ➤ Possibility to access European non-refundable funds for road pavements; ➤ Existence of drinking water sources that can stand as foundation for the expansion of networks drinking water supply; ➤ The involvement of public institutions for the modernisation of the local infrastructure ➤ Accessing external and national funds in order to fund the revamping of roads and investments for the development of the technical urban infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduced budgetary resources compared to the need of infrastructure investment, ➤ Insufficient financial sources for supporting the modernisation projects of the infrastructure; ➤ Lack of investments in local infrastructure has negative effects on the attractiveness of the area and premature wear of the population's vehicles; ➤ Part of the roads and utility networks risk to remain unmodernised or non-upgraded due to the reduced financial possibilities of the locality;



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fitting out public spaces of the town. ➤ Investments related to basic services for the population. 	
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9.7 Objectives for the land-use planning field

Subordinated to the field of land-use planning we find:

➤ Development of public community and urban transport infrastructure at the level of the municipality (SOTR 3)

Among the specific objectives related to this field we mention:

SO 3.1: Development and increase of access to public utility infrastructure

SO 3.2: Development and increase of access to urban transport infrastructure

SO 3.3: Development and increase of access to interurban transport infrastructure

SO 3.4: Urban regeneration

9.8 Project sheets

Project sheet 17

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programmeme / project Title: Development of the sewerage network
General framework	The construction of the public utility infrastructure is essential for the development of the other fields
Target group	Population of the municipality
Objectives	SO 3.1: Development and increase of the access to the public urban utilities infrastructure
Reasoning behind the project	The need to increase the attractiveness of living in the built-up area of the town by creating an adequate infrastructure
Project implementation method	Extending the existing sewerage network and connecting the households to the network / revamping the existing connections
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget State budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	Sewerage network in the entire municipality.



Project sheet 18

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programme / project Title: Development of the sewerage network
General framework	The construction of the public urban utilities infrastructure is essential for the development of the other fields
Target group	SO 3.1: The development and increase of the access to the public urban utilities infrastructure
Objectives	Revamping and developing the public utilities infrastructure by expanding the natural gas network for all the streets
Reasoning behind the project	The need to increase the attractiveness of living in the built-up area of the town by creating an adequate infrastructure
Project implementation method	Expanding and revamping the natural gas network by connecting all the households in the municipality.
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget State budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2027
Indicators	Existing / revamped natural gas network in the entire municipality.

Project sheet 19

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programme / project Title: Development of potable water network
General framework	The construction of the public urban utilities infrastructure is essential for the development of the other fields
Target group	The citizens of Câmpia Turzii
Objectives	SO 3.1: The development and increase of the access to the public urban utilities infrastructure
Reasoning behind the project	The need to increase the attractiveness of living in the built-up area of the town
Project implementation method	Expanding and revamping the potable water network by connecting all the households in the municipality.
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget State budget Non-reimbursable funds



Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	Existing / revamped potable water network in the entire municipality.

Project sheet 20

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programmeme / project Title: Modernising public urban transport services
General framework	We have the opportunity to increase the efficiency of the public urban transport by smart city solutions while protecting the environment
Target group	The population of the municipality
Objectives	SO 3.2: Developing and increasing the access urban transport infrastructure
Reasoning behind the project	The need to increase the efficiency of the use of the public transport services by increasing the quality of the provided services and implementing solutions that prove the care for the environment
Project implementation method	Modernising the transport services by requesting the public transport operator to use vehicles with zero carbon emissions and implementing smart city solutions in the field of public transport (public transport schedule, online purchase of travels).
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget State budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	More efficient public transport services; Smart city solutions implemented; Vehicles with zero carbon emissions in the public urban transport.

Project sheet 21

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programmeme / project Title: Improvement of interurban transport
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General framework	The expansion of other fields must be accompanied by the creation of the related transport infrastructure
Target group	The population of the municipality
Objectives	SO 3.3: The development and increase of the access to the interurban transport infrastructure
Reasoning behind the project	Turda – Câmpia Turzii Metropolitan Railway Services South bypass
Project implementation method	Creating the infrastructure required for the development of an interurban public transport
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget State budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2027
Indicators	The public interurban railway transport created Construction of the south bypass

Project sheet 22

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programmeme / project Title: Bike lanes
General framework	Bike can be an alternative transport source in town and it is currently being used frequently.
Target group	Town inhabitants
Objectives	SO 3. 2: The development and increase of the access to the urban transport infrastructure
Reasoning behind the project	Difficult trip by bike in town due to the lack of dedicated areas
Project implementation method	"Arieș" Eastern Pedestrian Alternative Mobility Corridor and Velo (cycling, walking) Western Sustainable Urban Mobility Corridor (cycling, walking, public transport)
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget ROP
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	Completion of "Arieș" Eastern Pedestrian Alternative Mobility Corridor and Velo Completion of the Western Sustainable Urban Mobility Corridor



Project sheet 23

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programme / project Title: Integrated projects for road revamping and land-use planning
General framework	Town roads need permanent maintenance
Target group	Town inhabitants
Objectives	SO 3.4 : Urban regeneration
Reasoning behind the project	It is necessary to increase the attractiveness of living and carrying out business by creating an adequate infrastructure
Project implementation method	Restoring the roadway, sidewalks, green spaces, public lighting, underground electric cable network, traffic signs
Funding source/potential funding source	EU funds State budget County budget Local budget National programmes
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	Rehabilitation of at least 15 km of roads - asphalt, sidewalks, green spaces, wiring, alignments, squares, etc.

Project sheet 24

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programme / project Title: Rehabilitating the green spaces between blocks of flats and parking spaces
General framework	The green spaces between the blocks can be transformed into mini-parks, so as to ensure the premises for the proper use of the land around the blocks (optimal ratio between green space, pedestrian alleys and parking spaces). The actuated parking lots are undeveloped
Target group	Town inhabitants
Objectives	SO 3.4 : Urban regeneration
Reasoning behind the project	The need to arrange and expand green areas and achieve a balance in the use of land around the blocks



	The need to arrange parking spaces The need to implement the Regional Town Planning for Șarât neighbourhood
Project implementation method	Arrangement of green spaces, pedestrian alleys and parking spaces around the blocks Landscaping, parking spaces, playgrounds for children, public lighting in Șarât neighbourhood.
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	50% of the green spaces created around the blocks landscaped; 50 parking spaces

Project sheet 25

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programme / project Title: Urban regeneration of residential areas
General framework	Residential neighbourhoods require a process of urban regeneration that leads to solving urban problems and finding a long-term improvement for economic, physical, social and environmental issues in an area that needs to be changed
Target group	Town inhabitants
Objectives	SO 3.4 : Urban regeneration
Reasoning behind the project	The need to arrange and expand green areas and achieve a balance in the use of land around the blocks
Project implementation method	Arrangement of green spaces, pedestrian alleys, playgrounds for children and parking spaces around the blocks Restoration of the facades of the blocks Arrangement / rearrangement of playgrounds Arrangement / rearrangement of parking lots by demolition of garages / old buildings
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	50% of the green spaces created around the blocks landscaped;



	50% of the block facades rebuilt
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Project sheet 26

Field Land-use planning	Proposed programme / project Title: Building an overpass, a pedestrian lane over/under the railway – Șarât residential neighbourhood
General framework	The existence of residential areas separated from town by railways create the conditions for social isolation, a lower level of economic development, even in the community, and an increase in the number of fatal accidents
Target group	Town inhabitants
Objectives	SO 3. 2: the development and increase of the access to the public urban infrastructure
Reasoning behind the project	The need for easy access to the urban transport network
Project implementation method	Building a pedestrian walkway over/under the railway
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	The pedestrian walkway built

10. LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

The main institution with a deliberative role at the level of the LGA of Câmpia Turzii is represented by the Local Council. The main attributions of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality are provided in art. 129 of the Administrative Code, approved by the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57 of July 3, 2019, with subsequent amendments and completions, subordinated in several *categories of competencies*, as follows:

- attributions regarding the LGA of Câmpia Turzii municipality, its own organisation, as well as the organisation and functioning of the specialised apparatus of the Mayor of Câmpia Turzii municipality, of the public institutions of local interest and of the companies and autonomous utilities of local interest;



- attributions regarding the economic-social and environmental development of Câmpia Turzii municipality;
- attributions regarding the administration of the public and private domain of Câmpia Turzii municipality;
- attributions regarding the management of public services of local interest;
- attributions regarding the inter-institutional cooperation on internal and external plan.

The main attributions of the Mayor of Câmpia Turzii are provided in art. 155 of the Administrative Code, approved by the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 57 of July 3, 2019, with subsequent amendments and completions, subsumed in several *categories of competencies*, including:

- attributions exercised as a representative of the state, in accordance with the law;
- attributions regarding the relationship with the local council;
- attributions regarding the local budget of the local government area;
- attributions regarding the public services provided to the citizens, of local interest;

The mayor may delegate, by order, the attributions conferred by law and other normative acts to the deputy mayor, the general secretary of the area, the heads of the functional departments or the staff of the specialised apparatus, the public administrator, as well as the heads of public institutions and services, depending on their competencies in the respective fields.

Regarding human resources, the evolution of the specialised apparatus of the Mayor of Câmpia Turzii during 2016-2020 is highlighted by the *organisational chart and the list of positions*, approved by the Decisions of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii. Currently, the number of employees within Câmpia Turzii City Hall is 234 people, of which 140 with higher education, the staff benefiting in the period 2016-2019 from a constant increase in the staff costs (approximately 2 million lei per year), a training plan and improvement of their professional quality (but not all employees benefit annually from training courses), a Code of Ethics, as well as ethical advice, workspaces and adequate material endowments, manifesting permanent concerns of management regarding improving working conditions, which reflects an adequate human resources management at the level of the entity. Within the City Hall there is a good level of qualification of human resources, a percentage of 59.83% of the staff having university studies.

Regarding the organisational chart and the regulation of the functioning of the specialised apparatus of the Mayor of Câmpia Turzii, based on the Local Council Decision [LCD] of Câmpia Turzii municipality no. 71 / 30.04.2020²⁶, adopted on the basis of the Administrative Code, as



approved by GEO no. 55/2019, with the subsequent modifications and completions, in the current structure of the specialised apparatus of the Mayor of Câmpia Turzii are found the following 43 functional structures:

- 5 directions: Economic Directorate; Technical Directorate; Chief Architect Directorate; Community Relations Department; Social Work Department;
- 19 services: Budget-Accounting Service; Taxes and Fees Establishment Service; Collection, Mandatory Pursuit and Enforcement Service; Human Resources, Payroll Service; Investment service; Public Procurement Service; Administrative Service; Public Service Local Police; Evidence and Wealth Management Service; Public Service for Emergency Situations; Public Service Market Administration; Information and Public Relations Service; Culture Service; Legal Service; Local Community Public Service for the Registration of Persons; Day centre "Carine"; "Clement" Day Centre; "Respect" Senior Centre; "Albă ca Zăpada" ["*Snow White*"] Day Centre;
- 3 offices: Urbanism and Land-use Planning Office; Cultural Projects Office; Projects Office;
- 16 work compartments, as functional structures of the directions and services of the specialised apparatus of the Mayor.

²⁶Decision of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii Municipality no. 71 / 30.04.2020 on the approval of the Organisation Chart, the List of positions and of the number of personnel of the specialised Apparatus of the Mayor of Câmpia Turzii municipality and of public services of local interest.



From the perspective of **patrimonial resources**, the patrimony of the LGA of Câmpia Turzii municipality includes rights and obligations on the public and private goods of this LGA, administered through the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality, in accordance with the legal provisions²⁷.

The situation of the movable and immovable goods that are part of the public domain of the LGA of Câmpia Turzii municipality, determined according to **GD no. 969/2002 regarding the attestation of the public domain of Cluj county, as well as of the municipalities, cities and communes from Cluj county, except for the municipality of Cluj-Napoc**, is mentioned in an inventory list, corresponding to several positions (895) which is also included in Annex no. 4 "The inventory of the goods that make up the public domain of Câmpia Turzii municipality" to the Statute of Câmpia Turzii municipality approved by the Decision of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality no. 175 / 26.09.2019.

From the budgetary perspective, for the period 2016-2018, there was an **increase in investment expenditures** by approximately 8 millions lei, and in 2019 there was a **decrease** of approximately 2 millions lei compared to the previous year (2018). The values of the indicators regarding the execution of the local budgets registered for Câmpia Turzii municipality reflect the following evolution:

Analysis of the evolution of the execution account of the revenue and expenditure budget of Câmpia Turzii municipality during 2016-2019

Source: processing based on the information contained in the "Account for the execution of the budget of revenues and expenditures of Câmpia Turzii municipality" for the period 2016-2019²⁸

²⁷ See also Chapter IX "Patrimony of Câmpia Turzii municipality" from the Statute of Câmpia Turzii municipality approved by the Decision of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality no. 175 / 26.09. 2019, p.24.

²⁸ See the Decisions of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality: no. 52 / 27.04.2017 regarding the approval of the execution account of the revenue and expenditure budget of Câmpia Turzii municipality on 31.12.2016; no. 110 / 24.05.2018 regarding the approval of the Execution Account of the Revenue and Expenditure Budget of Câmpia Turzii municipality and of the annual Financial Statements on 31.12.2017; no. 81 / 30.05.2019 regarding the approval of the budget execution account of Câmpia Turzii municipality on 31.12.2018; no. 85 / 28.05.2020 regarding the approval of the execution account of the local budget, of the budget of the activities financed entirely from own revenues, of the budget of the institutions financed entirely from own revenues and of the annual financial statements for 2019.



Indicator / Year	2016 (12/31/2016)	2017 (12/31/2017)	2018 (12/31/2018)	2019 (12/31/2019)
Total budget revenues (lei)	65,459,268	66,898,782	54,137,855	58,417,864
Total budget expenditures (lei)	51,665,863	58,213,248	52,508,807	58,392,150
Budget surplus / deficit (lei)	13,793,405	8,685,534	1,629,048	25,714

Throughout the period retained for analysis, the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality collected higher revenues from the budget compared to the registered expenses, ending the financial year with a surplus, the largest surplus being recorded for 2016. In 2019, the total budget revenues were only 7.9% higher than the total budget revenues from 2018, but lower by 12.67% compared to the total budget revenues from 2017 and by 10.75% compared to the total budget revenues from 2016.

The following tables show a presentation of the structure of revenues and expenses of the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality for the period 2016-2019 in order to analyse the sources of financing the activity of the local community.

Revenue structure, during 2016-2019 (thousands lei)

Source: processing based on the information contained in the "Account for the execution of the budget of revenues and expenditures of Câmpia Turzii municipality " for the period 2016-2019²⁹

²⁹ *Ibidem.*

Certified translation from Romanian in English language



No.	Income categories	2016	2017	2018	2019	Income structure in total income %			
						2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Current income (tax + non-tax revenues)	43,046,760	50,209,292	34,502,293	35,725,447	97.98	99.78	98.14	96.33
1.1	Tax revenues	40,416,540	47,474,819	31,620,919	32,889,114	92.00	94.34	89.94	88.68
1.1.1	Income tax, profit tax and capital gains from natural persons	15,071,412	17,297,301	13,663,945	8,789,688	34.31	34.37	38.87	23.70
1.1.2	Property taxes and fees	5,089,243	5,581,320	6,351,540	6,673,839	11.58	11.09	18.07	18.00
1.1.3	Taxes and duties on goods and services	19,678,161	24,002,210	11,595,475	16,623,175	44.79	47.70	32.98	44.82
1.1.4	Other taxes and duties	577,724	593,988	622,850	602,442	1.32	1.18	1.77	1.62
1.2	Non-tax revenues	2,630,220	2,734,473	2,881,374	2,836,303	5.99	5.43	8.20	7.65
1.2.1	Property revenues	947,913	852,682	773,798	773,241	2.16	1.69	2.20	2.08
1.2.2	Sales of goods and services	1,682,307	188,1791	2,107,576	2,063,062	3.83	3.74	5.99	5.56
2	Capital income	56,831	32,027	21,205	13,083	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.04
3	Grants	385,578	81,192	540,997	781,931	0.88	0.16	1.54	2.11
3.1	National Sustainable Development Programmeme (NDSP)	242,867	0	474,018	579,659	0.55	0.00	1.35	1.56
4	Total FEN[external non-reimbursable funds – T.N.] amounts:	444,214	0	92,886	566,305	1.01	0.00	0.26	1.53
4.1	PSOt-accession FEN amounts on account of payments made/	444,214	0	0	0	1.01	0	0	0
4.2	Other amounts received from EU	0	0	92,886	0	0	0	0.26	0
4.3	Amounts received from EU / other donors on account of payments made and pre-financing related to MFF 2014-2020	0	0	0	566,305	0	0	0	1.53
TOTAL INCOME		43,933,383	50,322,511	35,157,381	37,086,766	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



From the analysis of the data related to the structure of revenues for the years 2016-2019, it is observed that the fiscal revenues represent the main category of revenues for the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality, which have a high share of over 92% during 2016-2017, but registering a decrease in the period 2018-2019 (not exceeding the value of 90%). In 2019, the amount of tax revenues decreased by 6% compared to 2018, characterised by the highest value of this amount in the period 2016-2019 (94.34%). *Non-tax revenues* contribute to the total amount of revenues with a share that had a minimum in 2017 (5.43%) and a maximum in 2018 (8.20%).

At the same time, from the category of taxes and fees collected at local level, the revenues from *taxes on goods and services* hold a significant percentage in the value of total revenues, with approximately constant percentage weights in 2016 and 2017 (44.79%, respectively, 47.70%), but which, register a decrease of 30.86% in 2018 compared to 2017, with a return in 2019 to the values from 2016-2017.

Also, there is an increase for 2019 in the degree of financing the local budget from non-reimbursable funds, their share in total revenues being over 50% higher in 2019 (1.53%) compared to 2016 (1.01%), which reveals the increased interest of the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality to identify new strategic resources for financing the services provided and for achieving the investment objectives.

Income tax, profit tax and capital gains from natural persons and tax and property taxes contributed to total revenues with a relatively similar percentage for 2016, 2017 and 2019 (45.89%, 45.46% and 41.70% respectively), but with a percentage of 56.94% in 2018, practically over 24% higher than these years.

Regarding the *dependence of the Local Budget on the State Budget*, in 2019 the dependence on grants from the State Budget was significantly higher compared to the period 2016-2018, by increasing the grants from the State Budget through the National Programme of Local Development.

By LCD of Câmpia Turzii municipality no. 22 / 12.02.2020³⁰, the General Budget of Revenues and Expenditures of Câmpia Turzii municipality for 2020 was approved, the revenues of the local budget of the municipality being established in the amount of 74,669 thousands lei and the total expenditures in the amount of 79,569 thousands lei.

³⁰ HCLMT no. 22 / 12.02.2020 on the approval of the general consolidated budget of Câmpia Turzii municipality for the year 2020.



Expenditure structure, during 2016-2019 (thousands lei)

Source: processing based on the information contained in the "Account for the execution of the budget of revenues and expenditures of Câmpia Turzii municipality " for the period 2016-2019³¹

No.	Expenditure categories	2016	2017	2018	2019	Income structure in total income %			
						2016	2017	2018	2019
1	General public services	8,648,550	9,304,926	10,421,092	12,544,186	21.27	21.15	31.09	33.87
2	Defense, public order and national security	258,821	539,029	1,311,906	1,515,606	0.64	1.23	3.91	4.09
3	Social-Cultural expenses	25,057,734	28,652,697	14,895,442	16,612,306	61.63	65.13	44.45	44.86
3.1	Education	14,278,009	17,311,675	2,612,118	2,738,289	35.12	39.35	7.79	7.39
3.2	Health	1,561,830	1,519,374	1,593,647	1,630,462	3.84	3.45	4.76	4.40
3.3	Culture, recreation and religion	3,961,610	3,550,773	4,002,347	4,163,045	9.74	8.07	11.94	11.24
3.3.1	Cultural services	131,581	99,996	99,002	1,733	0.32	0.23	0.30	0.00
3.3.2	Recreational and sports services	1,201,458	1,417,191	1,430,144	936,686	2.96	3.22	4.27	2.53
3.4	Insurance and social assistance	5,256,285	6,270,875	6,687,330	8,080,510	12.93	14.25	19.95	21.82
4	Services of public development, dwelling, environment and water	3,788,846	3,303,589	3,737,147	4,238,593	9.32	7.51	11.15	11.45
4.1	Dwelling, services and public development	1,126,475	980,757	1,593,711	1,109,777	2.77	2.23	4.76	3.00
4.2	Environment protection	2,662,371	2,322,832	2,143,436	3,128,816	6.55	5.28	6.40	8.45
4.3	Sanitation and waste management	1,392,256,	1,527,576	1,536,233	2,242,426	3.42	3.47	4.58	6.06
5	Economic activities - transport	1,657,597	2,190,523	3,134,076	2,118,137	4.08	4.98	9.35	5.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		40,655,882	43,996,064	33,513,894	37,032,080	96.94	99.99	99.96	99.99

³¹ See the Decisions of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality: no. 52 / 27. 04. 2017 on the approval of the execution account of the revenue and expenditure budget of Câmpia Turzii municipality on 31.12.2016; no. 110 / 24.05. 2018 regarding the approval of the Execution Account of the Revenue and Expenditure Budget of Câmpia Turzii municipality and of the annual Financial Statements on December 31, 2017; no. 81 / 30.05.2019 regarding the approval of the budget execution account of Câmpia Turzii municipality on 31.12. 2018; no. 85 / 28.05.2020 regarding the



approval of the execution account of the local budget, of the budget of the activities financed entirely from own revenues, of the budget of the institutions financed entirely from own revenues and of the annual financial statements for 2019.

The analysis of the expenditure structure for the period 2016-2019 shows that the destinations of budget allocations are largely similar, the main sectors being: *education* (2016-2017), *insurance and social assistance* (2018-2019), *general public services and public development services, housing, environment and water*, as well as *transport* (2018-2019). *The insurance and social assistance services* experienced a constant increase of the budgetary allocations during 2016-2019, in 2019 registering a share by almost 69%, respectively 53% higher in the total amount of expenditures compared to the level of 2016 and 2017. It can be noted at the same time a constant increase of the budgetary allocations during 2016-2019 and for *the services of defense, public order and national security* in 2019 registering a weight with almost 540%, respectively 232% higher in the total amount of expenditures compared to the level of 2016 and 2017. Budget allocations for *health* are maintained at a low level, with a slight increase in the period 2018-2019 compared to the period 2016-2017.

The inter-institutional cooperation on **internal and external plan** of the local public administration authorities of Câmpia Turzii municipality is a fruitful one, the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality playing an important and constructive role in its development and which is distinguished by the efforts of the City Hall in identifying and accessing strategic resources, such as the European funds made available within the European structural and investment funds for ensuring the financing of the projects whose implementation leads to the increase of the quality of the inhabitants' life of Câmpia Turzii municipality. Thus, the following projects are in process of implementation:

- "Public transport infrastructure and measures for alternative mobility in Câmpia Turzii municipality", amounting to 41,750,792.32 lei, respectively 9,127,053.24 euros
- "The project for the rehabilitation and extension of the water and wastewater network in the area Turda - Câmpia Turzii ", developed in partnership with Compania de Apă "Arieș". 71 streets in our municipality will be targeted for works designed to change the water and sewerage networks - investment of approximately 40 million euros total value;
- "Improving the energy efficiency of some buildings inside "Pavel Dan" Theoretical High School from Câmpia Turzii municipality, in the amount of 2,228,937.52 lei, respectively 493,433.44 euros;



- "Rehabilitation and modernisation of "Victor Ungureanu" Technical College from Câmpia Turzii municipality, Cluj County" in the amount of 12,450,395.91 lei, respectively 2,680,963.8 euros;
- "Kindergarten construction in Câmpia Turzii municipality", project worth 5,694,305.13 lei, respectively 1,226,084,695 euros;
- "Arrangement of the Cultural-Recreational Area "Trei Lacuri" from Câmpia Turzii municipality", project worth 31,118,716.3 lei, respectively 6,681,420.57 euros;
- "Urban regeneration through the rehabilitation of the Cultural Palace "Ionel Floașiu", of the Summer Theater and the Central Park "Ionel Floașiu" from Câmpia Turzii municipality", a project worth 23,268,969.55 lei, respectively 4,996,021.37 euros;
- "Construction of a day social centre, skatepark and skating rink in Câmpia Turzii municipality", a project worth 22,599,277.09 lei, respectively 4,852,233.40 euros.

Thus, internally, the LGA Câmpia Turzii municipality is a member of the Association of Romanian Municipalities and has the quality of founding member in several inter-community development associations for promoting common projects in the fields of interest, water supply and sewerage services, waste and for the implementation of the sustainable development project "Turda Arieș 2010", thus being part of "Apa Văii Arieșului" Intra-Community Development Association, the Eco Metropolitan Cluj Intra-Community Development Association, "Mocănița de Arieș" Intra-Community Development Association and "Arieș Comunitatea Urbană" ["Arieș Urban Community"] Association with the status of a public institution of inter-communal cooperation. At the same time, it is part of "Șoimul Arieș" Association, an entity constituted based on the provisions of GO no. 26/2000 *on associations and foundations*, approved with modifications and completions by Law no. 246/2005, with the subsequent modifications and completions.

At the same time, the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality stands out through the sustained effort to achieve a framework of cooperation or association with a series of representatives of civil society and business, sports associations and clubs, cultural and artistic institutions, youth organisations, in order to achieve and finance actions or projects aimed at the development of the community that it represents, an example in this sense being the partnerships concluded in the context of implementing the annual programme for granting non-reimbursable financing for non-profit activities of general interest established under Law no. 350/2005 regarding the regime of non-reimbursable financing from public funds allocated for non-profit activities of general interest, with the subsequent modifications and completions.



Externally, the LGA Câmpia Turzii municipality has a good collaboration with other LGAs in the Republic of Moldova, Hungary, France, Poland, the Netherlands, Turkey and Spain, being twinned for example with the localities: Cimișlia, (Republic of Moldova) , Mohács and Kisbér (Hungary), Siemianowice Śląskie (Poland), La Salvetat-Saint-Gilles (France), Putten (Netherlands), Bayramiç (Turkey) and San Fernando de Henares (Spain). In order to implement these twinning agreements, the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality carries out numerous activities: cooperation in the institutional, economic, cultural, educational and sports fields; exchanges of experience and consulting in public administration; partnerships for modernisation and infrastructure development.

10.1 SWOT analysis

<p>Strengths of Câmpia Turzii municipality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developed strategic framework on sustainable development at municipal level; ➤ Increased capacity to attract and manage external financing for projects; ➤ Use of European funds to streamline the activity - implementation of e-government solutions; ➤ Functional site with impact in disseminating information; ➤ Human resources development through continuous training; ➤ Receptive local authorities who realise that human resources are the most important in an organisation; ➤ Good image and trust in the mayor; ➤ Implementation of National Anticorruption Strategy 2016-2020. 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor inter and intra institutional communication; ➤ Insufficient exercise and openness to inter-institutional collaboration; ➤ The existence at the LGA level of a cooperation area of the Local Action Groups (LAG) type set up inside the county; ➤ Lack of database for collecting, reporting, analysing and publishing relevant data at the LGA level; ➤ Bureaucratisation of the document circuit; ➤ The existence of closer contacts between the administration and private agencies; ➤ Lack of external contacts and lack of integration in the national and international administrative circuit; ➤ Impossibility of sending requests, online requests; ➤ Reduced possibilities of financial motivation of the personnel and of attracting the persons with superior qualification in the structures of the civil servants.
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategic framework developed at national level on strengthening public administration; ➤ Updated specific legislation (Administrative Code); ➤ Increased access to open databases; ➤ External resources / financial mechanisms allocated in relation to the development of public 	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Global economic and health crisis; ➤ Low degree of the citizens' trust in public authorities / institutions; ➤ Legislative instability and incoherence, over-regulation at national level; ➤ Education, poorly developed civic culture, low degree of civic participation;



<p>administration capacity - access to European funding allocated based on national, regional, county or sectoral operational programmes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Development of new technologies;➤ Elaboration of the Development Strategy of Cluj County 2021 - 2027;➤ Elaboration of the regional development plan 2021 - 2027 of the North West region;➤ Presence of active ADI [<i>unknown abbreviation –T.N.</i>] in the county (water supply and waste management);➤ Increasing the degree of decentralisation and local autonomy;➤ Existence of non-reimbursable resources from the structural funds;➤ Development of partnership relations for institutional development;➤ Elaboration of the human resources strategy that should include aspects of planning, recruitment, selection, motivation, career in general;➤ Creating an electronic document management system for better organisation and internal communication, preceded by training in the use of new technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reduced support from other public authorities;➤ Blocking access to vacant public positions;➤ Migration of qualified personnel to other public institutions
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10.2 Objectives for the field of local institutions

The strategic objective is represented by "*Increasing the administrative capacity of the LGA Câmpia Turzii*" (SOTR 4) and the specific objectives are:

- SO 4.1: Development of the necessary infrastructure for the functioning of public institutions
- SO 4.2: Improving the quality and efficiency of public service provision
- SO 4.3: Development of partnerships with other public and private entities
- SO 4.4: Implementation, monitoring, review and communication of results strategy implementation
- SO 4.5: Introduction of new tools and technologies to ensure the accessibility of public services



10.3 Project sheets

Project sheet 27

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Adapting the organisational structure
General framework	Organisational chart, Organisation and Functioning Regulations (OFR), job descriptions are managerial tools that support the achievement of the proposed objectives
Target group	Local executive authority
Objectives	SO 4.1: Infrastructure development necessary for the functioning of public institutions
Reasoning behind the project	The need to create a structure flexible organisation
Project implementation method	Annual adaptation of the organisational chart, the organisation and functioning regulations and job descriptions to the needs of the institution and legislative changes;
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	March of every year
Indicators	Organisational chart, OFR, job description updated annually

Project sheet 28

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Analysis of the professional training needs of civil servants and participation in various forms of training
General framework	Civil servants have the right and the obligation to improve their level of professional training
Target group	Civil servants
Objectives	SO 4.2: Improving quality and efficiency of the public service provision
Reasoning behind the project	The need to increase the level of professional training
Project implementation method	- carrying out the analysis of the professional training needs - participation in professional training courses, general and specific



Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	Annual
Indicators	Individual reports and general report on the analysis of professional training needs 50% of employees / year participate in various forms of professional training

Project sheet 29

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Carrying out strategic planning at the level of public services
General framework	The use of tools such as the Common Assessment Framework and the Balance Scorecard creates the premises for an efficient activity.
Target group	Civil servants
Objectives	SO 4.5: Introduction of new tools and technologies to ensure the accessibility of public services
Reasoning behind the project	Adapting the way of working to the new regulations in the field
Project implementation method	
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2022
Indicators	Common Assessment Framework and Balance Scorecard implemented

Project sheet 30

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Increasing the level of training through exchange of experience and study visits
General framework	Local administration of Câmpia Turzii municipality must enter the national and international circuit
Target group	Civil servants and local elected officials
Objectives	SO 4. 3: Developing partnerships with other public and private entities



Reasoning behind the project	The need to increase the level of professional training through study and exchange visits of experience
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - twinning with a similar locality - annual study visits to similar institutions in the country, with examples of good practices - participation to at least 1 event per year in the field of activity - conferences, seminars; - joining professional organisations of civil servants, useful information spaces, - association of accountants, computer scientists, etc. - making subscriptions to 2 specialised publications
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget County budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023 - subscriptions to specialised publications 2023 - twinning with another locality, visits study, joining professional organisations
Indicators	A partnership with a similar locality 5 participations per year to seminars or conferences 2 subscriptions to specialised publications 4 professional associations to which municipality joined

Project sheet 31

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Increasing the level of consultation of citizens, business and environment civil society in the municipality
General framework	Through consultation, citizens, business and NGOs can become partners of local authorities and provide solutions for local issues
Target group	Civil servants and local elected officials, the population, the business environment and the NGO environment
Objectives	SO 4. 3: Developing partnerships with other public and private entities



Reasoning behind the project	The need to consult with the stakeholders in terms of working, objectives, projects and achievements of local authorities
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -organising public meetings in neighbourhoods, at least once a year in each neighbourhood -organising meetings at least once a year with young people - conducting a bi-annual survey to consult the population on major issues in the municipality -organising at least once a year brainstorming sessions on current issues in the municipality -online consultations with citizens -consulting with the business environment to identify needs -implementation of the provisions of law 350/2005 - creation of an advisory body composed of representatives of the NGO environment (Local Civic Council) -realisation of a local pact between local administration and NGOs active in the field of social assistance
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Sponsorship
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2022
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 public meetings per year 2 meetings a year with young people A consultation survey every 2 years one brainstorming session per year 2 online consultation sessions per year 3 meetings per year with the business environment Granting procedure of financing from the local budget according to Law 350/2005 Operationalisation of the "Local Civic Council"

Project sheet 32

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Improving capacity administrative by the use of modern working tools
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General framework	The use of tools and manuals of procedures creates the premises for a successful activity
Target group	Civil servants and local elected officials
Objectives	SO 4.4: implementation, monitoring, review and communication of strategy implementation results
Reasoning behind the project	The need to use tools specific to the modern public management in the current activity
Project implementation method	-formalising a circuit of documents -performing work procedures -CAF elaboration
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	SCIM implementation

Project sheet 33

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Development of IT applications for interaction with citizens
General framework	Development and implementation of an integrated information system for promoting the interaction between the mayor's office and citizens by capitalising on the potential of information technology.
Target group	Civil servants and local elected officials; Population
Objectives	SO 4. 3: Developing partnerships with other public and private entities
Reasoning behind the project	The need to continuously organise, streamline and monitor the activity of the mayor's office, ensure transparency, smoother running of communication between authority and citizens.
Project implementation method	Acquisition of specific equipment and software
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025



Indicators	Functional IT system containing at least the online payment of taxes and fees, the alert system of local problems.
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Project sheet 34

Field Local institutions	Proposed programme / project Title: Extension and arrangement of City Hall Building - 2 Laminoriștilor Street
General framework	Working conditions are a factor in increasing institutional performance, but also a way to improve administrative capacity.
Target group	Civil servants and local elected officials; Population
Objectives	SO 4.1: Infrastructure development necessary for the functioning of public institutions
Reasoning behind the project	The need to continuously organise, streamline and monitor the activity of the mayor's office, ensure transparency, smoother running of communication between authority and citizens.
Project implementation method	Extension and modernisation of the mayor's office from 2 Laminoriștilor Street
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2024
Indicators	Modernised town hall



11. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT – OCCUPANCY, HABITATION, HEALTH, SAFETY, SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

11.1 Occupancy

An important role in capitalising the economic potential is played by the City Hall of Câmpia Turzii municipality, which, through the *professional capacity of its human resources* (well-prepared implementation and development team of projects with an attraction of EU funds through the Regional Operational Programme with over 30 million euros value)³² and also through solutions, actions and measures, concretely supports the socio-economic development at local level and contributes to the improvement of the quality of life for all the inhabitants of the municipality, among which we exemplify recently: *submitting / accessing projects with non-reimbursable municipal financing* (for example, investment projects for the construction of a kindergarten, a social day centre, for the arrangement of an ice rink and a skate park, urban regeneration projects, investment projects in transport infrastructure through its extension, development, rehabilitation and modernisation, investment projects in technical-urban infrastructure in the perspective of increasing the attractiveness of the area by rehabilitating, developing the infrastructure of public utilities) *and for updating the strategic planning documents; promoting the city and increasing international visibility; support by the local public administration of the business environment and of potential investors and developers by participating together with the Cluj County Council and Luna commune in the "Pare Industrial Tetarom V" project.*³³

Physical-geographical positioning close to the important surrounding localities, 40 km from Cluj-Napoca (city of residence of Cluj county), 10 km from Turda, 65 km from Târgu-Mureș etc., its characteristic of city with main railway junction (highway 300) and road (direct access to the A3 motorway)³⁴, with high potential for the development of industrial activities, warehousing and

³² See in this sense Annex 2 - City sheets related to the *Strategiei Regionale de Mobilitate Urbană Durabilă și Orașe Inteligente a Regiunii pentru perioada 2021-2027* [Regional Strategy for Sustainable Urban Mobility and Smart Cities of the Region for the period 2021-2027 - T.N.], p.176.

³³ The statute of Câmpia Turzii municipality approved by the Decision of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality no. 175 / Z6.09.2019, p.72.

³⁴ Câmpia Turzii municipality is included in the List of cities with main railway nodes presented by the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration in *Studiul 15. Rețeaua de localități după rang și importanță* [Study 15. Network of localities by rank and importance – T.N.], 2014, p.102.



logistics³⁵ and the complex functions it fulfills regarding basic services, labor market, cultural and leisure functions, etc. confers to Câmpia Turzii municipality the status of polarisation centre and development vector for the adjacent areas³⁶.

Although the total number of employees has decreased in the last 30 years, it is worth mentioning that there is an upward trend in recent years.



Evolution of the number of employees in Câmpia Turzii municipality

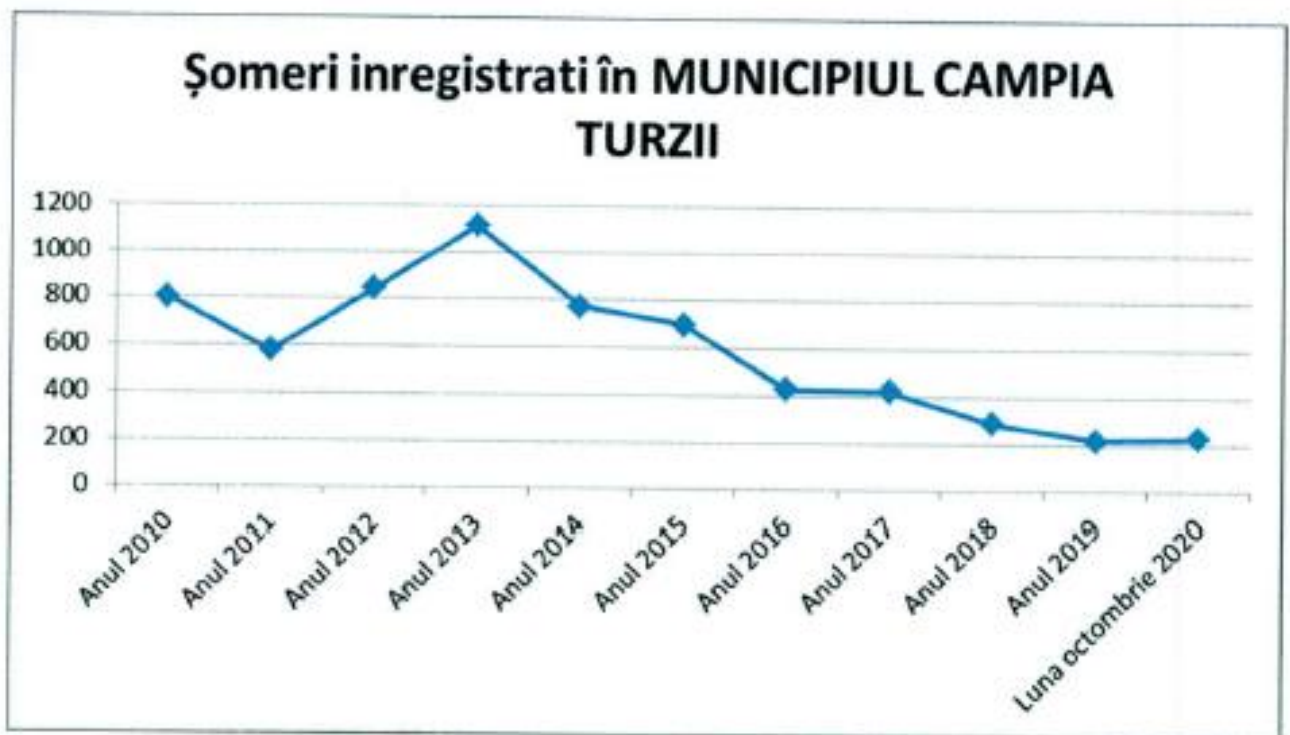
Regarding the evolution of the number of unemployed in Câmpia Turzii in the period 2010 - October 2020, this is illustrated by the figure below, indicating for the period retained for analysis a **decreasing trend, after at the beginning of the period the trend was upward.**

³⁵ See in this sense Annex 2 - City sheets related to the *Strategiei Regionale de Mobilitate Urbană Durabilă și Orașe Inteligente a Regiunii pentru perioada 2021-2027*, p.176.

³⁶ Turda - Câmpia Turzii urban system presents a pronounced polycentric character, being a pole of balance for the south-east of Cluj county. See more, the Development Strategy of Câmpia Turzii municipality for the period 2015-2020 approved by the Decision of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii municipality no. 171/1 .12.2015, p.148 and the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, *Studiul 15. Rețeaua de localități după rang și importanță*, 2014, p.48.



The level of unemployment may register in the next period an **increasing trend because of the economic crisis that is foreseen in the context of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic** given the fact that Câmpia Turzii municipality has a large part of employees employed in areas significantly affected by the crisis: **construction, trade and road freight transport**³⁷, in the sector, "Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles", however, occupying the 1st position in terms of the ranking of sectors by number of employees³⁸.



Unemployed registered in Câmpia Turzii municipality

³⁷ According to the TOP FIRMS ranking for 2020, among the fields with most employees in Câmpia Turzii are the road and highway construction works (785 employees), construction works of residential and non-residential buildings (239 employees), road transport of goods 182 employees), retail trade in non-specialised stores, with predominant sale of food, beverages and tobacco (113 employees), restaurants (103 employees). The ranking is available online at <https://www.topfirme.com/judet/cluj/localitate/campia%20turzii/caen/numar-employees/>.

³⁸ See in this sense Annex 2 - City sheets related to the *Strategiei Regionale de Mobilitate Urbană Durabilă și Orașe Inteligente a Regiunii pentru perioada 2021-2027*, p.17



11.2 Public safety

At the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality, security and public order are achieved through three institutions: the National Police, the Local Police and the Gendarmerie.

The **police of Câmpia Turzii municipality** carries out activities for maintaining public order and peace, citizen safety, preventing and combating the criminal phenomenon and identifying and counteracting the actions of elements that threaten the life, freedom, health and integrity of persons, private and public property, as well as of other legitimate interests of the community within Câmpia Turzii municipality.

The **Local Police Public Service** was established, organised and operates according to the provisions of Law no. 155/2010 of the local police, GD no. 1332/2010 regarding the approval of the Regulation - framework for the organisation and functioning of the local police, LCD no. 36/2011 regarding the establishment of the local police. It is organised as a service within the specialised apparatus of the mayor, without legal personality.

The activity carried out by the Local Police, according to the attributions established by law, is ensured at this date by the head of service and 20 local policemen, recruited following the organisation of several competitions for filling the vacancies, organised by compartments, as follows:

- Public Order and Peace and Traffic on public roads Department: 12 local police officers,
- Commercial Control and Transport Department: 2 local police officers,
- Environmental Protection Department: 1 local police officer,
- Personnel Record Department: 1 local police officer,
- Dispatching Department - 4 local police officers.

The Gendarmerie exercises its attributions regarding the public order and the safety of the citizens through the 4th Detachment of Gendarmes Turda.

11.3 Social assistance

The Social Directorate is the public service within the local public administration that provides the necessary opportunities in order to apply the principles of social equality. Strengthening social cohesion, community solidarity and reducing poverty are achievable by maintaining, restoring and developing the individual skills needed to solve problems or difficult situations that the person cannot solve on their own and by providing support for people who do not have the opportunity to



develop their own capacities and competencies necessary for carrying out socially useful activities, which favour their social integration. Thus, the Social Service comes to the support of the community with a multitude of services in the field of social assistance and social benefits, offering through these ones support and assistance for people / families / communities in difficulty:

A. Social benefits:

1. Information advice, taking over files for:

- State allowances for children;
- child raising allowances;
- Incentive insertion for mothers who have resumed their activity;
- State allowances for children with special needs.

2. Information advice, taking over and managing files for:

- Guaranteed minimum income (social assistance);
- Family support allowance;
- Kindergarten tickets;
- Aid for heating the house during the cold season.

3. Offering meal to the social assistance canteen

4. Distribution of milk powder for children between 0-12 months

5. Distribution of food aid through the Assistance for Disadvantaged People Operational

Programme

B. Social Assistance

1. Child protection

• Family evaluation, elaboration of a service plan / specialised intervention for children in difficulty / risk situation;

• Informational counselling / evaluation in order to be included in the degree of disability / school orientation;

• Counselling / monitoring children with departed parents;

• Delegation of parental authority to children with departed parents;

• Support for accessing specialised services depending on the identified problem;

• Assisting children who have committed crimes during the hearing at the police headquarters;

• Intervention in the multidisciplinary team in order to prevent the separation of the child from the family;



- Implementation of elaborated plans / monitoring in and post implementation;
- Promoting children's rights / advocacy for the development of a harmonious environment with low tolerance for abuse and neglect;

- Support and interventions for child victims of domestic violence.

2. Protection of the adult

- a. family evaluation, elaboration of intervention plan for adults in difficulty / at risk;
- b. counselling on obtaining tax facilities for adults in situations of financial vulnerability - exemptions from taxes, public legal aid;
- c. evaluation of the elderly person's situation in order to establish a protection measure - day centre assistance / home care / conclusion of maintenance / institutionalisation contract;
- d. informational counselling regarding the degree of disability / social pension / access to financial / material resources;
- e. assistance before the Notary Public at the moment of signing the maintenance contract;
- f. counselling, support and assistance in order to obtain guardianship / interdiction;
- g. evaluation of personal assistants in order to hire / monitor the activity of personal assistants of the disabled person;
- h. file management with social housing applications.

3. Counselling

- counselling children and adults in difficulty and / or in crisis situations;
- evaluation in order to establish the exercise of parental authority;
- evaluation / intervention in multidisciplinary teams regarding children or adults in crisis and / or difficulty situations;
- counselling in crisis situations of the family with parental responsibility;
- evaluating the situations regarding the education of children at community level and carrying out educational programmes / projects regarding the promotion and defense of children's rights in schools in order to develop a harmonious school environment with low tolerance to abuse and neglect.

C. Medical department

- mediating the relationship between doctors and uninsured vulnerable people;
- accompanying the specialist doctor where appropriate;
- health education in vulnerable communities;
- support and support given to young mothers.



D. Roma expert

- identification of the needs faced by vulnerable communities and of the solutions for solving problems;
- development of a civic spirit among the Roma communities in order to be socially responsible for preventing evictions;
- identifying people who want to work and advising them in order to occupy and maintain a job;
- mediating the relations of vulnerable communities with public institutions;
- support and support in crisis situations of communities.

E. "Albă ca Zăpada" Day Centre

- Provides care services for children between 2 and 3 years old whose parents are employed and have no alternative care;
- Provides early preschool education services.

F. School medical practice

- Provides primary and first aid medical services for preschoolers and students in the community;
- Consultations for children's participation in extracurricular activities (competitions, competitions, Olympics, trips, camps).

G. "CLEMENT" Day Centre is a social service for adults.

The centre ensures the neuro-motor medical recovery of the following categories of beneficiaries:

- adults;
- adults with disabilities;
- persons who have reached the legal retirement age;
- persons retired due to illness;
- persons receiving a survivor's pension.

H. "Carine" Day Centre is a social recovery service for children with disabilities, subordinated to the Local Public Social Assistance Service, which provides recovery services in order to promote and respect the rights of the disabled person. It was established through the Phare / 2004 programme, according to Decision no. 65 din September 25, 2006 regarding the approval of the participation of the town hall of Câmpia Turzii , with a project developed within the Phare programme 2004-2006.



“Carine” Day Centre offers, at quality standards, rehabilitation recovery services for children with disabilities or medical recommendations for recovery, thus preventing the marginalisation and social exclusion of beneficiaries, by facilitating their integration and rehabilitation.

I. “RESPECT” Centre for Seniors

• The social service “RESPECT” Centre for Seniors provides support and assistance for elderly people isolated at home, preventing their social marginalisation / exclusion. The needs of their elderly people are multiple, they relate to the material condition and health of the beneficiary. The Social Assistance Department through the social service “RESPECT” Centre for Seniors provides social services of local interest by providing personal care services at the beneficiaries' homes.

11.4 Health

The medical assistance is quite well represented at the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality. Thus, there is a hospital, the City Hospital "Dr. Cornel Igna" of Câmpia Turzii, a medical dispensary, two specialised medical centres, 4 school medical offices, 11 family medical offices, 12 dental offices, 14 specialised medical offices, 13 pharmacies, 4 medical laboratories and two medical technology laboratories. The medical infrastructure has both public and private ownership. The existence of this medical infrastructure creates the premises for a harmonious local development.

Medical infrastructure

Medical unit type	Property type	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019
Hospitals	Public property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Integrated outpatient clinics	Public property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical dispensaries	Public property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specialised medical centres	Private property	2	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2
General medical offices	Private property	1	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	:
School medical offices	Public property	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Family medical office	Public property	11	11	11	6	:	:	:	:	:
-	Private property	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	11
Dental offices	Public property	3	3	3	3	:	:	:	:	:
-	Private property	13	11	11	11	14	15	12	12	12



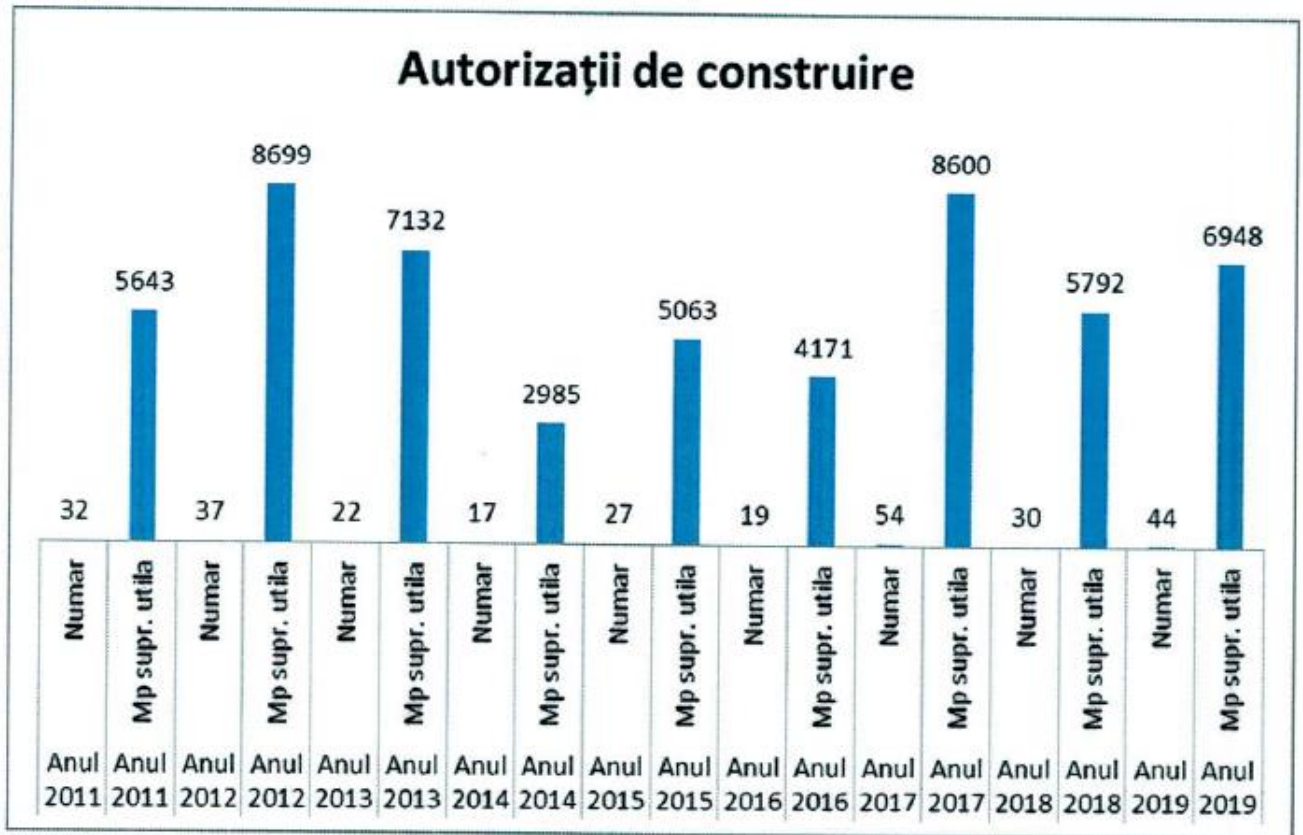
Specialised medical offices	Public property	9	9	9	9	:	:	:	:	:
-	Private property	3	3	3	3	12	14	14	14	14
Pharmacies	Public property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	Private property	9	9	9	9	9	11	12	12	12
Medical laboratories	Public property	3	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	4
-	Private property	2	2	2	2	2	:	:	:	:
Dental laboratories	Private property	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Healthcare professional

Professional category	Ways of performing the activity	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019
Physicians	Public property	37	38	37	23	19	22	20	23	23
-	Private property	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15
out of total physicians: family physicians	Public property	11	11	11	6	:	:	:	:	:
-	Private property	1	1	1	2	11	11	11	11	11
Dentists	Public property	3	3	3	3	:	:	:	:	:
-	Private property	13	11	11	11	11	15	12	12	12
Pharmacists	Public property	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	Private property	21	21	21	22	22	18	18	18	18
Average healthcare professional	Public property	107	105	105	102	50	95	97	96	117
-	Private property	16	16	16	16	16	27	32	32	32

11.5 Habitation

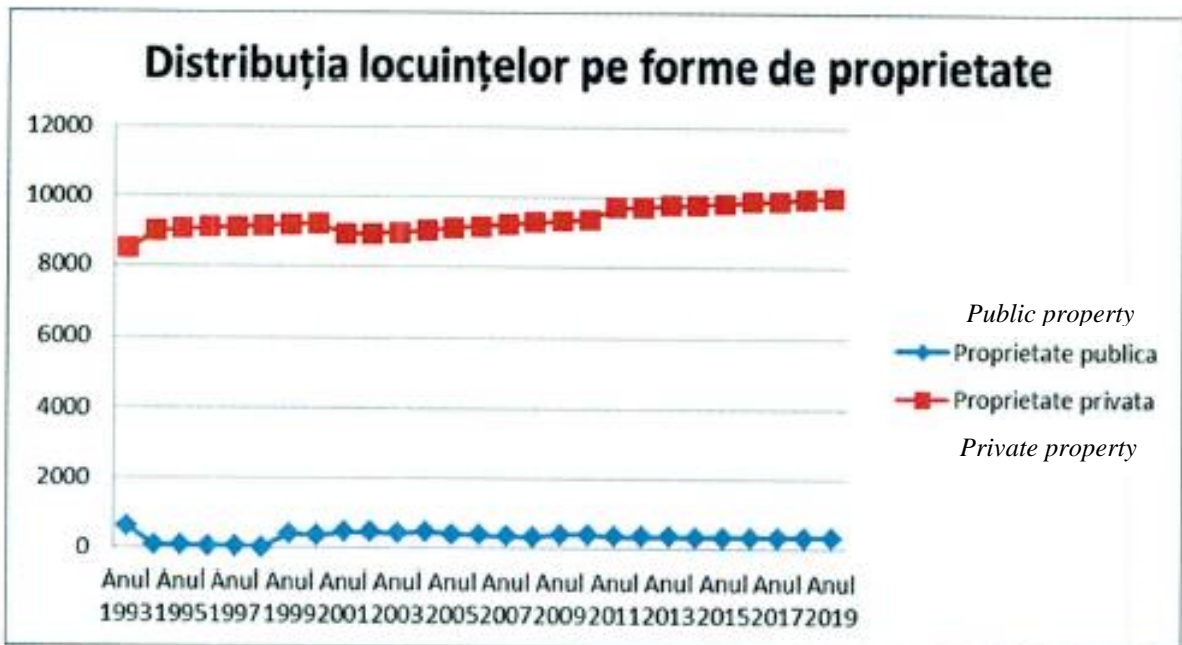
Câmpia Turzii municipality benefits from a general urban plan. Most of the properties in Câmpia Turzii are privately owned. At the level of 2019, the living area was 478,079 thousands sqm.



Building permits



Existent living surface at the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality (thousands sqm)
Public property – 9,206
Private property – 479,078



Housing distribution according to property forms



11.6 SWOT analysis

<p>Strengths of Câmpia Turzii municipality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Labour force available in the city and in the area; ➤ Jobs available in the area; ➤ The existence of a high potential for housing investments; ➤ Receptive local authorities; ➤ Low unemployment rate; ➤ Initiation and development of programmes for the conversion / reconversion of the force of labour and its integration / reintegration on the labour market; ➤ Existence of the social assistance activity; ➤ Coexistence of several nationalities, cultural, linguistic and religious interference with a wide variety of traditions and customs; ➤ Existence of ethnic and religious tolerance; ➤ Infrastructure related to primary and secondary education, as well as that of properly developed kindergartens; ➤ Average level of education; ➤ Easy access to prestigious university centres located in localities near the city (Cluj Napoca); 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poorly qualified workforce; ➤ Migration of the young population to other more financially attractive locations; ➤ Limited private investment in the field of medical assistance. Small number of healthcare professional; ➤ Negative natural increase caused by decrease in birth rate and increase in mortality; ➤ High level of poverty; ➤ Low housing fund; ➤ Insufficiency of technical-urban and educational endowments at all educational institutions in the municipality; ➤ Low share of the population that has higher education, one of the causes may be the low standard of living of the population in order to be able to afford the costs involved in attending courses at one of the universities located in the nearby cities; ➤ Infused health infrastructure and degraded, despite the investments made to date; ➤ The need to rehabilitate and modernise the city hospital; ➤ Lack of healthcare professional; ➤ Lack of centres for the elderly; ➤ Negative population dynamics in the last 23 years; ➤ Decreased birth rate; ➤ Reducing the share of the young population (15-29 years old) in the total population; ➤ Accentuating the phenomenon of the population aging; ➤ Health network and infrastructure undersized in relation to the number of inhabitants;
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase of the role that the municipality plays in social development; ➤ Existence of non-reimbursable resources from the structural funds; ➤ Integration in the development strategies of the county; 	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exodus of the labour force ➤ Decreasing the economy's ability to create job opportunities; ➤ Lack of structuring of the secondary and university education compared to the labour market requirements determines the increase of the number of unemployed among the qualified population;



<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Development of partnership relations in order to develop the social assistance infrastructure;➤ Creating new jobs through encouraging private investment;➤ Integration in the European Union which determined the increase of the degree of decentralisation, initiating local autonomy and increasing the role that the municipality has in social development;➤ Possibility to create new work places by facilitating access to finance for micro-enterprises;➤ Stimulating the return to the country of people who have gone to work abroad;➤ Attracting private investment in the health field.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reduced support from other public authorities;➤ Limited budgetary resources for the field of social assistance;➤ Advanced demographic aging, given the small percentage of the young population;➤ The existence of some forms of seasonal migration of the labour force outside the country;➤ Intensifying the migratory tendency;➤ Polarisation of the labour force in the county seat municipality.
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11.7 Objectives for the social development field

The strategic objective in terms of social development is represented by "*Harmonious development of the community and increase of the quality of life and health of the population*" (SOTR 5)

Subordinated to this strategic objective we find the following specific objectives:

SO 5.1: Improving the health of the population through accessible and high-performance health services, able to better meet current challenges

SO 5.2: Increasing the general well-being, including for socially vulnerable groups, through a network of community-based social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organisations

SO 5.3: Maintaining and integrating young people in the social and economic life of the community



11.8 Project sheets

Project sheet 35

Field Social development	Proposed programmeme / project Title: Dental practice
General framework	The provision of dental services to preschoolers and other categories identified as being at risk contributes to the state of health of the population.
Target group	Preschoolers and other categories identified in a situation of risk
Objectives	SO 5.1: Improving the health of the population through accessible and high-performance health services, able to cope better with current challenges
Reasoning behind the project	<p>Lack of a school medical office at the community level.</p> <p>The implementation of such a project responds to a real need in the education system, but also in the health system. The health of children and future adults is one of the areas of action of the EU and WHO.</p> <p>Compliance with national legislation: Methodology for examining the health of preschoolers and students in state schools, for providing free health care and for promoting a lifestyle healthy.</p>
Project implementation method	<p>Through the Directorate of School Medicine which is a component of the Administration of Hospitals and Medical Services (ASSM).</p> <p>Responsible for project coordinator / City Hospital - as appropriate.</p> <p>By creating an action plan (advocacy) with the involvement of civil society, NGOs, associations, foundations, volunteering.</p> <p>Creating an implementation plan at the community level through involvement nurses and school doctors.</p>
Funding source/potential funding source	<p>Local budget</p> <p>State budget</p> <p>Non-reimbursable funds</p>
Institution responsible for the project implementation	<p>Local Council</p> <p>City Hospital of Câmpia Turzii</p>
Implementation deadline	2022
Indicators	The degree of access to medical services by students (preschoolers) - 5- patients per day



Project sheet 36

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Psychological counselling cabinet
General framework	The provision of psychological counselling services to preschoolers and their families contributes to improving the health of the population.
Target group	Preschoolers / all students from the community of Campia Turzii municipality - but also the students' parents
Objectives	SO 5.1: Improving the health of the population through accessible and high-performance health services, able to cope better with current challenges
Reasoning behind the project	Ensuring access to health services. Recognising the relationship between health and learning, between school care and the well-being of students and their educational success. Because today's students may face family crises, poverty and violence, or poor living conditions, we are witnessing an increase in physical and mental health problems.
Project implementation method	School counsellors, teachers, school assistants / physicians - families, representatives of community institutions, other staff members in the field of school health, pediatricians or family physicians will form work teams: prevention area, database / information, curriculum development for health education, etc.
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget State budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council School Inspectorate Educational establishments
Implementation deadline	2022
Indicators	Significant behavioral and physiological changes in students - results obtained following the application of quizzes Improved school results – statistical data provided by educational institutions; Number of psychological counselling interventions performed to reduce the number of addictions, school, social adaptation, etc.



Project sheet 37

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Building arrangement in new location for solving the social problem in the Goldiș colony
General framework	The problems identified in the Goldiș colony community can be alleviated by creating a dedicated infrastructure.
Target group	The people of the Goldiș colony Local community
Objectives	SO 5.2: Increasing the degree of general well-being, including for vulnerable social groups, through a network of community-based social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organisations
Reasoning behind the project	The need to solve the social problem in Goldiș colony
Project implementation method	Arranging a new building and the appropriate adjacent space, as a housing solution for people currently living in Goldiș colony
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget State budget Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	1 Arranged living space Number of persons whose housing status has been improved

Project sheet 38

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Building a centre of excellence for young people with outstanding results, including in sports
General framework	The investment in human capital is a necessity, especially among the young population
Target group	Young people with great results
Objectives	SO 5.3: Maintaining and integrating young people in the social and economic life of the community



Reasoning behind the project	Promoting young people with outstanding results
Project implementation method	-analysis of the possibilities to support them -steps for acceptance and setting up / building such a centre
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget County budget Sponsorship Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council Educational institution School Inspectorate Families NGOs
Implementation deadline	2027
Indicators	Functional centre of excellence

Project sheet 39

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Karting club
General framework	The investment in human capital is a necessity, especially among the young population
Target group	Young people of Câmpia Turzii municipality Local community
Objectives	SO 5.2: Increasing the degree of general well-being, including for vulnerable social groups, through a network of community-based social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organisations
Reasoning behind the project	The previous existence of a karting club and the positive experience of its effects on the lives of young people in the community. The need to increase the involvement of young people through activities of learning, but also recreational, with economic character.
Project implementation method	Establishment of a karting club with a track for competitions and repair shop, including courses in this regard
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget County budget Sponsorship



Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	Functional karting club Number of young participants in the club activities

Project sheet 40

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Centre for the youth
Target group	The project is addressed to young people aged between 14 and 19 years
Objectives	SO 5.3: Maintaining and integrating young people in the social and economic life of the community
Reasoning behind the project	<p>Young people, at this age, face with important choices for their professional and personal journey, with long-term consequences, aiming at their future as a person and a citizen.</p> <p>The school, in the current conditions, cannot respond to all the training needs of young people, it is mainly based on the accumulation of information.</p> <p>The family can no longer, in general, complete this need for training, due to several factors, time, educational level, access to modern technologies, limited social experience.</p> <p>Thus, young people face a life project, in which they need guidance, support, specialised counselling in many areas, in order to acquire the capacity of better substantiated choices that will ensure their success in life.</p>
Project implementation method	<p>With the aim of non-formal education of young people, the activities carried out within the youth centre can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information in various fields: education, labour market, health, ecology and environment, culture and leisure; - counselling on issues related to effective learning techniques; - school and professional orientation; - personal development counselling; - consulting in the legal field, project management, entrepreneurship; - volunteering



Funding source/potential funding source	Non-reimbursable funds Local budget National programmes Attracting funds from the local business environment
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2024
Indicators	100 young people from the community educated in this centre

Project sheet 41

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Emergency centre for vulnerable people
Target group	The project is addressed to people from disadvantaged families, people from families abused or affected by domestic violence, homeless people, people who have served sentences of deprivation of liberty, young people over 18 who leave the child protection system, children, women and men, who live within the municipality.
Objectives	SO 5.3: Maintaining and integrating young people in the social and economic life of the community
Reasoning behind the project	At the local level, there is a need for services that responds to the needs of people from vulnerable groups in crisis.
Project implementation method	Construction / identification and endowment of a space to ensure emergency needs for people in the target group: providing temporary shelter, nutrition, medical services, but also support and counselling activities (psychological-individual, family, legal) in order to acquire social autonomy
Funding source/potential funding source	Non-reimbursable funds Local budget Governmental funds Attracting funds from the local business environment
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	40 persons of the vulnerable groups protected / year



Project sheet 42

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Day centre for children from vulnerable families
Target group	The project is addressed to children from vulnerable families in the community, offering mainly educational and social services for them, but also support services for their families.
Objectives	SO 5.2: Increasing the degree of general well-being, including for vulnerable social groups, through a network of community-based social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organisations
Reasoning behind the project	<p>Children from vulnerable families are more exposed to the risk of school drop-out, according to studies, and the lack of proper education is directly related to the limited access to the labour market of these young people, to the appearance of deviant behaviors, the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies in minors.</p> <p>Also, the parents of these children have difficulties in the proper fulfillment of their tasks of care, supervision and education of minors, always failing to support their children to develop harmoniously.</p>
Project implementation method	<p>The existence of a day centre allows the provision of support services for school activities, remedial activities, non-formal education and socialisation activities, as well as spending time in a safe and positive environment for children from vulnerable families.</p> <p>In parallel, parents are empowered to assume and fulfill the parental role, through parenting and support activities.</p>
Funding source/potential funding source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural funds Local budget Governmental funds NGOs
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2024
Indicators	50 children from vulnerable families and 30 parents



Project sheet 43

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Encouraging private investment in residential complexes with adequate insurance of urban functions
General framework	It is opportune to increase the living area in city and completion of construction in the new neighbourhoods
Target group	Private investors, population
Objectives	SO 5.2: Increasing the degree of general well-being, including for vulnerable social groups, through a network of community-based social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organisations
Reasoning behind the project	The need to build housing, to complete construction in new neighbourhoods and ensure adequate urban functions.
Project implementation method	Promoting the attractiveness for habitation of the city. Conversion of the hall of residence "V. Ungureanu Technical College" for turning it into social housing for young married people, medical staff of the city hospital, teachers.
Funding source/potential funding source	Resources of economic agents, private resources
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2026
Indicators	100 new residences

Project sheet 44

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Operationalisation of owners' associations and encouraging the establishment of civic associations
General framework	The owners' associations do not function properly and the civic associations are in the incipient phase of organisation.
Target group	Population of the city
Objectives	SO 5.2: Increasing the degree of general well-being, including for vulnerable social groups, through a network of community-based



	social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organisations
Reasoning behind the project	Owners and civic associations must function and be directly involved in the life of the city and of the community
Project implementation method	Provision of consulting and support for operationalisation Making a pact
Funding source/potential funding source	Local budget Private resources
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council Owners' associations
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	All owners' associations are functional 3 operational civic associations Formalisation of monthly meetings authorities - associations

Project sheet 45

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Establishment of an Emergency Assessment Unit (EAU) and its endowment
General framework	The provision of high quality emergency medical services is a mandatory condition for an adequate social development of the community.
Target group	Population of the city
Objectives	SO 5.1: Improving the health of the population through accessible and high-performance health services, able to cope better with current challenges
Reasoning behind the project	The need to provide quality medical services
Project implementation method	Establishment of an Emergency Assessment Unit (EAU) and its endowment
Funding source/potential funding source	County budget Local budget National programmes Private resources and sponsorship
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	Functional Emergency Assessment Unit Space for the functional Emergency Situations Service



Project sheet 46

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Fitting canteen in the building located at 115 Laminoriștilor Street
General framework	The provision of quality educational services involves the provision of a wide range of related services.
Target group	Ethnic college students People in vulnerable groups
Objectives	SO 5.2: Increasing the degree of general well-being, including for vulnerable social groups, through a network of community-based social services and partnerships with private social service providers, non-governmental organisations
Reasoning behind the project	Supporting young people from vulnerable groups to prevent school drop-out
Project implementation method	Achievement of the social canteen
Funding source/potential funding source	County budget Local budget National programmes Private resources and sponsorship
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Local Council Educational establishment School Inspectorate NGOs
Implementation deadline	2023
Indicators	Fitting social canteen in the building located at 115 Laminoriștilor Street

Project sheet 47

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Rehabilitation, extension and endowment of "Dr. Cornel Igna" City Hospital
General framework	Medical care cannot be provided to the appropriate standards for multiple reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ outpatient extension ➤ hospital rehabilitation ➤ creation of an integrated medical-social centre
Target group	The citizens of Câmpia Turzii municipality and of the neighbouring communities



Objectives	SO 5.1: Improving the health of the population through accessible and high-performance health services, able to cope better with current challenges
Reasoning behind the project	Ensuring an adequate level of medical services offered
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ outpatient extension ➤ hospital rehabilitation ➤ creation of an integrated medical-social centre
Funding source/potential funding source	County budget Local budget National programmes Private resources and sponsorship
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	Outpatient extension Hospital rehabilitation Achievement of integrated medical-social centre

Project sheet 48

Field Social development	Proposed programme / project Title: Arrangement of space for the Fire and Emergency Services and purchase of a fire engine
General framework	Public services for emergencies cannot be provided at an adequate level in the context of the lack of necessary facilities. Also, the development of economic activities has led to a greater demand for fire protection services.
Target group	The citizens of Câmpia Turzii municipality and of the neighbouring communities Economic agents within Câmpia Turzii municipality and neighbouring communities
Objectives	SO 5.1: Improving the health of the population through accessible and high-performance health services, able to cope better with current challenges
Reasoning behind the project	Ensuring an adequate level of civil protection services offered
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ arranging space for the Fire and Emergency Services ➤ purchasing a fire engine



Funding source/potential funding source	County budget Local budget National programmes Private resources and sponsorship Non-reimbursable funds
Institution responsible for the project implementation	Câmpia Turzii Local Council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	Arranging space for the Fire and Emergency Services Purchasing a fire engine



12. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

At the level of Câmpia Turzii Municipality, the school population registers a downward trend. Thus, in the last 9 years, the decrease of the school population varied between 20% and 40% depending on the level of education considered. Given current demographic trends, this trend will continue. Simultaneously with the decrease of the school population a reduction of the number of teaching staff also takes place.

In this context, high level of investments in the educational infrastructure (no. Of computers, etc.) is all the more to be appreciated.

School population per levels of education

School population	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019
Children enrolled in day-care	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	18
Children enrolled in kindergartens	827	816	378	640	593	557	527	520	545	538
Pupils enrolled in pre-university education	3218	3179	3233	3215	3079	2966	2978	2941	2827	2812
Pupils enrolled in primary and lower secondary school (including special education)	1804	1700	1842	1812	1713	1686	1738	1765	1746	1738
Pupils enrolled in primary education(including special education)	810	779	978	988	986	975	979	985	960	964
Pupils enrolled in lower secondary school(including special education)	994	921	864	824	727	711	759	780	786	774
Pupils enrolled in primary and lower secondary school	0	0	0	1812	1713	1686	1738	1765	1746	1738



Pupils enrolled in primary school	0	0	0	988	986	975	979	985	960	964
Pupils enrolled in lower secondary school	0	0	0	824	727	711	759	780	786	774
Pupils enrolled in High school	1259	1426	1361	1322	1281	1123	1062	951	873	843
Pupils enrolled in vocational education	119	18	0	51	59	128	159	192	189	201
Pupils enrolled in post high-school education (including special education)	0	35	30	30	26	29	19	33	19	30

Teaching staff per levels of education

	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019
Pre pre-school education	:	:	:	:	4	2	1	2
Pre-school education	24	37	34	33	32	31	30	30
Primary and lower secondary education (including special education)	113	103	94	93	105	93	91	85
Primary education (including special education)	47	44	45	40	45	40	37	38
Lower secondary education (including special education)	66	59	49	53	60	53	54	47
Primary and lower secondary education	:	103	94	93	105	93	91	85



Primary education	:	44	45	40	45	40	37	38
Lower secondary school	:	59	49	53	60	53	54	47
High school education	80	83	87	87	80	89	90	90
Technical education for foremen	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Graduates per levels of education at the level of Campia Turzii Municipality

	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Primary and lower secondary education (including special education)	263	219	164	215	207	156	151	141	182
Lower secondary	0	0	164	215	207	156	151	141	182
High school	256	295	328	286	326	262	253	271	237
Vocational	65	0	0	23	0	0	30	51	45
Post high-school (including special education)	0	0	23	0	19	0	14	0	13
Technical foremen education	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12.1 SWOT analysis

Strong points of Câmpia Turzii municipality	Weak points:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Open local authorities; ➤ Adequate and involved teaching staff; ➤ Important school population in relation to the total population; ➤ Restored educational units; ➤ Easy access to prestigious university centres located in localities near the city; ➤ Implementation of projects with funding from operational programs or other funds; ➤ The level of equipment with computers of schools is important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant school population decline; ➤ Poorly equipped educational spaces; ➤ Decrease of the number of teaching staff at all levels; ➤ Lack of equipment that support school performance; ➤ Lack of qualification, requalification programs for the unemployed; ➤ Absence of educational programs for the population; ➤ Absence of programs of second chance type; ➤ Insufficient children's playgrounds; ➤ Absence of a centre of excellence for the children with good results.
Opportunities	Threats:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dual education - in cooperation between vocational education institutions and employers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The expansion of online education raises issues regarding the degree of digitalization of schools and the



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of public and private programs that support the digitalization of education; ➤ Existence of non-refundable resources from non-refundable funds; ➤ Integration in the development strategies of the county; ➤ Development of partnership relations in order to develop the education infrastructure; ➤ Possibility of the teaching staff' participation in training / improvement programs. 	<p>access of disadvantaged children to digital equipment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduced budgetary resources compared to the need for investments in infrastructure; ➤ Labor force exodus; ➤ Reduced support from other public authorities; ➤ Decrease of the general level of training for the young population; ➤ The risk of school abandonment.
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12.2 Objectives for the education and training field

The strategic objective in terms of education and training is represented by the “*Participatory development of human capital*” (OSTR 6)

Subject to this general objective, we find the following specific objectives:

- OS 6.1: Increase of the level of education of the population of the municipality once with the increase of the participation rate at all levels of education
- OS 6.2: Restoration and development of educational infrastructure
- OS 6.3: Increase of the level of vocational training of the active population of Câmpia Turzii municipality
- OS 6.4: Development of partnerships between educational institutions and the entrepreneurial environment.

12.3 Project sheets

Project sheet 49

Field Education and training	Proposed programme/project Title: Continuous training of the teaching staff and human resources within the educational establishments
General framework	The continuous training of the teaching staff provides the premises of a high-performance education
Target group	Teaching staff from the municipality
Objectives	OS 6.1 Increase of the level of education of the population of the municipality once with the increase of the participation rate at all levels of education
Motivation of the project	Continuous training need of the teaching staff
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of the training needs - Identification of applicable programmes - Drawing up of projects and their implementation
Funding source/potential funding sources	Local budget; County budget;



	State budget; Non-refundable funds;
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Local council Educational institution School Inspectorate
Implementation deadline	2027
Indicators	30% of the teaching staff are annually attending a form of training

Project sheet 50

Field Education and training	Proposed programme/project Title: Professional counselling and orientation programmes for the unemployed
General framework	A method for the drop of the number of unemployed is the supply of professional reconversion
Target group	Unemployed people within the municipality
Objectives	OS 6.3: Increase of the level of vocational training of the active population of Câmpia Turzii municipality
Motivation of the project	Need of professional requalification and reconversion
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of the training need - Identification of the programmes that can be accessed - Organization of programmes
Funding source/potential funding sources	Local budget; County budget; Non-refundable funds; Sponsoring
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Câmpia Turzii Local Council AJOFM (County Agency for Labour force occupancy) NGOs
Implementation deadline	2027
Indicators	Decrease of the number of unemployed people following reconversion Number of trained unemployed people

Project sheet 51

Field Education and training	Proposed programme/project Title: Restoration and upgrading of the educational establishments
General framework	Educational infrastructure requires the upgrading and provision of conditions for a learning process under safety conditions
Target group	Pupils and the teaching staff



Objectives	OS 6.2: Restoration and development of educational infrastructure
Motivation of the project	Need to upgrade the educational establishments
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fitting out of a playground and mini sports ground “Pinocchio” kindergarten with extended program ➤ Upgrading of the sports ground – “Avram Iancu” lower secondary school ➤ Fitting out of a schoolyard and sports ground – “Victor Ungureanu” Technical College ➤ Restoration and conversion of the heating station building from 8 Nouă street, into school spaces - "Avram Iancu" Lower secondary School from Câmpia Turzii ➤ Restoration / conversion of Szentkereszty-Bethlen Mansion - "Pavel Dan" Theoretical High School from Câmpia Turzii ➤ Purchase of Building (Prometheus) and related land, as well as of the returned land from the high school yard (V. Ungureanu Technical College) - 117 Laminoriștilor Street ➤ Partial restoration, extension and upgrading of the "Pavel Dan" Theoretical High School from Câmpia Turzii Municipality, 16 Gh. Lazăr Street
Funding source/potential funding sources	Local budget; County budget; State budget
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Local Council Educational institution
Implementation deadline	2024
Indicators	Fitting out of a playground and mini sports ground “Pinocchio” kindergarten with extended program Upgrading of the sports ground – “Avram Iancu” lower secondary school Fitting out of a schoolyard and sports ground – “Victor Ungureanu” Technical College

Project sheet 52

Field Education and training	Proposed programme/project Title: Road safety education
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General framework	The number of road accidents is continuously increasing at both national and county level.
Target group	Population
Objectives	OS 6.1 Increase of the level of education of the population of the municipality once with the increase of the participation rate at all levels of education
Motivation of the project	Existence of some areas with a risk of accidents occurrence
Project implementation method	Set up of an educational programme on road safety for the primary schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Younger grades: - familiarization with traffic safety risks, pedestrian behaviour in traffic, parental behaviour when entering schools and methods of applying basic regulations by schools. ○ Older grades: training and educating cyclists on safe cycling habits. ○ Safe walking to school: identifying hazards regarding safety and making improvements in the school neighbourhood, such as the location, visibility and control of pedestrian crossings, and arrangements for parents to bring / pick up the pupils ○ Local awareness campaign for drivers on the dangers for cyclists and pedestrians ○ Local safety campaign on the safety of cyclists
Funding source/potential funding sources	Local budget; partnership with NGOs
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Local council Educational institution School Inspectorate
Implementation deadline	2022
Indicators	No. of informed people Decrease of the number or traffic accidents in the city

Project sheet 53

Field Education and training	Proposed programme/project Title: Professional internship
General framework	The absence of practical experience of graduates is acutely felt by the entrepreneurial environment.
Target group	Graduates of vocational, high school and university graduates
Objectives	OS 6.4: Development of partnerships between educational institutions and the entrepreneurial environment
Motivation of the project	Existence of some areas on the former industrial platform where specialized internship can be performed
Project implementation method	Refitting out by the local authorities of the areas for performing internship in partnership with vocational schools,



	technical high schools and profile universities as well as with the support of the entrepreneurial environment present in the industrial park
Funding source/potential funding sources	Local budget; partnership with NGOs, associations of the businessmen
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Local Council Educational institution School Inspectorate Universities
Implementation deadline	2022
Indicators	No. of involved educational institutions No. of involved universities No. of trained students No. of trained high schoolers

13. CULTURE, CULTS, SPORTS AND RECREATION

Lifelong learning is the essence of cultural activity at the municipal level and is addressed to all members of the community, regardless of age, gender, beliefs, religion, nationality, observing the basic principles of the institution's program: autonomy of culture and art, equal opportunity in education, freedom of creation, cultural identity in the world system of values.

The cultural and artistic activity takes place in an intense rhythm, the results obtained at national competitions and cultural performances abroad being revealing and the Câmpia Turzii municipality was and is in the elite of cities that carry out a rich cultural activity, through the reached performances and organization of numerous festivals and high-profile exhibitions.

The main cultural institution of the municipality is "**Ionel Floașiu**" **Cultural Palace** built between 1942 and 1945 according to the plans of the architect George Cristinel and your initiative of Ionel Floașiu, considered today as a remarkable personality for the history of the municipality. Within the institution there is "Astra" municipal library and several artistic associations and folk ensembles carry out their activity.

"**Ionel Floașiu**" **Cultural Palace** provides the framework for carrying out cultural and artistic production, promotion and dissemination activities in all fields of art (literature, theatre, music, dance, ballet, visual arts, ethnography and folklore, etc.).

There are currently 8 spaces inside the Cultural Palace for cultural, social-educational activities, meetings, etc. as follows:

- "Mircea Mihășan" performance hall;
- Meetings room;
- small room;
- Cultural Cafe / "Book Cafe";
- rehearsal room (basement), - rehearsal room (floor);
- „Biblionet room;
- "Astra" municipal library.

A number of cultural associations are also active in the municipality - "Femina" Club, established in 2007, Câmpia Turzii Association of Visual Artists established in 2009 as well as "Tudor Jarda" Folk Art School, external section from Câmpia Turzii, established in 2011, Cultural Association 775.



From the point of view of cultural activities, Câmpia Turzii Cultural Palace is a cultural institution of local interest established by the decision of the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii Municipality, within the Culture Service.

The Cultural Center, which is a cultural institution of public law, of local interest, without legal personality and patrimonial purpose, subordinated to the Local Council of Câmpia Turzii Municipality, within the Culture Service, carries out its activity and artistic structures in the Cultural Palace areas.

Cultural Center

”Mugurelul” Folkloric Ensemble

”Ardeleana” Folkloric Ensemble

“Promenada” Fanfare

“Astra” Choir

“Bella” Singing Club.

We must also mention, in the field of culture, a series of historical monuments existing in Câmpia Turzii municipality.

Thus, we can mention:

- **Calvinist Reformed Church.** Between 1677-1680, in the then Ghiriș-Arieș village, the Reformed-Calvinist Church was built, with the financial contribution, left by will, of the former prince of Transylvania - Ferenc Rhédei; is the oldest building in the city, located in the centre of the town – 1 Mihai Viteazul Square. It is a fortified stone building, surrounded by defensive walls partially preserved to these days, whose height has been reduced in time due to the loss of the defense function. In 1786 some changes were made to the church: the interior was restored and the vault was repaired, at the expense of Countess Rachel Kendeffy de Malomvíz (1780-1840), whose name is inscribed on a marble plaque to the left of the pulpit.

- **Bethlen Mansion.** In the second half of the 19th century, the mansion of Baron Szentkereszty Zsigmond was built in Ghiriș-Arieș, on 17, 1 Decembrie 1918 Street, next to which an artificial lake surrounded by a small park was fitted. The lake communicates through a canal with the artificial lake of the neighbouring Paget mansion. After the First World War, this mansion became the property of Count Bethlen Ödön (1893-1968).

It was used after the Second World War as a location for the "Cycle II" Primary School, today being an annex building of the "Pavel Dan" Theoretical High School, which houses the school library and several lower secondary school grades. Szentkereszty-Bethlen Manor house from Câmpia Turzii is inscribed on the list of historical monuments in Cluj County drafted by the Romanian Ministry of Culture and National Heritage in 2010 (LMI code CJ-II -m- B-07554).

- **Betegh Manor House.** This manor house is also among the first older civil constructions in Ghiriș-Sâncrai, from the first half of the 19th century, built by the family of Count Thoroczkaï, later bought by the family of the noble Betegh, from whom it took its current name. It was built with the usual peristyle of white columns at the entrance and is located on 10 Teilor Street in Câmpia Turzii. The pair of founders ordered the inscription of their noble coats of arms, both that of the husband's family and of the wife's family, and the year of construction: MDCCCXXVIII (1828) was inscribed and under the coats of arms. Betegh Manor House is inscribed on the list of historical monuments in Cluj County, LMI code CJ-II-m-B-07557.



- **Paget Manor House.** The aristocrat John Paget built in Ghiriș, towards the end of the first half of the 19th century, a beautiful manor house, which served as his residence, in the Racoș meadow, on Parcului Street. This building is very different from the others, being built according to the model of the architecture of the manor houses in classic English period style. Paget Manor house from Câmpia Turzii, Cluj County, is inscribed on the list of historical monuments in Cluj County (code CJ-II -m-B-07553) drafted by the Romanian Ministry of Culture and National Heritage in 2010

- **The Orthodox Church dedicated to the "Resurrection of the Lord".** The church was designed in 1937- 1938 by architect George Cristinel. It was to be in cruciform plan with the two lateral apses located on either side of the nave and the apse of the altar highlighted in a semicircle. The same George Cristinel made the sculptural sketches of the iconostasis, the pulpit, the hierarch's jet and the side jets. The construction of the church began on July 30, 1943, when the foundation stone was laid, at the same time the construction works started. By 1944, the building had already been erected and was placed under the roof. From 1947 to 1949, the plastering of the wall inside and outside was completed, and the works for arranging the interior of the church under construction were continued. On September 22, 1951 the church was put into use by the service of a feast
The completion of the interior took place between 1971-1973, when the walls and ceiling were decorated with a mural, remarkable, both from an iconographic and stylistic point of view (in neo-Byzantine style), by professor Coriolan Munteanu. On March 26, 1974, the consecration ceremony of the place occurred. The church is inscribed on the list of historical monuments in Cluj County, LMI code CJ- II-m-A-07556 02.

- **"Ionel Floașiu" Cultural Palace.** The construction works started in 1942, under the guidance of the general manager of the Câmpia Turzii Wire Industry Metallurgical Plant, eng. Ionel Floașiu and were completed in May 1945, using the highest quality construction materials. The "Ionel Floașiu" Cultural Palace from Câmpia Turzii is inscribed on the list of historical monuments in Cluj County, code CJ-II-m-A-07556-01.

- **"Prima Școala Românească (First Romanian School)" Museum from Câmpia Turzii.** The museum is a public institution of culture in the service of society, which collects, preserves, researches, restores, communicates and exhibits, in order to know and educate the general public, material evidence of the existence and evolution of human communities and the environment.
The museum has in its organizational structure the following:
 - a) local history section;
 - b) memorial history section;
 - d) ethnography and art section.

On January 20, 1879, the community of the parishioners of the Greek-Catholic church from Ghiriș-Arieș decided to build a "stone" school in the middle of the village, at their own expense, as it can be derived from the Address written on February 7, 1879 by Ion Hațegan, archpriest administrator, sent to the Royal Inspectorate of Schools in Turda. Through the contribution of the Romanian population, the land was bought and the building of the Romanian School was built, put into use on September 20, 1879 (new style), as recorded in the inscription on the stone slab then placed on the frontispiece. The school is registered on the list of historical monuments in Cluj County, LMI code CJ -IV- m- B-07858.



With a sports tradition of over 80 years, Câmpia Turzii Municipality continues the historical heritage of sports.

In this sense, the local administration financially supports the CSM Câmpia Turzii club, which has the following sports branches:

- football
- volleyball
- box
- handball
- judo
- rugby
- bowling
- table tennis
- lawn tennis
- cheerleaders
- Paralympics

The main existing confessions in the Câmpia Turzii are Orthodox - 75.8%, Reformed – 6%, Pentecostal – 4%, Greek Catholic - 1.5 %, Roman Catholic - 1%, Jehovah's Witnesses – 2%. Compared to the 2002 Population and Housing Census, there was a decrease in the number of Orthodox (by 4,987 people), Greek Catholics (halved), Reformed (by 566 people) and Roman Catholics (by 149 people).

Regarding the leisure, a reduction of green areas in Câmpia Turzii municipality must be noted.

13.1 SWOT analysis

Strong points of Câmpia Turzii Municipality:	Weak points:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A locality with a history that survived various stages of development; ➤ Valuable natural heritage; ➤ Inherited cultural heritage; ➤ Local customs and traditions; ➤ Churches with special historical value; ➤ Natural landscape suitable to spend leisure time; ➤ Existence of a library in the municipality; ➤ Open local authorities; ➤ Existence of communication networks (telephony, Internet, cable). ➤ Local artists that are nationally and internationally known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Very low level of community satisfaction with regard to culture and cultural heritage; ➤ Low number of cultural events; ➤ Lack of promotion of natural, cultural and archaeological heritage; ➤ Lack of cultural marketing and leisure time spending; ➤ Limited accommodation base; ➤ Lack of local attractions; ➤ Lack of places for spending leisure time; ➤ Poor emphasis on local traditions and crafts; ➤ Poor development of heritage buildings; ➤ The insufficiency of synthetic, useful and relevant data in the field of culture and heritage. ➤ Limited facilities for sports and recreation ➤ Limited use of the library ➤ Areas fitted out as parks in small number
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financial resources for the implementation of projects from European funds; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Difficulties in maintaining /upgrading the existing infrastructure at high standards;



<p>The potential of online marketing to promote culture and heritage; Sources for developing partnerships with NGOs or companies in order to develop cultural and tourism projects; Awareness of the inhabitants about the existing natural and cultural heritage; Development of cultural tourism; Existence of non-reimbursable resources from the structural funds Integration into the development strategies of county Development of partnership relations in order to develop cultural and sports activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of accommodation; ➤ Increased competition in drawing tourists with neighbouring localities; ➤ Thick / contradictory legislation in the field; ➤ Lack of promotion; ➤ difficulty of drawing sponsorships in the field; ➤ Reduced budgetary resources compared to the need to invest in cultural and sports infrastructure; ➤ Reduced support from other public authorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Good perspectives for the development of agricultural tourism and weekend tourism ➤ Possibility of accessing European non-refundable funds for the development of cultural sector; ➤ Computerization of the libraries and services offered by it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of support from the community for the creation of a cultural sports life of the municipality ➤ Differences between the cultural field and the needs, respectively the interests of the community, loss of the relevance of the cultural act for the community; ➤ Lack of interest regarding the cultural field not admitting its contribution to the local development increase of life quality; ➤ Insufficient funds assigned to the cultural sector.

13.2 Objectives for the culture, cults, sports and recreation field

The strategic objective in the field is the “*Increase of the community spirit through culture, sport and recreation*”(OSTR 7)

The following specific objectives are subsumed to this strategic objective:

OS 7.1: Valorization of natural and artificial resources for the creation of sports and recreation infrastructure

OS 7.2: Restoration and preservation of the community's cultural heritage

OS 7.3: Valorization of cultural heritage through the organization of cultural events

13.3 Project sheets

Project sheet 54

<p>Field Culture, sports and recreation</p>	<p>Proposed programme/project Title: Building and fitting out of a multifunctional sports complex</p>
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General framework	The area that is intended at present for sports activities is insufficient as compared to the population
Target group	Inhabitants from Câmpia Turzii municipality, pupils
Objectives	OS 7.1: Valorization of natural and artificial resources for the creation of sports and recreation infrastructure
Motivation of the project	The need to build and fit out a sports hall for the activities carried out by the community and for the pupils
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building of a sports hall - Fitting out of the hall - Restoration and upgrading – “Vaida Gavrilă” tennis arena
Funding source/potential funding sources	Local budget; National budget; Non-refundable funds;
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Câmpia Turzii Local council
Implementation deadline	2027
Indicators	A built, fitted out and equipped sports hall.

Project sheet 55

Field Culture, sports and recreation	Proposed programme/project Title: Development of the cultural activity at the level of Câmpia Turzii Municipality
General framework	Promotion of the tourist potential and creation of the necessary infrastructure, for the purpose of increasing the attractiveness of the municipality as tourist destination.
Target group	Citizens of Câmpia Turzii Municipality Tourists
Objectives	OS 7.3: Valorization of cultural heritage through the organization of cultural events
Motivation of the project	As part of the activities for the construction of the cultural and tourist image of Câmpia Turzii Municipality, it is necessary to have a series of initiatives that influence the large audience.
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ “Arts day” – cultural manifestation for the pupils in the “ Scoala altfel (School done differently)” week ➤ Initiation of the “Arts and daily life” programme ➤ Educational cultural project for young people “Young generation week” ➤ Constitution of “Cultural consultative Council” – consultative- participatory structure
Funding source/potential funding sources	Local budget; Regional Operational Programme (ROP)



Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Câmpia Turzii Local council
Implementation deadline	2024
Indicators	Achieved cultural manifestations Constituted consultative council

Project sheet 56

Field Culture, sports and recreation	Proposed programme/project Title: Fitting out, refitting out and extension of parks and playgrounds, including green areas
General framework	The area of the parks and playgrounds can be extended
Target group	Citizens of Câmpia Turzii Municipality Tourists
Objectives	OS 7.1: Valorization of natural and artificial resources for the creation of sports and recreation infrastructure
Motivation of the project	The need to fit out and extend the area of the parks and playgrounds
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fitting out 2 new playgrounds ➤ Complex equipment and fitting out Municipal Park (Berc)
Funding source/potential funding sources	Non-refundable funds State budget County budget Local budget National programmes Private funds and sponsoring
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Câmpia Turzii Local council
Implementation deadline	2022
Indicators	At least 2 new playgrounds

Project sheet 57

Field Culture, sports and recreation	Proposed programme/project Title: Sports infrastructure improvement
General framework	The area of the spaces for carrying out sports activities can be extended
Target group	Citizens of Câmpia Turzii Municipality



Objectives	OS 7.1: Valorization of natural and artificial resources for the creation of sports and recreation infrastructure
Motivation of the project	The need to fit out and extend the area of the sports spaces
Project implementation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restoration and upgrading of “Mihai Adam” Municipal Stadium from Câmpia Turzii ➤ Restoration and upgrading of “Ioan Stanatiev” Sports Hall from Câmpia Turzii ➤ Restoration/repairs of the “Lut” sports base from Câmpia Turzii Municipality ➤ Relocation of sports ground for the extension of the existing park – “Pavel Dan” Theoretical High School from Câmpia Turzii
Funding source/potential funding sources	EU funds State budget County budget Local budget National programmes Private funds and sponsoring
Institution that is responsible for implementing the project	Câmpia Turzii Local council
Implementation deadline	2025
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restoration and upgrading of “Mihai Adam” Municipal Stadium from Câmpia Turzii ➤ Restoration and upgrading of “Ioan Stanatiev” Sports Hall from Câmpia Turzii ➤ Restoration/repairs of the “Lut” sports base from Câmpia Turzii Municipality ➤ Relocation of sports ground for the extension of the existing park – “Pavel Dan” Theoretical High School from Câmpia Turzii

14. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK OF THE INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF CÂMPIA TURZII MUNICIPALITY

Strategic planning is the organized effort to make fundamental decisions and plan actions in an organization that shows who that organization is, what it does, and why it does what it does to achieve the ideal goal it has set for itself.

It has long been considered that the accomplishment of administrative tasks was possible without having a long-term perspective, and this was one of the main criticisms paid to the traditional model of public administration. Currently, the managerial philosophy places the achievement of results for improving the quality of citizens in the center of attention of public institutions, and the concern for establishing strategic directions in the medium and long term is inevitable.

In order to implement the strategy, it is necessary to establish the stages of action for all managerial levels involved. The strategic coordination of the entire process is the responsibility of the management of Câmpia Turzii Administrative Territorial unit.

The stages of the strategic implementation process are the following:



- Coordination;
- Implementation;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Evaluation of the result and of the impact;
- Review;
- Partnership

Coordination

After drafting and approval, it is necessary to formalize a permanent structure that provides a good coordination of the strategy implementation. This activity will be undertaken and provided by the local public authorities of the municipality.

The permanent structure that will provide the coordination of the strategy will be independent, especially created for this purpose. This structure will include civil servants with technical, financial and legal specializations. The structure will be headed by an executive authority.³⁹

At the level of Câmpia Turzii municipality, the Integrated Urban Development Strategy will be undertaken by the Local Council and by the Mayor.

A potential coordination structure of this strategy can look as follows:



Image 9 Strategy coordination structure

Regarding the responsibilities of this structure, they are the following:

- coordinates and evaluates the stage of implementation of the strategy;
- monitors the application method;
- Provides the technical and administrative resources necessary for the proper implementation of the strategy;
- ensures the dissemination of information and the collection of feedback on the application of the strategy;
- organization of implementation's monitoring, evaluation and review.

³⁹ Dincă, D., Dumitrică, C., *Urban development and planning- Second edition*, economic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2020, page 157.

Implementation

In the implementation process of SIDU (Urban Development Integrated Strategy), it is necessary to involve both the structures of the local public administration and the stakeholders, the county administrative authorities and the representatives of the North-West Development Region.



To ensure the success of the implementation, the strategy must meet the following conditions after its approval:

- agreement and support from the local council and the community;
- drawing up of operational implementation plans. It represents a structured picture of all actions and projects proposed by the Strategy, with data and information on how to approach them - in conjunction with other actions or through strategic partnerships, the necessary financial resources and potential sources to ensure them, the legislation governing the project, result indicators that allow the evaluation of the implementation of the action.
- monitoring of the operational plans and of the stage of achieving the proposed objectives at least annually. The timely planning of the action plan, in the short term and over the entire planning period, indicates the milestones for the implementation of the projects, observing the priorities identified through the community consultation exercises.
- support from the private sector. Carrying on and extension of the local partnership of involvement and consultation of various local interest groups during the development of SIDU (Urban Development Integrated Strategy), being the expression of the responsibility undertaken by those entities or groups of entities regarding the direct and planned contribution to the transposition of SIDU. To ensure the success of SIDU (Urban Development Integrated Strategy), it must become a working document not only for the Local Council and the Mayor, but also for the entities included in the local partnership, a document that guides their own future plans.
- Permanent information of the community on the progress of implementation. The implementation of the Communication and Promotion Plan of the Strategy will determine an increase of its visibility and will provide to the population and to the interested groups the necessary information for their involvement in its implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation framework (M&E) represents an aggregate system that comprises the breakdown of the performance indicators, of the reporting frequencies, of the data flows, of the data management and methods of reporting the strategies in progress of implementation.

The development of a monitoring and evaluation framework is a critical aspect of the functioning of the Strategy Unit and is usually based on two pillars:

- The results framework, which is an explicit articulation (graphical display, matrix or summary) of the different levels of results expected from a particular strategic document.
- The Strategy Unit Dashboard, which is the visual tool of the monitoring framework, providing clear and easy access to information on the progress made in implementing the strategy. The M&E system and the Strategy Unit dashboard should function as a single integrated tool, through which the dashboard provides a clear view of the information within the monitoring framework.

The results framework is an explicit articulation of the different levels of results expected from a certain strategic document. In order to provide efficiency and quality in the implementation, to follow the direction of implementation of the strategy as well as its components, respectively of the objectives, it is necessary to consider a structured evaluation and monitoring activity.



The purpose of this ongoing monitoring and evaluation is also, among others, to identify the occurrence of any deviations from the planning, changes in the preconditions. In this case, the monitoring activity will allow the adoption of necessary adjustment actions in order to provide the most effective and rational correction solutions.

The performance monitoring plan sets out the following elements in a supplementary tool:

- Initial and target values for selected measures, to provide the means of verification, in order to measure their changes at the level of indicators;
- Data sources or data collection methods;
- The institutions responsible for collecting or supplying the data;
- The intervals established for the collection or provision of data;
- The assumptions and risks associated with the indicators or with the collected information

Evaluation of results and impact

One of the guiding principles of any change management is represented by the use of data and analysis to make sure that strategy interventions are based on data and evidence. This principle is based on good international practices on how change is introduced in any cultural or organizational environment. The importance of relevant data cannot be underestimated. As a starting point, initial values need to be established in order to understand the starting point in change theory, so that monitoring procedures (including the collection of new data and their analysis) are comparable and consistent.

Indicators are measurable variables that show the level of achievement of the result. They must be developed based on the existing statistical data. The level of achievement of the result can be tested through a limited number of indicators. There is no need to develop several indicators that require prohibitive methods of data collection, if the same results can be achieved with little effort.

- Outcome indicators - refer to the change proven as a result of the implementation of the strategy, in the medium and long term.
- Impact indicators - measure the long-term effect of the strategy implementation.

There are three key moments in evaluating these indicators:

- a. The starting moment of the activity: the potential impact of the action and the correctness of the assumptions are evaluated, constituting an important element of decision on the appropriateness of the action.
- b. Interim moment: it is performed in the middle of the implementation period, analyzing the correct course of action and the intermediate results.
- c. The final moment: it is done after the completion of the project, in order to analyze if the results envisaged by the project have been achieved.

Review

During the implementation of SIDU (Urban development integrated strategy) for a number of reasons, changes may occur which will create objective conditions for revision. While the mission and vision statement should be kept unchanged throughout the strategic planning cycle, situations may arise where the objectives and action plan need to be reviewed and improved.

As a rule, the SIDU (Urban development integrated strategy) review is carried out for the following reasons:

1. Circumstances have changed and objectives are no longer appropriate;
2. Objectives have been inappropriately defined, are inadequate or unclear
3. The objectives have inadequately reflected the needs of stakeholders;



4. The scope of the defined objectives has not been adequate and realistic (the objectives have been excessively ambitious in relation to the existing resources);
5. Some objectives have been achieved and it is necessary to submit new ones in relation to the created opportunities;
6. The external conditions require the review of the action plan;
7. The performances obtained require the review of the set goals.

The first review is recommended at the end of the “short term” period - 2025. The review shall include all stages of development.

The review shall take into account the following elements:

- The results of monitoring the implementation and evaluation of the strategy’s impact until the moment of the review;
- Evolution of the local budget;
- New legislation with direct effects on the municipality;
- Changes in national, regional or county strategies, with direct effects on the municipality

Partnership

Local development issues are mainly the responsibility of local authorities, which are also responsible for developing effective mechanisms for implementing development strategies. However, target groups need to be aware of the potential benefits and consequences of the various implementation options and need to play an active role in the discussions with local authorities in order to develop appropriate implementation mechanisms for local development. Networking between target groups, as well as the experience exchange with the target groups operating in other regions and / or the use of other funds can be an important source of knowledge and inspiration and can support local action groups in their discussions with local authorities on the aspects regarding planned actions.

The factors underlying most long-term and most recent evolutions are global and / or national in nature, so that room for maneuver for local partnerships is necessarily limited. However, the local context and people’s needs are undergoing a deep change. As a result, society is already responding in several ways - for example, through new forms of entrepreneurship, better anchored at social and territorial level, through various forms of self-help and collective forms of mobilization of community resources, through the improvement of direct circuits and exploration of the local and community responses to climate changes.

In order to achieve a collaborative and effective partnership, it is necessary to continue the efforts of coherent community involvement in relevant projects and to enhance the contributions of citizens, groups and organizations to achieving the vision and goals of local development.

The criteria that influence the structure of the local partnership are the scope, characteristics and multi-disciplinarity of the concrete actions and implementation projects.

Thus, it follows that the partnership must include:

- local public authorities;
- public institutions, such as the National Agency for the Occupation of Labour Force and the General Directorate of Social Assistance at the county level, County Council;
- educational institutions, especially pre-university;
- utility operators;
- representatives of the entrepreneurial environment;
- civic organizations in various fields
- local media



Local authorities must support representation by observing equal opportunities in. The strategy can be consulted by any citizen, and access will be ensured by publishing it on the website of the local administration.



protection system		economic operators	operators, population								
Consolidation of the capacity of reaction in emergency situation	Number of restored locations Capacity number	Local budget National budget Non-refundable funds	Local Council IJSU (County Inspectorate for Emergency Situations)								
Supporting the adoption of non-polluting technologies by the economic operators	All the economic operators on the territory of the city adopt non-polluting technologies, compliant with the European standards	Resources of the economic operators	Câmpia Turzii Local Council County Environment Agency; Associative Bodies of the economic operators								
One car, one tree	No. of planted trees	Budget of natural persons and legal entities	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
Decommissioning of the individual systems for the collection of used waters as access to sewerage is provided	80% of the septic tanks are decommissioned	Resources of the population and economic operators	Local Council, economic operators, population								
Measurement of the level of pollutants and allergens	Measured level of pollutants and allergens	Local budget	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
Continuous extension of green areas, trees and bushes planting	Increase by at least 200sqm/year of green areas	EU funds State budget Local budget National programmes Private funds and sponsoring	Local council, local NGOs, volunteers								
Completion of insulation of the apartment buildings and public buildings	100% of the apartment buildings are insulated 100% of the public buildings are insulated	EU funds Local budget National programmes Private funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
Field with photovoltaic panels for providing public lighting	Percentage of decrease of costs regarding public lighting against the reference year 2021	Local budget, ROP	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
Improvement of the capacity of reaction of the population	Number of participants to the information sessions	Local budget National budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council ISJU (County Inspectorate								



	in emergency situations	Numbers of organized training sessions		for Emergency situations)								
Land-use planning	Sewerage network development	Sewerage network at the level of the entire municipality	Local budget State budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Development of natural gas network	Natural gas network existing/upgraded at the level of the entire municipality	Local budget State budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Development of potable water network	Potable water network existing/upgraded at the level of the entire municipality	Local budget State budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Upgrading of the urban public transport services	Streamlined public transport services; Implemented smart type solutions; Vehicles with zero carbon emissions used in public transport	Local budget State budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Improvement of interurban transport	Created public interurban railway transport service South ring road implementation	Local budget State budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Cycle tracks	Implementation of Eastern Corridor Pedestrian Alternative Mobility Implementation of West Corridor for Sustainable Urban Mobility	Local budget State budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Integrated projects of road restoration and landscaping	Restoration of at least 15 km of streets – asphalt, sidewalks, green areas, cables, alignments, squares, etc	EU funds State budget County budget Local budget National programmes	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Restoration of the green areas between the blocks and of the parking places	50% of the green areas around the fitted-out blocks 50 parking places created	Local budget State budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Urban regeneration residential neighbourhoods	50% of the green areas around the refitted-out blocks	Local budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								
	Building of footbridge,	Built pedestrian passage	Local budget	Câmpia Turzii Local Council								



	pedestrian passage /under the railway – Sarat Neighbourhood		Non-refundable funds								
Local institutions	Adaptation of the organization structure	Organization chart, ROF (organization and functioning regulation), annually updated job descriptions	Local budget	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
	Analysis of the professional training needs of the civil servants and participation to various forms of training	Individual reports and general report regarding the analysis of the professional training analysis 50% of the employees/year participate to various forms of professional training	Local budget	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
	Carrying out of the strategic planning at the level of public services	implemented Common assessment framework and Balance scorecard	Local budget	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
	Increase of the level of training by experience exchange and study visits	A partnership with a similar locality 5 participations per year to seminars and conferences 2 subscriptions to specialised publications 4 professional associations to which joining was achieved	Local budget County budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
	Increase of the level of consultation of the citizens, of the business environment and civil society in the municipality	4 public meetings per year 2 meetings per year with young people Consultation survey every two years A brainstorming session per year 2 online consulting sessions 3 meetings per year with the business environment Procedure for granting finding from local budget according to the law 350/2005 Operationalization of the “Local Civil Council”	Local budget Sponsoring	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							



	Improvement of administrative capacity by the use of modern working instruments	Implementation of Internal managerial control system	Local budget	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
	Development of computer applications for the interaction with the citizens	Functional computer system containing at least online payment of taxes and impositions, local problem alert system	Local budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
	Extension and fitting out of City hall building 2 Laminoristilor Street	Upgraded city hall headquarters	Local budget National budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
Social development – occupation, habitation, health, security, social assistance	Dental practice	Degree of medical service approaching by pupils (pre-schoolers) – 5-patients per day	Local budget National budget Non-refundable funds	Câmpia Turzii Local Council Turzii Câmpia Turzii Municipal Hospital							
	Psychological counselling practice	Significant physiological behavioural changes at pupils, results achieved from quiz application Improved school results- Statistical data offered by the educational establishments; Number of interventions of psychological counselling carried out for the reduction of the number of addictions, school, social adaptation etc	Local budget National budget Non-refundable funds	Local Council School Inspectorate Educational establishments							
	Fitting-out of building and new location for the settlement of the social issue from Goldiș colony	1.Fitted-out locative space No. of people whose locative condition was improved	Local budget National budget Non-refundable funds	Local Council							
	Building of a centre of excellence for young people with including in sports	Functional centre of excellence	Local budget County budget Sponsoring Non-refundable funds	Local Council Educational establishment School Inspectorate Families							



			NGOs							
Karting club	Functional karting club No. of young participants to the club's activities	Local budget County budget Sponsoring	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
Centre for youth	100 young people in the community educated in this centre	Non-refundable funds Local budget National programmes for drawing funds from the local business environment	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
Emergency centre for vulnerable people	40 people from protected vulnerable groups/year	Non-refundable funds Local budget National programmes for drawing funds from the local business environment	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
Day centre for children from vulnerable families	5 children from vulnerable families and 30 parents	Non-refundable funds Local budget Governmental funds Non-governmental organizations	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
Encouragement of private investments in residential ensembles with appropriate provision of urban functions	100 new habitations	Resources of the economic operators, private resources	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							
Operationalization of the owners associations and encouragement of setting up civic associations	All the owners associations are functional 3 operational civic associations Formalization of monthly meetings authorities-associations	Local budget Private resources	Local Council Owners associations							
Setting up of an Emergency Reception Centre (CPU)	Functional Emergency Reception Centre	County budget Local budget National programmes	Câmpia Turzii Local Council							

