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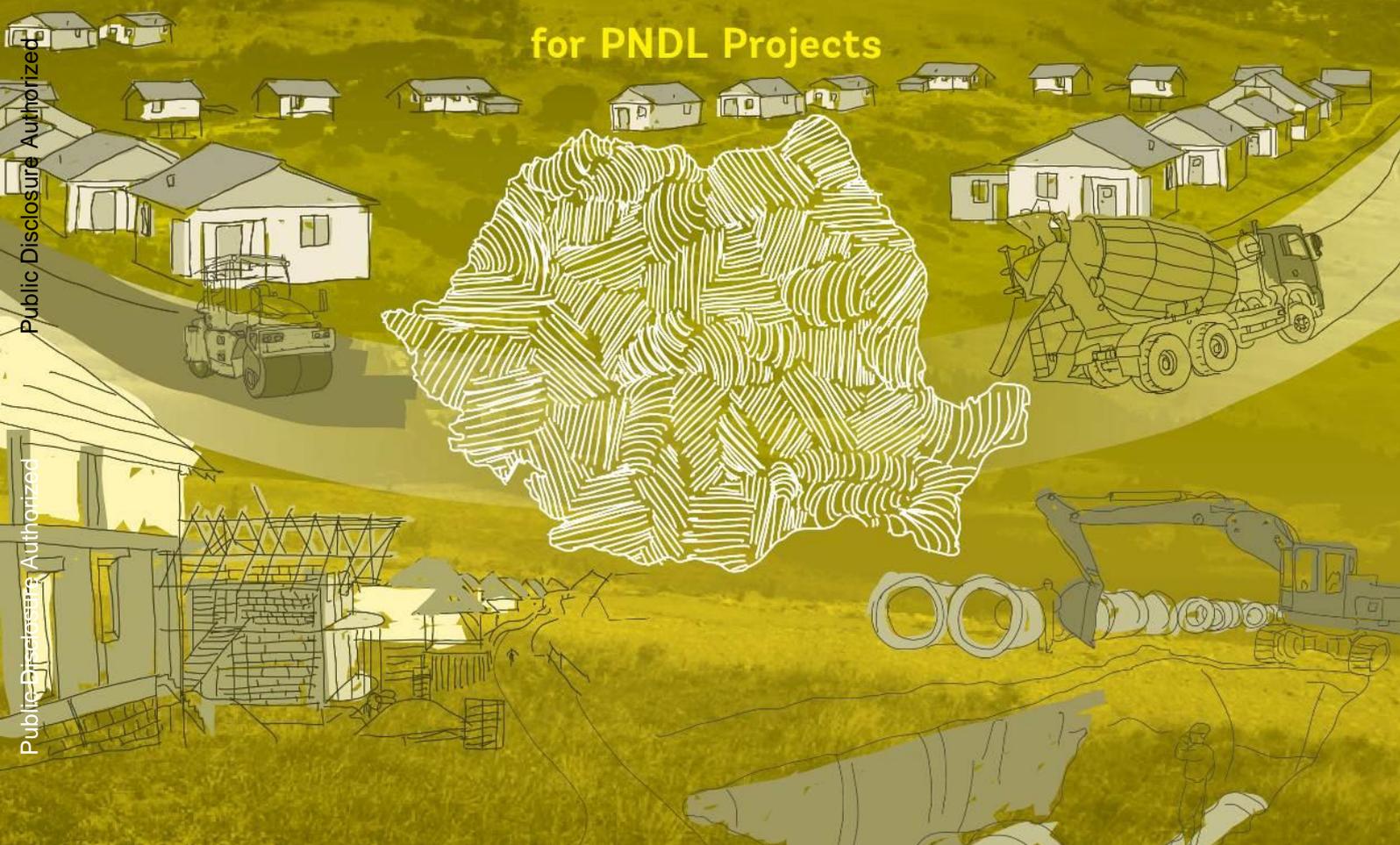


MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



Improved PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

for PNDL Projects



WORLD BANK GROUP



Romania
Regional Development Program 2

Agreement for Harmonizing
EU and State Funded
Investments Program

Dated December, 2014

2

COMPONENT



WORLD BANK GROUP



Romania

Regional Development Program 2

ROMANIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Agreement for Advisory Services on assistance
to the Romanian Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
on Harmonizing State and EU Funded Projects in Regions
Dated May 27, 2014

Component 2

Evaluation of the Portfolio of Regional Development Investments Projects

Prioritization Criteria for Local Infrastructure Development Projects

- Final Report -

December 26, 2014

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The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views and position of the Executive Directors of the World Bank, the European Union, or the Government of Romania.



Table of Contents

List of Figures	v
List of Tables	vi
List of Acronyms	viii
Executive Summary	ix
Introduction	1
Objective and Scope	4
Audiences	6
Report Structure	6
Chapter I: Context	9
Romania’s Local Infrastructure: Needs, Priorities, and Funding	9
The Imperative of Harmonized Investments.....	13
The Task at Hand: Current Challenges and Opportunities	14
Optimal Project Selection: Absorption, Impact, Legitimacy, and Capacity.....	15
<i>Absorption (efficiency)</i>	16
<i>Impact (effectiveness)</i>	16
<i>Legitimacy (clarity, fairness, and transparency)</i>	17
<i>Capacity (feasibility)</i>	17
Customized Selection Models: Project Size and Sector	17
<i>Project size</i>	18
<i>Project sector</i>	20
Chapter II: The National Program for Local Development (PNDL)	23
Allocation of PNDL Funds to Counties.....	25
Preparation of Project Proposals and County-Level Prioritization.....	27
Project Selection, Prioritization, and Contracting by the MRDPA	29
Implementation.....	31
Post-Implementation.....	32
Chapter III: Good Practices of Project Selection for EU-Funded Programs in Comparison with the PNDL	33
Pre-application and general overview of programmes	34
<i>The Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013</i>	34
<i>The Sectoral Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013</i>	36
<i>The National Rural Development Programme (PNDR) 2007-2013</i>	38
Application.....	40
<i>The Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013</i>	40
<i>The Sectoral Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013</i>	45
<i>The National Rural Development Programme (PNDR) 2007-2013</i>	46
Implementation.....	49
Post-Implementation.....	50



Chapter IV: Assessment and Policy Measures for the Overall PNDL Project Selection Model ..51	
1) The MRDPA Prepares the Program.....	53
1.1. Conduct consultations to inform program design.....	53
1.2. Run awareness-raising and information campaigns	54
1.3. Design a pre-application filter for PNDL proposals	55
1.4. Appoint Liaison Persons (LPs) to support potential beneficiaries.....	56
1.5. Organize training sessions to help applicants prepare better projects	57
2) Applicants Develop Initial Technical Documentation	57
2.1. Avoid contracting design of technical documentations centrally.....	57
2.2. Promote improved contracts to hold service providers accountable	58
2.3. Revise the policy on cost standards.....	59
3) Local/County Councils Submit Applications to the MRDPA.....	60
3.1. Improve conformity of PNDL applications submitted to the MRDPA.....	60
3.2. Develop and publish a PNDL Applicant Guide	62
3.3. Define a reasonable list of eligible expenditures	62
3.4. Establish a permanent helpdesk.....	63
3.5. Clarify conditions for submission of applications directly to MRDPA.....	63
4) The MRDPA Evaluates, Selects, and Prioritizes Proposals	64
4.1. Exclude projects that are not recommended for any financing	65
4.2. Decide whether proposed projects are eligible for EU funding.....	65
4.3. Perform administrative check and technical & financial evaluation.....	65
4.4. Prioritize projects based on clear, objective, and transparent criteria.....	66
4.5. Set up a mechanism for field visits before contracting	66
5) The MRDPA and Beneficiaries Sign the Contracts.....	67
5.1. Introduce multi-year budgeting and programming.....	67
5.2. Conduct post-contracting training with PNDL beneficiaries	69
6) Beneficiaries Begin Project Implementation.....	69
6.1. Strengthen verifications of reimbursement requests.....	70
6.2. Enhance overall monitoring systems.....	71
7) Projects Are Completed	71
7.1. Establish an ex-post M&E system with clear performance indicators	72
7.2. Implement knowledge-sharing mechanisms.....	72
Chapter V: Proposed Prioritization Criteria for Enhanced Selection of PNDL Projects.....74	
Core Elements of Optimal Prioritization.....	75
The Strategy.....	75
The Program.....	75
The Timeline	76
The Budget	76
The Priorities.....	77
The First Step to Proper Prioritization: Setting a Multi-annual Budget.....	77
The Second Step to Proper Prioritization: Setting Clear Priorities.....	78
The Local Priorities Scenario	78
The EU Priorities Scenario.....	79
The Investment Need Priorities Scenario.....	81



<i>Proposal for PNDL Priorities Scenario</i>	83
Proposed Prioritization Criteria for PNDL Investments	84
<i>County roads</i>	85
<i>Communal roads</i>	88
<i>Water and Wastewater Infrastructure</i>	91
<i>Social infrastructure</i>	98
Proposed PNDL 2014-2020 budget allocation by counties	109
Chapter VI: Proposed Monitoring System for the PNDL	112
Performance Indicators.....	112
<i>General Performance Indicators</i>	113
<i>Road Performance Indicators</i>	115
<i>Water and Wastewater Performance Indicators</i>	116
<i>Social Infrastructure Performance Indicators</i>	117
Monitoring Committee	118
Monitoring the absorption capacity of PNDL beneficiaries.....	120
Annex 1: Simplified Criteria of the Government Decree of September 2013 to Prioritize Projects for the 2014 Budget, by Stage of the Project Cycle.....	121
Annex 2: PNDL – Annex 2 to Methodological Norms	123
Annex 3: Evaluation Grid for County Roads and Urban Roads (ROP 2007-2013).....	125
Annex 4: Evaluation Grid for Axis 3 – 3.1 Health infrastructure (outpatient departments) and 3.4. Education Infrastructure (Compulsory schools) (ROP 2007-2013).....	131
Annex 5: Project Check-list for SOP Environment 2007-2013 Water and Wastewater Projects.	136
Annex 6: Evaluation Grid for Development of Rural Areas (PNDR 2007-2013).....	143
Annex 7: Triage Grid for Existent Technical Documentation without a Financing Agreement... ..	149
Annex 8: Conformity Checklist for Technical Projects	155
Annex 9: Recommendations for an improved PNDL conformity checklist	155
Annex 10: The Methodology for the elaboration of the LHDI	161
<i>Local Human Development Index by counties and residence, for 2002 and 2011</i>	163
Annex 11. The Financial Sustainability Index for County Councils and Local Councils	164
Prudent Capital Expenditure Margins for County Councils	165
Prudent Capital Expenditure Margins for Local Councils	167
Annex 12. Prioritization of funds allocation for county road development, by county	256
Annex 13. Prioritization of funds allocation for communal road development, by county	259
Annex 14. Prioritization of funds allocation for water infrastructure, by water region	262
Annex 15. Prioritization of funds allocation for wastewater infrastructure, by water region....	265
Annex 16. Prioritization of funds allocation for health infrastructure, by county.....	268
Annex 17. Prioritization of funds allocation for education infrastructure, by county.....	273
Annex 18. Prioritization of funds allocation for cultural infrastructure, by county	276
Annex 19. Prioritization of funds allocation for sports infrastructure, by county	281
Annex 20. Allocation by county of PNDL 2014-2020 proposed budget for county roads (in mil. Euro).....	284
Annex 21. Allocation by county of PNDL 2014-2020 proposed budget for communal roads (in mil. Euro).....	287



Romania
Regional Development Program 2

Annex 22. Allocation by water region of PNDL 2014-2020 proposed budget for water and wastewater infrastructure (in mil. Euro).....	290
Annex 23. Allocation by county of PNDL 2014-2020 proposed budget for social infrastructure (in mil. Euro).....	293



List of Figures

Figure 1. Endowment with public services infrastructure (access to piped water).....	9
Figure 2. Endowment with public services infrastructure (access to sewage)	10
Figure 3. Investment priorities differ across leading and lagging areas in Romania.....	11
Figure 4. Key objectives and requirements of a sound project selection model	16
Figure 5. Key players in the implementation of ROP 2007-2013 (as of April 2013).....	33
Figure 6. County road projects financed through the ROP 2007-2013	41
Figure 7. County roads connecting to a growth pole within a 60-minute access area.....	42
Figure 8. County roads connecting to a county residence within a 40-minute access area.....	43
Figure 9. County and communal roads financed through PNDL 2014	44
Figure 10. County Roads coordination btw. ROP and PNDL.....	45
Figure 11. PNDL and PNDR complementarity of road projects	48
Figure 12. PNDL and PNDR complementarity of water projects.....	48
Figure 13. PNDL and PNDR complementarity of wastewater projects	49
Figure 14. A proper M&E system with optimal feedback loops	50
Figure 15. “Division of labor” between MRDPA and PNDL “Intermediate Bodies” (County Councils)	53
Figure 16. Scheme for Triage of Technical Documentation	64
Figure 17. Typical timeline for a new PNDL project	68
Figure 18. Prioritization of investments in communal roads by locality	91
Figure 19. Prioritization of investments in health infrastructure by locality	103
Figure 20. Prioritization of investments in educational infrastructure by locality	105
Figure 21. Prioritization of investments in cultural infrastructure by locality	107
Figure 22. Prioritization of investments in sports infrastructure by locality	109
Figure 23. The Territorial Development Index for 2011.....	114
Figure 24. The Local Human Development Index for 2011.....	115
Figure 25. Proposed PNDL Monitoring Framework.....	119



List of Tables

Table 1. Structure of the PNDL 2014 project portfolio by size*	20
Table 2. Sectoral split of PNDL portfolio 2013-2014 – based on the number and value of projects	22
Table 3. PNDL applications reviewed by Bank team (July-October 2014)	51
Table 4. Proposed PNDL Budget allocation for 2014-2020 (in mil. RON)	78
Table 5. How priorities are currently split under the PNDL	79
Table 6. Proposed allocation of PNDL budget (in mil. Euro) - the Local Priorities Scenario (in mil. Euro).....	79
Table 7. EU funds allocation (in Euro) by operational program priorities	80
Table 8. Allocation of EU funds by PNDL project types.....	80
Table 9. Proposed allocation of PNDL budget (in mil. Euro) - the EU Priorities Scenario (in mil. Euro).....	81
Table 10. Estimated sector investment needs, by PNDL priority sector.....	82
Table 11. Proposed allocation of PNDL budget (in mil. Euro) - the Investment Need Priorities Scenario (in mil. Euro)	83
Table 12. Proposal for the allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 budget by priorities	83
Table 13. Proposal for the allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 budget by priorities and by years (in mil. Euro)	84
Table 14. Comparison of current distribution of the value of PNDL projects,.....	84
Table 15. Prioritization criteria for county roads at the county level	85
Table 16. Prioritization criteria for county road projects	86
Table 17. Prioritization criteria for communal roads at the county level	88
Table 18. Prioritization criteria for communal road projects, by territorial administrative units (TAUs).....	90
Table 19. Prioritization criteria for water infrastructure at the regional level	92
Table 20. Prioritization criteria for wastewater infrastructure at the regional level	93
Table 21. Key requirements for the Urban Wastewater Directive.....	95
Table 22. Prioritization criteria for water projects, by locality	96
Table 23. Prioritization criteria for wastewater projects, by agglomerations	97
Table 24. Prioritization criteria for health infrastructure at the county level	98
Table 25. Prioritization criteria for education infrastructure at the county level	99
Table 26. Prioritization criteria for cultural infrastructure at the county level.....	100
Table 27. Prioritization criteria for sports infrastructure at the county level.....	101
Table 28. Prioritization criteria for health infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU).....	102
Table 29. Prioritization criteria for educational infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU).....	103
Table 30. Prioritization criteria for cultural infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU).....	106
Table 31. Prioritization criteria for sports infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU).....	108
Table 32. Proposed allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 by county	110
Table 33. Proposed PNDL General Process Indicators.....	112



Table 34. Proposed PNDL General Output Indicators.....	113
Table 35. County Roads Performance Indicators.....	115
Table 36. Communal Roads Performance Indicators.....	116
Table 37. Water Performance Indicators	116
Table 38. Wastewater Performance Indicators.....	116
Table 39. Health Infrastructure	117
Table 40. Education Infrastructure	117
Table 41. Cultural Infrastructure	117
Table 42. Sports Infrastructure.....	118



List of Acronyms

CNADNR	National Highways and National Roads Company
DG RDI	Directorate General for Regional Development and Infrastructure
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FSI	Financial Sustainability Index
GOR	Government of Romania
IDA	Intercommunity Development Association
LHDI	Local Human Development Index
LI OP	Large Infrastructure Operational Programme
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MRDPA	Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
OP	Operational Programme
PNDI	National Program for Infrastructure Development
PNDL	National Program for Local Development
PNDR	National Rural Development Programme
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RDA	Regional Development Agency
ROC	Regional Operating Water Company
ROP	Regional Operational Programme
SDTR	Territorial Development Strategy of Romania
SOP	Sectoral Operational Programme
TFE	Technical and Financial Evaluation



Executive Summary

The first basic question this report should respond to is whether a program like the National Local Development Program (PNDL) should exist to begin with. The short and simple answer is: yes. Romania's need for infrastructure investments at the local level is large and cannot be covered solely from EU funds and from local budgets. Moreover, when it joined the EU, Romania committed to reaching a number of goals (e.g., increasing the number of people with access to water supply and wastewater systems), which it cannot reach using only EU funds. More broadly, Romania should not rely exclusively on European grants for public investments – it should have its own state-budget-funded investment programs. Investment priorities and needs go beyond what may be defined in the Partnership Agreement with the EU, and adequate national budget funds should be allocated to cover those needs. However, **the way public funds are managed through state-budget-funded programs has to improve dramatically along the entire cycle** (i.e., from program design through evaluation, prioritization, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation).

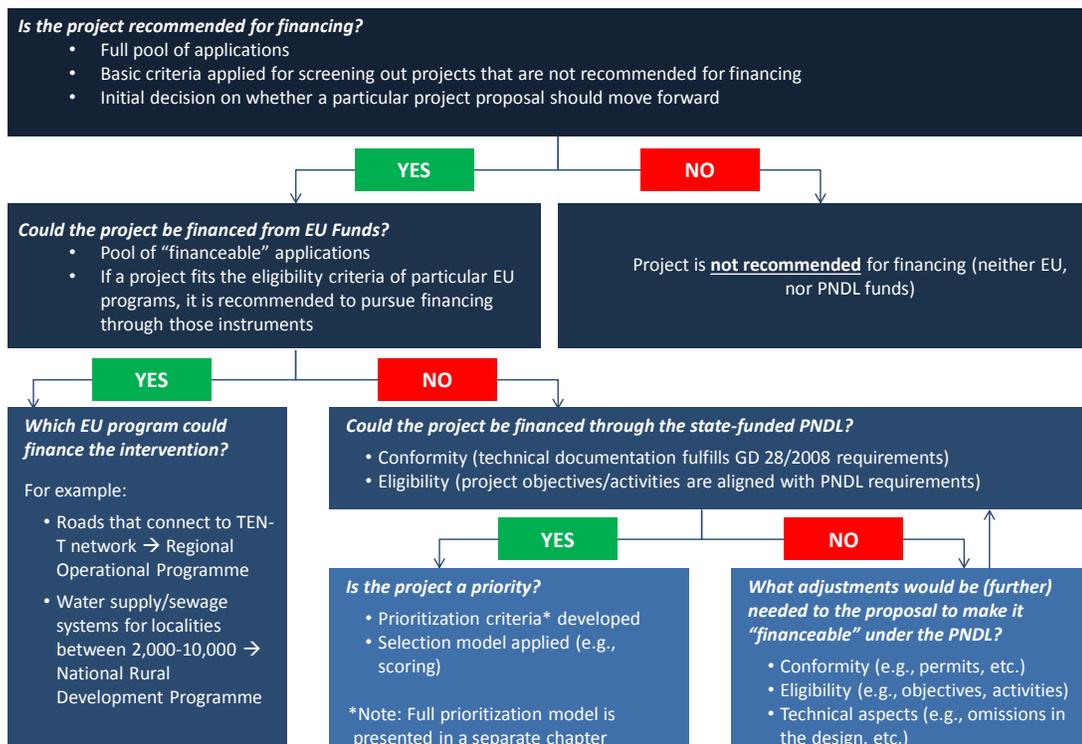
This report's main aim is to propose a methodology for assessing state-budget-funded projects based on a rigorous selection model, including clear and effective prioritization criteria. This report first argues that project prioritization and selection should be optimized against four dimensions: absorption, impact, legitimacy, and capacity. Second, it provides a diagnostic of the National Program for Local Development (PNDL), managed by the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration (MRDPA), as the most significant source of state-budget funding for local infrastructure projects. The PNDL's current design and implementation leaves room for improvement, as reflected by the lack of strategic direction in allocating funds and the continued rise in the number of projects that get started without a feasible timeline for their completion. Further, this report makes recommendations for improvement of project evaluation and selection procedures for local infrastructure development projects, with a special focus on prioritization criteria and viable funding sources for each type of investment. The practical purpose is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of proposed investments, maximizing impact in the context of inherently limited available financial resources. A complementary focus is on opportunities for harmonizing and better coordinating investments across various sources of funding, in the context of nearly EUR 40 billion available to Romania from the EU for the 2014-2020 programming period.

A primary desideratum that a program like the PNDL should fulfill is to avoid duplication or crowding-out of alternative sources of funding, especially EU operational programmes. If a local authority determines that for a needed investment it can more easily access funds through a state-budget-funded program, there is a risk of leaving large EU grants unused. Obviously, EU funds come at much lower financial costs than national budget funds. Consequently, whenever a specific investment can be financed with such funds, **it is the EU operational programmes that should be the first target for potential beneficiaries.** It is thus critical that the PNDL be designed in tandem with EU operational programmes, and it should have a coordinated and harmonized approach with all investment programs in Romania. In fact, the PNDL should be



seen as complementary funding mechanism to EU programmes, rather than a parallel/alternative funding source. Ideally, the PNDL would have as part of its mission statement the need to function as a complementary instrument, with matching funds for EU-funded programmes.

Proposed steps for selecting PNDL investments



A second desideratum for the PNDL is to ensure that the limited funds it has at its disposal go to the projects with the largest potential impact, chosen based on a rigorous selection model. Currently, PNDL funds are more or less allocated on an ad-hoc basis, without a clear view of where the biggest needs are. Moreover, the way the PNDL, and most State Budget funded programs are designed, does not allow for an efficient use of available funds. Some of the key policy measures can include the following:

- **Multi-annual implementation timeline.** Currently, the PNDL is implemented on a year-to-year basis, although it is almost impossible to have even small projects go through a full project cycle (from pre-application to post-implementation) in a single year. In practice, this means that a project may receive funding one year and no funding the next. Partly because of this, most applicants have projects that have an average value three times smaller than that of similar EU-funded projects (e.g., from the Regional Operational Programme or the National Rural Development Programme). Moreover, **without a clear deadline for implementation (i.e., a date by when committed funding would be “lost”)**, investment programs tend to never be really finished. For example,



a national program for the rehabilitation of national roads was started in 1994. By 2014 it managed to achieve only 20% of its initial targets.

- *Multi-annual budgeting.* The simplest and most important instrument for proper prioritization of investments is a clear multi-annual budget. If a public authority knows it has only EUR 1 billion to use for needed infrastructure investments, it will also try to determine what investments it can finance with this budget and it will have a bigger incentive to channel available funds to the highest priority projects. Currently, the PNDR has contracted or committed to finance around 3,950 projects, with an estimated total value of RON 22 billion (roughly EUR 5 billion). Assuming that the budget it will have at its disposal is similar to the allocation received at the beginning of 2014 (i.e., around RON 1.5 billion), **at least 15 years will be needed to finish all 3,950 projects**. Obviously, this is neither an efficient, nor a realistic implementation timeline. It is also critical to take into consideration inter-annual linkages, as the budget execution in one year affects the planning for the next year. For example, the experience of EU-funded programs shows that a bulk of the budget is required towards the end of the planning period.
- *Specify and follow clear priorities.* If a clear implementation timeline and budget are available, it is also important to determine the priorities that will be addressed within the set implementation timeline and the available budget. Currently, the PNDR primarily finances roads, water, and wastewater projects. This in itself is a step in the right direction because it provides a certain focus that is much needed for an investment program. However, there is no clear prioritization between these individual sectors – i.e., it is not clear which sector should receive a higher allocation. Rather, applications are currently received on an ongoing basis and, if they pass a number of basic eligibility/conformity checks, projects are deemed financeable. Consequently, there is an overrepresentation of projects that are easier to design and implement by beneficiaries – e.g., communal roads, which now represent 45% of the total value of PNDR projects. **This lack of prioritization by sector basically makes the PNDR a *de facto* local budget supplement rather than a real investment program.** Normally, if central government funds are made available to sub-national authorities, these funds should be directed towards investments that are deemed to be a national priority. For example, the need to meet ambitious EU targets in the water and wastewater sector, and the much higher needs for water and wastewater investments (EUR 30 billion) as opposed to communal roads investments (EUR 4.7 billion), could be a reason for allocating more PNDR funds for water and wastewater.

In accordance with the issues mentioned above, a number of recommendations were made for the PNDR. Some of these include:

1. **Follow the EU programming cycle.** The first step to a harmonized and coordinated approach with EU-funded programs is to use the same planning timelines. This would create incentives for doing planning together before the start of the programming



period; it would enable the elaboration of coordinated evaluation and selection criteria; it would create the premises for integrated development; and it would ensure efficient delivery within a similar timeframe. Consequently, the PNDL should now be designed for the 2014-2020 programming period and it should be harmonized and coordinated with the EU operational programmes, as well as with other state-budget-funded investment programs (e.g., the Environment Fund).

2. **Establish multi-annual budgeting.** Starting from the initial allocation for 2014 and assuming conservative economic growth and a modest inflation rate, the following 2014-2020 budget is proposed:

Proposed PNDL Budget allocation for 2014-2020 (in million RON)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1,591	1,671	1,754	1,842	1,934	2,031	2,132

The total budget for the PNDL 2014-2020 thus comes together to a total of around RON 13 billion (roughly EUR 2.8 billion) – a sum that is manageable and can help cover a number of infrastructure gaps that EU funds will not address during the 2014-2020 programming period.

3. **Define the priorities of the PNDL 2014-2020.** The PNDL currently focuses on four major types of investments: county roads; communal roads; water and wastewater; and, social infrastructure. The main report discusses several scenarios on how the proposed PNDL 2014-2020 budget could be allocated by priorities, and the final proposal is included in the table below:

Proposal for the allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 budget by priorities and by years (in million EUR)

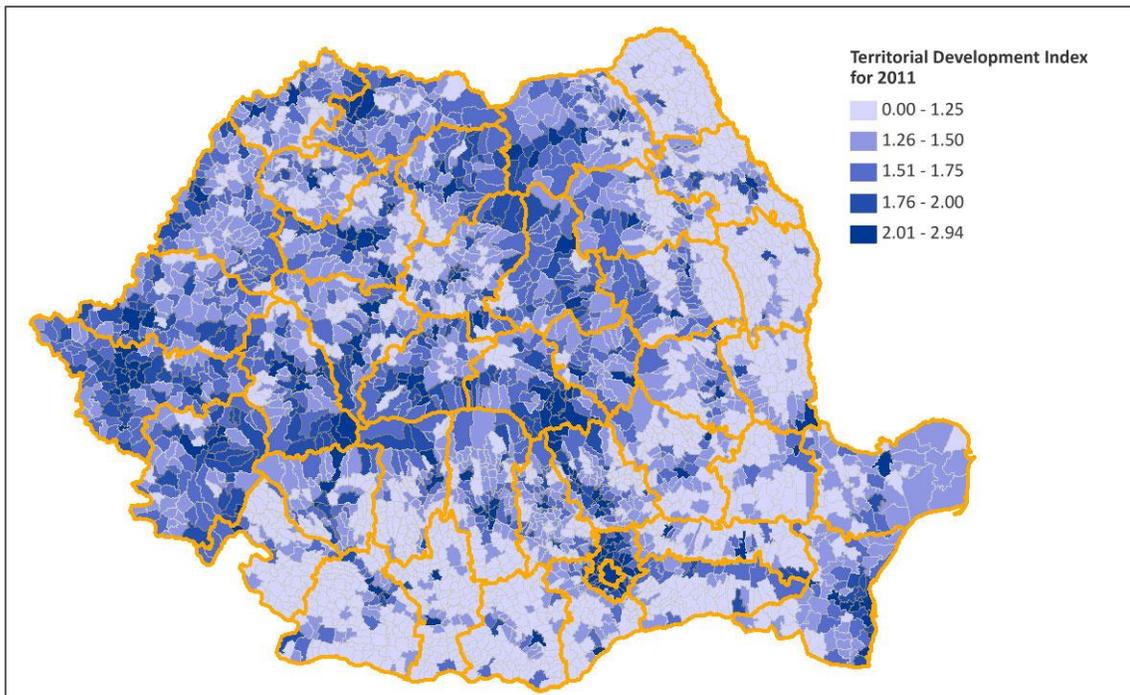
Sub-programmes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
	353.6	371.3	389.9	409.4	429.8	451.3	473.9	2,879.2
County roads	53.0	55.7	58.5	61.4	64.5	67.7	71.1	431.9
Local/communal roads	88.4	92.8	97.5	102.3	107.5	112.8	118.5	719.8
Water and wastewater	176.8	185.7	194.9	204.7	214.9	225.7	236.9	1,439.6
Social infrastructure	35.4	37.1	39.0	40.9	43.0	45.1	47.4	287.9

4. **Determine the PNDL 2014-2020 budget allocation for each county.** This should be done according to actual needs rather than on an ad-hoc basis. County-level prioritization criteria for different types of investments (county roads, communal roads, water, wastewater, educational infrastructure, health infrastructure, cultural centers, and sports facilities) were elaborated to determine where infrastructure investment needs were highest. The map below sums up the proposed PNDL 2014-2020 budget allocation by counties.



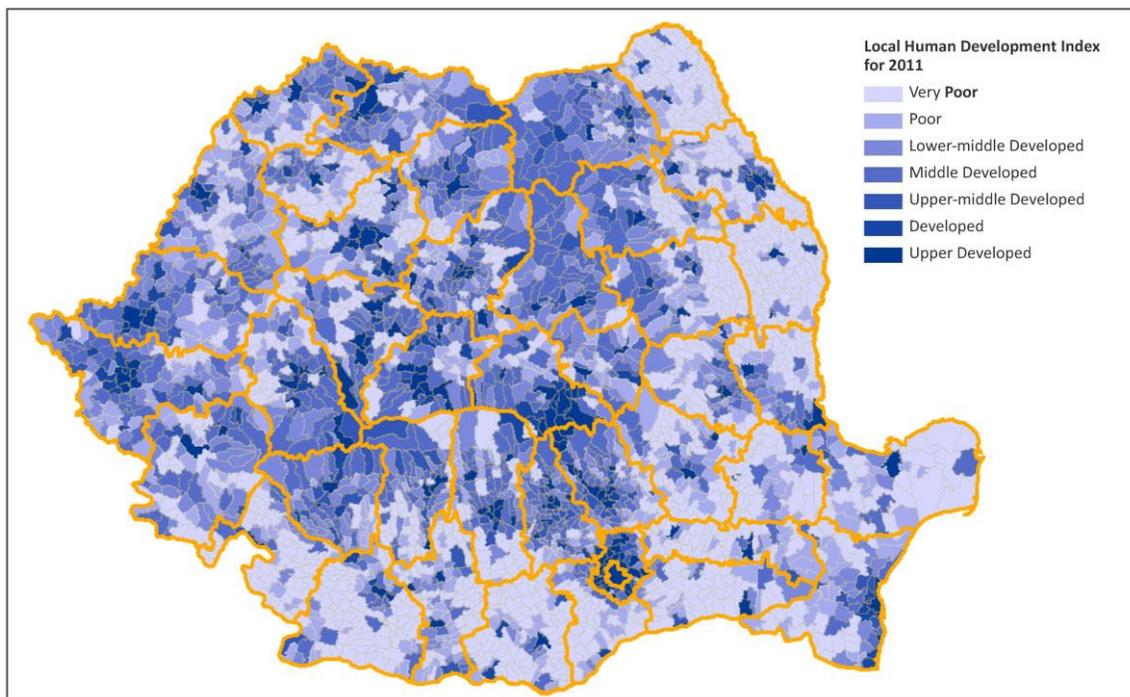
- d. *Wastewater*: Prioritization will be done in accordance with the regional water masterplans, with a focus on the agglomerations with more than 2,000 people equivalent that are not covered or could be covered by an EU-funded program (e.g., Large Infrastructure Operational Programme 2014-2020 or the National Rural Development Programme 2014-2020).
 - e. *Social Infrastructure*: Prioritization will be done at the territorial administrative unit (TAU) level, including for each county a list of TAUs with the highest need for investments in: educational infrastructure; health infrastructure; cultural centers; sports facilities.
6. **Monitor and evaluate the impact of PNDR.** Project-specific performance indicators have been proposed as monitoring tools for the success of the PNDR. Moreover, the Territorial Development Index (TDI), developed by the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, and the Local Human Development Index (LHDI), developed by Prof. Dumitru Sandu, were proposed as measures for determining whether funded infrastructure investments actually have a development impact.

The Territorial Development Index for 2011





The Local Human Development Index for 2011

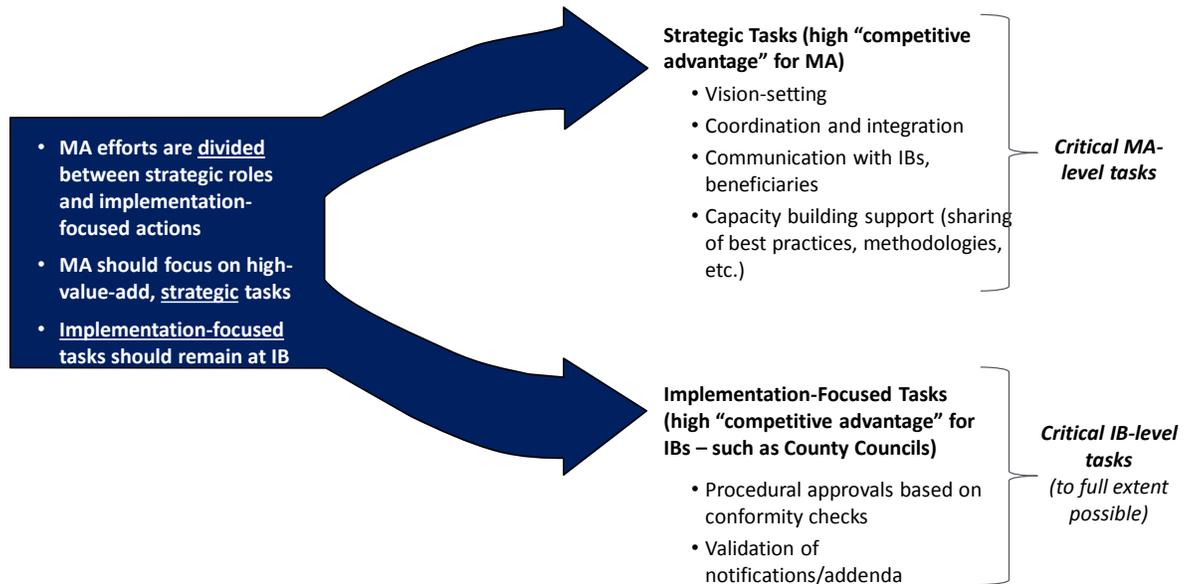


The methodology for calculating the Local Human Development Index was modified for enabling a yearly calculation of the index and real-time monitoring.

7. **Consider relying on County Councils as “intermediate bodies” (IBs) for the PNDL.** The same way Regional Development Agencies help take some of the work burden off the Managing Authority (MA) of the Regional Operational Programme, county councils can help with the management of the PNDL. The figure below shows how the workload could be split. To avoid subjective treatment of PNDL applicants by County Councils – as reported for the allocation of budget balancing transfers, in some cases – strict oversight from the MRDPA would still be required. As under the the ROP, the MRDPA, as the Managing Authority of the program, is fully responsible for how the implementation unfolds. That said, if clear and transparent selection and prioritization criteria are adopted, the room for potential misallocation of funds at the County Council/IB level would remain limited.



“Division of labor” between MRDPA and PNDL “Intermediate Bodies” (County Councils)



Coordination with Component 1 of the RAS Program

The prioritization criteria detailed in this report will be used for the elaboration of a full Project Selection Model under Component 1 of the RAS (Reimbursable Advisory Services) Program. One of the key issues the Component 1 will elaborate on, includes the finalization of priority lists for all sectors covered by PNDL, as follows:

- County roads: a priority list of county roads;
- Communal roads: a priority list of territorial administrative units (TAUs) that would most benefit from investment in communal roads;
- Water Infrastructure: a priority list of localities (villages, communes, or towns) that would most benefit from investments in water infrastructure;
- Wastewater Infrastructure: a priority list of localities (villages, communes, or towns) that would most benefit from investments in wastewater infrastructure;
- Social Infrastructure: a priority list of TAUs that would most benefit from investments in social infrastructure.

In the case of an investment program that would be about to start, these priorities lists could have been used to ensure the quick evaluation and selection of applications. However, in the case of the PNDL, there already seems to be an overcommitment of funds. As the table below shows, for all the sectors, with the exception of Social Infrastructure, there is an over-commitment compared to the proposed 2014-2020 allocations. Basically, there are more projects in the pipe-line than (likely) available funding for finalizing these investments. This means in essence, that the priority lists that will be prepared for Component 1, will be used to identify the projects with the highest priority score from the existent PNDL project portfolio. Thus, rather than having individual calls for proposals or yearly applications (different project



application scenarios will be discussed in Component 1 of the RAS Program), the proposed selection process will first tackle the existing stock of projects, with small openings for social infrastructure investments (which are currently under-represented in the PNDL project portfolio).

**Comparison of current distribution of the value of PNDL projects,
and the proposed allocation for the PNDL 2014-2020 (in mil. Euro)**

Sub-programmes	Value of Projects in PNDL 2014	Proposed Allocation for PNDL 2014-2020	Difference
County Roads	709.4	431.9	277.5
Communal Roads	2,231.9	719.8	1,512.1
Water and Wastewater	1,788.3	1,439.6	348.7
Social Infrastructure	24.5	287.9	-263.4
TOTAL	4,754.1	2,879.2	1,874.9

The following steps are envisaged:

1. The sector priority lists will provide scores for the main types of projects financed by the PNDL;
2. Preparing a list of projects that should be submitted for EU funding, or that should not be funded altogether.
3. The sector allocations by county will indicate how much funding is available per sector for each county.
4. The projects from the PNDL project portfolio with the highest score will be selected within the limit of the county sector allocation.

The benefit of this approach is that it creates an incentive to propose PNDL projects for EU funding. Since only a limited number of projects from the PNDL project portfolio will be financeable, the MDRAP could encourage some applicants to submit their projects for EU funding, to allow more projects from their portfolio to receive funding.

As the programmatic documents and the applicant guides for EU funded projects will be finalized, it will also become clearer how EU investments and State-budget investments could be coordinated and harmonized in a more efficient manner. It is critical to see the PNDL as a complementary funding mechanism to EU programmes, not as a parallel/alternative source of funding.



Introduction

1. **In the context of Romania’s push toward sustainable and inclusive development, the Government has asked the World Bank to support the harmonization of public investments financed by the European Union and the state budget.** This work is a follow-up to the World Bank’s Regional Development Program in Romania (November 2012-March 2014) and aims to encourage synergies across public investments in local infrastructure, regardless of the funding source, and deliver stronger impact overall. Four components were agreed with the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration (MRDPA) under the overall project focused on harmonizing local infrastructure projects:

- **Component 1** – Assistance with the coordination of strategies and plans for EU and state-funded investments in infrastructure;
- **Component 2** – *Advisory services related to the existing portfolio of investment projects in MRDPA, including their optimal prioritization and preparation of potential EU-funded investments for the 2014-2020 programming period;*
- **Component 3** – Assistance with improving the use of efficient designs and technologies in investments overseen by the MRDPA;
- **Component 4** – Assistance with the design of a Housing and Infrastructure Development Strategy.

2. **The second aforementioned component (in *italics*) focuses on the existing portfolio of investment projects financed by the MRDPA and further includes two sets of interrelated deliverables:**

- a. *Proposal of enhanced prioritization criteria for local infrastructure development projects, including clear performance and monitoring indicators, assessment of project implementation timelines, and guidelines on identifying viable financing sources per type of project;*
- b. Assessment of a sample of projects, at the level of technical-economic documentation (i.e., feasibility studies and/or detailed technical designs), to identify potential opportunities to leverage EU instruments and/or funds from the state budget.

The current final report covers the former sub-component (in *italics*), making a set of specific proposals for policy measures on how to prioritize local infrastructure development projects in the three main sectors currently covered by MRDPA investments: roads, water and wastewater, and social infrastructure. While prioritization criteria are at the core of this work, it is important to recognize that they are only one element of a larger chain of actions required for the successful completion of local infrastructure projects – from concept design and project preparation to application, selection and prioritization, implementation, and post-implementation. As such, this report does not treat prioritization



in isolation from all other components, but rather as part of the larger whole. The next subsection on the report's objective and scope details this approach further.

3. **This work is correlated with findings and recommendations from the broader current engagement with the MRDPA.** In particular, the analysis of the strategic correlation of strategies, plans, and investment programs at different levels (component #1 described above) helps define a filter for selecting local interventions that contribute to higher-level plans and objectives. Moreover, recommendations from the work related to innovative and efficient designs and technologies (component #3 described above) will assist in the engagement of local authorities to improve technical proposals to ensure the adoption of optimal solutions. The team also expects to refine the set of prioritization criteria proposed in this report (under component 2) with the occasion of completing the intermediary and final reports on the strategy of prioritization of state-budget-funded projects (due on March 27 and August 27, 2015, respectively), which will include all available data and additional insights from multiple rounds of field interviews.

4. **This report includes observations and recommendations based on research conducted from June through November 2014.** The main sources of data and key documents reviewed include the following:

- *2013-2016 Governing Program*, which defines the current cabinet's priorities across and within key development sectors in Romania.
- *Legal framework for the PNDL's implementation*, including the text of the ordinance establishing the program, implementation norms, eligibility and selection criteria, and application templates. Other legislative provisions related to the implementation of EU and state-funded investment programs have been considered.
- *Programmatic documents and applicant guides corresponding to EU-funded instruments for 2007-2013* (e.g., the Regional Operational Programme - ROP, the Environment Operational Programme, National Rural Development Programme etc.) and for 2014-2020 (only in draft form as of November 1, 2014).
- *County-level master plans for water and wastewater*, with a particular focus on proposed selection and prioritization criteria.
- *Regional Development Plans prepared for 2007-2013 (in final form) and for 2014-2020 (in draft form)* for each of Romania's eight development regions.
- *Interviews with key stakeholders at the local, regional, and national level.* For the current report, the team has interviewed key stakeholders in the MRDPA's Directorate General for Regional Development and Infrastructure (DG RDI), at both managerial and technical levels. Between September 8 and 26, the team also successfully completed one round of field interviews at the local level, covering three county councils (Cluj, Bistrița Năsăud, and Sălaj) and 6 communes in the three aforementioned counties. Over the next phases of the engagement, the team has planned multiple rounds of field interviews across the entire country. To this



end, it has provided the MRDPA a full list of potential locations and is waiting for the Ministry's confirmation and support in finalizing the schedule (as of November 1, 2014). As more field data become available, recommendations included in this report will be updated through the future deliverables under component #1 described in the beginning of this introductory chapter.

- *Feasibility studies corresponding to projects in the PNDL's pipeline.* Preliminary observations are based on the results of a technical screening process of feasibility studies. It was carried out in July 2014 by a Bank team of five evaluators. The team focused on a sample of 159 feasibility studies for roads, water supply, wastewater systems, and social infrastructure, selected based on a pre-agreed methodology.¹
- *Database of projects to be financed under the 2014 PNDL,* with a budget of close to RON 1 billion and spanning three types of basic infrastructure investments across the country: roads, water, and waste water.
- *Database of projects in the broader MRDPA portfolio* (i.e., including interventions not covered by the 2014 PNDL). A sample of technical documentations to be analyzed as part of this work was selected for the other report prepared under this component, which builds on the current assessment of procedures and criteria and undertakes a deep dive into the MRDPA project portfolio.
- *Database of EU-funded infrastructure programs managed by the MRDPA,* i.e., the ROP 2007-2013.
- *Draft database of public infrastructure projects managed by other Ministries,* including the Ministry of Environment through OP Environment 2007-2013 and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) through the National Rural Development Program (PNDR). This was provided in draft form by the MRDPA.
- *Data provided by the National Institute of Statistics.*
- *Data provided by a variety of national and sub-national stakeholders.*
- *Previous World Bank analyses.* Specifically, this work draws on applicable insights that emerged from the World Bank's 2011 Functional Review of the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism – now the MRDPA – as well as from a series of reports produced under the 2012-2013 World Bank Regional Development Program, including "Competitive Cities: Reshaping the Economic Geography of Romania," "Identification of Project Selection Models for the ROP 2014-2020," and "ROP 2.0.: MA-IB Collaboration and Support for Applicants and Beneficiaries of the ROP."

¹ See Annex 7 for a detailed description of the proposed guidelines on the selection of projects' technical documentation to be screened as part of the current project.



Objective and Scope

5. **This report aims to provide a methodology for assessing state-budget-funded projects – submitted for financing to the MRDPA – based on a set of clear and effective prioritization criteria.** As noted earlier, the scope is broader than a simple proposal of new criteria, which cannot be treated in isolation from the other steps of an investment. As such, this work aims to improve the entire cycle involved in the MRDPA's project portfolio assessment and strengthen the preparation and prioritization of investments for the 2014-2020 programming period. To this end, this final report includes: (i) a theoretical framework for project prioritization and selection, optimized against four dimensions (absorption, impact, legitimacy, and capacity); (ii) a diagnostic of the National Program for Local Development (PNDL), managed by the MRDPA, as the most significant source of state-budget funding for local infrastructure projects; (iii) an overview of how EU-financed infrastructure programs select and prioritize projects, including monitoring and performance indicators; and (iv) recommendations for improvement of project evaluation and selection procedures for local infrastructure development projects, with a special focus on prioritization criteria and viable funding sources for each type of investment. The purpose is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of proposed investments, maximizing impact in the context of inherently limited available financial resources. As reflected throughout the broader engagement (i.e., the four activities mentioned above), a key focus is on opportunities for harmonizing and better coordinating investments across various sources of funding, in the context of nearly EUR 40 billion available to Romania from the EU for the 2014-2020 programming period.

6. **One of the key issues that this technical assistance tries to address is how to ensure that the existing technical documentation will eventually lead to completed, impactful projects.** Based on lessons of previous programs, not all project proposals that have been developed by local authorities can/should actually be pursued. As such, a first step in the evaluation of existing documentation will require the triage of the projects that are financeable and those that are not. A second step should involve a determination of those projects that would be eligible for EU funding and should be directed to the respective decision making stream. As a matter of principle, whenever possible, EU funding should be sought, while state budget funds should be used only for activities that are not eligible for EU funding or for investments that are expected to complement or expand EU investments in areas that suffer from a funding gap.

7. **Together with the report assessing the MRDPA portfolio of projects, this analysis also provides guidance on how to improve projects' technical documentations in order to ensure a higher quality of applications for EU funds and for the PNDL.** For example, in the current setting financing may be sought for a wastewater treatment plan that will service only one small locality, where it should ideally serve a cluster of localities. In the same vein, funding may be sought for the development of a communal road before the development of water or wastewater infrastructure along that road, which may result in the need to damage the road shortly after modernization in order to undertake water sector



investments. The proposals in this report try to facilitate as much as possible the integrated, coherent use of all sources of funding for local governments.

8. **Another important area of focus for the current report is to determine appropriate sources of funding for various project proposals, with the hope of turning projects in the MRDPA pipeline into EU-funded investments for 2014-2020.** At this point in time, the PNDL management and staff, the county councils, and the local authorities applying for funding do not have clear institutional mechanisms to determine whether existing technical documentation is appropriate for seeking EU funding going forward. It may be desirable, but practically impossible to already elaborate formal evaluation criteria for PNDL that take into account whether proposed projects could receive funding from an EU-funded program for the 2014-2020 programming period. This approach may be developed only in the next stages of this assistance project, when final documentation pertaining to the upcoming set of structural instruments (e.g., programmatic documents, applicant guides, etc.) should become available upon formal approval by the EC.

9. **Even so, it is ultimate responsibility of the Intermediate Bodies and the Managing Authorities for the respective Operational Programmes to determine whether a project is actually eligible or not.** Formally, the MRDPA can only recommend that a specific applicant try to apply for EU funds rather than for PNDL if it determines that this course of action may be successful (i.e., if it would fit the key basic criteria for various EU funding sources available). This should limit the risk of situations when a solid application assessed by PNDL team as eligible for EU funding – and hence denied support via PNDL – is eventually not accepted by the Managing Authority of the respective OP.

10. **There is also a need to identify projects that may likely receive EU financing or PNDL support, provided that beneficiaries of funding (i.e., local authorities) make some adjustments in the documentation.** For some projects, the technical documentation may be incomplete or it may include outdated or irrelevant data/information. In this case, the applicant should be notified and further informed about how the technical documentation should be improved to make it eligible for financing. Through a similar notification, the PNDL team may inform an applicant if their project is eligible (in the opinion of the PNDL team) for funding from any of the EU Operational Programmes. The notification should also underline that applicants should consult directly with the Intermediate Bodies and the Managing Authority of these operational programmes and, if possible, provide references to the respective documents or contact details to such institutions in charge of EU funding. For the documentation submitted and eligible for PNDL funding only, it will be the PNDL team's responsibility to provide clear feedback and instructions for improvement to limit the risk of requiring multiple rounds of clarifications or modifications.

11. **With respect to its sectoral focus, this report covers infrastructure investments overseen by the MRDPA, primarily in: communal/county roads; water; wastewater; and social infrastructure.** The scope is primarily centered on PNDL projects approved for 2014 – particularly with respect to the diagnostic of the status quo – given data made available through this stage of the engagement. The analysis focuses on projects that are still in the



preparation/planning phase, leaving aside those investments for which implementation on the ground has already begun, which involves legal commitments to winning bidders and a host of other requirements. As such, this work serves mainly as a tool for identifying, selecting, and prioritizing infrastructure investments in the MRDPA portfolio for 2014 and beyond.

Audiences

12. **The primary audience of the current report includes the staff of the Directorate General for Regional Development and Infrastructure (DG RDI) within the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, which manages the PNDR.** The report provides these key stakeholders with a first proposal of a methodology for screening, evaluating, selecting, and prioritizing projects submitted for the DG RDI's consideration.

13. **Other stakeholders who may benefit from this assessment include:**

- At the *national* level: (a) ministries and agencies in charge of planning and implementing state-budget-funded interventions and (b) Managing Authorities and Intermediate Bodies of EU-funded operational programs, which may draw on recommendations for streamlining the evaluation of projects across EU and state-funded programs;
- At the *regional* level: Regional Development Agencies, which are in charge of regional-level planning and coordination (through the Regional Development Plans developed for each programming period), and have also previously contracted technical evaluators for assessing projects submitted under the Regional Operational Programme;
- At the *county and local* level: local communities and, more specifically, public authorities that prepare projects and submit applications to various EU and state-funded programs (including technical staff within local governments responsible for working with designers and other consultants).
- Finally, for its part, the *European Commission (EC)* may leverage this study's findings and replicate the recommendations in other Member States. Certainly, the issue of effective coordination and harmonization of evaluation procedures across EU and state-funded programs is relevant beyond the Romanian context.

Report Structure

14. **The observations and conclusions of this final report are grouped into the following chapters:**

- *Chapter I: Context*
 - *This chapter provides a summary of infrastructure development needs in Romania and the challenges ahead for public authorities in Romania.*



- *In addition, the chapter provides an overview of a few key ingredients required for an effective project selection model: absorption, impact, legitimacy, and capacity.*
- *Finally, the chapter offers discusses the need to customize project selection models and prioritization criteria based on project size and sector.*
- **Chapter II: The National Program for Local Development (PNDL)**
 - This chapter first describes the history, objectives, and legal framework of the PNDL, providing background information on the program.
 - Further, this chapter covers the main stages that a PNDL project goes through, from the pre-application phase through application, implementation, and post-implementation.
 - The final section summarizes the PNDL's current framework and presents potential improvements for streamlining the PNDL's management and operationalization, taking into account current constraints, particularly with respect to institutional capacity.
- **Chapter III: Good Practices of Project Selection for EU-Funded Programs**
 - The chapter describes evaluation and selection procedures and criteria deployed for EU funds, highlighting good practices that may be replicated under state-budget-funded programs like the PNDL.
 - Select examples reviewed include: the Regional Operational Programme (ROP) – relevant axes (i.e., for roads and social infrastructure); OP Environment and county-level Master Plans (for water and wastewater); the National Rural Development Programme (for basic rural infrastructure); and the World Bank's Romanian Social Development Fund (RSDF).
- **Chapter IV: Assessment and Policy Measures for the Overall PNDL Project Selection Model**
 - The chapter makes recommendations regarding ways to improve specific steps in the PNDL application process, from the preparation of documentation through the submission of the application, its evaluation/selection/prioritization, contracting, etc. In particular, a specific sub-section is dedicated to ways for improving feasibility studies submitted by applicants. This is based on a screening of a sample of feasibility studies considered for financing under the 2014 PNDL.
 - The chapter also includes a proposal for triage of projects proposed by sub-national authorities, for which technical documentation (i.e., feasibility studies/DALIs and/or detailed technical designs) has been already developed. The focus is on roads, water, and wastewater projects. Prioritization criteria will also be elaborated for social infrastructure projects, in a subsequent deliverable, as more inputs will be generated for



Component 4 of this technical assistance project (“Support for defining a comprehensive strategy in the housing sector”).

- *Chapter V: Proposed Prioritization Criteria for Enhanced Selection of PNDL Projects*
 - This chapter makes very specific proposals for how to allocate funds across counties and how to prioritize specific projects within counties/regions (i.e., at the locality level).
 - The sectors covered include: county and communal roads; water and wastewater; and social infrastructure (health, education, culture, and sports).

- *Chapter VI: Performance Monitoring System for the PNDL*
 - This final chapter includes recommendations on proper monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems for the PNDL.
 - Specific focus is on clear performance indicators for each type of investment, as well as general impact indicators at the territorial administrative unit level.

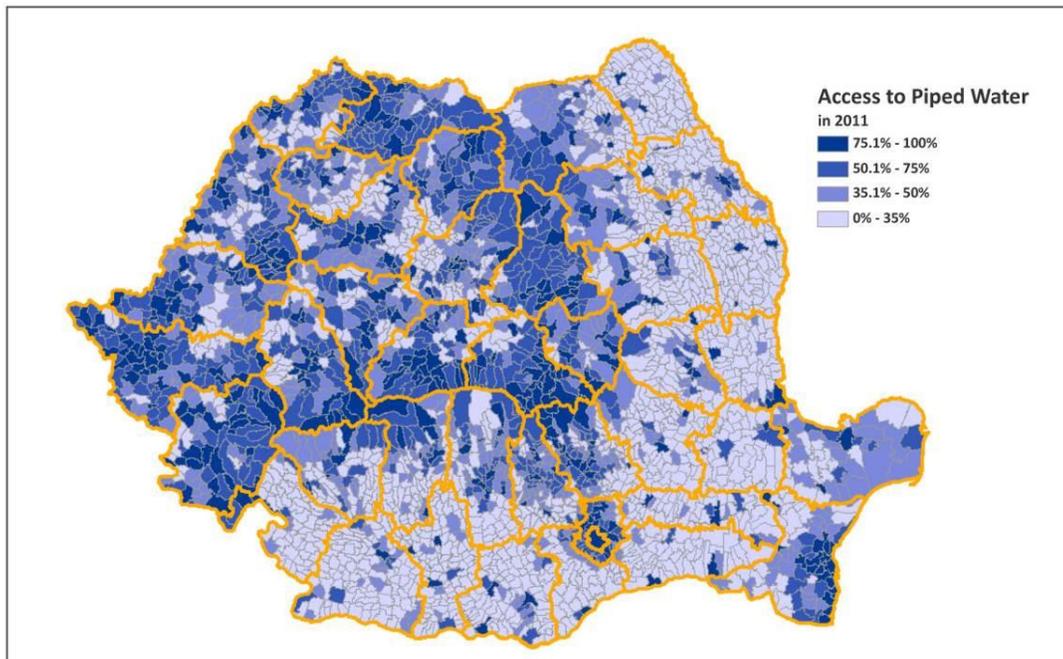


Chapter I: Context

Romania's Local Infrastructure: Needs, Priorities, and Funding

15. Nearly twenty-five years after its democratic revolution, Romania continues to face important development challenges – from transport to education, health, environment, labor, agriculture, public administration, etc. This is not surprising for a country that went through a long and complex transition from communism and a centrally planned economy. For one, there is still no highway connection from Constanța, Romania's eastern port on the Black Sea, to the Western border, which about 70% of exports cross.² Public utilities infrastructure is still deficient, as some areas of the country, particularly in the East and South, have fewer than half of the housing units connected to running water and sewage. Now Romania also faces the risk of EU infringement procedures and potential financial penalties, particularly in the water and sanitation sector, where it needs to hit clear targets and allocate significant funds over the coming years. The examples of persistent needs abound but, against this backdrop, recent progress particularly in large urban centers – with Bucharest surpassing cities like Madrid, Berlin, Rome, Lisbon, and Athens in terms of GDP per capita (PPP)³ – suggests that Romania has a high growth potential, provided that people have access to the right opportunities.

Figure 1. Endowment with public services infrastructure (access to piped water)



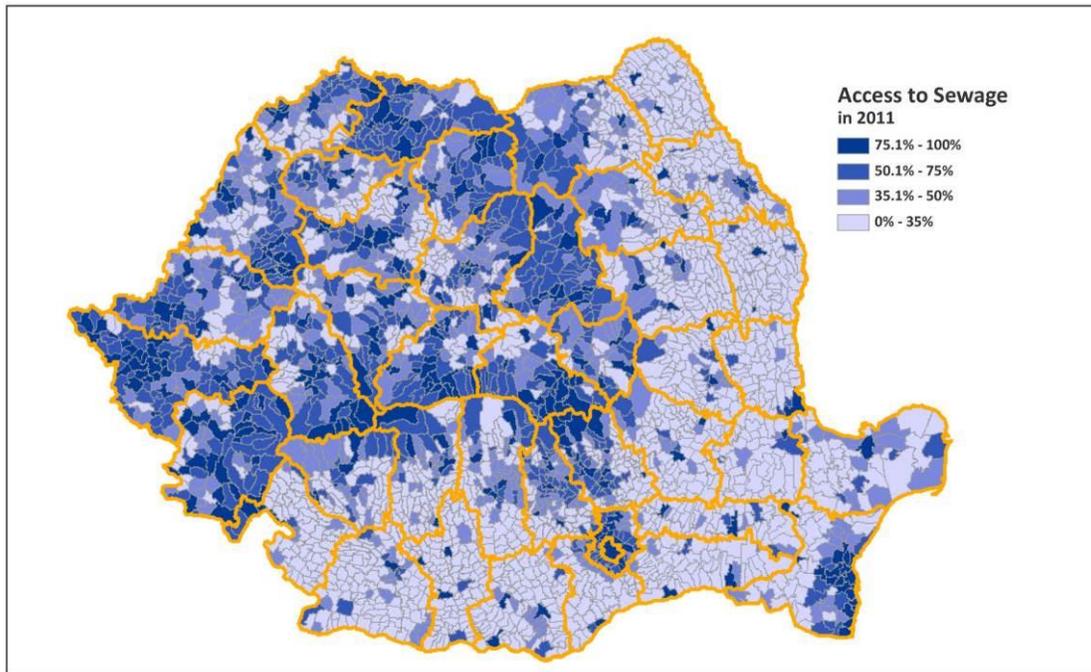
Data Source: National Institute of Statistics (2011).

² See World Bank report “Competitive Cities” (2013).

³ Eurostat data for 2013.



Figure 2. Endowment with public services infrastructure (access to sewage)



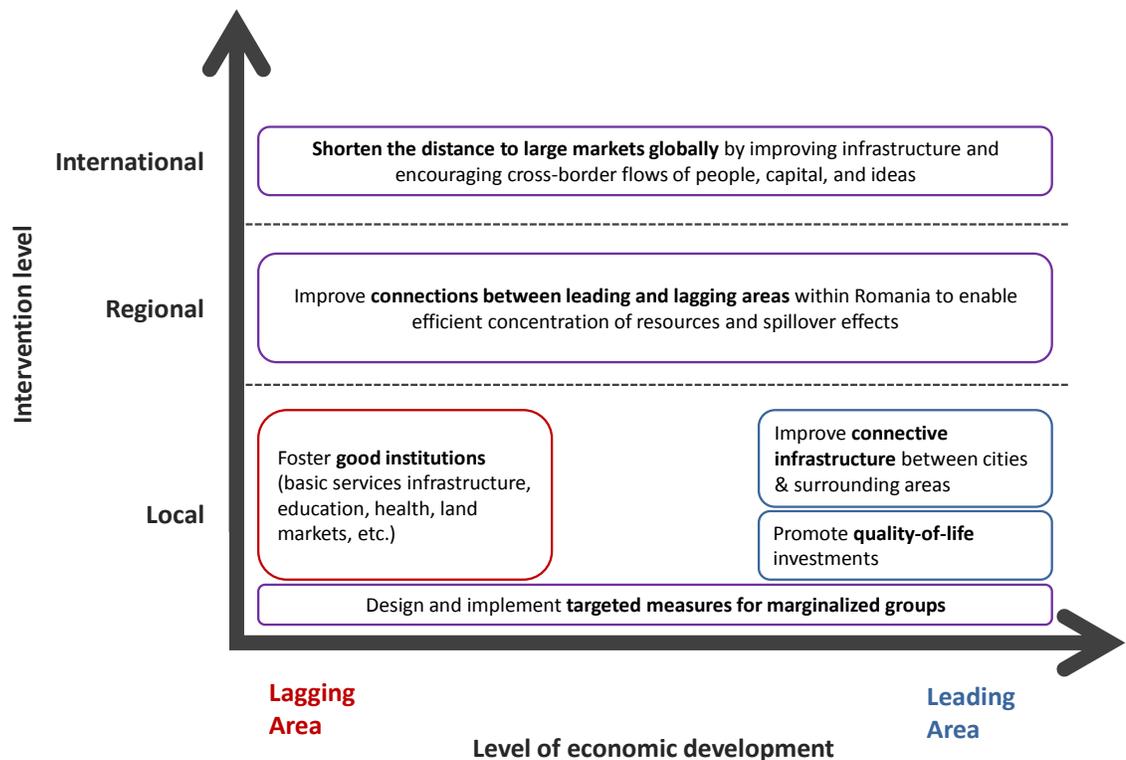
Data Source: National Institute of Statistics (2011)

16. As argued in the World Bank's 2013 *Competitive Cities* report, the key to unlocking Romania's growth potential involves a range of interventions, targeted to the specific needs of leading and lagging areas.⁴ The first priority is *improved connectivity and accessibility* for people to take advantage of opportunities in Romania and abroad. Second, the government should nurture *functioning institutions* to ensure basic living standards for its citizens – essentially, the same start in life for all (i.e., drinking water, sewage, electricity, heating, good schooling, effective land and housing markets, affordable healthcare, etc.). Last but not least, *targeted efforts for marginalized communities* are required to address the specific factors that limit their mobility. By the same token, there are major negative consequences of the current situation, marked by slow progress and persistent needs: every day, people across Romania miss out on critical opportunities for personal and professional growth due to the lack of proper access to connective infrastructure and basic services. This further undermines the country's potential to boost individual productivity and achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth, slowing down progress toward achieving convergence with the EU. While knowing the right priorities is vital, a sine-qua-non condition for Romania's successful development is having access to sufficient financial resources for supporting critical investments.

⁴ See Figure 3.



Figure 3. Investment priorities differ across leading and lagging areas in Romania



Source: *Competitive Cities* (World Bank, 2013).

17. **Over the years, key stakeholders have channeled human and financial resources toward addressing key gaps in local infrastructure development to enable higher economic productivity and growth.** At the local level, after 1990, county and city/town/commune-level authorities have been granted increasingly more authority over the provision of basic infrastructure services and the ownership of related assets. While more aware of local needs than the central government, few of these players (i.e., only some of the largest cities) have been able to generate sufficient own resources, enter PPP arrangements, attract private investment, or convince financial institutions to lend them the funds to fully finance the heavy costs involved in the upgrade, rehabilitation, and/or expansion of roads, water supply, and/or wastewater systems. In this context, the development of local infrastructure has depended on two main types of financing: internal (mainly the central government) and external (international partners, including the EU, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, etc.).

18. **Internally, since the 1990s, the central government has launched numerous legislative acts and investment programs with 100% state-budget financing.** These include: Government Decision (GD) 577/1997 for local and county roads, water supply, and wastewater systems; GD 530/2010 for “the rehabilitation and upgrade of 10,000



kilometers of County and Local Roads”; Government Ordinance (GO) 7/2006 for sport infrastructure in rural areas, etc. Not all such programs appear to have been properly designed and implemented, as they have lacked clear strategic prioritization and coordination, adequate funding, and effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms. The MRDPA – previously, the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism (MRDT) – has spearheaded many such initiatives, attempting to improve the coordination of various interventions through common strategic planning and implementation. Beyond good intentions, however, Romania has not been able to significantly expand infrastructure development programs from its own sources because of limited availability of investment budgets, constrained opportunities to contract loans, and strict targets with respect to maintaining low annual deficits.

19. **In this context, funds from external partners have played a critical role and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.** The largest source of financing comes from the European Union (EU), which allocated a further EUR 40 billion for the 2014-2020 programming period. A substantial part dedicated to local infrastructure development (particularly through the Regional Operational Programme, Large Infrastructure Operational Programme, and the National Program for Rural Development – PNDR). But past experience suggest that Romania faces significant constraints that have limited its capacity to absorb such funds, for a variety of reasons: incomplete alignment with EU legislation and best practices, particularly in the area of public procurement; lack of resources for co-financing and running costs of EU-funded projects; public authorities’ weak capacity to prepare, implement, monitor, and evaluate complex interventions; heavy bureaucracy and excessive audits, etc.⁵ Even it was able to fully absorb substantial EU structural funds and take advantage of other forms of international assistance, Romania would still face critical infrastructure needs far exceeding available funding.

20. **Moreover, EU funds cannot possibly address Romania’s entire need for basic infrastructure.** For example, in 2012, 34,000 km of county and communal roads were made of dirt or gravel and required modernization, at a cost of around EUR 8.1 billion. An additional 21,000 km of county and communal roads only had only surface treatment and may require rehabilitation. As a point of comparison, only EUR 0.87 billion were allocated for the modernization/rehabilitation /extension of county and urban roads under the Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013. Furthermore, by 2015 and 2018, around EUR 19 billion need to be invested in the water and wastewater infrastructure respectively, just to fulfill EU requirements – i.e., increase the share of Romanians with access to such infrastructure to 70% (from 52% in 2004). However, only around EUR 3.3 billion were allocated for such investments under the SOP Environment 2007-2013.

⁵ For a more complete review of challenges faced by beneficiaries of EU funds, see “ROP 2.0: MA-IB Collaboration and Communication and Beneficiary Support for the Regional Operational Programme, 2014-2020,” World Bank, 2013.



The Imperative of Harmonized Investments

21. **In this context, Romania has the opportunity to integrate, harmonize, and mutually reinforce investments in local infrastructure, across all sources of funding – particularly EU programs and state-budget-funded efforts led by the MRDPA.** With careful planning, programs financed by the central government can complement EU assistance, as in the case of communities that may not be eligible for EU financing for particular projects. Moreover, an effective coordination across EU and state-funded investments can leverage substantial synergies and help Romania close the infrastructure gap faster.

22. **By contrast, a multitude of uncoordinated funding sources can lead to duplication, inefficiencies, and lower appetite for EU funds.** Some of these negative side-effects became obvious after the launch of the now-closed National Program for Infrastructure Development (PNDI), a past initiative of the former Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism. The 2011 World Bank Functional Review of Romania’s regional development sector recommended that programs funded 100% from the state budget “[should] avoid duplication with EU-supported [interventions].”⁶

23. **The PNDI was a EUR 4 billion program fully funded by the GOR, which could have effectively crowded out EU-funded structural instruments like the ROP, OP Environment, and the National Rural Development Programme (PNDR).** For one, the PNDI targeted similar types of infrastructure investments (e.g., county roads, water and sewage networks, health and education infrastructure etc.). Second, it lacked rigorous and transparent selection processes, and staff in the then MRDT became quickly overwhelmed with requests and technical documentations (e.g., prefeasibility and feasibility studies, detailed technical designs, etc.) submitted by public beneficiaries from across the country. There was no system for the independent assessment of projects (unlike the requirement to have external evaluators of EU-funded projects) and a programming document defining eligibility and selection criteria was completely lacking (unlike the extensive programming documents corresponding to EU-funds, which are prepared by different OPs and approved by the European Commission).

24. **In the absence of clear selection criteria and prioritization measures, the PNDI project portfolio expanded quickly.** Two key insights are worth highlighting: (a) the demand for infrastructure investments far exceeds available funds; and (b) beneficiaries much preferred to apply for funds under the PNDI, avoiding the lengthier procedures involved in accessing EU funds. Anecdotal evidence suggests that not only applications were easier under the PNDI, but also the implementation phase came with less rigorous monitoring and controls. The direct consequence was that state-budget funds – in the case of PNDI, in the form of long-term liabilities of the central government to commercial banks

⁶ “Functional Review of Regional Development and Tourism,” World Bank, 2011, p. xvi.



and developers – crowded out EU grants, which were cheaper by all measures, yet harder to access. In the meantime, the change in government in 2012 brought the PNDI to an end, but this is just one example of how state-budget investment programs have typically operated in Romania.

25. **An additional key shortcoming of previous programs financed from different sources is that they have lacked strategic correlation.** At the level of local authorities, development strategies and plans are often geared toward specific funding opportunities, without considering actual needs on the ground in an integrated manner (e.g., most cities produced integrated urban development plans as a requirement for accessing ROP funds, failing to address broader development challenges). At the central level, as the World Bank 2010 and 2011 Functional Reviews showed, communication and coordination across different ministries is deficient, leading to disjointed interventions (e.g., paving the road, then digging to upgrade the water and sewage networks) and failing to leverage potential synergies (e.g., financing back-to-back roads or “linking” two EU-funded water projects with a state-budget-funded extension).

The Task at Hand: Current Challenges and Opportunities

26. **In April 2013, the MRDPA launched the National Program for Local Development (PNDL) through Government Emergency Ordinance (GEO) 28/2013.** This was meant to bring multiple disparate investment efforts under the same program, precisely to ensure improved planning coordination. The PNDL focuses primarily on roads, water, and sewage projects, but other types of investments (e.g., educational infrastructure, healthcare facilities, cultural sites, sports centers, etc.) can also be eligible to receive financing. The next chapter provides an in-depth description of PNDL’s history, objectives, sub-programs and intervention areas, and implementation norms.

27. **At a practical level, the MRDPA and local/county authorities now have thousands of projects in their portfolio, at the stage of feasibility study or detailed technical design, or even in various phases of implementation.** Most of these investments are stopped or advancing very slowly. The main reason is lack of funding through state-funded programs. As a solution, the government would like to incentivize local governments to reintegrate some of these projects into the project cycles of EU-funded activities. Through proper evaluation, selection, and prioritization, these projects can ensure a solid pipeline for the 2014-2020 programming period and, upon completion, generate substantial impact at the local, regional, and national level. There are therefore two main challenges facing the MRDPA and particularly the Directorate General for Regional Development and Infrastructure (DG RDI), which is directly in charge of implementing the PNDL and other state-budget-funded programs:

- *Optimal prioritization, sequencing and selection of projects* to be financed, both from the portfolio of existing applications and from new ones submitted for consideration; and



- *Correlation of public investments* overseen by DG RDI with EU and other state-funded interventions for the 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 programming periods.

28. **While the history and evolving causes for the current challenges may be complex, the overall message is simple: Romania continues to face great development needs and limited financial resources.** This makes *value for money* a principle of paramount importance for all its public investments. Put differently, the GOR should pursue an agenda focused on maximizing impact for the given funding available for investment programs, whether from the EU or from the state budget.

29. **In this endeavor, it is critical to ensure that investment funding is allocated and prioritized based on clear, fair, and effective criteria that take into account the specific characteristics and needs of leading and lagging areas.** Such principles and procedures are generally upheld in the disbursement of EU funds, including through the Regional Operational Programme (ROP) managed by the MRDPA.⁷ There is an opportunity to adopt good practices from EU structural instruments to state-budget programs like the PNDL, which would ensure an improved correlation and coordination of interventions across sources of funding, delivering stronger synergies and development impact.

Optimal Project Selection: Disbursement, Impact, Legitimacy, and Capacity

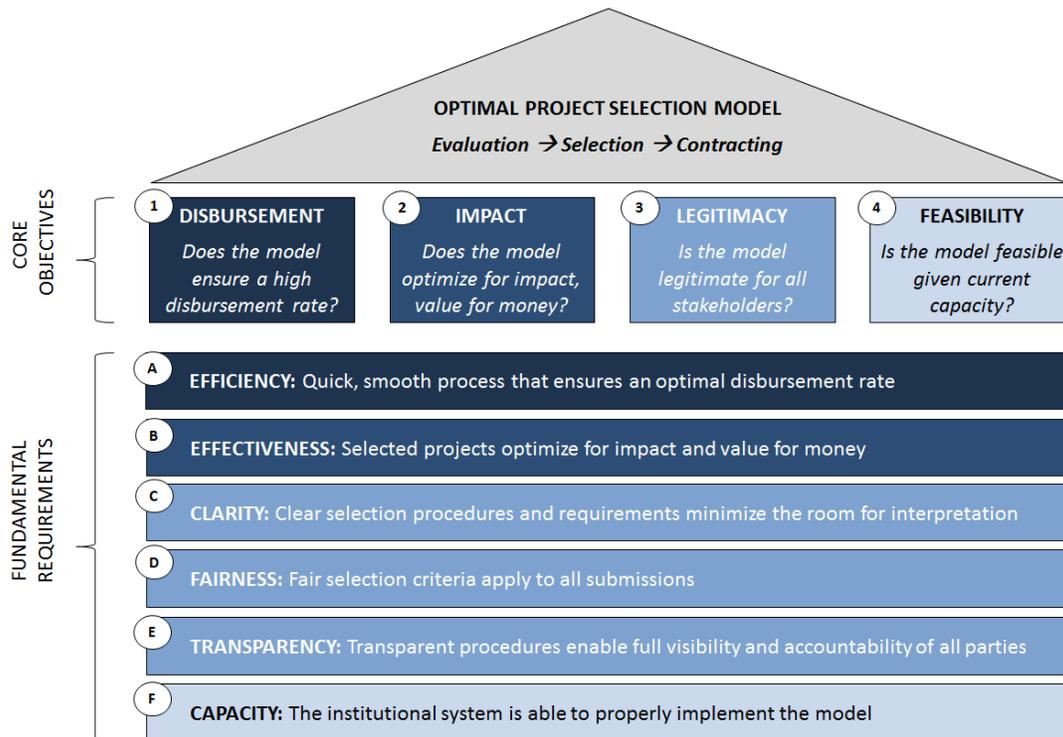
30. **First and foremost, what are the main objectives and requirements of an optimal project selection model?** At a basic level, a model for selecting investments should maximize value for money (i.e., most impact for least cost). In reality, however, the picture is more complex. The framework presented below is based on the World Bank's 2014 report on "Identification of Project Selection Models for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020." Still, the same principles apply to any investment program, regardless of the source of financing (state budget or EU funds).

31. **An optimal project selection model has four core objectives (*disbursement, impact, legitimacy, and feasibility*) and six corresponding requirements (*efficiency, effectiveness, clarity, fairness, transparency, and capacity*).** The following sections assess each of them, though it is important to recognize that they are all ultimately interrelated. An investment program may also have to make deliberate trade-offs between them: for example, it could be highly efficient and spend the funds rapidly, but focus solely on low-impact interventions; or it may be able to select only the proposals with the highest expected impact through a complex mechanism, but may lack transparency (and, hence, legitimacy) or may exceed the management system's capacity with numerous procedures, leading to delays and even blockages. In short, all four goals are important, though not all may be achievable at the same time.

⁷ See World Bank's 2014 report on "ROP Project Selection Models".



Figure 4. Key objectives and requirements of a sound project selection model



Disbursement (efficiency)

32. **First, an optimal selection model needs to ensure that the budget allocated for a particular program is spent efficiently – i.e., “disbursed” – in a given time horizon.** For EU-funded interventions in Romania, this is usually 9-10 years.⁸ In the case of the PNDL or of many state funded activities, the money is allocated annually, per Romania’s current practice of single-year budgets. Disbursement is a concern particularly in the case of highly cumbersome procedures in the pre-application/application phases, which would therefore slow down the entire process and leave insufficient time for the project’s implementation and to receive reimbursements of eligible expenses.

Impact (effectiveness)

33. **Equally important, given the inherently limited nature of the funding available, an optimal selection model should distinguish between more and less impactful interventions, prioritizing the former for higher effectiveness.** This is easier said than done, as there is no single definition of a project’s impact. Several types are worth considering: *financial/economic impact* (as measured by a cost-benefit analysis, net present value or internal rate of return calculations, etc.); *social impact* (i.e., impact on

⁸ The exact timeline depends on which rule applies (i.e., n+2 or n+3, where n is equal to 7).



poor and/or marginalized communities); and *environmental impact* (e.g., changes in greenhouse gas emissions, reduction in non-recyclable waste, etc.). Additionally, a project may generate *direct impact* (the immediate result of completing the intervention, e.g., faster travel times on a newly modernized road); *indirect impact* (a positive or negative effect on a related sector, such as the development of a residential neighborhood close to a rehabilitated road); and *induced impact* a positive or negative effect on a non-related sector (e.g., a new road sparks economic activity in a region, generating more jobs and higher disposable income for residents, who consume more and thus further contribute to growing the local economy). (Later in the report we discuss the opportunity of using composite indexes for measuring impact – in particular, the Territorial Development Index and the Local Human Development Index.)

Legitimacy (clarity, fairness, and transparency)

34. **In addition to absorption and impact, an optimal project selection model should be legitimate for all stakeholders involved – particularly for applicants and beneficiaries – through clear, fair, and transparent rules and procedures.** Clear application requirements and selection/prioritization criteria help set the right expectations and reduce room for interpretation. Fairness depends on applying the same standards to similar proposals and only deciding based on the formal criteria that are noted in the funding facility’s regulations. Along the same lines, the full application, evaluation, and selection mechanism should be described in transparent terms. This will boost applicants’ confidence in the proceedings and also strengthen the accountability of technical evaluators and other stakeholders who may intervene during the project cycle.

Capacity (feasibility)

35. **Finally, a project selection model may optimize for absorption, impact, and legitimacy, but it will be of little practical use if it does not also account for feasibility given the system’s capacity constraints.** In general, the more complex a framework, the more resources (staff numbers, staff knowledge, time, and money) it requires to run smoothly and flawlessly. Of course, there are hard constraints (e.g., a fixed budget dedicated to the program’s management each year) and softer ones (e.g., internal staff may be limited, but additional external evaluators may be hired if there are sufficient financial resources available).

Customized Selection Models: Project Size and Sector

36. **In addition to the four core dimensions described above, project selection models should take into account the size and sector or proposed interventions.** Put differently, the exact formulas for optimizing for absorption, impact, legitimacy, and capacity differ across small and large investments, as do the prioritization criteria for selecting roads vs. water/wastewater systems vs. schools vs. hospitals, etc. There is no ideal one-type-fits-all selection model that can be applied without proper consideration of project size and sector.



Project size

37. **First of all, why does project size matter for choosing one selection model over another?** For one, project size can be a good proxy for potential impact – larger projects will *typically* generate a higher impact than small-scale investments, though there are certainly exceptions to this rule. This suggests that for more costly proposed projects, the applicable evaluation system should be more sophisticated and thorough. In the World Bank’s previous report on the Regional Operational Programme’s Project Selection Models, the recommendation is to: (i) “pre-select” large projects based on local/regional/ national strategies and more complex impact assessment methods (including, where possible, cost-benefit analyses); (ii) select medium-size projects competitively, based on a comparative set of evaluation criteria applied to similar types of investments; and (iii) award small projects, which tend to have limited impact, based on the first-in-first-out (FIFO) rule.⁹

38. **In recognition of the principles described above, the Government Emergency Ordinance (GEO) 88/2013 from September 20, 2013 established a new set of prioritization criteria for large projects only, based on the following classification:**

- (a) *large* – the total project cost is higher than RON 100 million;
- (b) *medium* – the total project cost is between RON 30 and RON 100 million;
- (c) *small* – the total project cost is below RON 30 million.

39. **The following stages must be followed in the implementation of a large investment project (i.e., over RON 100 million or roughly EUR 22.5 million):**

- a) *Stage 1 – Project identification:* The idea is transposed into a conceptual note capable of offering information in a rigorous manner. During this phase, the pre-feasibility study is completed, as a tool that guides the decision-making process with respect to the best solution to address a need or issue faced by the beneficiaries of a proposed investment project.
- b) *Stage 2 – Feasibility study:* At least three options are explored and the most viable alternative from a technical, economic, and social perspective is then analyzed in detail. In this phase, the main credit release authority (i.e., the potential beneficiary of the funding, such as a Local or County Council) develops the complete project design and the studies meant to determine the project size, the environmental impact assessment, etc. In order for a project to pass to the following stages, the feasibility study must be approved by the credit release authority according to current legal provisions.
- c) *Stage 3 – Selection and budgeting:* The selection stage takes place when a certain new project is considered to have fulfilled all requirements related to its degree of preparation. The budgeting stage, including the detailed technical design, defines

⁹ For a more in-depth explanation, see “Identification of Project Selection Models for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020,” World Bank, 2014.



when a new project will be included in the budget of the following year and when the resources are allocated in order to continue the implementation of the project in the following years, as per the fiscal and budgetary strategy. The fact that a project is “selected” does not necessarily mean that it will be “budgeted,” because it is possible that in a certain year the government does not have the financial capacity necessary to finance all the projects deemed to be “ready.” By law however, it is allowed to elaborate the technical design if appropriate funds have been allocated for the project.

- d) *Stage 4 – Project implementation / execution:* The project that received a reasonable budgetary allocation allowing it to be completed within the anticipated timeframe begins to be implemented. The projects for which the budgetary allocations are minor in comparison to their total cost and have a timeframe for completion that exceeds the initial estimate are deemed to be in stand-by or in a minimum execution stage.
- e) *Stage 5 – Completion, operation, and maintenance of the objective:* This phase begins once the “reception” and start-up stages of the project are complete, and the project is ready to operate. In this stage, the delivery of the services can start. The beneficiary of the investment (i.e., a Local or County Council) will monitor the delivery of services to make sure that the new assets reach their goal during their usage period. The quantity and quality of the services offered, as well as the operation of the objective, will be monitored over time.
- f) *Stage 6 – Ex-post project assessment:* The purpose of this phase is to measure, assess, explain, and disseminate the real results of an investment project based on practical measurements and cost-efficiency analyses.

40. **For medium and large projects, as defined by GEO 88/2013, the following prioritization principles must be followed (the actual criteria are provided in Annex 1):**

- **Principle 1:** Appropriateness of the Project in the Policy Context [20 points]
- **Principle 2:** Economic and Social Justification [40 points for new projects/30 points for continuing existing investments]
- **Principle 3:** Affordability and Financial Sustainability [20 points]
- **Principle 4:** Implementation Arrangements/Implementation Performance [20 points for new projects/30 points for continuing existing investments]

41. **While these principles aim to ensure optimal allocation of public resources and the maximization of value for money in public spending, they do not formally cover small projects.** Indeed, the question remains: what should be done to select and prioritize small projects for which adopting the full project cycle and evaluation procedures, as defined by GEO 88/2013, would be excessive? In a few words, the answer is the following: the applicable procedures should be proportional to the cost and complexity of each project.

42. **The PNDL, as the main state-budget-funded program managed by the MRDPA finances primarily small and lower-middle-sized investments.** Following the methodology



used in the “Project Selection Models” report and using the Ministry of Finance’s definition for large projects, PNDL projects were sub-divided in the following categories: large projects (more than RON 100 million); upper-middle-sized projects (RON 30 – 100 million); small/lower-middle-sized projects (RON 1.5 – 30 million); and very small projects (less than RON 1.5 million). Very small projects (less than RON 1.5 million) constitute 2.5% of the PNDL portfolio, while small/lower-middle sized projects represent the bulk of projects, with an average value of around RON 6 million (~EUR 1.4 million). Both very small and lower-middle sized projects fall under the category of “small projects” according to the GEO 88/2013, i.e., they are under the threshold of RON 30 million.

Table 1. Structure of the PNDL 2014 project portfolio by size*

	Number of projects	Average value of project (in RON)	Total value of projects (in RON)	% of total contracted projects
Small Projects (<1.5 mln RON)	494	875,000	0.43 bln	2.5%
Medium-Sized Projects (1.5 - 100 mln RON)	2,533	6,460,000	16.4 bln	94%
<i>Lower-middle-sized projects (1.5 – 30 mln RON)</i>	2,501	6,000,000	15 bln	86%
<i>Upper-middle-sized projects (30 – 100 mln RON)</i>	32	44,000,000	1.4 bln	8%
Large Projects (>100 mln RON)	4	133,000,000	0.53 bln	3.5%
TOTAL	3.031	5,700,000	17.4 bln	100%

Data Source: PNDL Database of Projects (MRDPA, 2014).

*Note: Only those projects were considered for which a project value was available. The total number of projects under consideration by PNDL now is 3,952.

43. **This suggests that PNDL proposals should be evaluated and prioritized against simpler, more straightforward selection criteria compared to the framework proposed by GEO 88/2013, which in any case is not applicable for investments under RON 30 million.** Criteria for the PNDL should take project impact into account, without attempting highly precise estimates of direct/indirect/induced effects or requiring elaborate cost-benefit analyses. For efficiency purposes, there should be a selection process able to go through a large number of small-sized projects (as opposed to large projects for which the important factor is to thoroughly assess each individually or in comparison to other large projects, as part of a strategic decision-making process).

Project sector

44. **First of all, on the topic of deciding priorities across sectors (e.g., whether to invest more in roads than in water/wastewater), there are multiple options for coming to an “optimal” allocation** (Chapter V discusses a number of scenarios in more detail). One theoretical option is to finance what each jurisdiction proposes, in any sector of choice (e.g., from public parks to roads and business centers). The idea of investment programs, however, is that some investments add more value than others; for example, a road connecting a remote commune to a neighboring city is typically a lot more useful than a



business & IT center that would lack both interested investors and the required human capital. Keeping in mind the need for coordinated actions that deliver high development impact, both EU instruments and state-budget-funded programs define a limited set of eligible interventions, in line with key national/regional priorities, as defined in documents such as the Europe 2020 strategy, the Governing Program, the National Sustainable Development Strategy, etc. The reports corresponding to component (1) under the current engagement of the Bank with the MRDPA address precisely the topic of harmonizing strategies and plans for a coordinated prioritization of interventions at the national, regional, and local level.

45. **Identifying the concrete needs in individual sectors also can help identify where resources should be allocated.** Especially if State Budget programs are designed to complement EU funded programs, it is important to know where the needs are highest. If investment needs are particularly high in one sector, but less high in another sector, a larger allocation should go for the sector with the higher needs.

46. **If a sector-by-sector needs analysis is not available, every new cabinet in Romania is required to present in front of Parliament (and the general public) an overarching policy document that describes its priorities in each sector and across sectors.** Interestingly, the Governing Program 2013-2016 (still valid as of November 2014, ahead of the election of a new President) argues that there has been a chronic shortage of financing of services offered by local authorities and a lack of public investment prioritization, with clear financing criteria, which has led to ever-larger discrepancies between various areas in Romania. Under action items for Romania's development, the Government Program emphasizes the need to continue and finish infrastructure projects that have been started in the past, based on clear priorities and consultations with beneficiaries. The same document also prefaces the National Program for Local Development (PNDL), calling for "financing a minimum package of required public investments," which include water and sanitation systems, along with roads and various types of social infrastructure.

47. **While the Governing Program does not provide specifics (e.g., a certain percentage for each type of supported investments), the reference to the "minimum package" implies that none of the basic infrastructure investments should be neglected.** Indeed, in practice, the way funding was allocated for the PNDL in 2014 appears to support the hypothesis that basic infrastructure needs (transport, water, and sanitation) receive comparable levels of attention from the government. More specifically, the total number of projects considered for the 2014 financial exercise is 3,952: roughly 52% are roads and 35% are water/wastewater investments. The number of social infrastructure investments financed in 2014 through the PNDL is small. The table below provides more details of sector composition of projects in the portfolio. Of these 3,952 projects, 2,530 were new projects, while 1,422 were projects that were started in previous years and received PNDL financing for 2014. Of the 1,422 started projects, 1,188 had a completion rate of less than 1% - i.e. they could technically be considered new projects. Less than 150 projects had a completion rate of 60%.



Table 2. Sectoral split of PNDL portfolio 2013-2014 – based on the number and value of projects

Type	Number of projects	Average value of project (in RON)	Total value of projects (in RON) (estimated)	% of total contracted projects
County Roads	192	16,265,000	3.1 bln	14%
Communal Roads	1,846	5,320,000	9.8 bln	45%
Water	859	4,200,000	3.6 bln	16%
Wastewater	526	8,100,000	4.2 bln	19%
Education	191	1,575,000	0.3 bln	
Health	16	1,480,000	0.023 bln	
Bridges	173	2,930,000	0.57 bln	
Cultural	40	2,840,000	0.11 bln	6%
Tourism	19	2,330,000	0.044 bln	
Sports	33	1,100,000	0.036 bln	
City Halls	57	2,800,000	0.16 bln	
TOTAL	3,952	5,575,000	22 bln	100%

Data Source: PNDL Database of Projects (MRDPA, 2014).



Chapter II: The National Program for Local Development (PNDL)

48. **The Government Emergency Ordinance (GEO) 28/2013 legally established the National Program for Local Development.** Along with its formal justification (“notă de fundamentare”) and the Methodological Norms for its application (Ministry Order 1851/2013), this act sets the PNDL’s design and implementation framework. At the time, the PNDL was an important expression of the new cabinet’s commitment to the development of local infrastructure, as reflected in the 2013-2016 Governing Program (as approved by Parliament through decision 45/2012). For example, one of the key objectives for Romania’s regional development is defined as the financing of a basic package of services for rural areas, including roads, drinking water, sanitation, social infrastructure etc., “for achieving [at least] minimum standards of living.”¹⁰ The same document further emphasizes the need to prioritize public infrastructure projects to contribute to Romania’s sustainable, balanced development.¹¹

49. **The GEO 28/2013 defines three sub-programs as components of the PNDL: the modernization of Romanian villages; the urban regeneration of municipalities and towns; and the development of county-level infrastructure.** Eligible beneficiaries vary across sub-programs: while the first one targets communes (rural localities), the second one is aimed at cities and the latter at counties. GEO 30/2014 and MRDPA Ministry Order 919/2014 included Intercommunity Development Associations (IDAs) among the list of eligible beneficiaries for PNDL funding. Article 7 in the GEO describes the list of intervention areas (similar to “axes” of EU-funded programs):

- Water supply systems and drinking water treatment plant;
- Sewage systems (networks) and wastewater treatment plant;
- Education units (kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, high schools, etc.);
- Healthcare units in rural areas (clinics, pharmacies, etc.);
- Public roads (i.e., county roads, local interest roads, commune roads and/or public roads within localities);
- Bridges, culverts, and/or footbridges;
- Local cultural facilities, such as libraries, museums, multi-functional cultural centers, and theaters;
- Landfills;
- Public, commercial markets, fairs, cattle fairs, as applicable;
- Sports facilities; and
- Headquarters of local public authorities and other subordinated public institutions.¹²

¹⁰ See 2013-2016 Governing Program, Chapter 10 on “Development and Administration”.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² The last category (i.e., headquarters of public institutions) was introduced through GEO 30/2014.



The types of eligible works include construction of new infrastructure, as well as extension, rehabilitation, and upgrading of existing infrastructure. Essentially, through such broad conditions, the PNDL is able to cover the MRDPA's entire vast portfolio of projects – both previously-financed interventions (at various stages of completion) and brand new investments, by all types of local public beneficiaries (from local councils in communes and cities to county councils).

50. In addition to the overall objective of supporting Romania's regional development, the PNDL has sought to integrate three investment programs that had operated independently in the past:

- *The infrastructure program based on Government Decision (GD) 577/1997* targeted the modernization of communal roads and connecting villages to water supply, sanitation systems, and electric and phone networks. Before its integration under PNDL, this program was managed by the MRDPA (formerly the MRDT) through the Public Works Directorate. County councils played a main role by centralizing funding requests from all potential beneficiaries in the county and communicating them to the MRDPA.
- *The Rural Infrastructure Development Program, based on Government Ordinance (GO) 7/2006*, also aimed at the “development and modernization of Romania's rural areas, [...] by connecting them to roads and water and wastewater networks.”¹³ In its initial form, this program was managed by a Commission, presided by the Prime Minister and bringing together representatives of 6 ministries, the Prime Minister's Chancellery, and the Association of Romanian Communes. The Ministry of Transport was responsible for monitoring the program's implementation.
- *Multiannual Priority Programs for Water and the Environment, based on GO 40/2006*, defined specific intervention sectors in certain geographical areas (for example, “water and wastewater infrastructure for the Criş river basin, Vaslui County, and the municipality of Ploieşti”).¹⁴ Other projects targeted varied interventions, from increasing the safety of river dams to developing an integrated IT system for the environment sector and the sustainable development of the Danube Delta biosphere.

Moreover, GEO 28/2013 establishing the PNDL also dismantled the Program for the Rehabilitation and Upgrade of 10,000km of County and Local Roads.” The reason mentioned by the formal justification note is that the program had not received funding and thus had not financed any investment projects since its establishment in 2010.

¹³ See Article 3 of GO 7/2006

¹⁴ See Article 2, letter (c) of GO 40/2006



51. **In essence, the PNDL brought under the same management and strategic direction three different investment programs that had had similar objectives.** As noted by the government, this change was intended “to enable a more efficient use of public funds through an integrated implementation of infrastructure development programs in rural and urban areas.”¹⁵ Indeed, it makes sense that central government programs with the same target intervention areas would be merged under a single design and implementation unit – i.e., the MRDPA. As emphasized publicly by the MRDPA, the PNDL was never meant as a successor to the now-closed PNDI, which was based on a financing scheme whereby contractors would finance the cost of the project and get reimbursed upon completion. Still, PNDL norms make it possible that other projects previously started receive financing to finish the required works, provided that such investments are aligned with PNDL priorities and eligibility rules.

52. **On the downside, the legal framework, including the PNDL implementation norms, lacks clear references to potential synergies and coordination with other funds.** The program fails to draw lines that would avoid duplication and crowding out of EU-funded instruments, which come at much lower cost for the Romanian government. As the next sub-section shows, the PNDL is based on a relatively broad set of norms. On the one hand, this allows for increased flexibility in financing projects. On the other hand, there may be room for more specificity and rigor in the evaluation and selection of projects to increase the transparency, objectivity, and potential impact of the program. These arguments are further described in the following sections, which cover the key steps involved in the PNDL’s implementation.

Allocation of PNDL Funds to Counties

53. **Based on the budget allocation among ministries, as agreed at the government level and approved by Parliament, the MRDPA establishes the PNDL’s total annual budget.** Next, the MRDPA allocates sums for each county, sub-program, and specific areas of intervention, based on a Ministerial Order. The criteria for allocating sums across counties are described in Annex 2 to the PNDL Methodological Norms.¹⁶ In short, the three main types of criteria that shape the allocation of PNDL funds from the national to the county level are based on ongoing (unfinished) projects (number and funding needs), demographic data (county population and surface area), and financial capacity.

54. **While the PNDL norms include sensible indicators to decide on the funding allocation for each county, the methodology shows room for improvement.** For one, the law is not clear which of the three main criteria are factored into the funding allocation, merely noting that “at least one of [them] should be considered.”¹⁷ Second, there are no

¹⁵ See the formal justification note to GEO 28/2013.

¹⁶ See Box 1.

¹⁷ Methodological Norms for applying GEO 28/2013, MRDPA Minister Order 1851/2013.



defined weights for individual criteria or for sub-criteria within the main categories (e.g., number of ongoing projects vs. their funding needs). Third, it is unclear how certain indicators would be measured in practice, particularly the administrative-territorial units' capacity to co-finance investment projects. One proxy that could be used would be non-earmarked revenues as a share of total revenues,¹⁸ in the absence of clear commitments (e.g., local/county council decisions to co-finance particular investments). Finally, other potentially relevant indicators are missing. For example, the PNDL does not seem to take into account a county's development level, measured as GDP per capita (as used for the Regional Operational Programme in deciding the split across Romania's eight planning regions).

55. **It is worth highlighting that final decisions regarding the PNDL's allocation of funding belong entirely to the MRDPA.** In this process, it is presumed that the Ministry makes use of county-level data, provided either directly by county/local authorities or by other central bodies (e.g., the Ministry of Finance). Once it makes a decision on the anticipated funding allocation, the MRDPA communicates it to county councils. Based on these expectations, county councils further interact with local authorities to begin making a list of investments that may be financed through the PNDL. Based on data available at this point, it is unclear whether at this stage the MRDPA decides only on the funding allocation per county or goes beyond that. Article 8 of GEO 28/2013 implies the latter: specifically, "the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration shall prepare and approve by order of the Minister of Regional Development and Public Administration the distribution of the amounts intended to the Program, per counties, per each sub-program, and per specific areas of intervention."¹⁹ It is equally unclear if the MRDPA pre-selects investment projects to be included in the PNDL, as implied by Article 9 (3), as opposed to putting together the list of investments based on inputs from local and county authorities, as implied by Article 9 (4) and by the Methodological Norms.

¹⁸ For a detailed explanation of this methodology, see the 2014 World Bank report on "Identification of Project Selection Models for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020".

¹⁹ See GEO 28/2013.



Box 1. Allocation criteria for the PNDL budget

“For the balanced distribution of funds to counties, *at least one of the following indicators* should be considered:

- (1) Weight of *number of ongoing investment projects* for each county, based on:
 - The *number* of ongoing investment projects for each county as a share of total ongoing investments at the national level;
 - The *funding needs* for completing the investment projects started and not completed as a share of the total funding needs for completing the investment projects started and not completed at national level.

- (2) *Demographic and administrative-territorial data* of counties, considering:
 - The weight of the *number of administrative-territorial units* in the county as a share of the total number of administrative-territorial units at the national level;
 - The weight of the county *population* as a percentage of the total population of the country;
 - The weight of the county *area* as a percentage of the total area of the country.

- (3) Administrative-territorial units’ *financial capacity*, considering the share of units’ capacity to participate with funds from the local budget for achieving investment objectives.”

Source: PNDL Methodological Norms (MRDPA Minister Order 1851/2013).

56. **In any case, at the beginning of 2014, the funding allocation was roughly equivalent across counties – around EUR 5 to EUR 5.7 million.** On the one hand, this demonstrates the MRDPA’s commitment to making the PNDL funds available to authorities in all parts of Romania. On the other hand, the outcome may suggest that there is no clear prioritization of investments based on counties’ different characteristics. By contrast, the ROP 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 (in draft form, as of August 2014), for example, made specific commitments to less developed areas, allocating significantly larger shares of funding particularly to the North-East, South-East, and South Regions.

Preparation of Project Proposals and County-Level Prioritization

57. **Once the MRDPA decides on the indicative PNDL funding allocation for each county, county councils put together the list of projects proposed at the county and local level – both new and ongoing/unfinished investments.**²⁰ To this end, local authorities submit their proposals to county councils or, “in justified circumstances,” directly to the MRDPA, as recently mandated by Article 3 of GEO 30/2014 and MRDPA Minister Order

²⁰ See Article 9 (4).



919/2014. It is unclear what situation would qualify as “justified.” The PNDL Methodological Norms include a clear template for project proposals, which applies to both new and ongoing investments.²¹ This asks for: the name of the project; the name of the applicant/local authority; the location of the project; main physical characteristics; total value of the investment; total value of eligible costs to be financed from the PNDL; data regarding the design contract (contract ID number, value, etc.); and, for ongoing investments, the data regarding the construction works, the percentage of the project completed to date, and the deadline for project completion.

58. **Next, county Councils have 15 days to send to the MRDPA the list of proposed investments, based on Annex 3 of the PNDL Methodological Norms.** Essentially, this is a table listing the projects proposed for financing through the program in a particular year, divided up by new and ongoing investments, and further by sub-program (i.e., “the modernization of the Romanian village,” “urban regeneration of municipalities and towns,” and “county-level infrastructure”). The list of proposed investments has to be accompanied by a justification note explaining how each county council decided to prioritize projects submitted by local authorities.

59. **Under the current PNDL framework, county councils prioritize project proposals from local authorities within their jurisdiction based on four possible criteria, out of which “at least one should be used”:**

- Signing date of the goods/work/service contract, as applicable;
- Physical status (% complete);
- Population benefitting from the investment; and
- Local budget’s percentage of co-financing.

60. **As with the PNDL’s criteria for allocating funds *between* counties, the current prioritization criteria for selecting interventions *within* counties are broad and ambiguous.** This means that county councils have significant leverage to decide how to prioritize investments in their jurisdiction. In their current form, the methodological norms do not require county councils to use all four criteria, but merely to choose one out of the four listed above. This may mean that a county could decide solely based on the number of beneficiaries, while another could only look at the signing date of the contract. At the same time, it is unclear how a particular criterion should be deployed: for example, would a project with an older signing date take precedence over a newer one, or the other way around? Also, how should a local authority measure the population benefitting from a specific investment, say a local road that connects to a national road? It could be just the population of a commune or the population of a much larger area (e.g., within 20, 40, or even 60 minutes of the locality). Additionally, there are no defined weights among criteria.

²¹ See Annex 2 of the PNDL Methodological Norms, included in Annex 2 in this document.



Project Selection, Prioritization, and Contracting by the MRDPA

61. **Based on the lists received from county councils across Romania, the MRDPA makes the final selection of projects that receive PNDL funding in a given year.** Once again, the methodological norms do not define a clear, transparent selection process. The final selection is to be based on the proposals received from county councils, as well as on “[the Ministry’s] own data and specialized assessments.”²² It is unclear what data are deployed in such evaluations. The same document notes that the selection is done exclusively by the MRDPA if county councils do not abide by the 15-day timeline or if they fail to prioritize investments based on at least one of the four criteria specified in the law. The finalized list of interventions is approved through the MRDPA’s Minister Order, including an annex with the full set of projects (for each of them, the annex simply notes the name of the administrative-territorial unit, the name of the project, and the sum channeled from the state budget).

62. **There are slightly different requirements for applicants with ongoing vs. new projects.** For the former, local authorities need to send to the MRDPA the documents that show the project’s current phase of completion, the updated value of remaining expenses to be incurrent for the finalization of the intervention, and public procurement contracts that have been signed previously, including addenda, if any. Upon verification of such documents, the process can move forward to the contracting phase.

63. **For new investment projects, beneficiaries are required to submit to the MRDPA the corresponding technical documentation.** In most cases, this refers to feasibility studies for new interventions or the documentation for approving intervention works (DALI²³) for existing infrastructure. Feasibility studies and DALIs are not eligible for reimbursement through the PNDL and have to have been developed through the applicant’s own resources, in accordance with the regulations set by GD 28/2008. GEO 28/2013 also notes that the documentation must prove that the proposed projects abide by the applicable cost standards. However, cost standards are provided only for county roads, communal roads, and for water projects. No cost standards are provided for wastewater projects, as these are considered to require quite different technical solutions from case to case.²⁴

64. **It is worth noting that local authorities who seek to access PNDL funds do not submit formal applications that are comparable to the complex documents required by EU-funded programs.** The bulk of an “application” is the technical documentation corresponding to the proposed project – i.e., the feasibility study and/or the detailed technical design. In field interviews, PNDL beneficiaries express satisfaction with the

²² PNDL Methodological Norms, Article 9 (8).

²³ “Documentație de Avizare a Lucrărilor de Intervenții” (Documentation for the Approval of Intervention Works).

²⁴ In practice, MRDPA technical staff use a simple rule of thumb for benchmarking sanitation projects, namely that they should not exceed 1.5 times the cost of equivalent water projects.



current system's simplicity and relatively quick processing of applications. In effect, under the current system, requiring a formal form with categories similar to those included in applications for EU funds – e.g., “project relevance for strategic objectives,” “economic impact,” “technical features,” “social/environmental impact,” etc. – would not add much value. This is because the actual prioritization and, essentially, the “preselection” of projects happen at the level of county councils. The MRDPA only verifies that submitted proposals are in accordance with a set of criteria – it is more of an eligibility check than a thorough technical and financial evaluation. This is not to say that the technical-economic data related to the project is not assessed by MRDPA evaluators, but only that projects that make it thus far generally go through contracting. Even if a proposal initially fails the check, MRDPA staff recommends the necessary improvements to beneficiaries, enabling projects to move to the next phases (pending the successful resolution of suggested changes).

65. **Recently, changes were introduced to the PNDL's methodological norms to increase the efficiency of assessing and approving new project proposals.** Until June 2014, the technical documentation would be first assessed by DG RDI within the MRDPA and then sent to the Ministry's Technical-Economic Council (TEC). Without the TEC's formal approval, projects would not be eligible for financing. Citing the low capacity of the TEC to assess proposals and the long delays incurred in the process, the MRDPA eliminated this step through Ministry Order 1851/2013. Currently, new projects pre-approved for financing through the PNDL only go through an assessment by the technical unit of the DG RDI, which primarily evaluates the following:

- whether the technical documentation is complete and in accordance with GD 28/2008;
- whether the applicant's folder includes the local/county council's decision for approving the project's technical-economic indicators and for ensuring the required co-financing; and
- whether the expenditures are properly presented and do not exceed current cost standards.

66. **This rather simplistic PNDL project evaluation minimizes the risk of low absorption of funds by ensuring that the full budget envelope goes to pre-approved projects that eventually end up getting financed and using up the allocated funds.** A potential upside of this system is that money that is not spent under the PNDL can be relatively easily reallocated under the same annual budget (if not too late in the year), either to another MRDPA activity or to another ministry. This is obviously not the case with EU structural funds, which Romania and other member states stand to lose if they cannot spend them in due time. Again, generally speaking, interview data reveal that PNDL beneficiaries appreciate the current system for its speed and responsiveness in processing applications.

67. **Even so, the PNDL should aspire to have a selection model that is as transparent and legitimate as it is clear and efficient – if not for the fear of losing funds, at least as a way to ensure a smooth, predictable project cycle for applicants and beneficiaries.** In fact,



two of the current selection criteria – the date of signing the contract and the physical status of the project – appear to imply that a more advanced investment, which can easily recommence and start absorbing money, could take priority over completely new interventions.²⁵ Subsequent chapters focus in much greater depth on the PNDL project selection model and prioritization criteria, suggestions options for improving the current system.

Implementation

68. **Once the contract between the MRDPA and local authorities is signed, actual implementation can commence.** The exact stages will depend on whether the project is new or ongoing. In the former case, the beneficiary of PNDL funds will have to organize public procurement procedures, in line with the applicable legislation (OUG 34/2006). In some cases, these procedures take a long time – due to challenges in court, lack of offers, or other reasons specific to each project – which may aggravate the risk of not using up the funds allocated for a particular year. This is because the PNDL is not a multi-annual program like an EU-funded instrument, which creates inherent incentives for applicants to submit for consideration smaller, easier projects that can be carried out in 1-2 years. If the project is ongoing and construction work has already begun in a previous year (through the PNDL or a different program), depending on a case-by-case basis, the beneficiary may continue previous engagement with service providers and contractors.

69. **Payments and reimbursements are critical factors for a smooth, successful implementation.** Based on the methodological norms (Articles 16-17), beneficiaries submit reimbursement requests first to county councils, which then submit a consolidated request for each county to the MRDPA. This system was then changed to allow beneficiaries to request funds directly from the MRDPA, essentially simplifying the process by eliminating a step. Some county councils report, however, that local city halls sometimes fail to send them a copy of reimbursement requests sent to the Ministry, thus requiring repeated requests to keep them in the loop. According to county council staff interviewed, they want to remain involved to be able to coordinate and monitor the implementation process in their respective jurisdiction, as required by the PNDL implementation norms. Once it approves the requests received, the Ministry channels the funds – within the set annual limits and based on the proofs/documents received (“situații de lucrări”) – directly to beneficiaries. Finally, beneficiaries send back to the MRDPA the proof of payment of service providers (i.e., showing that the funds received were used for the intended purpose).

²⁵ The exact prioritization mechanisms is unknown, as explained earlier, because the methodological norms leave it to county councils and the MRDPA to decide which criterion/criteria apply.



70. **In addition, beneficiaries are responsible for monitoring work progress and reporting updates to county councils and the MRDPA.** The flow of reports is similar to the initial one presented above for financing requests: local beneficiaries send all documents corresponding to PNDL investments to county councils; every quarter, county councils send to the MRDPA a consolidated update on the progress of construction works. Upon request, beneficiaries are required to send to the MRDPA any document related to the financed project. For its part, the MRDPA is responsible for the monitoring and controlling the program's implementation. In this capacity, the Ministry can appoint representatives who, together with counterparts from the State Inspectorate for Constructions, verify the accuracy of reported data and compare it to the reality on the ground.

Post-Implementation

71. **The current legal framework includes no details on requirements for the post-implementation phase – i.e., tracking the project's evolution upon completion.** At least based on the methodological norms, once the actual works are finished, the beneficiary sends a copy of the completion report to the Ministry. If and when the warranty period expires, the local authority again sends a copy of the formula documentation ("procesul verbal de recepție final") to the MRDPA. Beyond that, the two key post-implementation functions for any investment program – i.e., ex-post monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and knowledge sharing – appear to be missing at this point in the PNDL's evolution. Put differently, there is no formal process for evaluating the impact of completed investments and there are no institutionalized efforts for communicating good practices among past, current, and future beneficiaries of PNDL funds. This is not surprising for a young program like the PNDL; still, going forward, it would be important to set-up ex-post mechanisms to ensure the continuous improvement of the instrument. Subsequent chapters provide more in-depth suggestions for monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including through performance and impact indicators.



Chapter III: Good Practices of Project Selection for EU-Funded Programs in Comparison with the PNDL

72. **EU-funded programs in Romania offer plenty of good practice approaches that can serve as inspiration for the improvement of the PNDL Project Selection Model.** They come embedded with years-long experience of other EU countries. The project selection models they use have been tried, tested, and refined over years of implementing investment projects. Moreover, drawing ideas from these types of instruments can also ensure proper coordination across different investment programs in Romania at the national, regional, and local level.

73. **EU-funded programs have, however, a level of complexity that may not be feasible for the PNDL, and a processing capacity that may not be replicable, so caution is needed to ensure that any proposed policy measures are feasible in practice.** For one, EU-funded instruments have the staff that enables them to operate at a higher, more sophisticated level. For example, the Regional Operational Programme has a staff of over 500 working in the Managing Authority and the Regional Development Agencies, having processed around 3,400 projects for the 2007-2013 programming period (Figure 5 provides an idea of ROP's complexity). By comparison, the PNDL has a staff of less than 40, managing around 2,400 projects in 2014.

Figure 5. Key players in the implementation of ROP 2007-2013 (as of April 2013)

	Description / role as related to the ROP	Main legal basis
Managing Authority (MA-ROP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions within the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration (MRDPA) Manages, administers, and implements the ROP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC regulations Gov't decision 457/2008
Intermediary Bodies (IBs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 RDAs as executive arms of the RDC; 1 IB-Tourism at national level Fulfills obligations delegated by MA-ROP and provides the interface with ROP beneficiaries (among other tasks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov't ord. 26/2000 Law 315/2004
Regional Development Council (RDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional, partnership-based structure meant to coordinate regional development policies as well as oversee and support RDAs Includes County Presidents and representatives of different rank cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law 315/2004
ROP Monitoring Committee (MC-ROP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, partnership-based structure with decision-making and strategic responsibilities in the ROP's implementation Approves project selection criteria, reallocates funding among axes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov't decision 765/2007 Framework for MC-ROP organization & functioning
Certification and Payment Authority (CPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions within the Ministry of Public Finance Certifies expenditure forms and payment requests before these are sent to the EC; receives ROP-related payments from the EC and the state budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art. 61, Council Regulation 1083/2006
MRDPA Payment Unit (PU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions within MRDPA Receives funds from the CPA Makes payments to ROP beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable national legislation (TBD)
Audit Authority (AA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions alongside the Romanian Court of Accounts, independent of MA-ROP and the CPA Conducts auditing of all operational programs, verifies expenditures, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable national legislation (TBD)
Authority for Coordinating Structural Instruments (ACSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions within the Ministry of European Funds (MEF) Coordinates the management and implementation of structural funds Ensures the coordination and coherence of various instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov't decision 457/2008
Regional Committee for Strategic Evaluation and Correlation (RCSEC)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and analyzed public investment priorities at the regional level Currently issues <i>consultative</i> opinions, at the request of MA-ROP, regarding the prioritization of ROP projects with finalized technical and financial evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov't decision 1383/2008

*Note: Due to later policy revisions, the RCSECs no longer have as a main attribution the strategic evaluation and prioritization of ROP projects. These bodies can issue consultative opinions at the MA-ROP's request. The current system for project selection is the main focus of a related MRDPA study by the World Bank.

Source: The World Bank. 2013. ROP 2.0: MA-IB Collaboration and Communication for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020.



74. **In what follows, this report provides an overview of some of the key elements of EU-funded programs and discusses which would be feasible for the current PNDL.** We also discuss the differences between EU-funded and state-budget-funded programs, which can help explain why some of the elements of the former are hard to adopt by the latter. The focus will primarily be on those Operational Programmes and specific Priority Axes that have a direct relevance for the PNDL: the Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013 and its Priority Axis 2 on Road Infrastructure, Priority Axis 1 on Integrated Urban Development Plans, and Priority Axis 3 – Educational, Health, and Social infrastructure; the National Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 and its Measure 322 on Local Infrastructure Development; and the Sectoral Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013 and its Priority Axis 1 on the Extension of Water and Wastewater Infrastructure. Given that the 2014-2020 operational programmes have not been finalized yet, they will not be discussed in this report.

75. **An analysis of the project selection models employed by operational programmes requires looking at all the four stages of the project selection cycle: pre-application, application, implementation, post-implementation.**

Pre-application and general overview of programmes

76. **A characteristic of all Operational Programmes is that they have a programmatic document at their foundation.** The programmatic document lays out key sector dynamics and needs and details, and describes how these needs will be addressed by the program. It is of critical importance, as it forms the basis for the entire project selection model. Among other things, it provides potential applicants with key information related to the type of investments that are eligible for financing under a particular program.

The Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013

77. **The stated objective of the ROP 2007-2013 is both comprehensive and complex.** Specifically, it is to “support the economic, social, territorially balanced and sustainable development of the Romanian Regions, according to their specific needs and resources, focusing on urban growth poles, improving the business environment and basic infrastructure, in order to make the Romanian Regions, especially the ones lagging behind, more attractive places to live, visit, invest in, and work. A characteristic of all Operational Programmes is that they have a programmatic document at their foundation.” To achieve these objectives, the ROP 2007-2013 was organized around five priority axes, while at the same time acknowledging that it would not be able to achieve these objectives alone, but would require the complementary inputs of other investment programs, of key targeted policies, and of the private sector. Of particular interest to this study is Axis 2: Improvement of regional and local transport infrastructure and Axis 3: Educational, Health, and Social infrastructure (DMI 3.1. Health infrastructure and DMI 3.4. Educational infrastructure).



78. **The ROP 2007-2013 Priority Axis 2 aims to “increase the accessibility of the Regions and the mobility of population, goods and services, in order to foster sustainable economic development.”** Around 150 projects have been contracted under this axis, for a total value of over EUR 1.4 billion, with much of this going to the rehabilitation of county roads. One of the key stated aims of this priority axis is to improve connectivity to the TEN-T Network and reduce the incidence of road accidents. These stated aims have in turn informed the elaboration of the evaluation and selection grids for this priority axis.

79. **The ROP 2007-2013 Priority Axis 3 aims to “create the premises for better access of the population to essential services, contributing to the achievement of the European objective of economic and social cohesion, by improving infrastructure for health, education, social and public safety in emergency situations.”** Four key areas of intervention were identified under this priority, out of which the most relevant in this context are 3.1. Rehabilitation, modernization, and equipping of the health services’ infrastructure and 3.4. Rehabilitation, modernization, development, and equipping of pre-university, university education and continuous vocational training infrastructure. Around 600 projects have been contracted under this axis, for a total value of over EUR 1 billion, out of which: over 90 projects were contracted on DMI 3.1., for a total value of over EUR 300 million and over 290 projects were contracted on DMI 3.4., for a total value of over EUR 480 million.

80. **The Programmatic Document in turn becomes the blueprint for elaborating Applicant Guides for individual axes.** The Applicant Guides help potential applicant’s determine whether the projects they want funded under the ROP are actually eligible for financing. The Guides cover issues such as: who and what is eligible; conditions that applicants and proposed projects have to fulfill; evaluation and selection criteria; monitoring procedures and reporting; etc.

81. **At the pre-application stage, the beneficiary deals primarily with the intermediate body (in the case of the ROP, the Regional Development Agencies).** Intermediate Bodies usually have Helpdesk units that are tasked to discuss with potential applicants and provide guidance. In turn, interested applicants submit project proposals and supporting documentation to the RDA in their region once a call for proposals has been launched. The RDA checks the administrative documents and eligibility requirements and ensures that the applicant’s file is complete. If everything is in order, the process moves further to the technical and financial evaluation stage, which is completed with the help of external experts (contracted either by the Managing Authority or directly by the RDAs).

82. **In the case of the PNDL, the County Councils act as de facto intermediate bodies.** However, this set up has a number of short-comings. On the one hand, county councils have a lot of leeway in selecting the projects to be sent to the PNDL for funding. Since the prioritization criteria they have to use are basic, and since the use of these criteria is not really monitored by the MRDPA, the county councils can in essence chose the projects they want. This of course can lead to a situation where politics drive project selection. At



the same time, the county councils are in an obvious conflict of interest, as they currently act both as an “intermediate body” and as beneficiaries of PNDL funds. As such, they can choose to fund their own projects over other projects. Ideally, the MRDPA should provide a share of county projects and local projects to be financed at the county level and clear eligibility and prioritization criteria. County councils could function as intermediate bodies for projects proposed by local authorities, while the MRDPA could check eligibility and prioritize project proposals that come from the county councils.

The Sectoral Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013

83. **The stated objective of the SOP Environment 2007-2013 programmatic document is to “improve the living standards and the environment, focusing in particular on meeting the environment acquis.”** One of the strategic directions of the SOP Environment 2007-2013 is to improve people’s accessibility to public utilities and encourage local and regional development. To this end, Axis 1 of the SOP focuses on “The extension and modernization of water and wastewater systems.”

84. **A number of sub-objectives are listed under Axis 1.** These include: providing adequate water and sewage systems at accessible tariffs; providing adequate drinking water in all urban agglomerations; improving the purity of watercourses; improving sludge management; and creating innovative and efficient water management structures. When the programmatic document was elaborated, only 52% of the population in Romania had access to basic water and wastewater infrastructure. Moreover, the existent infrastructure was often underfunded, not well maintained, poorly managed, and atomized into several small operators.

85. **Another key driver for the implementation of Axis 1 is the need to fulfill the *acquis communautaire*.** According to the Accession Treaty, Romania has to comply with the acquis on wastewater collection, treatment and discharge. Thus, by 2015, a number of 263 agglomerations with more than 10,000 population equivalent (p.e.) have to be connected to a wastewater system. By 2018, 2,346 agglomerations with a p.e. of 2,000-10,000 have to be connected to a wastewater system. The Accession Treaty also indicates that by 2015 compliance is required with Directive No. 98/83/EC on drinking water quality. Moreover, since the entire territory of Romania has been declared a sensitive area, all agglomerations of more than 10,000 people equivalent have to provide advanced wastewater treatment (i.e., nitrogen and phosphorus removal). This means that additional costs are required even for the larger cities that have an operational wastewater treatment system in place. In fact, priority was given to projects implemented in larger cities, which have a higher number of beneficiaries, and where the environmental impact is therefore larger. To top it all, the Water Framework Directive also states that by 2015, 59% of the water bodies in Romania should be in good ecological status, requiring additional investments of around 6 billion Euro. This may require the proper coordination of investments in wastewater infrastructure, ensuring that a higher share of water bodies receive treated discharge from the human settlements located along them.



86. **To achieve the stated objectives, Regional Operating Companies (ROC) have been established.** The Regional Operating Companies usually cover the area of their respective counties, but not always. They were designed to bring together all operators in the region under one umbrella, and to thus achieve economies of scale and higher efficiency rates. Municipalities with drinking water and wastewater service have to join an Intercommunity Development Association (IDA) to which they delegate the exercise of their shareholder rights in the Regional Operating Company. Basically, local authorities are the beneficiaries of the SOP Environment 2007-2013 through the ROC.

87. **All new investments to be made in the area covered by the Regional Operating Companies are laid out in the Water Masterplan for that region.** All regions had to elaborate such masterplans, where they designate the agglomerations and clusters where investments will be made through the SOP Environment 2007-2013 and other financing sources. In essence, wastewater investments should only be done in localities with a population equivalent of over 2,000, while investments in water infrastructure can be made in all localities with more than 50 p.e.

88. **Most local authorities that want to develop drinking water and wastewater infrastructure have to be part of the Water Masterplan, need to join the Inter-communal Development Association with the Regional Operating Company, and, when the investment is finished, have to cede operation of the new infrastructure to the ROC.** The masterplan includes a full list of agglomerations and clusters where funds have to be prioritized in order to ensure compliance with the Acquis and the 2018 deadline. As such, new investments should be concentrated in the areas designated by the masterplan. In practice however, this often does not happen.

89. **Many PNDL investments in water and wastewater have been done outside the provisions of the SOP Environment 2007-2013.** Although at the political level the stated objective of these investments is to help achieve the EU Acquis on Water, in many cases these investments have been done in localities with less than 2,000 people equivalent, with the water and wastewater infrastructure being operated independently. Moreover, in some cases water and/or wastewater treatment plans have been created to service individual localities, although it would have been more efficient and more sustainable in the long run to have these systems service a cluster of localities.

90. **From an institutional point of view, the MA for the SOP Environment 2007-2013 is also aided by intermediate bodies in the country's 8 regions.** The intermediate bodies are basically the first point of contact for applicants, and they perform the eligibility check. The evaluation of the project is also done at the IB level. If the IB determines that an application received requires more work, applicants have to redo the application until eligibility criteria are fulfilled. The full implementation mechanism for the SOP Environment is outlined above.



The National Rural Development Programme (PNDR) 2007-2013

91. **PNDR, given its complexity, has set out objectives for each of its four major priority axes.** Among these, the stated objective of Axis 3 is to “encourage the diversification of the rural economy and through this and otherwise to improve the quality of life in the rural environment.” The programmatic document indicates for example that only half of the communes in Romania had access to the road network in 2004. Moreover, 25% of communes do not have all-season roads. In terms of the water and wastewater infrastructure, when the programmatic document was drafted, only 33% of the rural population had access to running water and only 10% had access to a public sewage network. The existence of a poorly-developed basic infrastructure in most communes acts as a limitation on the development of other basic services in the rural areas (cultural and recreational facilities, childcare facilities etc.) In most communes and villages, these services are very poorly-developed or in many cases, are almost non-existent. In 2006, only 7 percent of Romanian villages had kindergartens. Leisure centers and outdoor areas (playgrounds for children, parks, bike tracks, sports grounds, etc.) are also poorly represented. In regard to public sports related facilities in villages, in 2001 there were only 26 sport clubs. Most cultural centers, culture houses and other cultural establishments are in a serious situation of degradation and can no longer provide cultural services to the rural population, thus reducing their educational capability. Due to the lack of financial resources, many cultural establishments in the rural areas are no longer able to carry out their activities because of their advanced state of degradation. For example in 2002, of the country’s total of 6147 community centers, only 1874 were capable to carry out cultural activities. Moreover, despite the fact that 97 % of the community centers have their own headquarters, their equipment level is generally in a very unsatisfactory condition for 80% of them.

92. **Axis 3 of the PNDR targets three key objectives, each with a subset of specific goals and measures.** Of relevance to this task is the stated Strategic Objective to “Increase the attractiveness of rural areas.” The Specific Objectives listed under this Strategic Objective include: “Creation and modernizing the basic physical infrastructure in rural areas”; “Improvement of the quality of the social, natural, and economic environment in the rural area”; “Protection and conservation of the rural cultural and natural patrimony”; “Creation, improvement, and diversification of tourism facilities and attractions.” The following Specific Measures are listed under these Specific Objectives: **Measure 322:** “Village renewal and development, improvement of basic services for the economy and rural population, conservation and upgrading the rural heritage”; **Measure 313:** “Encouraging tourism activities”. Of these, it is Measure 322 that is of particular interest to this current work.

93. **Proper coordination and a harmonized approach with other investment programmes is one of the stated objectives of the PNDR.** This is something that was also mentioned in the other operational programmes discussed here – the ROP and the SOP Environment. Before these programmes are approved by the European Commission they have to show that they are complementary in nature, and do not duplicate investments. For example, the ROP undertakes works of rehabilitation for Category A historical



monuments in both urban and rural areas, as well as rehabilitation works for Category B historical monuments in urban areas. The PNDR undertakes works of rehabilitation for Category B historical monuments in rural areas. The ROP undertakes the rehabilitation of county roads and urban roads, while the PNDR undertakes the rehabilitation of communal roads. At the same time it is acknowledged that not all existing needs can be covered with available EU funds. For example, to achieve the EU Water Acquis objectives by 2018, there is an investment need of around 19 billion Euro. Of this, the SOP Environment had an allocation for 2007-2013 of only 3.2 billion Euro. It was therefore agreed that investments from other sources, such as the PNDR and state-budget funded programmes, were required. Investments regarding the rehabilitation of educational (schools) and health infrastructure was supported through ROP, while PNDR supported new investments for constructing kindergartens in rural area.

94. **For the 2007-2013 Programming Period, PNDR allocated 1.6 billion Euro for Measure 322.** Of this, only a fraction went to investments in water and wastewater. This shortage of investment in the water and wastewater, coupled with delays in implementation of the SOP Environment 2007-2013, indicates that Romania may face an infringement procedure in 2015 and 2018, as it will still be some distance away from the targets it has committed to reach. It may therefore pay off to consider focusing more resources (both EU funds and state-budget funds) on achieving the EU Water Acquis Objectives. It is also important to consider additional resources (e.g. private funds or PPP arrangements) that could be tapped to help meet these objectives.

95. **The Applicant Guide for Measure 322 provides a number of critical eligibility criteria for potential PNDR applicants.** For example, eligible beneficiaries for the development of communal roads are communes or intercommunity development associations (i.e., associations of localities). For the development of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, eligible applicants are communes or the regional operating company. Applicants have to prove that proposed water and wastewater projects are included in the Regional Water Masterplan and, once the investment is finalized, they have to cede operation of the system to the regional operating company. Moreover, these projects have to include both investments in water and wastewater systems. If applicants want to finance a project that is not included in the Regional Water Masterplan, they have to take on the administration of the system, as well as operation and maintenance costs. Investments that are not included in the Regional Water Masterplan have to focus on areas where: water supply is insufficient; there is a high incidence of draught; raw water is highly polluted; aquifer has a high concentration of nitrates. All investments done under Measure 322 also have to conform to the local General Urban Plan.

96. **The Applicant Guide also provides funding caps for different types of investments and different types of beneficiaries.** For example, the funding limit for infrastructure investments varies as such: EUR 1 million for individual investments done by a commune; EUR 3 million for individual investments done by an intercommunity development association; EUR 2.5 million for integrated projects done by a commune; EUR



6 million for integrated projects done by an intercommunity development association. Beneficiaries can apply for a maximum of two PNDR projects per programming period.

97. **The institutional framework of PNDR also includes the use of intermediate bodies.** Thus, a beneficiary who wants to apply for a PNDR project has to take the application to the County Payment Office for Rural Development and Fisheries (OJPDRP), which checks the conformity of the application. The applicants are contacted directly if the application requires improvements and they cannot move to the next stage until the necessary adjustments are made. The eligibility check for infrastructure development projects is done at the central level, by the Agency for Rural Investment Financing, on a sample of projects. This looks at the eligibility of the applicant, the project eligibility and selection criteria, the indicative budget, as well as the feasibility study and all annexed documents.

Application

98. **All Operational Programmes have an evaluation and selection phase, which serves as the key vehicle for prioritizing projects.** The evaluation and selection system is in many respects the heart of a project selection model. The way the evaluation itself is done varies from program to program. In what follows we will discuss in more detail the evaluation and selection systems for the ROP 2007-2013, the SOP Environment 2007-2013, and the PNDR 2007-2013.

The Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013

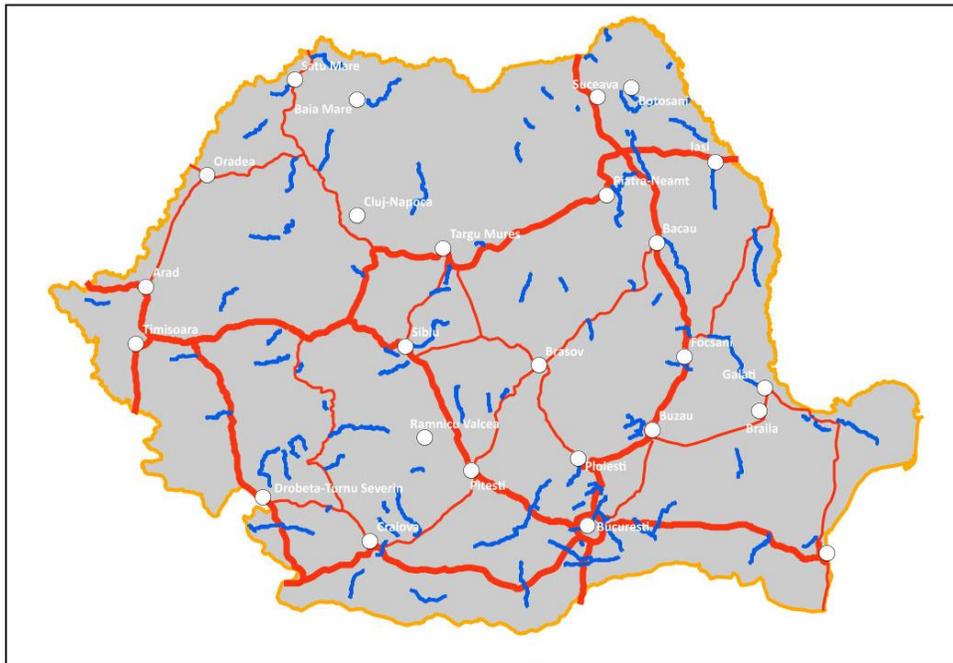
99. **The ROP 2007-2013 has tailored evaluation and selection grids for each individual priority axis.** As with most evaluation and selection grids in use today, the proposed ROP system is not perfect. It does provide a basis however for a sound prioritization of investments. Annexes C_a and C_b include the detailed evaluation and selection grid. We will discuss some of the key elements of this grid. A more in-depth discussion and alternative proposals can be found in the World Bank report "Identification of Project Selection Models for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020."

100. **The evaluation and selection grid for ROP Axis 2 is split into two major sections: 1) contribution of the project to the realization of the ROP; 2) quality, maturity, and sustainability of the project.** The criteria listed under the second section are quite straightforward and may be applied as such to several types of projects. The criteria listed under the first section normally follow the key objectives set out in the Programmatic Document. In this case, connectivity to the TEN-T of a proposed county road would garner a project the maximum score under criterion 1.1. Other criteria used include: potential to improve road safety; potential to reduce travel time and improve traffic conditions; the importance of the project to the region, as measured by the economic rate of return and the cost-benefit analysis. Of these four criteria, the first one (on connectivity to the TEN-T) was easiest to fulfil, so a significant number of projects contracted under the ROP now connect to the TEN-T (see figure below). Although connection to the TEN-T was not a strict requirement, and although the score for the TEN-T criterion was diluted by the other 3 criteria (the ROP 2007-2013 evaluation and selection grids apply no weights to different



criteria), a significant number of applicants drafted projects for the rehabilitation of county roads that connect to the TEN-T.

Figure 6. County road projects financed through the ROP 2007-2013



Note: The roads in red represent the TEN-T Network. The lines in blue represent the county road links financed through the ROP 2007-2013.

101. **Given the limited resources, the county roads projects that were ultimately funded under Priority Axis 2 of the ROP 2007-2013 were not always the ideal choice.** As discussed earlier in the report, investments in connective infrastructure, to be most impactful, should ideally achieve two key desiderata: enable as many people as possible easier access to opportunities (jobs, higher education, healthcare, culture, entertainment, etc.); enable private companies an easier access to a larger labor pool. The key places of opportunity in Romania are the larger cities. That is why the team has recommended that improved connectivity to Romania's 7 growth poles and to the other 33 county residences should be one of the criteria to be used in evaluating and selecting county road projects. As the map below highlights, the rehabilitation of roads (in blue) that connect to the TEN-T does not always also improve access to a center of opportunity.

102. **The resources required to rehabilitate the country's county and communal road network exceed what is made available through the ROP 2014-2020 and the PNDR.** The sum required to upgrade the county and communal roads that are made of stone or earth is somewhere between EUR 6 and 12 billion. The draft ROP 2014-2020 programmatic document has allocated around EUR 0.9 billion for Axis 6: Road Transport Infrastructure. The PNDR has allocated around EUR 110 million for the rehabilitation of county and communal roads, in 2014 – 50% of the total PNDR allocation for 2014. If we assume that



the same amount will be allocated every year from 2014 through 2022, than around EUR 1 billion will be available for this programmatic period. Thus, the ROP 2014-2020 and the PNDL would provide a total of 1.9 billion Euro for county and local road investments – less than a third of what is required in the sector.

103. **Even assuming that county councils would allocate all their capital investments for 2014-2022 for the rehabilitation of county and communal roads, there would still be a shortfall.** In the 2014 World Bank report on Project Selection Models for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020, Victor Giosan and Graham Glenday have developed a simple but elegant methodology for assessing the absorption capacity of sub-national authorities. In short, they have postulated that over a longer period of time, sub-national authorities should not allocate more than 30% of their non-earmarked revenues for new capital investments, to avoid being in a situation where they cannot cover the operation and maintenance costs for these investments. The team has done the calculations and, for the 2014-2022 period, it is prudent for county councils to allocate only around EUR 5.9 billion for capital investments. Assuming that all these funds will be allocated for the rehabilitation of county roads, there may still be a shortfall in funding.

104. **Given the limited resources, investments from the PNDL should focus on maximizing impact.** Thus, priority should be given to county roads that improve accessibility to the growth poles, within a 60 minute access area, and to the county residences, within a 40 minute access area. The two maps below highlight those county roads.

Figure 7. County roads connecting to a growth pole within a 60-minute access area

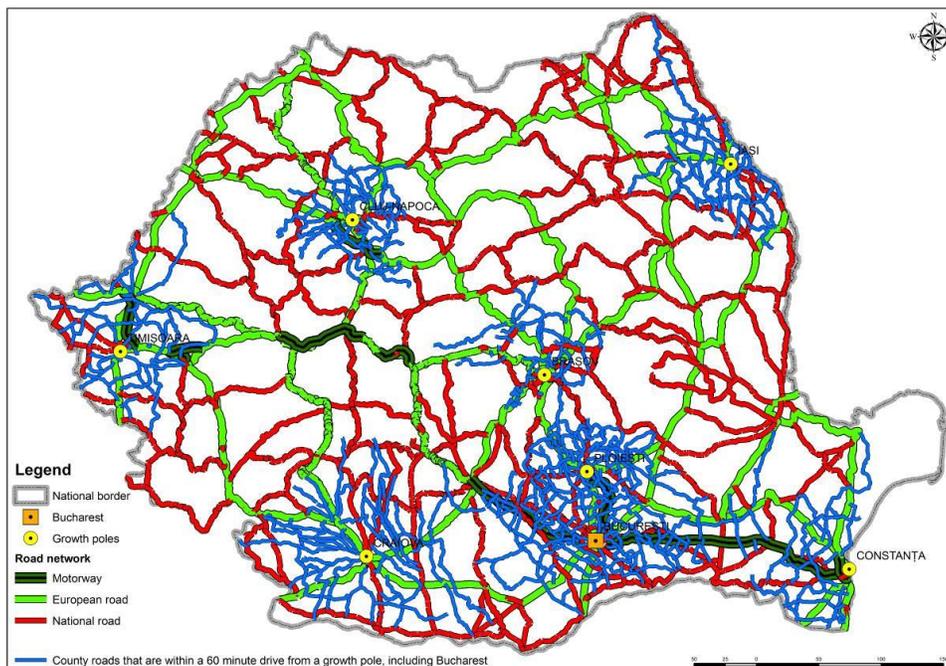
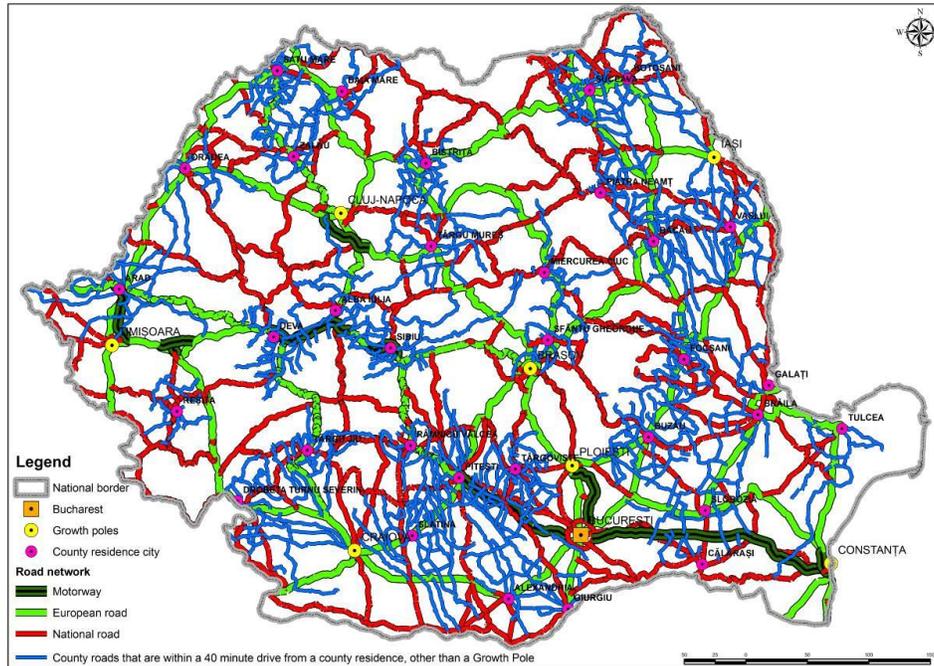




Figure 8. County roads connecting to a county residence within a 40-minute access area

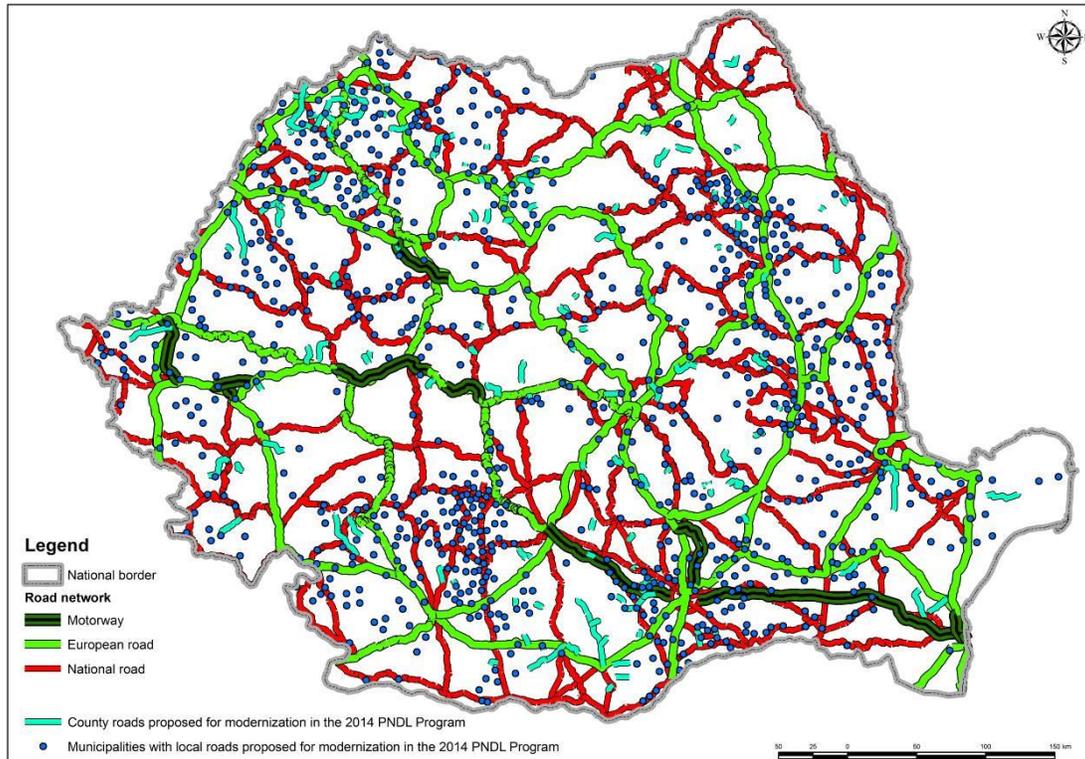


105. **Ideally, the selection of PNDL road projects in the future would be done taking such impact criteria into consideration.** These prioritization criteria could also be used to guide the investment portfolio of the county councils. Moreover, the different investment programmes in Romania should coordinate their approaches and ensure that they undertake work in a complementary fashion. Component 1 of the current work program, on the “Alignment and coordination of strategies and processes for public investments,” discusses these issues of coordination in more detail.

106. **Currently, there is no clear strategy for how PNDL finances road investment.** As the map below highlights, PNDL has financed both county roads and communal roads throughout Romania, without following a discernable pattern. Moreover, the large majority of financed projects are relatively small in scale.



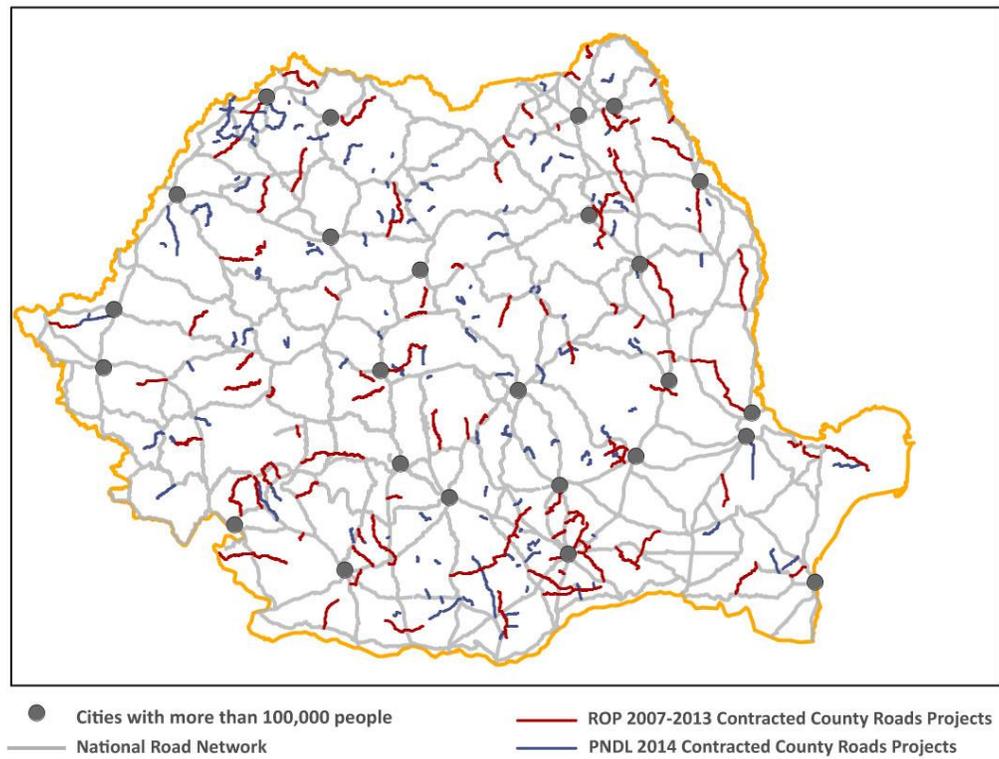
Figure 9. County and communal roads financed through PNDL 2014



107. Moreover, it does not seem that PNDL investments in county roads are coordinated with similar investments done under the ROP 2007-2013. As the map below highlights, with a few exceptions (such as County Road 682, connecting to Arad, and spanning Arad and Timiș Counties), county road investments under the ROP and the PNDL seem to be done independently of each other. Improved integrated planning in the future may ensure that the funds channeled through these two programmes will achieve a higher overall impact.



Figure 10. County Roads coordination btw. ROP and PNDL



108. The evaluation and selection grids for ROP Axis 3 (DMI 3.1 and DMI 3.4) are also split into two major sections: 1) contribution of the project to the realization of the ROP; 2) quality, maturity, and sustainability of the project. The criteria listed under the first section take into consideration the relevance of the project for the objectives of the Priority Axis and of the intervention area, the extent to which there is a real need for education infrastructure or a problem in this sector at the level of the territory where it is implemented (only for DMI 3.4), and the importance of the project for the region. The criteria listed under the second section take into consideration the degree of preparedness/maturity of the project, the implementation methodology, documentation coherence (Feasibility study), the technical solution, the necessity for co-financing, the budget of the project, environmental protection and energy efficiency, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, information society (only for DMI 3.4), the applicant's capacity to monitor the project implementation and project sustainability at the end of non-reimbursable funding.

The Sectoral Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013

109. The selection of projects under the SOP Environment 2007-2013 is done in a more normative way than ROP 2007-2013 investments. In essence, Regional Water Masterplans have been developed for the areas covered by Regional Operating Companies, and these masterplans include the key targeted areas. Since projects are pre-



selected there is no formal prioritization. However, each submitted project, in order to receive financing has to first be analyzed using a Project Checklist (see Annex 5).

110. **The Regional Water Masterplans lay out the priority investment needs to ensure that the EU Water Acquis is fulfilled by 2018 with the lowest possible costs.** As such, all water and wastewater investments should follow these masterplans, including investments from the PNDL and from PNDR. Moreover, localities or Intercommunity Development Associations (IDAs) that wish to invest in this sector should ideally enter the IDA established around the Regional Operating Company (ROC) and should cede operation of the new system to the ROC once the investment is completed. This ensures an integrated approach, higher efficiency rates in operation, financial sustainability, and economies of scale. Investments outside the designated agglomerations and clusters in the masterplans should only be allowed when applicants can prove that they have enough resources to operate and maintain the new investment, and only if the technologies and solutions proposed conform to the Water Law No. 107/1996 (the transposed version of the EC Water Framework Directive).

111. **Given the large gap remaining to fulfill the EU Water Acquis, it is very important for public authorities in Romania to prioritize investments in this sector.** As discussed earlier, the estimated cost to fulfill the EU Acquis by 2018 was placed at around EUR 19 billion. Of this sum, only 3.2 billion was covered by the SOP Environment 2007-2013. Large Infrastructure OP 2014-2020 will likely have a substantial allocation for investments in water and wastewater between 2014 and 2020, but most likely not more than the 2007-2013 allocation. This means that the PNDL and the PNDR, as well as other potential investment programs in Romania, will have to supplement these sums to ensure that Romania will not be in a situation of facing infringement procedures in 2015 and 2018. Among other things, this may require to have a larger PNDL and PNDR allocation to water and wastewater projects, at least for 2015-2018, to the detriment of other type of investment projects (e.g., roads). Ultimately, every Euro that Romania will have to pay as penalty for not fulfilling the Water Acquis will represent money that cannot be used for other infrastructure investment projects.

The National Rural Development Programme (PNDR) 2007-2013

112. **The evaluation and selection of PNDR projects is done on a competitive basis.** For its part, the ROP 2007-2013 did project selection on a first-come first-serve (FIFO) basis. Projects would be evaluated based on when they were received for analysis and would move on to the next stage if the project scored at least a 3.5 points (out of 6 points) on the technical and financial evaluation grid. For the PNDR, only the projects with the highest score within a given call for proposals allocation would be financed. The projects would be scored using an evaluation grid and could receive a total of 100 points. Annex 6 includes the evaluation grid used by PNDR for Measure 322.

113. **Interestingly, the evaluation criteria for all types of investments that can be done under this measure are clustered together.** Thus, the same evaluation sheet is used for



road, water, wastewater, and social infrastructure projects. One of the reasons for this clustering is a purposeful encouragement of integrated projects, which include more than one type of project. Thus, locality or IDAs that submit an integrated project also are likely to receive a higher score than applicants that only submit an individual project.

114. **The criteria used to score projects are relatively simple and straightforward.** For example, 10 points can be obtained if the commune has not benefited from EU funds in the past. 5 to 10 points can be obtained based on the poverty index registered in the commune. 5 points are offered if the project is part of a local or county development strategy. 5 points are offered for integrated projects. 15 points are offered for a water/wastewater project if the project is part of the Regional Water Masterplan. 5 points are offered for water/wastewater projects that are in an area with insufficient water or an area with a high incidence of droughts. 5 points are offered for water/wastewater projects that are in an area with high pollution or an area where the aquifer has a high concentration of nitrates. 25 points are offered for road projects that enable connection to main transport links (county or national roads, railways, and waterways). 5 to 10 points can be obtained for social infrastructure projects. And 5 to 10 points can be obtained for cultural heritage projects.

115. **From the way these criteria are designed there is a definite bias toward road projects.** In fact, out of 802 projects contracted under Measure 322, 623 had a road component. By comparison, only 372 of the projects had a water or wastewater component. Given the need to fulfill the EU Water Acquis by 2018, it may pay off to think about developing evaluation and selection criteria that encourage more water and wastewater project. For example, water and wastewater projects that are part of the Regional Water Masterplan can receive 25 points, while road projects may receive only a maximum of 15 points.

116. **Elements of the evaluation and selection criteria used by PNDR could also be considered for the PNDL.** These criteria are simple enough and using similar criteria could help coordinate efforts under the two programs. It would be important, however, to lay out rules for making the two programs complementary, and to ensure that there are no overlaps. The three figures below provide quick snapshots of the overlaps (in red) for investments in roads, water, and wastewater. Overlaps for roads are particularly noteworthy.



Figure 11. PNDL and PNDR complementarity of road projects

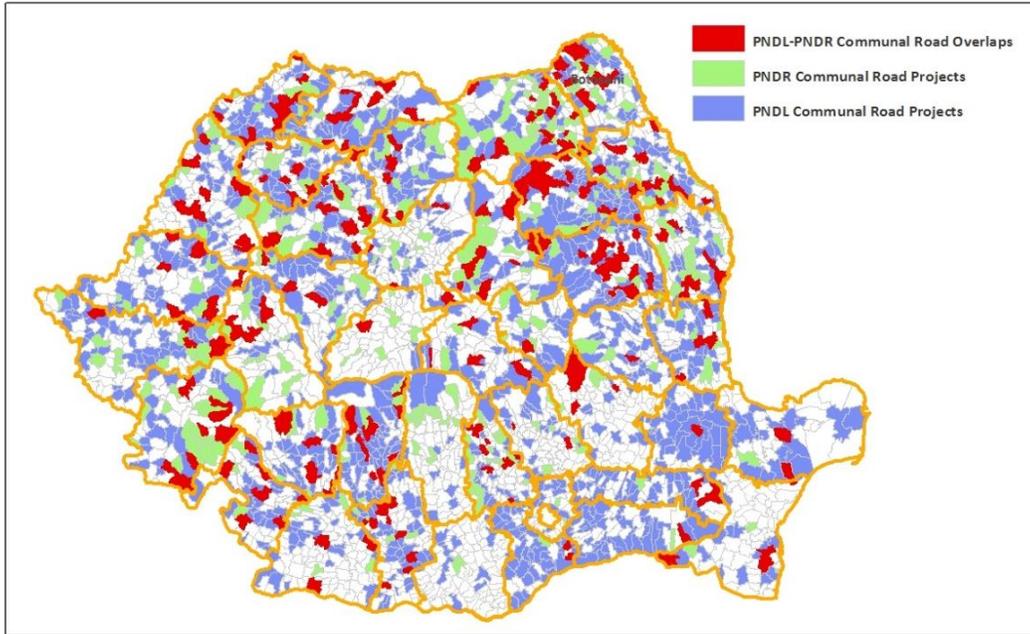


Figure 12. PNDL and PNDR complementarity of water projects

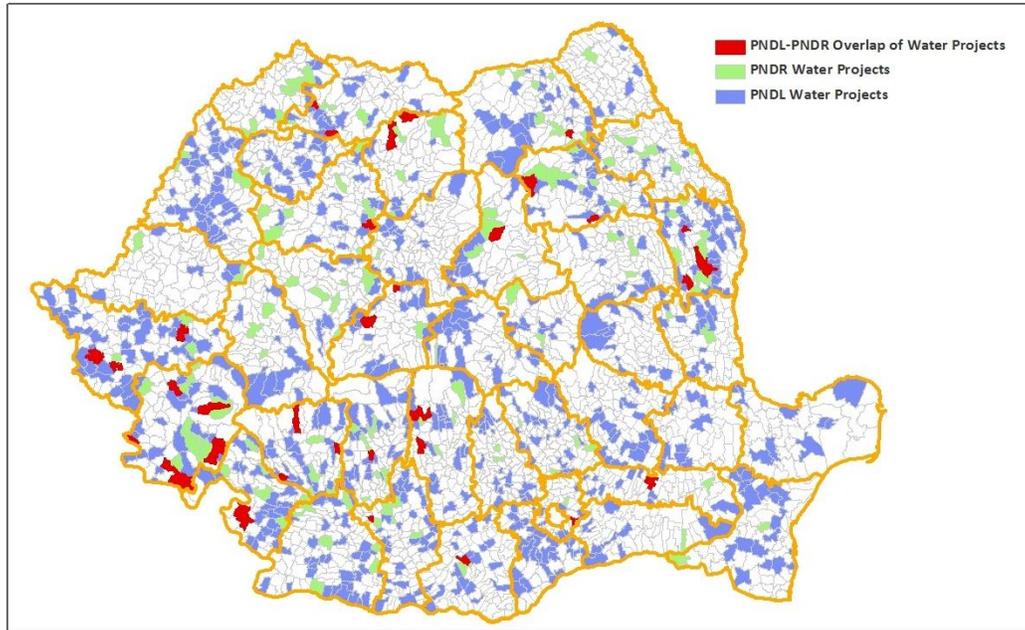
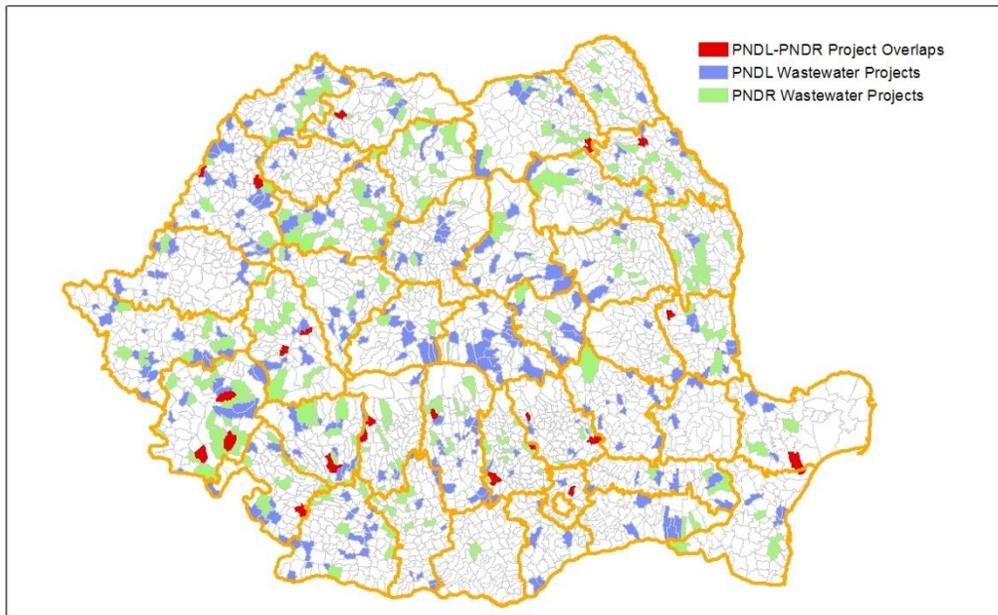




Figure 13. PNDL and PNDR complementarity of wastewater projects



Implementation

117. **All Operational Programmes have a clear procedure for the monitoring of project implementation.** In the case of the ROP 2007-2013, the intermediate bodies (IBs) assign a monitoring officer (MO) to each approved project. The MOs conduct regular monitoring visits on site and serve as liaisons for any issues that may arise during the implementation phase. The Managing Authority (MA) also conducts regular monitoring missions, but only for a sample of projects. The arrangements for SOP Environment 2007-2013 are similar to the ROP's, with Intermediate Bodies acting as the main interface between the Ministry of Environment (as the program's Managing Authority) and beneficiaries. As under the ROP, IBs also play the main role in verifying reimbursement requests against the physical progress of financed projects. They also signal any potential issues or irregularities to the MA. Finally, for the PNDR, the Agency for Financing Rural Investments (APDRP), a central-level body that essentially acts as an IB for MA within the Ministry of Agriculture, carries out field verifications. In addition to all this, the National Audit Authority performs its own verifications of EU-funded interventions, also based on a risk-adjusted sampling methodology.

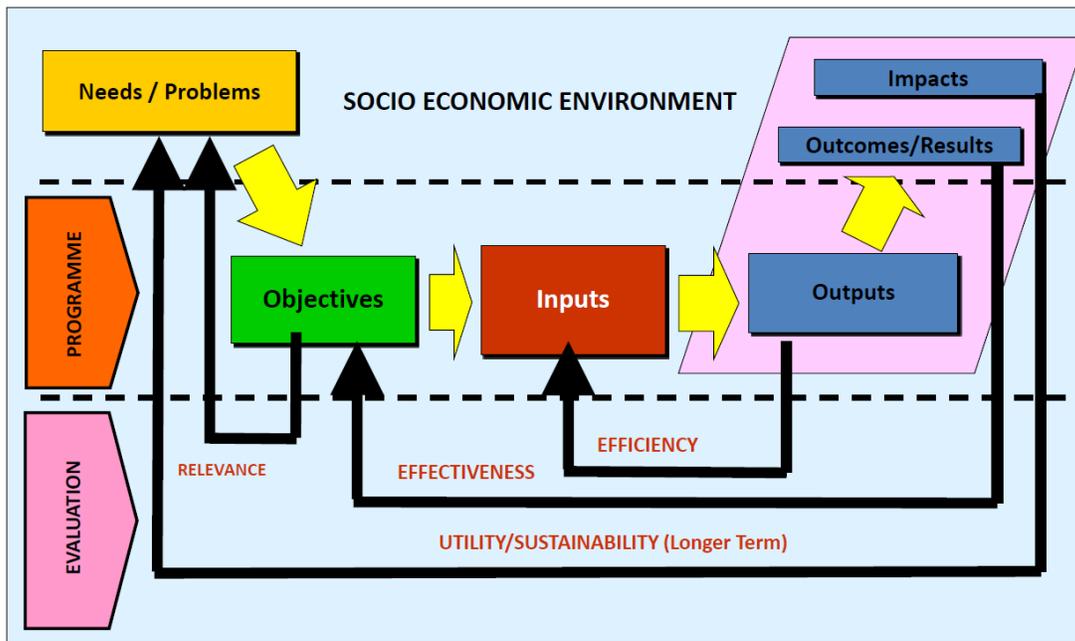
118. **In a similar vein, once reimbursement requests are verified, payments are made to beneficiaries through a third-party, central-level agency.** Per EU regulations, every MA has the right to verify the implementation of the program and answers to the EU authorities for any potential irregularities.



Post-Implementation

119. **All EU-funded programs rely on clear ex-post monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, including program and project-level indicators.** A good M&E system serves several purposes. For one, it helps track the performance of a specific project and the extent to which this project has reached its output indicators – this is a mandatory task that the European Commission requires of all Operational Programmes. However, in addition to what the EC asks for, a good M&E system can help evaluate if projects, and the overall program that finances them, have achieved planned outcomes, and if they have had an actual development impact. It is particularly important to have a set of SMART indicators – specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound. The general trend, at the EU level and in the broader development arena, is to adopt outcome measures (i.e., actual impact) as opposed to simple output indicators (e.g., number of kilometers of roads, etc.).

Figure 14. A proper M&E system with optimal feedback loops



Source: European Commission. 2006. "Indicative Guidelines on Evaluation Method".

120. **At the same time, the M&E system of EU-funded instruments relies on a complex institutional set-up, centered on a Monitoring Committee (MC).** The MC brings together a variety of stakeholders involved (MA and IB staff, beneficiary representatives, etc.) and is led by the ministry that oversees a particular program. For the 2007-2013 programming period, the functions of MCs have been drawn in accordance to EC Regulation 1083/2006, which mandates these bodies to ensure the effectiveness and quality of program implementation.



Chapter IV: Assessment and Policy Measures for the Overall PNDL Project Selection Model

121. **This chapter reviews the overall PNDL project selection model and proposes policy measures for improvement.** All key phases of the program are covered, from preparation through the application phase, selection and prioritization, implementation, and post-implementation. Importantly, the sub-section on prioritization is just a preview for the next chapter, which focuses specifically on the main topic of this final report – namely, how to improve the prioritization of proposals submitted for PNDL financing for all the main types of investments (roads, water and wastewater, and social infrastructure).

122. **The policy measures proposed below are based on several sources.** These include: observations regarding the implementation of EU-funded programs, particularly the Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013, which was evaluated by a World Bank team in 2012-2014; multiple rounds of interviews with PNDL management; a limited number of field interviews conducted between September 8 and 26, 2014 with county councils (Cluj, Bistrița Năsăud, and Sălaj) and 6 communes in the three aforementioned counties; and review of 159 projects (at the feasibility study/DALI phase), which took place between July 14 -November 18, 2014:

Table 3. PNDL applications reviewed by Bank team (July-October 2014)²⁶

Review session	Total number of projects	Project type		
		Road infrastructure (%)	Water/sewerage (%)	Social infrastructure (%)
July 14-23, 2014	74	78.3%	21.7%	0%
Sep. 30 – Oct. 6, 2014	44	75%	15.9%	9.1%
Nov. 6 -18, 2014	41	46%	19%	35%
TOTAL	159	66.4%	18.9%	14.7%

123. **Before going into the assessment of actual steps involved in the PNDL’s project cycle, it is important to consider the current program’s structure.** Under the current system, there are only two links in the PNDL chain: applicants/beneficiaries and the MRDPA. This differs from the typical institutional structure of EU-funded instruments, where there is an additional Intermediate Body (IB), which can shoulder some of the operational burden, allowing the MA to focus on strategic tasks. One could say that county councils are de facto intermediate bodies (e.g., they collect project proposals from local authorities and propose a priority list), but there is no formal institutional set-up in this direction.

²⁶ See Annex 7 for a detailed description of the proposed guidelines on the selection of projects’ technical documentation to be screened as part of the current project.



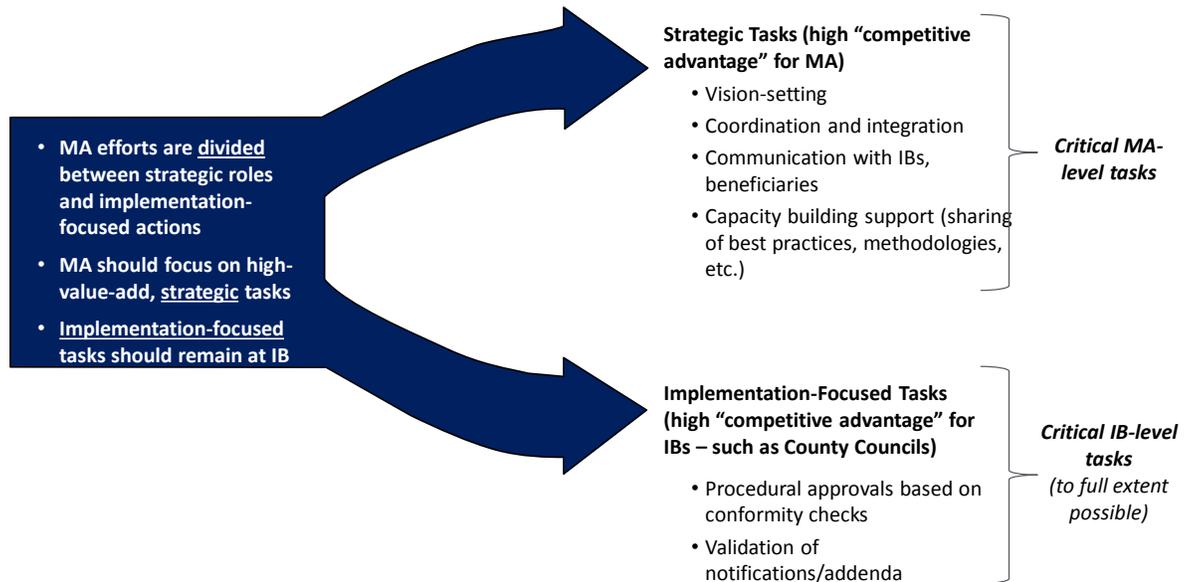
124. **Currently, the MRDPA faces strict capacity constraints given its limited staff and long list of tasks that need to be completed.** All evaluations of proposals are done internally by the technical unit of the DG RDI, while the Technical Economic Council (TEC) is no longer involved in the decision-making – precisely because, previously, TEC decisions generated long delays before the contracting phase. At the same time, the technical unit has only a small staff, with a multitude of responsibilities and typically no access to salary bonus schemes as available for public servants involved in the management of EU-funded projects. The low capacity may also explain why the PNDL has chosen a simple evaluation and selection model, with as few hurdles as possible.

125. **The MRDPA is, essentially, the Managing Authority (MA) of the PNDL, the key actor in charge with the program’s management and implementation.** In this capacity, it should focus most of its efforts on strategic tasks related to vision-setting, high-level planning and coordination, program-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and only sample-based verifications at the project level. In other words, DG RDI – particularly given its low operational capacity – should concentrate on the key elements of the program, where it can add a lot of value, as opposed to the nitty-gritty, day-to-day implementation work such as project-specific actions (evaluations, notifications, verifications, answering questions, etc.).

126. **The following sections make several proposals for relying more on County Councils at the county level and, to the extent possible, on Regional Development Agencies at the regional level.** These actors need not necessarily become formal “Intermediate Bodies” of the PNDL, but they can collaborate with the MRDPA to take on some of the day-to-day tasks and free up capacity within DG RDI. In particular, by lacking effective IBs in the current centralized structure, the MRDPA cannot always stay close to the applicants and beneficiaries of the program. There is a need to delegate operational and beneficiary support tasks to a lower administrative level – most likely, County Councils, as the program is designed and implemented at the county level. Of course, this would run somewhat contrary to the recent trend of centralizing program management and implementation at the MRDPA level (as noted elsewhere, applicants can now submit proposals directly to the ministry, without going through the respective County Council first). But it is still advisable to separate strategic from operational tasks and allow the MRDPA to focus on the former, reducing the administrative burden it currently faces and relying more on County Councils for program implementation. To respond to the need for strict oversight from the central level, the MRDPA should design clear procedures for verifying that County Councils act according to the set PNDL priorities and abide by the agreed selection and prioritization criteria in allocating funding. In any case, under the framework proposed in this report, there should be very limited room for subjective decisions on which projects receive funding in a given year; the algorithm, set at the central level, needs to be rigorously followed at the County Council / IB level, and monitoring by the MRDPA will simply focus on determining whether there are any deviations from the agreed methodology.



Figure 15. “Division of labor” between MRDPA and PNDL “Intermediate Bodies” (County Councils)



1) The MRDPA Prepares the Program

127. **The MRDPA established the PNDL in 2013 taking into account high-level government priorities and the need to improve coordination of investments.** Chapter II has described in depth how the PNDL came about in the context of the challenges facing PNDI, initiated under a previous administration. The PNDL’s foundations were laid through the Governing Program 2013-2016, which set as a core priority the financing of a basic package of services for rural areas, including roads, drinking water, sanitation, social infrastructure, etc. for achieving “minimum standards of living [everywhere in Romania].”²⁷ In early 2013, the government also felt the need to unify in one program various previous investment efforts funded at the central level, mostly by the MRDPA. It is thus safe to say that the PNDL emerged as a top-down priority. This is not to say that the local level did not seek funding for infrastructure projects, but extensive consultations on the structure, goals, and implementation of the PNDL did not take place. This shortcoming should be addressed in future efforts to improve the program.

1.1. Conduct consultations to inform program design

128. **Indeed, effective investment programs should be based on a highly participatory strategic planning process, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.** For one, this ensures that the program is well targeted and actually able to address development needs on the ground. If rural communities need roads, water, and sanitation systems, a

²⁷ See Governing Program 2013-2016, Chapter 10 on “Development and Administration”.



program centered on, say, research centers for villages would waste precious resources. To be able to respond to actual needs, the central government should listen to local communities and involve them actively in the planning process, in addition to drawing from local development strategies. Importantly, in the case of the PNDL, programming may not need to happen annually, though under the current system the budgets are set every year (the sections below call for multi-year budgeting). That said, after a number of years of implementation (e.g., seven years in the case of EU-funded programs), the original strategy of the program should be revisited and updated to reflect evolving needs.

129. **In addition to helping define eligible project types, early inputs from future applicants and beneficiaries can help refine operational procedures, smoothing the implementation process down the road.** For example, draft application forms, reimbursement requests, progress reports, and other key documents may be circulated before a program's official launch. Certain required data may not be available at the level of local authorities or they may require special efforts to collect them, exceeding the capacity of a local council. Consultation sessions, surveys, and focus groups with various local actors (e.g., local governments, NGOs, etc.) should test different options of program procedures, allowing the MRDPA to choose the design that best fits the needs of the PNDL and the capacity of future beneficiaries. Again, bottom-up consultations need not take place every year; in fact, PNDL procedures should stay as stable and as predictable as possible from year to year. Every so often, however, the MRDPA can seek feedback from beneficiaries to increase the efficiency of processes.

130. **The implication for the current PNDL is to build in to the program institutionalized mechanisms for consultations and feedback loops.** This can be done through County Councils at the level of each county and through Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in each of Romania's eight development regions. These actors can collect ideas and general/specific feedback from the local level, ensuring that the PNDL's design and programming is in line with actual needs. Consultations should be open, transparent, and predictable in terms of scheduling, review of comments submitted, and final decisions on program design. In addition, associative structures of local public administrations (Association of Towns, Association of Communes, National Union of County Councils) could be mobilized for consultation/feed-back on the PNDL. To enable such a communication process, the Ministry may develop a simple standard template form, requesting input on the design of the PNDL before the actual launch of the program.

1.2. Run awareness-raising and information campaigns

131. **Simply put, an investment program cannot be successful if potential applicants do not know about the opportunity to seek financing.** For the PNDL in particular, awareness-raising activities need not be very complex, particularly given that eligible beneficiaries are only public authorities or associations of local governments (i.e., Intercommunity Development Associations). Mass campaigns are not required in this case, but the MRDPA should still try to inform all local authorities about the possibility of applying for PNDL funds. This can be done through targeted messages distributed through



official channels, which has been the main awareness-raising channel to date. Some EU-funded programs also organize regional info sessions to present funding opportunities to larger audiences. A similar format could also work for the PNDL, possibly organized in each of the eight planning regions with the help of Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), which already have experience with such events for the ROP 2007-2013. To date there have been no similar info sessions for the PNDL.

132. **On a related note, efforts aimed at increasing a program’s legitimacy can also result in higher awareness and stronger commitment to follow through with an actual application.** While a potential applicant (local government) may be informed of the opportunity, the mayor may decide not to submit an application if he/she does not trust the validity and fairness of the evaluation and selection process. Particularly in the case of state-funded programs, special efforts may be needed to establish and communicate clear and transparent procedures, implemented against a set timetable. By boosting the legitimacy and appeal of programs like the PNDL, the ministry can help ensure that the best possible projects are put forth for consideration. Such a mechanism would also help dismiss perceived concerns about funding allocations based on criteria other than the formally agreed ones.

1.3. Design a pre-application filter for PNDL proposals

133. **Pipeline development efforts go beyond awareness raising, involving active engagement and one-on-one exchanges with potential beneficiaries.** A recommended practice is to never simply turn down a project proposal, but to have a basic filter in place to sort through eligible and ineligible projects, early on in the process. Applicants, particularly those from small communities with limited resources, should not go through the trouble and expense of putting together a full application that will eventually be deemed as ineligible by the county council or the MRDPA. This is not only inefficient and discouraging for the applicant, it is also over-burdening the pipeline of projects, diverting resources away from high-quality, eligible projects. In addition to explaining program requirements clearly during information sessions and offering the option of an informal opinion on an idea’s eligibility before the application is put together, an easy, automated electronic validation could be made available to all interested applicants (for instance, on the official MRDPA website). Other Member States have experimented with pre-application filters, which would be particularly useful for improving the coordination and leveraging synergies between EU and state-funded investments.

134. **Specifically, PNDL applicants should first submit an Expression of Interest (or Letter of Intent), with a few basic data on the proposed project.** Based on this initial document, the MRDPA – under the current structure – or the respective County Council (in a decentralized framework) can advise the applicant on whether to pursue PNDL funding further or seek alternative sources. This would reduce workloads at the level of both local authorities and the program management: the former would only submit full applications for projects that may actually be suitable for PNDL funds, while the pipeline of applications would become more narrowly focused on viable proposals.



1.4. Appoint Liaison Persons (LPs) to support potential beneficiaries

135. **The PNDL should support County Councils to designate a specific liaison person (LP) who can advise local authorities on the types of projects that may be eligible for state budget and/or EU funding.** Instead of trying to cover the needs of the entire country through its own staff – currently facing capacity constraints already – the MRDPA can delegate such tasks to County Councils, which can act as “intermediate bodies” and as the interface of the program for local (town and commune) authorities. Of course, this would also require tweaking the current system to prevent any conflicts of interest; specifically, under the status quo County Councils also get financed from the same pool of PNDL funds. A solution mentioned earlier is to allocate a specific pool of funds for county-level projects, which should be evaluated and prioritized only at the MRDPA level; by contrast, the prioritization of local-level projects within a particular county could be kept at the county council level.

136. **The LP would be able to act as an advisor to the potential applicant, providing informal guidance on project feasibility, eligibility, and alignment with program and regional-level goals.** To be sure, the LP should not be involved in any way in the project’s evaluation, upholding the principle of the so-called Chinese walls (or paper walls) to preserve the process’ confidentiality and fairness. Such contact points exist in multiple other Member States, including Scotland and Wales (United Kingdom), as well as Flanders (Belgium).²⁸ There is also an opportunity to collaborate closely and rely more on business groups, nonprofit coalitions, and associations of public authorities (e.g., the Association of Romanian Municipalities and the Union of Romanian County Councils). Examples from France and Austria demonstrate that networks of knowledgeable peers can be highly successful in “mediating between different actors and offering support packages comprising domestic and EU funds.”²⁹

137. **RDAs at the regional level can also serve as sounding boards for local authorities’ ideas and incipient infrastructure development projects.** As noted earlier, this option would enable the MRDPA to concentrate its limited staff on the truly strategic, high-level tasks (e.g., programming, overall monitoring, etc.). RDAs, particularly for the urban settlements – with which they collaborate under the ROP – are much closer to the ground and can more easily fulfill the role of actively developing the pipeline of PNDL projects. For example, in the case of the ROP, some RDA representatives have taken on the active role of facilitator by trying to bring multiple local authorities together to define projects spanning multiple jurisdictions and generating truly region-wide effects.

²⁸ “Turning Strategies into Projects: The Implementation of 2007-2013 Structural Funds Programmes,” IQ-Net Thematic Paper 20 (2), European Policies Research Centre, p. 75.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 76.



138. **Having clear responsibilities assigned to an LP at the County Council and/or RDA level can also help with a coordinated, integrated, and sustainable implementation process.** The issue of sustainability is of special concern, as project proposals are often lacking high-quality assessments of costs and benefits, particularly when it comes to estimating operations and maintenance (O&M) costs. Stronger support in the pre-application phase could help ensure that potential beneficiaries consider all relevant aspects of planned investments and prioritize them based on the full picture of expected returns, ensuring that they can continue to maintain a particular investment.

1.5. Organize training sessions to help applicants prepare better projects

139. **Finally, it is recommended to provide training to potential beneficiaries, particularly around how to properly fill out the financing proposal and how to prevent pitfalls during implementation.** If more applicants prepare complete and correct forms in the pre-application phase, less work will be generated downstream for MRDPA staff to verify the documentation. More substantially, the MRDPA could also promote a set of good practices with respect to the technical solutions and technologies to be deployed. These are now often chosen by designers without further guidance from local authorities, which have neither the capacity, nor the technical skills to know what to ask from designers and other service providers.³⁰ By training potential applicants early on – which is feasible, given that the “universe” of potential beneficiaries is known and limited, i.e., comprising all local public authorities – the MRDPA could contribute to better project designs and a smoother implementation.

2) Applicants Develop Initial Technical Documentation

140. **In the pre-application phase, initial project preparation by local authorities includes the feasibility studies for new investments or the DALI for modernizing existing infrastructure.** Why does this matter for project selection? And what could the MRDPA do to improve a process that lies almost entirely in the hands of local authorities? The first question is easier to tackle: a proposal with poor-quality, incomplete technical documentation will not pass the evaluation phase, or may incur significant delays resulting from repeated exchanges between the team of evaluators, local authorities, and designers. Moreover, inadequate technical documentation can create significant problems during the implementation phase – from delays to significant additional (non-eligible) costs. It is well known that in Romania the poor quality of technical documentation for infrastructure projects is a frequent issue experienced by local authorities.

2.1. Avoid contracting design of technical documentations centrally

141. **First off, it is not recommended to revert to the solution deployed in the past, which involved financing the development of technical documentation centrally, without**

³⁰ See reports prepared under Component 3 of the broader World Bank engaged with the MRDPA under the Romania Regional Development Program.



a direct link to local authorities. Specifically, Government Decision 811/2006 mandated the then Ministry of European Integration (MEI) to finance the preparation of project documentation to be financed from the ROP 2007-2013. These were actually “back-up projects” inherited from the PHARE CES 2004-2006 program. Several problems emerged from this set-up: technical experts contracted by MEI elaborated the documentation without paying much attention to why the projects had scored poorly in the initial evaluation; also, in 2006, the list of eligible expenditures had not yet been issued for the ROP, so the beneficiaries ended up incurring significant non-eligible expenses during the implementation phase. Moreover, this documentation was generally of poor quality, but beneficiaries had little opportunity to correct it, both because of lack of capacity and lack of time: when they received the technical projects financed by the MEI, they rushed to apply to the recently launched ROP. It is recommended that such situations be avoided in the future.

2.2. Promote improved contracts to hold service providers accountable

142. **Indeed, the PNDL explicitly notes that the costs of preparing feasibility studies are not eligible for financing through the program, so local authorities remain in charge of developing this documentation.** Still, even when beneficiaries contract technical experts directly, the overall quality of technical documentation tends to be unsatisfactory as a result of lack of proper accountability mechanisms. Under current legislation, designers are only liable in extreme circumstances (e.g., a building collapses as a result of a faulty project). This should be amended to cover errors and poor-quality work, even if discovered after the project is received by beneficiaries.³¹ All beneficiaries would benefit from an internal quality control system, but this often hard to achieve in practice.

143. **While some designers are poorly trained and often lack time to develop solid technical projects, public authorities also lack the capacity to draft strong contracts and properly verify submitted documentation.** This is particularly true in the case of small communities with very limited budgets – the typical PNDL beneficiary has very few employees and cannot afford to hire qualified civil engineers. There are also technical project verifiers, who should be contracted directly by beneficiaries and look out for their best interest, in accordance with currently applicable legislation (Law 10/1995 for quality of construction works). In practice, numerous beneficiaries receive technical documentation already stamped with the seal of approval of a verifier, paid by the designer of the same project. Such situations can be avoided through more rigorous contracts that hold parties accountable for errors at every step of the chain (beneficiaries for failing to abide by law 10 for quality in construction works; technical experts for any clear mistakes in the project; verifiers for approving faulty documentation; engineers for not supervising work progress

³¹ The World Bank Report on “ROP 2.0: Beneficiary Support Mechanisms for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020” includes a full set of measures needed to hold designers accountable. These largely depend on legislative amendments, so they exceed the MRDPA’s area of direct of direct influence.



properly, etc.). Also, it should be mandatory to have a separate contract for the supervisors.

144. **The MRDPA should seek to help beneficiaries of PNDL and of other investment programs avoid discrepancies between the technical documentation and the situation on the ground.** The solution is to support the introduction of standard contracts. These would be part of the public procurement documentation and help ensure that qualified, professional bidders enter the competition. Good practices would include the following:

- *A clear stipulation of the designer's responsibility to deliver a high-quality output:* This would include applicable fines and sanctions in the eventuality of clear mistakes that can be attributed to the design team. One requirement could be to have professional insurance for designers, which some beneficiaries are already beginning to request through the contract form. There are existing companies that will provide this type of professional insurance. Over the long-term, insurance schemes are particularly helpful for rewarding competent service providers and penalizing those who deliver inadequate technical documentation. In addition, an independent supervisor can ensure that work is done up to standard.
- *A complete timeline for every deliverable, including payment terms:* Some beneficiaries are already applying a system of payments in tranches, making sure that the designer only receives the last payment when the project is successfully completed. This ensures that technical designers stay close to beneficiaries throughout the implementation phase and collaborate with engineers and construction crews in order to find optimal solutions.
- *Clear requirements that all property rights over the technical documentation belong to the beneficiary.* In some cases where this was not explicit in the contract, designers have refused to allow any changes to the projects, invoking proprietary rights over the delivered content, despite the fact that they had been paid for a particular output.

Importantly, these principles apply not only for the pre-feasibility and feasibility stages, but also for the detailed technical design, which is usually developed after the contract is signed and the financing is secured.

2.3. Revise the policy on cost standards

145. **Implementation of cost standards for infrastructure is imperfect has posed challenges to beneficiaries.** The intentions for deploying the cost standards are praiseworthy as a solution for keeping project costs under control. The problem is that current cost standards are not sufficiently developed and, in some cases (i.e., wastewater systems), they do not exist at all.³² They also do not reflect updated nominal values (i.e.

³² The MRDPA currently uses instead a rule of thumb whereby cost standards for wastewater systems are roughly 1.5 times the cost standards for water supply systems.



values have not been adjusted for inflation since 2010), and it is also unclear if comparisons between project values and cost standards should reflect RON or EUR values.

146. **Although the technical solutions included in the legislation on standard costs (particularly for the road infrastructure) are just a recommendation, they are adopted by all applicants.** Designers thus choose lower-quality, cheaper, less efficient technologies, which may result in higher long-term costs. In this context, it is challenging to adopt new/greener technologies that may come at a premium cost upfront, but which may be cheaper over the long term (e.g., if one takes life-cycle costing into consideration).

147. **Cost standards should be updated, made optional, or waived completely.** In the latter scenario, the authorities could use instead a list of reference prices denominated in EUR to make sure that costs are kept under control. In any case, technical solutions proposed should be only indicative and designers/beneficiaries should be properly informed that they may adopt alternative options that are superior in terms of short/long-term costs and quality. The intermediary reports focused on the MRDPA's portfolio of projects and the dissemination of efficient technical designs (both due on December 26, 2014) expand on these technical observations.

3) Local/County Councils Submit Applications to the MRDPA

148. **The application package for the PNDL includes a basic form with simple information about the local authority (i.e., the applicant) and the technical documentation for the proposed project.** There is room for improvement in terms of both enhancing the conformity of submitted applications and increasing the clarity of the entire process for applicants.

3.1. Improve conformity of PNDL applications submitted to the MRDPA

149. **For the PNDL specifically, a Bank team of technical evaluators has performed a screening of a sample of applications and has developed an inventory of common issues and corresponding solutions.** This screening exercise was designed to help the team familiarize itself with the PNDL projects and corresponding technical documentation, and to identify potential issues that may need to be addressed in a future improved project selection model. The box below outlines a number of key issues that applicants to the PNDL should take into consideration when preparing the technical documentation. The recommendations are meant to be practical, allowing on the one hand applicants to develop better technical documentations, and reducing the time required by the MRDPA team to review these documentations (e.g., it may eliminate in some cases the need for requesting clarifications from applicants).



Box 2. Recommendations for improving applicants' technical documentation

1. Type of documentation & annexes

- *Roads*: Choose carefully between the feasibility study (FS) and the DALI. For modernization works of existing infrastructure, always pick the DALI
- *Water and wastewater*: For new projects aimed at building new infrastructure, the FS is required. For existing/ongoing projects (with new investment components), the SF and the technical expertise shall be submitted. For modernization of current infrastructure the DALI shall be prepared
- Update specialty studies and technical expertise studies
- Include the geotechnical study with proper seal of approval ("verificat la cerința Af")
- If the detailed technical design is available and is submitted, also include the FS/DALI. Also include the project verifiers' notes, for each specialty
- Include all documents needed to prove/establish ownership of new/modernized infrastructure
- Include the "urbanism certificate" with all corresponding permits required *

2. Content of documentation

- Make sure that the description of the need and opportunity for the investment fulfils the requirements of GD 28/2008 (Annex 2)
- Include information of how the project correlates/fits under local/regional/national strategies in the relevant sector
- Develop the cost-benefit analysis in accordance with the EU Guide (as part of FS and only for those applications that require FS)
- Make explicit the commitment to operate and maintain the project upon completion

3. Local/County Council Decision

- Make sure the decision explicitly mentions the co-financing amount
- Make sure to include in the decision the key technical-economic indicators

4. Budget

- Check that respective expenses are within the GD 363/2010 limits on cost standards
- Include sources of financing along with the overall budget ("deviz general")

*Note: The urbanism certificate should not be released by the relevant authority without the permits/approvals required for the construction permit (requires amendment to Law 50/1991).

150. **To preempt the request for revision of technical documentation, the Checklist in Annex 9 could be sent to PNDL applicants and published on MRDPA website.** The checklist includes a number of common issues and mistakes that were identified as part of the evaluation of the 159 technical documentations with a funding decision for 2014. The team will also organize site-visits to discuss directly with the applicants what kind of problems they are facing with applications, their processing and how their technical documentation can be improved. Ultimately, it is hoped that on one hand applicants will be able to improve quality of their proposals, while the staff of the MRDPA dealing with NDPL will enhance their capacity to carry on the task of evaluating and selecting projects for the rest of the projects with completed and submitted technical documentation.



3.2. Develop and publish a PNDL Applicant Guide

151. **The key instrument for supporting potential beneficiaries in the process of putting together and submitting a financing request is the “Applicant Guide.”** Indeed, this serves to orient the applicant throughout the process. In the case of the ROP 2007-2013, the applicant guide includes the following: general overview of the ROP/priority axis/intervention area; applicable rules for the financing application (eligibility and selection criteria, filling out and submitting the documentation, evaluation and selection processes); pre-contracting conditions (e.g., technical documentation, field visit); beneficiary rights and obligations; and annexes (forms, verification checklists, etc.). Additionally, the guide also includes templates of the typical documents that would be required during the implementation phase for applicants who move forward in the process: prefinancing request, reimbursement request, and progress report. For the PNDL, a significant improvement would be to create a similar guide and then distribute it to all local authorities that may become beneficiaries of the program. To reduce costs, the document could be developed only in electronic form; many of the templates to be used for the project (e.g., for reimbursement requests) would need to be filled out digitally, in any case.

152. **In addition to clarity and comprehensiveness, the PNDL applicant guide should ensure a predictable framework for the program’s implementation.** In this sense, the PNDL should avoid the issues created in 2007-2013 by applicant guides for EU-funded programs, which suffered multiple changes. Rules and standards should be relatively stable across time, at least over the duration of a single application period. If this principle is not followed, it risks creating confusion, delays, and inefficiencies, in addition to an uneven playing field for different applicants.

3.3. Define a reasonable list of eligible expenditures

153. **Another key element relevant for this phase refers to eligible and non-eligible expenditures.** It is a good idea for programs to adopt a flexible approach, refraining from defining every single item that may or may not be eligible for financing, particularly if there are no other superseding regulations (e.g., EU-level requirements on what can be expensed).

154. **In Romania, Government Decision 28/2008 already defines all the major categories of expenses that can be incurred by an infrastructure project.** EU structural funds, particularly the ROP 2007-2013, have demonstrated the risk of “over-regulating” through additional provisions (e.g., in the ROP’s case, a minister’s order) what counts as eligible/non-eligible expenditures. For instance: chairs in classrooms upgraded under the ROP are not eligible for ROP support, but tables, computers, maps, and other equipment are covered; alleys and benches in front of health centers for elderly people are other ineligible expenses, as are a range of permits and authorizations. These items, while clearly related to the financed investment, have had to be paid out of pocket by beneficiaries because they were specifically included in the Order of Eligible Expenditures.



155. **Because the PNDL is in its entirety a state-budget-funded program, with money coming essentially from the same source, there is no reason to over-regulate beyond GD 28/2008.** Currently, the methodological norms specify a list of non-eligible expenditures (article 8 (3)), including feasibility studies, specialty studies, technical assistance, taxes, etc. The list, as it stands, is clearly a better option than what was deployed under the ROP 2007-2013, which defined what *can* be financed, excluding by default anything that was not specifically mentioned in the Order of Eligible Expenditures. In other words, it is better to define what does *not* qualify for reimbursement, as currently under the PNDL. It may still be worth however to look at the list of non-eligible expenditures and decide whether it would warrant an extension.

3.4. Establish a permanent helpdesk

156. **Establishing a helpdesk function is critical for ensuring a smooth application process.** Given the MRDPA's limited capacity, it is important to not over-burden DG RDI staff with questions and requests from applicants. Some EU-funded programs have chosen to allocate a limited number of staff to a helpdesk unit, which is available at all times to clarify any applicant concerns that may arise. The PNDL should consider adopting this good practice particularly for the application phase, at least as a pilot initiative at first.

157. **Relatively cost efficient solutions exist to communicate with applicants through online tracking platforms.** For instance, a simple portal could be developed for local authorities to access for checking the status of their PNDL application. The same portal used to track the application progress should provide information on how long each stage is supposed to take, when its completion can be expected, potential causes for delays, and what, if any, further clarifications are needed. It would also be useful to publish real-time information to the general public on the list of projects that are waiting to be contracted and on those that have been contracted.

3.5. Clarify conditions for submission of applications directly to MRDPA

158. **The current PNDL framework notes that applicants may submit applications directly to the MRDPA under "special circumstances."** The law leaves room for interpretation regarding "special circumstances" in which a local authority may bypass the corresponding county council and submit the documentation directly to the Ministry. This alternative was presumably introduced to allow local authorities that have divergent positions (politically) from a County Council to apply directly to the MRDPA. But this runs the risk of introducing double standards. All applicants should go through the same process: if the ministry does not think that county councils can treat all applications equally, then it should centralize all submissions to ensure a level playing field, along with measures to increase the transparency of the process. An appeal system may be considered, to enable applicants to contest certain decisions.

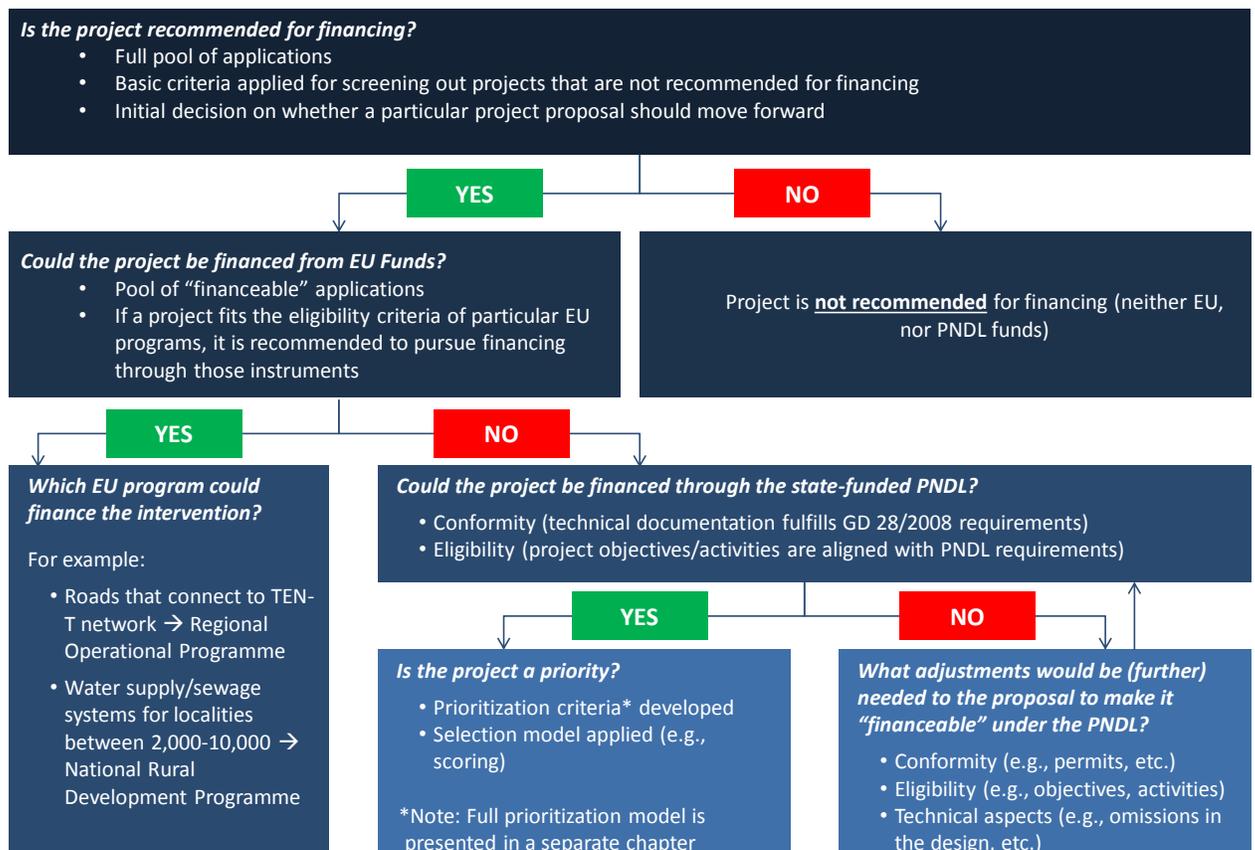


4) The MRDPA Evaluates, Selects, and Prioritizes Proposals

159. **Strictly based on the current methodological norms in force, the PNDL leaves room for improvement, particularly with respect to clarity and transparency.** Because each county council puts together its own list of proposals, in accordance with its prioritization criterion/criteria of choice, it is unclear why some proposals get financed instead of others. It is equally vague how the MRDPA puts together the final list of approved projects based on the proposals received from county councils, as well as its “own analyses.” Available data suggest that the MRDPA mainly carries out a basic conformity and eligibility check to make sure that financing the projects proposed would not violate any laws (e.g., on the standard costs, on the allocated budget for implementation, etc.).

160. **The actual triage of proposed projects can be done in a multiple-step process, as detailed in the grid presented in Annex 7, which includes a mechanism for matching investment projects with appropriate funding sources.**

Figure 16. Scheme for Triage of Technical Documentation





4.1. Exclude projects that are not recommended for any financing

161. **First, the assessment process tries to determine the basic need for a project, i.e., whether a project should be financed at all.** This does not propose to set overly restrictive eligibility criteria. The purpose is rather to ensure that limited funds be directed to projects that can indeed help achieve a number of set targets. In the case of water and wastewater projects, the Regional Water Masterplans indicate that the focus should be on agglomerations or clusters of over 2,000 p.e. for wastewater projects, and localities of over 50 p.e. in the case of water projects. In the case of county and communal roads, given the need for modernization and rehabilitation of existent road links, no new road links should be funded, with the exception of bypasses. As explained above in the first section of this chapter, this initial cut can be done on the basis of an initial Expression of Interest submitted by an interested local authority before developing a full-fledged application.

4.2. Decide whether proposed projects are eligible for EU funding

162. **Second, the selection model seeks to determine whether the proposed project may be eligible for EU funding, which is typically preferable given the more favorable financing conditions.** Only the Managing Authority for the respective Operational Programme can decide whether the project is ultimately eligible or not, but applicants should be directed and encouraged to take this route before applying for PNDL support.

163. **A number of basic criteria will be taken into consideration to assess the project fit with Operational Programmes that are now in draft form for 2014-2020.** In the case of county roads, one major criteria of fit with the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 is whether the county road actually connects to the TEN-T Network. In the case of communal roads, a focus is on smaller projects (roads of less than 5km), with bigger projects recommended for funding from the PNDR. In the case of water and wastewater projects, a first check will be to determine whether the project is on the list of priority projects for the Large Infrastructure Operational Programme 2014-2020. If so, it will be recommended for funding under this operational program. If the project is included in the Regional Water Masterplan, but is not on the list of priority projects for the Large Infrastructure Operational Programme 2014-2020, it will be recommended for financing under the PNDR.

4.3. Perform administrative check and technical & financial evaluation

164. **The third step involves a more detailed assessment of the quality of the technical documentation provided.** Only projects that are assessed as generally financeable and at the same time are considered to be non-eligible for EU funding will make it to this stage. This includes two separate phases, as detailed below: (i) an administrative and conformity check and (ii) a technical and financial evaluation of the submitted project.

165. **Currently, the MRDPA only performs a basic conformity and eligibility check on submitted proposals for PNDL financing, based on a form that is not available to applicants.** This checklist should be (i) improved to reflect all legal requirements and the PNDL eligibility criteria and (ii) made publicly available so that applicants so that they start



working on ensuring that their proposals are complete and in line with current legal provisions. Annex 9 of this report contains an updated conformity checklist to help DG RDI improve the verification process. The recommendations are not aimed at improving the technical quality of documentation (e.g., choosing better/cheaper technical solutions, etc.), but merely refer to good practices for ensuring the full administrative conformity of proposals submitted.

166. **In addition, the PNDL should include a technical and financial evaluation (TFE) of proposed projects that are deemed to be eligible for funding.** Projects that are not in full conformity with program rules should not make it to the TFE phase. EU-funded programs like the ROP and the PNDR provide good examples of what the TFE should consist of, as detailed in Annexes C and D. Evaluation grids should be published along with Applicant Guides to ensure that there is full transparency regarding how proposed projects are reviewed. Importantly, this step in the process can be iterative: evaluators should ask for clarifications and applicants – with the help of their consultants and designers – should be allowed the opportunity to improve the submitted documentation. A maximum number of clarification rounds can be set to two, as is typical for the EU-funded programs.

167. **Given the timeline of the PNDL in a given year, it would make sense to explore engaging external consultants to carry out the eligibility check and technical and financial evaluation.** Specifically, after the state budget law is passed each year, the PNDL gets a total budget and can begin reaching out to county councils for project proposals. This means that all proposals come in at the same time, from across the country, putting a significant strain on the internal capacity of the MRDPA to process requests in a timely fashion. For a few weeks at a time, the ministry could hire a set of external evaluators to screen financing requests and work with pre-approved beneficiaries to improve submitted proposals.

4.4. Prioritize projects based on clear, objective, and transparent criteria

168. **The next chapter details a full model for the prioritization of projects within each key sector financed by the PNDL – i.e., roads, water and wastewater systems, and social infrastructure.** At this point, it suffices to reemphasize that adopting a clear and transparent prioritization system would be a marked improvement over the status quo. As described in Chapter II, the current PNDL is very vague in this respect, indicating that county councils prioritizing investments in their respective jurisdiction are to use “at least one” of the following criteria: signing date of the goods/work/service contract, as applicable; physical status (% complete); population benefitting from the investment; and the local budget’s percentage of co-financing. It is unclear which of the four criteria are deployed and whether higher or smaller values are better (i.e., equivalent to a higher priority). Additionally, there are no weights between the different criteria.

4.5. Set up a mechanism for field visits before contracting

169. **Finally, projects that are eligible and deemed a priority for a particular funding cycle should move forward to the contracting phase.** For particularly large and/or complex



projects, as evidenced by the documentation submitted as part of the application, the MRDPA should conduct field visits to check the conditions on the ground for completing proposed works. This can also be done on a random sampling basis. The idea is not only to sanction applicants whose documents do not reflect the reality on the ground, but also to assist them by drawing attention to particular technical and financial aspects. To maintain the objectivity of the process and also keeping in mind the limited internal resources at the MRDPA level, this phase could also be carried out with the help of external evaluators.

170. **In case the application process moves to a fully electronic platform, as recommended earlier, field visits would also be needed to verify the accuracy of submitted data versus hard copy documents.** This depends, of course, on the capacity of the system to handle a fully electronic process. Some local authorities in rural areas – the main targets of PNDL – may not have access to required resources, so at least at a basic level the possibility of applying through the more traditional channels should be kept open. By the end of 2016, Romania is required to ensure electronic submissions for EU-funded projects; if the system functions properly, it should also be expanded to the PNDL.

5) The MRDPA and Beneficiaries Sign the Contracts

171. **The contracting process between the Ministry and beneficiaries is unclear and requires streamlining.** There should be full transparency regarding the order in which contracts are signed. Any unforeseen delays should be communicated to the future beneficiaries to avoid situations whereby local authorities set aside funds or resources in anticipation of an imminent approval.

172. **Article 10 of GEO 28/2013 notes that contracts have to be signed within 30 days of the publishing date of the Minister’s Order regarding the list of projects approved for financing.** Setting such a tight standard for signing may not only lead to a compromise of technical and safety standards, but would normally require that other, subservient service level agreement standards be set (e.g., standards for time to review and to process). Also, data show that such deadlines do not hold in practice, particularly if several iterations must take place between the MRDPA’s technical experts and local authorities before the documentation is considered complete and acceptable.

5.1. Introduce multi-year budgeting and programming

173. **The figure below makes the point that for new PNDL projects the timeline construction can only begin in late fall, when the weather typically becomes too cold to continue the works.** This is because of multiple reasons. For one, the amount available for PNDL projects is communicated late to the Local Councils / Counties Councils. In consequence, only projects with technical documentation that is already complete are usually financed, i.e., not necessary the most important investments for those respective communities.



176. **The lack of multi-year budgeting and programming has been a key cause of the current situation, whereby thousands of unfinished projects are located around the country.** With every change in government, some works were left incomplete, while new ones were started, without an explicit objective reason for such decisions. A multi-year PNDL may depend on broader legislative changes, which will be explored during the subsequent phases of the current assignment and through the ongoing World Bank Public Investment Management technical advisory with the Ministry of Finance.

5.2. Conduct post-contracting training with PNDL beneficiaries

177. **A highly recommended practice at this stage in the process is to hold hands-on training sessions with future beneficiaries.** Compared to earlier in the project cycle (such as during the pre-application period), the universe of participants to such workshops is more limited and better defined – i.e., includes only the local authorities that are *actual* beneficiaries of the PNDL in a given year. The experience of EU-funded programs in Romania and elsewhere suggests that targeted trainings before the implementation phase begins are very valuable. In local or regional sessions, MRDPA representatives or appointed experts can provide hands-on guidance to program beneficiaries regarding key topics like: public procurement; project management; good practices in contracting service providers (including through FIDIC contracts, where feasible); PNDL-specific procedures, such as progress reports, reimbursement requests, monitoring field visits, etc. This upfront preparation can prevent many of the potential issues from arising during the implementation phase and may also contribute to knowledge sharing among past and future beneficiaries of the program.

6) Beneficiaries Begin Project Implementation

178. **As noted earlier in Chapter II, the exact steps of the implementation process will depend on whether the project is a new or ongoing investment.** In the former case, the progression is obviously more complicated and requires public procurement procedures for the development of the detailed technical design and for the actual construction works. For EU-funded programs, there are usually separate units within the Intermediate Bodies and the Managing Authority that focus solely on the verification of public procurement procedures. That system is considered to be too complicated for the PNDL, which involves smaller sums of money. There are, in any case, multiple central-level institutions that verify how public procurement procedures take place –the Unit for the Coordination and Verification of Public Procurement (UCVPP), the National Authority for Regulating and Monitoring Public Procurement (NARMPP), the National Council for Resolving Disputes (NCRD), and the Court of Accounts, which verifies all public spending. This system is already complex and introducing another layer of verifications at the County Council and/or the MRDPA level should be avoided.



6.1. Strengthen verifications of reimbursement requests

179. **Proper monitoring is needed to verify the reimbursement requests submitted by beneficiaries.** Beneficiaries now request funds directly from the MRDPA, a simpler process than before, when they had to first send the requests to county councils. County council staff interviewed, however, reports that they would like to remain involved to be able to coordinate and monitor the implementation process in their respective jurisdiction, as required by the PNDL implementation norms. Once it approves the requests received, the Ministry channels the funds – within the set annual limits and based on the proofs/documents received (“situații de lucrări”) – directly to beneficiaries. Finally, beneficiaries send back to the MRDPA the proof of payment of service providers (i.e., showing that the funds received were used for the intended purpose).

180. **The main monitoring mechanism is currently based on the role of the engineer/work supervisor (“diriginte de șantier”), who has the full legal responsibility to verify work progress.** For EU-funded programs, this monitoring function is also carried out by Intermediate Bodies (e.g., Regional Development Agencies) and Managing Authorities and the National Audit Authority, on a sampling basis. It is true, however, that PNDL projects are typically much smaller, so caution is needed with respect to recommending a much more complicated system than the current one. As for the PNDL, it is clear that the monitoring function could not be accomplished solely by the MRDPA at the central level, for the simple reason of lack of capacity and high costs of sending monitoring missions throughout the country. At the most, the MRDPA can verify a carefully selected sample of projects, focusing on the most complex and expensive investments. As noted in the law, the Ministry can appoint representatives who, together with counterparts from the State Inspectorate for Constructions, verify the accuracy of reported data and compare it to the reality on the ground.

181. **In addition, a solution for proper monitoring is to have specific units within county councils that can carry out this function on a continuous basis.** The advantage would be that these authorities are close to the ground and can more easily supervise work progress and also verify the accuracy of submitted expenses. This step would precede the beneficiaries sending reimbursement requests to the MRDPA. In other words, the chain of actions can be adjusted as follows: (i) a beneficiary submits to the respective county council the report on the work performed, including reimbursement requests, based on a simple, standard template (the one currently defined through the PNDL methodological norms is sufficiently clear); (ii) the county council verifies the accuracy of the reports and of the expenses, approves/amends it with the local beneficiary; (iii) the MRDPA receives the report and, based on the sampling methodology, can decide whether to subject it to further verification or clear it for reimbursement. Of course, this system would not apply in the case of county council projects (for obvious reasons related to conflicts of interest); in those situations, the monitoring would have to be done by the MRDPA.

182. **An alternative, simpler solution is to hire independent auditors to assess the expenses made and the accuracy of reimbursement requests.** This has the advantage of relying on neutral parties that are completely outside the decision-making chain related to



PNDL projects. It would also not require expanding the government apparatus at the county council level. Also, EU-funded projects employ such resources to help with certifying expenses, so it would not be a new practice in Romania. As noted in the World Bank report on the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020, the role and functions of auditors require several improvements in the Romanian context: first, auditors should go beyond a simple desk review of accounting documents, but thoroughly evaluate every reimbursement request, including procurement procedures that have led to particular expenses; equally important, in other countries, a best practice is to require these actors to also perform technical audits, which would act as an additional filter verifying the quality of the technical documentation and construction works performed.

6.2. Enhance overall monitoring systems

183. **As noted earlier in Chapter II, PNDL beneficiaries are responsible for monitoring work progress and reporting updates to county councils and the MRDPA.** Local beneficiaries are supposed to send reports to county councils, which further send to the MRDPA a consolidated quarterly update on the progress of financed investments. Currently, the system is based on simple desk reviews of submitted documents, as there are no continuous mechanisms for verifying the works on the ground. This is critical in terms of providing a constant flow of information regarding how projects are advancing, how much funds they would require at different stages in their implementation, where delays are accumulating and why, etc. A proper monitoring is the first step in enabling the MRDPA to correct issues promptly as they develop during the project implementation phase.

184. **The challenges – and solutions – are similar to the ones described above.** For its part, the MRDPA should continue to have the overall program monitoring role, with specific project monitoring visits scheduled based on a defined methodology (e.g., as mentioned earlier, larger/more complex projects should be more carefully scrutinized). In addition, the MRDPA could rely on a more active involvement by county council representatives, as well as on independent auditors. It is highly recommended to implement a standard electronic reporting system, easily accessible by all local authorities, who should be incentivized to gradually move away from hard-copy report submissions. This would enable faster processing and real-time monitoring of progress.

7) Projects Are Completed

185. **The PNDL currently includes no institutionalized mechanisms for the post-implementation phase, which would involve tracking the project upon completion.** There are no performance indicators and no clear procedures for following up with local beneficiaries once investments are finished. The only formal exchange happens when the warranty period expires, when the local authority again sends a copy of the documentation (“procesul verbal de recepție final”) to the MRDPA. There are two major shortcomings resulting from this: first, there is no rigorous ex-post monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of



impact (did the financed investments pay off, i.e., reach their objectives?); second, lessons learned in implementation are not passed on from one beneficiary to the other, as there is no institutionalized knowledge sharing.

7.1. Establish an ex-post M&E system with clear performance indicators

186. **The first step in establishing a proper M&E system for the post-implementation phase is to define and agree on a set of performance indicators for each financed project.** Based on Romania's experience with EU funds, PNDL applicants should be encouraged to select from a pre-defined list, customized based on type of investment, which would be easy to implement particularly through an e-application form. At a minimum, chosen indicators should abide by the "SMART" set of criteria: specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-oriented. An electronic application system would not allow users to submit a financing proposal with indicators beyond the pre-defined set. As an alternative, applicants could be free to choose their own targets, but evaluators should be allowed and instructed to correct these based on the principles enunciated above. These solutions would avoid instances of beneficiaries over-promising on the impact of their projects and would also save time when preparing the monitoring reports.

187. **There is also a need to continue monitoring visits in the field for a number of years after the completion of the investment.** Again, this can be done with the support of county councils or independent auditors. The purpose is to see how the project is performing, if the indicators have been reached, and if there are any issues worth signaling in the operations and maintenance procedures.

188. **Last but not least, the reporting system applicable to the implementation phase should be expanded to cover the post-implementation stage.** The purpose is not to generate excessive bureaucracy, but a yearly report for 3-5 years upon the investment's completion can add very relevant data regarding how the project is performing in the long term. For instance, it can show whether the quality of the works was done at the agreed standards based on how the infrastructure is holding up. It can also reveal if a sufficient number of people connect to a new water/wastewater system, or if there is no basis to guarantee the new infrastructure's long-term sustainability.

7.2. Implement knowledge-sharing mechanisms

189. **Beneficiaries ("program graduates") who have completed PNDL investments should be enabled to share lessons learned with other local/county authorities.** Some of them have many finalized investments in their portfolio, others are less experienced, but they all could contribute to the PNDL's improvement by effectively closing the feedback loop and feeding back their accumulated insights into how new projects in the pipeline are implemented.

190. **Currently, as noted above, once a project is complete, PNDL "graduates" have very limited interactions with the MRDPA on the topic of their completed investments.** There is no institutionalized, effective way of collecting their suggestions for improving the



program or for ensuring smoother project implementation. To be sure, knowledge sharing among beneficiaries is still happening in the absence of formal mechanisms, but on an ad-hoc basis only and with suboptimal results, as not all knowledge exchanged currently is useful. As demonstrated by what happened with the drafting of public procurement documentation in the past, beneficiaries copied mistakes from one another and, as a consequence, incurred painful corrections under EU-funded projects. This goes to the point that knowledge among peers can be a simple, but very powerful, valuable tool if implemented correctly – i.e., properly collected, organized, verified, and distributed.

191. **There are multiple possibilities for leveraging program graduates and facilitating knowledge exchange.** For instance, one simple option is to add to the ex-post monitoring reports submitted by beneficiaries (per the previous recommendation) a number of questions asking for suggestions for future beneficiaries. It should be easy to receive and collect this feedback at the level of each county in electronic form, and then send it to the MRDPA for further processing and analysis. Another option is to host in-person workshops with successful graduates acting as trainers and mentors for new beneficiaries. In some regions, successful EU-funded projects are featured in promotional materials and project managers are sometimes asked to give talks to various audiences, but this practice is not institutionalized. Specifically, graduates could lead parts of the sessions organized upon contracting of new projects.

192. **In addition, graduates could play a key role in developing a range of information and communication technology (ICT) solutions for knowledge management and sharing.** The possibilities under this heading are nearly endless, but the guiding principles should be ease of input and ease of access. Whether it is a simple online forum with postings for problems encountered and approved solutions, or a more elaborate search catalogue based on key topics (e.g., “public procurement,” “feasibility studies,” etc.), it will only be successful if users do not spend a lot of time figuring out how to use the platform. To borrow a well-known example from this field, Google devised the world’s most popular search engine by simplifying everything, down to a single button. This is why it is important to keep testing, piloting, and refining ICT solutions based on users’ feedback to reduce the risk of developing a really complex tool used by only a few ROP graduates and beneficiaries.

193. **Finally, for it to be effective, knowledge sharing requires careful quality control to avoid situations where the shared information is either wrong or would expose project beneficiaries to additional risks.** It is useful to caveat all knowledge exchange initiatives with the note that advice from PNDL graduates should always be adapted to the specific circumstances of a project and, naturally, what has worked for one beneficiary may not be appropriate for another.



Chapter V: Proposed Prioritization Criteria for Enhanced Selection of PNDL Projects

194. **The way PNDL projects are currently prioritized was described in more detail in Chapter II, which noted that the method currently has a number of positive features.** Specifically, the status quo system is simple, involves relatively little bureaucracy, allows access to funding for almost every local administration, and is quite fast. To the extent possible, these strong points should be reinforced going forward.

195. **At the same time, this method has a number of downsides.** For one, the current prioritization criteria do not properly quantify actual need. For example, for the 2014 financial exercise, every county in Romania initially got allocated about the same amount of money (roughly RON 22-25 million) regardless of actual need, the availability of own resources to carry on such investments, or capacity to absorb funds from the central government. The prioritization itself is done by the county council, including for projects undertaken by the county councils themselves (e.g., county roads), which can lead to a situation where county authorities favor their own projects over the projects of localities in their respective jurisdictions. Also, the current prioritization criteria do not take key elements into consideration, such as: *impact* (the investments with the highest expected impact should be preferred over those with lower impact); *financial sustainability* (i.e., capacity to cover operation and maintenance costs once the investment is finalized); or *national targets and priorities* (e.g., focusing investments in wastewater only in localities with more than 2,000 people equivalent).

196. **Obviously, almost every investment program leaves room for improvement.** The trick in carrying out those improvements lies, however, in ensuring that the good elements of the program are kept, while the bad ones are addressed. A fundamental precondition for identifying those good and bad elements is the identification of the key elements needed for an efficient prioritization mechanism.

197. **At the very least, an efficient prioritization mechanism, or rather a functional project selection model, should have the following elements at its core:**

- A strategy that identifies the key issues that should be addressed.
- Individual operational programs that aim to target the identified needs.
- A clear implementation timeline for those operational programs.
- A clear budget for the implementation of the programs.
- A list of priorities and projects that help achieve program goals.
- Clear prioritization criteria for the selection of those projects that can have the highest impact.
- Performance indicators to measure the actual impact and performance of the selected and implemented projects.

In what follows, these key elements will be discussed in more detail.



Core Elements of Optimal Prioritization

The Strategy

198. **The key strategic document that can guide PNDL investments in the future is the *Territorial Development Strategy of Romania (SDTR)*.** At the moment of the writing of this report, the SDTR was still in draft form, but the document provides key strategic guidelines for how PNDL investments could be done in the future. Thus:

- the development of connective infrastructure, such as county roads, should aim to enable as many people as possible easier access to opportunities (e.g., jobs, education, healthcare, culture), and to enable firms easier access to a larger labor pool.
- people in all regions should have easy access to basic infrastructure such as water, wastewater, educational facilities, health facilities, etc. to ensure that everybody in the country is offered, to the extent possible, the same start in life.

These key strategic guidelines will be factored into the proposed prioritization criteria for PNDL investments.

199. **Going from the national to the next lower level, Regional Development Plans (RDPs) guide development for seven-year cycles (e.g., 2007-2013, 2014-2020, etc.) for each of Romania's eight regions.** Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) prepare RDPs as a foundation for accessing EU funds under the Regional Operational Programme (ROP). The RDPs are insular in their approach, as they are specifically designed for the accession of structural funds. Even when the plans themselves go beyond the scope of what can be funded through the ROP there is no administrative tier that could take such regional projects on. The RDAs themselves function as NGOs of public utility and are intermediate bodies between the Managing Authority of the ROP and beneficiaries. The RDAs also do not assume, according to Law 151/1998 and Law 315/2004 on regional development, which laid the basis of their existence, any spatial planning attributions.

200. **While the RDPs are not normative in the absence of a formal regional administrative tier for Romania, the PNDL should take into account regional priorities as defined in these documents.** This requires close coordination between the MRDPA and the RDAs – which happens in any case as part of the ROP chain, where the RDAs act as the interface with beneficiaries.

The Program

201. **The PNDL is not a full-fledged Operational Program, but includes key objectives and a list of intervention areas.** Thus, one of the key objectives of the PNDL is to provide a basic package of services for rural localities (such as communal roads, water, wastewater, sanitation, educational facilities, health facilities, public markets) to help narrow the development gap relative to urban areas. Also, public investments such as the development of county roads should contribute to the sustainable and balanced development of Romania. The PNDL is now structured around three sub-programs: (1) the modernization of Romanian villages; (2) the urban regeneration of municipalities and



towns; and (3) the development of county-level infrastructure. The largest shares of investments carried out in 2014 focused on county and communal roads (around 50% of allocated funds) and water and wastewater infrastructure (around 50% of allocated funds).

The Timeline

202. **Currently, the PNDR is a year-to-year investment program.** This means that the PNDR budget is approved by the Ministry of Finance every year and, based on available funds, money is provided to beneficiaries (primarily county councils and local authorities) for the continuation of ongoing projects or for starting new projects. This approach has a number of serious drawbacks. For one, since funding is only guaranteed on a year-to-year basis, an investment project may receive funding in one year and receive no funding in the next. Thus, Romania can end up in a situation where many projects throughout the country are started and remain unfinished for long periods of time – leading to the deterioration and depreciation of the ongoing investments. Obviously, this is a waste of public money. Second, because funding is only guaranteed for one year, most beneficiaries focus on small and usually less impactful projects (e.g., short links in a county road, small water systems, etc.). As a point of comparison, the average length of a county road financed under the Regional Operational Programme is 24 Km, while the average length of a PNDR financed county road is 11 Km (see also Figure 10 for a visual comparison). Similarly, rural infrastructure projects financed through the PNDR have an average value that is almost three times as high as that of a similar PNDR project. Last but not least, year-to-year financing prohibits proper long-term integrated planning and correlation of investments within and across investment programs.

203. **Ideally, the PNDR should be a multi-annual program that follows the EU programming cycles.** This will not only ensure a more rigorous approach and the possibility to finance more impactful projects, but it will also allow better coordination and harmonization of all operational and investment programs – i.e., operational programs financing similar investments could draw on a joint strategy and will look to contribute toward the same goals.

The Budget

204. **A clear budget is the simplest and most effective tool for proper prioritization.** When a local/county/national authority knows how much money it has to spend, it is also in a better position to decide the limited number of projects that it can actually finance with the limited funds it has at its disposal. This also forces a more rigorous selection of projects to ensure that what is funded will garner the highest possible impact. Obviously, the budget should ideally be multi-annual to go hand-in-hand with the multi-annual programming recommended above. A multi-annual budget also enables a better financial planning and helps improve inter-annual linkages, as the budget execution in one year affects the the plan for the next year. The experience with EU funded investment programs indicates that the bulk of a multi-annual budget gets spent towards the end of a programming period.



205. **The PNDL budget for 2014 was RON 1.5 billion or around EUR 340 million.** If the PNDL would follow the EU programming cycle, then a multi-annual budget for the 2014-2020 programming period could be somewhere around EUR 2.4 billion. Of course, the actual size of such a multi-annual budget cannot be decided solely by the MRDPA itself, but has to be part of a discussion at the government level around national priorities and programs that can help achieve those priorities.

The Priorities

206. **With a budget allocated, the next task is to determine what priorities and projects should be financed.** This is the task of the managing authority for the respective operational program. For 2014, as noted earlier, around 50% of PNDL funds have been allocated for county and communal roads, and around 50% for water and wastewater projects. In the case of the PNDR 2007-2013, the estimated split between different types of projects has been roughly: 40% for communal roads; 40% for water and wastewater projects; and around 20% for social infrastructure projects. The split per priorities and the types of projects eligible for financing should be decided at the start of an operational program. This requires proper planning and it makes sense primarily for a multi-annual program.

The First Step to Proper Prioritization: Setting a Multi-Annual Budget

207. **The characteristic of most State funded investments programs in Romania is that they never finish.** Even when clear targets are set, these programs tend to drag on for years, with spikes of funding provided in one year, and no or little funding provided in other years. Consequently, whenever a spike of funding is available, lots of projects are started, without a clear idea when the projects will actually be finished.

208. **A clear budget is the best tool for proper prioritization.** Knowing how much you can afford to spend on needed public investments forces you to decide what are your key priorities. Inevitably, a budget cannot be thought on a year-to-year basis, because an investment program usually cannot be finalized in one year.

209. **Multi-annual budgeting thus becomes paramount.** Especially for a program like the PNDL, which has now taken on a roster of some 3,900 projects, it is important to decide what budget can reasonably be counted on to finish (at least some of) the started projects in a given timeline.

210. **This requires of course that a clear implementation time-line be set.** In the case of Romania, as well as all the other EU Member Countries, this task comes relatively easy. Ideally, all investment programs should be correlated and coordinated, and given that EU programs (which have the most generous budget allocation in Romania) follow a clear implementation time-line, the PNDL should be synchronized with the EU cycle. This basically means that planning and budgeting for the PNDL should be thought around the 2014-2020 programming period.



211. **Setting an actual value for the PNDL budget is not an easy.** This usually involves a complicated political process and requires consultations with multiple stakeholders involved. It is ultimately the task of the Government what its key priorities are for a certain period and to work with the Ministry of Public Finance to determine what funds can be allocated for these priorities.

212. **Assuming that Romania’s budget will continue to grow in coming years, the initial value of the PNDL budget can be taken as a starting point.** In 2014, the PNDL got an initial allocation of around 1.5 billion RON. Assuming that a similar allocation can be provided in the coming years, and adjusting for inflation and a modest economic growth (i.e. assuming a 5% budget increase every year), a reasonable multi-annual budget could look as follows:

Table 4. Proposed PNDL Budget allocation for 2014-2020 (in mil. RON)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1,591	1,671	1,754	1,842	1,934	2,031	2,132

213. **The total multi-annual budget for the PNDL will thus amount to around 13 billion RON, or around 2.9 billion Euro.** Knowing this value alone can go a long way in helping clean the current project portfolio. Right now, the PNDL has a list of 3,952 projects it plans to finance. The total estimated value for these projects (not all projects have an assigned value as of yet) is somewhere around 22 billion RON – 70% more than the 13 billion proposed above. Consequently, one could assume that at least 70% of the projects committed to through the PNDL right now could not be finalized within a reasonable time-line. Moreover, if funding will not be focused on a number of clear priority projects, it is likely that the majority of those projects will not be finalized by 2020.

The Second Step to Proper Prioritization: Setting Clear Priorities

214. **Once a budget is allocated, it is important to identify the priorities this budget will fund.** In the case of the PNDL, the priorities are more or less know: 1) county roads; 2) communal roads; 3) water and wastewater; 4) social infrastructure. What is less clear however is a hierarchy of needs – i.e. which of the above priorities should receive more funding. In what follows, we will discuss three scenarios for allocating funds according to priorities.

The Local Priorities Scenario

215. **Currently, the PNDL receives projects on an on-going basis, without a clear hierarchy of needs.** In essence, the PNDL sets the type of investments it will fund, but the actual allocation by priority is done, de facto, based on the type of technical documentation received from the local level. If more technical documentations are received for a particular type of project, more funding will go for that project. As can be seen in the table below, the project pool with the largest value is communal roads. This has happened less as a result of program engineering and more out of inertia – communal road



projects are relatively easy to design and implement, and many local authorities prepare such projects.

Table 5. How priorities are currently split under the PNDL

Priority	Share in PNDL Program
County Roads	14%
Communal Roads	45%
Water and Wastewater	35%
Social Infrastructure	6%

216. **Thus, the level of funding allocated to individual priorities is decided by stakeholders at the local level.** In essence, this is not necessarily a bad way of doing things – local/county authorities know best what their needs are. But, it is not an ideal scenario either. Since national funds are allocated for local investments, the MRDPA should allocate funds strategically based on actual needs. Local/county authorities have their own budgets that they can use for local infrastructure investments, so the MRDPA can direct its funds towards reaching a set of strategic national objectives.

217. **The table below indicates how the PNDL budget could be split if the current allocation would be taken into consideration:**

Table 6. Proposed allocation of PNDL budget (in mil. Euro) - the Local Priorities Scenario (in mil. Euro)

Sub-programmes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
	353.6	371.3	389.9	409.4	429.8	451.3	473.9	2,879.2
County roads	49.5	52.0	54.6	57.3	60.2	63.2	66.3	403.1
Local/communal roads	159.1	167.1	175.4	184.2	193.4	203.1	213.2	1,295.6
Water and waste water	123.8	130.0	136.5	143.3	150.4	158.0	165.9	1,007.7
Social infrastructure	21.2	22.3	23.4	24.6	25.8	27.1	28.4	172.8

The EU Priorities Scenario

218. **An overwhelming share of public infrastructure investments in Romania is now being done with EU funds.** EU funded programs follow clear objectives and priorities, and they can provide a clue to how State funded programs could be organized. In essence, looking at how similar investments have received budget allocations from various EU funded programs can provide a blueprint for how the PNDL could allocate its budget by priorities – using thus the principle of additionality with EU-funded programs.

219. **The draft programmatic document sent to the European Commission proposed the following budget allocation as of December 2014:**



Table 7. EU funds allocation (in Euro) by operational program priorities

LI OP AP3 (water and wastewater) (Large Infrastructure OP)	2.574.000.000
PNDR M07-Basic services and village renewal (roads, water and wastewater, education, health and social, culture) (National Rural Development Program)	1,100,592,200
POR AP 5 (cultural heritage) (Regional Operational Programme)	298,340,426
POR AP 6 (local and regional roads)	946,808,511
POR AP 8 (health and social infrastructure)	425,531,915
POR AP 10 (education infrastructure)	319,148,936

220. **These allocations can be split, to fit more the investment portfolio covered by the PNDR.** In some cases the split is known (e.g., for water and wastewater investments under the Large Infrastructure Operational Programme (LI OP), in other cases certain assumptions have to be taken. For example, under Measure 7, the PNDR will fund basic services in rural areas, which can include investments in roads, investments in water and wastewater infrastructure, as well as investments in social infrastructure. Looking at the experience of PNDR 2007-2013 and its Measure 322, one could give the following rough allocation of funds: 40% for communal roads; 40% for water and wastewater investments; 20% for social infrastructure. At the same time, one needs to consider where such investments are financed. For example, the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 many financed investments will target primarily urban areas. Thus, an assumption used here is that: around 20% of health sector investments under the ROP will target rural areas (the bulk of the funding will go to regional hospitals, county hospitals, and urban hospitals); around 40% of funds for the education sector will target rural areas; around 30% of funds for cultural infrastructure will target rural areas. These are of course gross approximations – the exact figures will be known when the respective programs will be finalized.

221. **Nonetheless, this gross approximation allows an estimation of funds allocated through EU funds to the type of investments financed by the PNDR.** The table below provides these estimates.

Table 8. Allocation of EU funds by PNDR project types

2014-2020 programming period	Allocation from ESI funds (Euro)	Share in total (%)
LI OP AP4 (water and wastewater)	2,574,000,000	52%
PNDR M07 (roads – 40% of the total allocation)	440,236,880	9%
PNDR M07 (water and waste water – 40% of the total allocation)	440,236,880	9%
PNDR M07 (education – 6.6% of the total allocation)	73,740,000	1.5%
PNDR M07 (health and social – 3.3% of the total)	72,630,000	1.5%



allocation)		
PNDR M07 (cultural – 6.6% of the total allocation)	73,740,000	1.5%
POR AP5 (cultural heritage)	89,500,000	1.8%
POR AP6 (roads)	946,808,511	19%
POR AP8 (health - half of the allocation on AP8 which also includes social infrastructure)	85,100,000	1.7%
POR AP10 (education infrastructure)	127,660,000	2.6%
Total	4,923,650,000	100%

222. Summing up these estimates gives the following allocation by PNDL priority area: 1) county roads – 19%; 2) communal roads – 9%; 3) water and wastewater – 52%; 4) social infrastructure – 20%. This split by priorities could in turn lead to the following PNDL budget breakdown:

Table 9. Proposed allocation of PNDL budget (in mil. Euro) - the EU Priorities Scenario (in mil. Euro)

Sub-programmes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
		353.6	371.3	389.9	409.4	429.8	451.3	473.9	2,879.2
County roads	67.2	70.5	74.1	77.8	81.7	85.8	90.0	547.0
Local/communal roads	31.8	33.4	35.1	36.8	38.7	40.6	42.6	259.1
Water and waste water	183.9	193.1	202.7	212.9	223.5	234.7	246.4	1,497.2
Social infrastructure	70.7	74.3	78.0	81.9	86.0	90.3	94.8	575.8

The Investment Need Priorities Scenario

223. **The allocation of the PNDL budget can also be done according to the investment needs in each particular priority sector covered.** For county and communal roads this is a relatively easy endeavor – these can be estimated using the MRDPA cost standards and multiplying those by the number of gravel and dirt roads that require modernization. In the case of water and wastewater investments, the team has used the investment needs included in the regional water masterplans, subtracting the major investments already completed or committed since 2007. In the case of social infrastructure, the team has elaborated a methodology for estimating investment needs.

224. **Social infrastructure needs are complex, and are best known by local authorities.** There are nonetheless ways to estimate investment needs. A first step in this direction was the elaboration of social infrastructure needs by county, and by locality, using a number of indicators (the methodology will be discussed in the following sections). Several scenarios were considered. The first scenario only took into consideration the communes with the highest infrastructure needs. A second scenario took into consideration all communes with above-average social infrastructure needs, as measured using a number of indicators. For the third scenario, a reallocation system has been considered, by setting a minimum threshold of 5 and a maximum of 20 projects per county, for each type of social



infrastructure. This has helped avoid the polarization of funds in a limited number of areas, and has ensured that each county gets allocated a minimum funding for each type of investment (education, health, culture, sports).

225. **The estimated financial allocation per county has been determined using as a starting point the number of projects and the average cost standard for each type of investment** (Government Resolution no. 362/2010, Government Ordinances 7/2006, the PNDR maximum project values, and average project costs for similar projects under the PNDL). The following estimated project values were used:

- **EDUCATION=330,000 Euro/project** (the average cost standard between a Kindergarten for 4 groups – 256,455 Euro (Annex 2.11, GD 363/2010) and a school for 8 classes – 402,985 (Annex 2.10, GD 363/2010); the average cost for an education infrastructure project under PNDL is around 358,000 Euro).
- **HEALTH=500,000 Euro/project** (the maximum project value for medical centers in rural areas financed by the PNDR 2014-2020, Measure 7.2; the average cost for a health infrastructure project under PNDL is around 336,000 Euro).
- **CULTURE=1,000,000 Euro/project** (the average cost standard for a Cultural Center (Annex 2.2, GD 363/2010; the average cost for a cultural infrastructure project under PNDL is around 645,500 Euro).
- **SPORTS=400,000 Euro/project** (the average cost standard between a Sports Hall – 665,720 Euro (Annex 2.1, GD 363/2010) and the maximum eligible value for a Rural Sports Base (GD 7/2006); the average cost for a sports infrastructure project under PNDL is around 250,000 Euro).

226. **The estimated investment needs for each PNDL priority sector are included in the table below:**

Table 10. Estimated sector investment needs, by PNDL priority sector

Priority	Investment Need (in Euro)	Share in PNDL Program
County Roads	€3,412,193,664	10%
Communal Roads	€4,728,319,110	13%
Water and Wastewater	€23,804,837,000	67%
Social Infrastructure	€3,705,110,000	10%

227. **It is clear that investment needs are heavily skewed towards water and wastewater investments.** Romania has a significant deficit in terms of water and wastewater infrastructure (partly because of the high number of people living in small rural localities). Also, the requirements set by the EU in this sector are quite high, putting double pressure on Romania to allocate significant resources for such investments. An allocation of the PNDL budget based on investment needs will look as follows:



Table 11. Proposed allocation of PNDL budget (in mil. Euro) - the Investment Need Priorities Scenario (in mil. Euro)

Sub-programmes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
		353.6	371.3	389.9	409.4	429.8	451.3	473.9	2,879.2
County roads	35.4	37.1	39.0	40.9	43.0	45.1	47.4	287.9
Local/communal roads	46.0	48.3	50.7	53.2	55.9	58.7	61.6	374.3
Water and waste water	236.9	248.8	261.2	274.3	288.0	302.4	317.5	1,929.1
Social infrastructure	35.4	37.1	39.0	40.9	43.0	45.1	47.4	287.9

Proposal for PNDL Priorities Scenario

228. **It is clear that none of the scenarios proposed above is perfect.** All of the three scenarios provide however useful insights into how the allocation per priority sector could be done. It is obvious for example that water and wastewater is by far the sector with the most significant needs. It is also clear that local authorities have a strong preference for investment in communal roads, which are easy to design and implement. Also, the investment needs for communal roads are higher than for county roads, and the available funds from other programs are much smaller for communal roads (e.g. the ROP has allocated almost 1 billion Euro for investments in county roads, as opposed to the 440 million Euro available for communal roads under the PNDR). The needs for social infrastructure require relatively less investments than do water and wastewater, as well as communal roads, and there a significantly more funds available for such investments under EU funded programs.

229. **Taking these into consideration, a proposal for the allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 budget by priorities could look as follows:**

Table 12. Proposal for the allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 budget by priorities

Priority	Share in PNDL 2014-2020
County Roads	15%
Communal Roads	25%
Water and Wastewater	50%
Social Infrastructure	10%

230. **The table below indicates how the proposed PNDL 2014-2020 budget could be allocated by priorities and by years:**



Table 13. Proposal for the allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 budget by priorities and by years (in mil. Euro)

Sub-programmes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
		353.6	371.3	389.9	409.4	429.8	451.3	473.9	2,879.2
County roads	53.0	55.7	58.5	61.4	64.5	67.7	71.1	431.9
Local/communal roads	88.4	92.8	97.5	102.3	107.5	112.8	118.5	719.8
Water and waste water	176.8	185.7	194.9	204.7	214.9	225.7	236.9	1,439.6
Social infrastructure	35.4	37.1	39.0	40.9	43.0	45.1	47.4	287.9

231. **This budget allocation differs from the way projects values are currently spread for the PNDL 2014.** What the table below shows is that the projects contracted and considered for contracting right now under the PNDL 2014, are in excess of what is proposed in this report. This in itself poses a conundrum. Namely, the task going forward for the PNDL may not require the prioritization of new project proposals (with the exception of social infrastructure projects), but rather will require the prioritization of an already existent project list – i.e. decide which of these projects will receive financing in the 2014-2020 programming period. Inevitably, this will also require that some projects that are now being considered for financing will not receive any in the next 7 years. It is critical to identify and prioritize those projects that can be financed in a fixed timeline with a known and ensured budget.

Table 14. Comparison of current distribution of the value of PNDL projects, and the proposed allocation for the PNDL 2014-2020 (in mil. Euro)

Sub-programmes	Current Allocation for PNDL 2014	Proposed Allocation for PNDL 2014-2020	Difference
County Roads	709.4	431.9	277.5
Communal Roads	2,231.9	719.8	1,512.1
Water and Wastewater	1,788.3	1,439.6	348.7
Social Infrastructure	24.5	287.9	-263.4
TOTAL	4,754.1	2,879.2	1,874.9

Proposed Prioritization Criteria for PNDL Investments

232. **This section proposes prioritization criteria for the main types of investments financed by the PNDL: county roads; communal roads; water; wastewater; education facilities; health units; cultural facilities; sports facilities.** For each sector, the prioritization is envisaged to be done in two steps:

- A prioritization to determine the optimal *allocation of funds* across counties, based on actual county needs for that respective sector;
- A prioritization *at the local and at the project level* to determine which locality would benefit most from a particular type of investment, respectively which individual project would have the most significant impact.



County roads

How to allocate funds for county roads across counties

233. The allocation of funds across counties can be done using the following prioritization criteria:

Table 15. Prioritization criteria for county roads at the county level

Proposed Indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Investments Needs	RON	2011	30%	The way funds are allocated should be done mostly based on where the need is greatest. In this case, the greatest need was calculated by identifying the counties with the largest network of dirt or gravel county roads made – i.e., county roads requiring modernization. The investment needs for modernization work were evaluated using cost standards developed by the MRDPA.
Population	Number	2011	20%	The total population of the county is another important prioritization criteria, as the rehabilitation of a county road network should take into consideration how many people will benefit from this investment.
Local Human Development Index	Value	2011	15%	The LHDI was designed by Prof. Dumitru Sandu and indicates for each county the respective level of development. The methodology for the elaboration of the LHDI is discussed in Annex 10. The less developed a county is, the more attention it should be given as it will likely have fewer resources for the development of critical infrastructure.
Financial Sustainability Index	Value	2014-2022	15%	The FSI was developed by Victor Giosan and Graham Glenday and it measures the prudent capital expenditure margin for a local authority. The FSI represents, in a simplified form, 30% of non-earmarked revenues over an implementation timeline (in this case 2014-2022, which corresponds to the next EU programming period, including two years for finishing up investments started through 2020). Annex 11 indicates the methodology for the FSI and the index calculated for county councils and local authorities. The FSI is also meant as a counter-weight to the LHDI, as it shows the capacity of public authorities to cover operations and maintenance costs for completed infrastructure projects. Usually, the poorer public authorities have a weaker capacity to cover such costs.



Number of Motor Vehicles	Number	2011	20%	This is thought as a counterweight to population numbers, as there may be counties with a high population, but with a low motorization rate, and counties with a smaller population but a higher motorization rate.
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234. **Annex 12 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

235. **In turn, the priority list in Annex 12 was used to propose an allocation of the budget for county roads by counties, as shown in Annex 20.** An allocation based on investment needs was also considered, but the differences between different counties were too high. For example, in Covasna the budget allocation for county road rehabilitation was 1.8 million Euro, while for Hunedoara it was 28.6 million Euro. The prioritization criteria used above smooth the results, and they factor in other criteria, such as poverty level, for determining needs at the county level. It was decided to have no budget allocation for Ilfov County given that the investment needs are relatively small.

How to prioritize county roads projects within a county

236. **The criteria used to evaluate and select different projects have to be calibrated to the system that will actually use those criteria.** In the case of the PNDL, the system has a reduced capacity – it currently lacks a pool of external evaluators that could take on such a task and has only limited internal staff. As such, elaborated criteria, similar to those used by the Regional Operational Programme, are hard to implement.

237. **The choice was thus taken to propose a more normative approach and determine the priority county road development projects for each county – i.e. the county road links that PNDL funds should go to first.** The prioritization criteria are included in the table below.

Table 16. Prioritization criteria for county road projects

STEP 1 – Prioritization of all county roads within a county		
Prioritization Criteria	Weight	Relevance
Connection to opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to a growth pole (10 points) • Connection to a county residence (7 points) • Connection to a city with more than 10,000 people (4 points) • Connection to a city with less than 10,000 people (1 point) 	30%	While the network of county roads is relatively large in every county, some road links are more important than others. Of particular importance are those county roads that improve accessibility to centers of opportunity – i.e., larger localities that provide jobs, education, healthcare, culture, administrative services and act as engines for the local/ county/ regional/ national economy.
Connection to major trunk infrastructure	20%	Connection to major trunk infrastructure



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to a highways proposed in the Transport Masterplan (10 points) • Connection to an express road proposed in the Transport Masterplan (7 points) • Connection to a national road (4 points) 		enables overall accessibility to people living along the respective county road.
<p>Traffic on the County Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 3,500 vehicles per day (10 points) • 2,000-3,500 vehicles per day (7 points) • 500-2,000 vehicles per day (4 points) • Less than 500 vehicles per day (1 point) 	30%	The more travelled a county road is the more attention it should garner when it comes to rehabilitation/modernization works.
<p>Number of people per km serviced by county road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 450 people/km (10 points) • 300-450 people/km (7 points) • 150-300 people/km (4 points) • Less than 150 people/km (1 point) 	20%	It is not enough to ease access to opportunities, it is important to do so for as many people as possible. County roads that connect a larger population to a center of opportunity should receive a higher score.
STEP 2 – Identification of projects that could be financed from EU funds*		
Sub-step 2.1		Reasoning
Identify the county roads that connect to the TEN-T network.		County roads that connect to the TEN-T network may be eligible for funding under the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020, and applicants should first apply to the ROP, before attempting to apply for PNDL funding. If the ROP application is not accepted for funding, applicants should provide an explanation of why it was not accepted.
<i>*Note: This step may be subject to change, based on the final Applicant’s Guide developed for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020.</i>		
STEP 3 – Identify the road links that should receive PNDL funding		
Sub-step 3.1		Reasoning
<p>Using the priority list prepared under Step 1, and subtracting the county roads that may be eligible for EU funding, determine the length of the county road links defined as “bad”, which could be financed from the county road allocation for the respective county. Funding will be given to the county roads that have received the highest score under Step 1, and which have a road link defined as “bad”. If the PNDL funding available to a county for county road projects will suffice to modernize all road links defined as “bad”, Sub-step 3.2 will be undertaken.</p> <p>County councils have provided information on the state of the roads (i.e. “good”, “medium”, “bad”).</p> <p>According to GD 363/2010, the standard cost for the</p>		Available funds should be allocated with priority to the road links that have been identified by the county councils as being “bad”. It is the county councils that best know which road links are in most need. The prioritization methodology described under Step 1 ensures that a unified methodology is used nationally for allocating PNDL funds for “bad” county road links.



modernization of 1 km of county road is €332,832.	
Sub-step 3.2	Reasoning
<p>If available funding for a particular county suffices to cover the modernization of all “bad” county road links, the remaining funding can be used for the rehabilitation of “medium” county road links as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority will be given to the county roads with the highest estimated score under Step 1, with the exception of the roads that may be eligible for EU funding. • Funding will be allocated with priority to dirt or gravel roads defined as “medium”. • If funds will remain after this allocation, remaining funds will be allocated to “medium” county road links that have the following coverage type: cement concrete; paved with setts; or, bituminous asphalt. • Should funding be available even after this allocation, the remaining funds will be allocated to “medium” county road links that have been modernized already (i.e. they have an asphalt concrete coverage). <p>County councils have provided information on the state of the roads (i.e. “good”, “medium”, “bad”) and on the surface coverage of county roads.</p> <p>According to GD 363/2010, the standard cost for the rehabilitation of 1 km of county road is €273,855.</p>	<p>If “bad” county road links can be covered with allocated PNDL funds, the rest of available funds should go to second priority road links identified by county councils as being in a “medium” state.</p>

238. **Individual maps will be created for each individual county, with a list of priority projects.** The lists will be elaborated using data on the state of the county roads, as reported by the county councils through October 2014.

Communal roads

How to allocate funds for communal roads across counties

239. **The allocation of funds at the county level can be done using the following prioritization criteria:**

Table 17. Prioritization criteria for communal roads at the county level

Prioritization Criteria	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Investments Needs	Euro	2011	40%	The way funds are allocated should take into account where the need is greatest. In this case, the greatest need was calculated by identifying the counties with the largest network of communal roads made of gravel



Prioritization Criteria	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
				and stone – i.e., communal roads requiring modernization. The investment needs for modernization work were evaluated using cost standards developed by the MRDPA.
Rural Population	Number	2011	30%	Communal roads primarily service people in rural areas and the larger the rural population of a county, the more attention should be paid to rehabilitation/ modernization of communal roads there.
Local Human Development Index	Value	2011	15%	The LHDI was designed by Prof. Dumitru Sandu and indicates for each county the respective level of development. The methodology for the elaboration of the LHDI is discussed in Annex 10. The less developed a county is, the more attention it should be given as it will likely have fewer resources for the development of critical infrastructure.
Financial Sustainability Index	Value	2014-2022	15%	The FSI was developed by Victor Giosan and Graham Glenday and it measures the prudent capital expenditure margin for a local authority. The FSI represents, in a simplified form, 30% of non-earmarked revenues over an implementation timeline (in this case 2014-2022, which corresponds to the next EU programming period, including two years for finishing up investments started through 2020). Annex 11 indicates the methodology for the FSI and the index calculated for county councils and local authorities. The FSI is also meant as a counter-weight to the LHDI, as it shows the capacity of public authorities to cover operations and maintenance costs for completed infrastructure projects. Usually, the poorer public authorities have a weaker capacity to cover such costs.

240. **Annex 13 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

241. **In turn, the priority list in Annex 13 was used to propose an allocation of the budget for communal roads by counties, as shown in Annex 21.** An allocation based on investment needs was also considered, but the differences between different counties were too high. For example, in Ilfov the budget allocation for communal road rehabilitation was 0.1 million Euro, while for Argeş it was 37.9 million Euro. The prioritization criteria used above smooth the results, and they factor in other criteria, such as poverty level, for determining needs at the county level. Nonetheless, it was decided to have no budget



allocation for Ilfov, as the investment need for Ilfov is around 3 million Euro – a relatively small sum, which can be covered from the local budget.

How to prioritize communal roads projects within a county

242. **The prioritization of investments in communal roads cannot realistically be done on a road-by-road basis, as was proposed for county roads, because of the sheer number of roads that need to be considered.** The coordination can however be done at the locality level and the following prioritization criteria can be used in this sense.

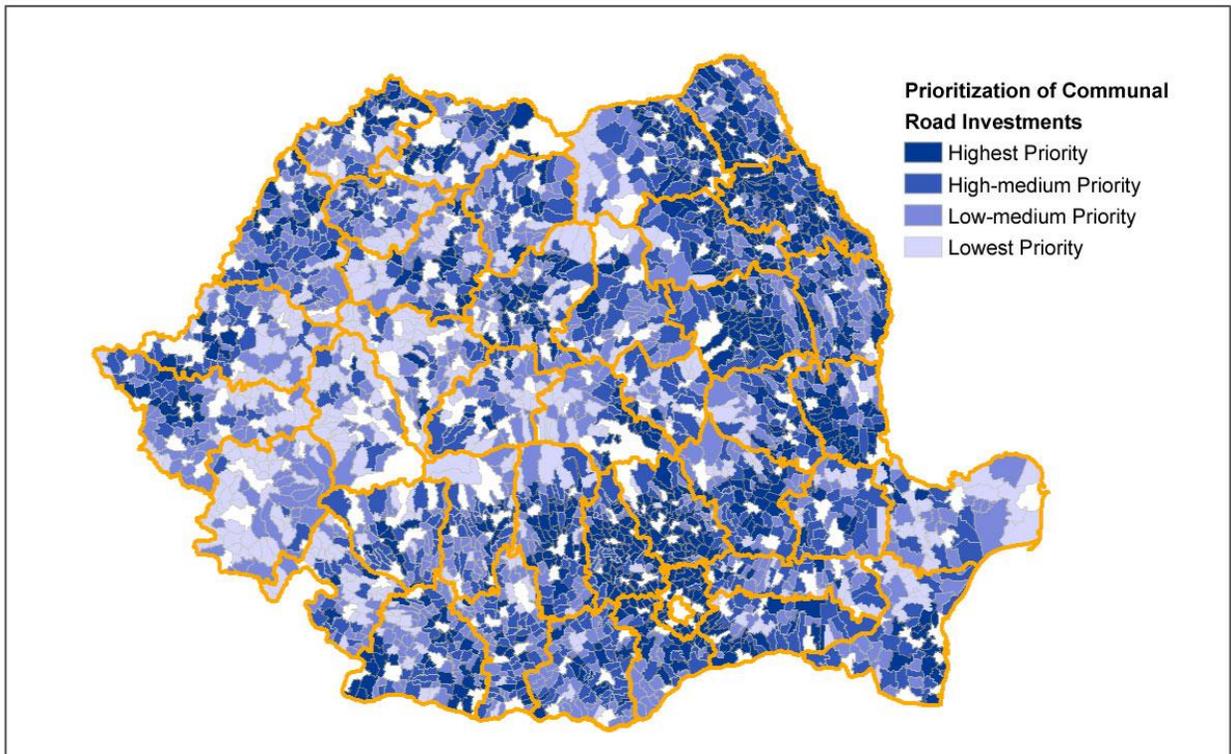
Table 18. Prioritization criteria for communal road projects, by territorial administrative units (TAUs)

STEP 1 - Eligibility		
Sub-step	Reasoning	
Finance communal road projects only in communes with more than 1,000 people.	PNDR funds should target initially larger communes, where a minimum of economies of scale can be achieved.	
STEP 2 – Identifying the TAUs that should receive priority funding for communal roads		
Prioritization Criteria	Weight	Relevance
Population of locality	40%	The larger the population of a particular locality, the bigger the need for investments in communal roads.
Population density	30%	The denser a locality is, the more impactful a communal road development project is likely to be – i.e., a larger population can be serviced by fewer kilometers of road.
Local Human Development Index	15%	LHDI at the locality level should be taken into consideration to give more attention to poorer localities, which have a tougher time financing investments from their own budget.
Financial Sustainability Index	15%	The FSI at the locality level will provide a counterweight to the LHDI, ensuring that priority is given to localities face development needs but that can also actually cover operation and maintenance costs once the development is finalized.
STEP 2 – Identifying the TAUs that could receive PNDR 2014-2020 funding*		
Sub-step	Reasoning	
Propose for PNDR 2014-2020 funding the TAUs that have an FSI larger than 4 million Euro. Focus only on communal road projects of less than 5 kilometers.	The communes that have a larger FSI, have a larger budget capacity, and a higher administrative capacity required for writing a PNDR application. Moreover, smaller infrastructure projects require lower operation and maintenance costs, and they allow more communes to benefit from investments in their communal roads.	
According to GD 363/2010, the standard cost for the modernization of 1 km of communal road is €193,506.		
<i>*Note: This step may be subject to change, based on the final Applicant's Guide developed for the PNDR 2014-2020.</i>		



243. The map below indicates the communes with the highest need for investment in communal roads, as determined using the prioritization criteria above. The allocation of localities to priority criteria was done using the Natural Breaks Jenks method³³. A county-by-county discussion of priorities for communal roads, as well as the way PNDL projects (either contracted or with a standing commitment) fit within those priorities will be done as part of the work under Component 1.

Figure 18. Prioritization of investments in communal roads by locality



Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

How to allocate funds for water and wastewater projects across regions

244. When it comes to water and wastewater investments the prioritization should ideally not be done at the county level, but rather at the regional operator level. The

³³ The Natural Breaks Jenks method is a data clustering approach that helps determine the best arrangement of a set of values (in this case the priority score) into different classes. The method aims to minimize the average deviation from the class mean for each class, while at the same time maximizing the each class' deviation from the means of the other groups. Simply put, the method helps generate classes that have a small variance within each other and a high variance between each other.



water and wastewater sector is primarily administered by regional operators and, whenever possible, it is important to encourage that new investments in water and wastewater be done within the framework of the regional operators. This would continue to encourage economies of scale and sustainable development of infrastructure. Among other things, this means that localities that develop such projects should enter the Intercommunity Development Association formed around the Regional Operator and, once the project is complete, they should cede operation, maintenance, and management of the new infrastructure to the Regional Operator. The proposed regional prioritization criteria are included below.

Table 19. Prioritization criteria for water infrastructure at the regional level

Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Investment Needs	Euro	2014+	40%	Investment needs were calculated from the regional masterplans and they took the existing commitments for SOP Environment 2007-2013, PNDL, PNDR, and for the Environment Fund into consideration. This is the most important indicator, as it shows how much there is left to invest in the sector.
People without access to piped water	Number	2011	15%	The more people are without access to piped water in the particular region, the higher the need for investments in the sector.
LHDI	Value	2011	15%	In accordance with the <i>Territorial Development Strategy of Romania</i> , a priority should be given to providing key basic infrastructure in lagging regions.
FSI	Value	2011	15%	This measure is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI. Whenever a local authority is investing in water infrastructure, especially if it will not cede the operation and management to the regional operator, it is good to check whether it will have the financial capacity to operate and maintain the investment.
Affordability	Water tariff / Average monthly income in the region	2011	15%	Priority should be given to the regions where the water tariff does not represent a substantial share of the average monthly income. The more affordable the service is the more likely are people to connect to the service.



245. **Annex 14 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

Table 20. Prioritization criteria for wastewater infrastructure at the regional level

Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Investment Needs	Euro	2014+	40%	Investment needs were calculated from the regional masterplans and they took the existing commitments for SOP Environment 2007-2013, PNDL, PNDR, and for the Environment Fund into consideration. This is the most important indicator, as it shows how much there is left to invest in the sector.
People without access to a sewage system	Number	2011	15%	The more people are without access to sewage in the particular region, the higher the need for investments in the sector.
LHDI	Value	2011	15%	In accordance with the <i>Territorial Development Strategy of Romania</i> , a priority should be given to providing key basic infrastructure in lagging regions.
FSI	Value	2011	15%	This measure is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI. Whenever a local authority is investing in water infrastructure, especially if it will not cede the operation and management to the regional operator, it is good to check whether it will have the financial capacity to operate and maintain the investment.
Affordability	Wastewater tariff / Average monthly income in the region	2011	15%	A priority should be given to the regions where the wastewater tariff does not represent a substantial share of the average monthly income. The more affordable the service is the more likely are people to connect to the service.

246. **Annex 15 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

247. **In turn, the priority list in Annex 15 was used to propose an allocation of the budget for water and wastewater infrastructure by counties, as shown in Annex 22.** An allocation based on investment needs was also considered, but the differences between different counties were too high. The prioritization criteria used above smooth the results, and they factor in other criteria, such as poverty level, for determining needs at the regional level. For the regions where the investment needs are 0, or very small, it was



decided to make no budget allocation from PNDL. These regions include: Aries, Gorj, Ilfov, Sibiu, and Târnave. For Cluj-Sălaj and Constanța-Ialomița, an extra allocation of 30% and 50% respectively was included, given that these regions cover two counties. This extra allocation also took actual investment needs into consideration – e.g., the estimated investment need for Cluj-Sălaj is around 232 million Euro (one of the lowest funding gap of all regions).

How to allocate funds for water and wastewater projects within a region

248. **The prioritization of PNDL projects in water and wastewater should take into consideration the water masterplans, as well as other investments done through other major operational programs (SOP Environment, Large Infrastructure Operational Programme, PNDR, the Environment Fund), to ensure proper coordination and harmonization of investments.**

249. **Water and wastewater prioritization criteria should also take into consideration the targets that Romania has committed to in the EU Accession Treaty.** Three directives have to be taken into consideration in this respect:

- The Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- The Urban Wastewater Directive (91/271/EEC)
- The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

The importance of these directives is discussed below.

250. **The Drinking Water Directive aims “to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.”³⁴** For this purpose, member states are to monitor at least 48 parameters for all distribution systems that serve more than 50 people or supply more than 10 cubic meters per day, as well as all for all water supplied as part of an economic activity.³⁵ The directive further lays out provisions for proper planning, regulation, monitoring, and reporting. The same directive notes that derogations from its provisions are possible, as follows: the first two, each limited to a maximum of three years, are the responsibility of member states; a third “exceptional” derogation can be granted by the EC. In the case of Romania, as noted in the country’s EU Accession Treaty, the derogations for achieving the Directive’s targets are as follows:

- *Agglomerations with less than 10,000 inhabitants*
 - Oxidisability: December 31, 2010
 - Ammonium, nitrates, turbidity, aluminums, iron, lead, cadmium, and pesticides: December 31, 2015
- *Agglomerations with 10,000-100,000 inhabitants*

³⁴ See http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-drink/legislation_en.html.

³⁵ Ibid.



- Oxidisability and turbidity: December 31, 2010
- Ammonium, nitrates, aluminum, iron, lead, cadmium, pesticides, and manganese: December 31, 2015
- *Agglomerations with more than 100,000 inhabitants*
 - Oxidisability, ammonium, aluminum, pesticides, iron, and manganese: December 31, 2010

251. **The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive seeks to “protect the environment from urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors.”**³⁶ In short, the Directive mandates: the Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of more than 2,000 population equivalents (p.e.); secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of over 2,000 p.e. and more advanced treatment for agglomerations of over 10,000 population equivalents in sensitive areas and their catchments; pre-authorization of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry, and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems; monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and controls of sewage sludge disposal and reuse, and treated waste water reuse when possible. The text of the Directive was formally adopted in 1993, with an implementation timeline of up to the end of 2005. For Romania and other new EU member states, however, a different timetable was set at the time of accession. The implementation schedule with intermediate and final targets is provided below:

Table 21. Key requirements for the Urban Wastewater Directive

Deadline (Dec. 31)	Collecting system for urban wastewater		Treatment of urban wastewater	
	Size of agglomeration (people equivalent)	%	Size of agglomeration (people equivalent)	%
2010	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000	60.80%	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000 secondary treatment	50.50%
2013	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000	69.10%	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000 secondary treatment	60.60%
	PE ≥ 10,000	100%		
2015	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000	80.20%	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000 secondary treatment	76.70%
			PE ≥ 10,000 tertiary treatment	100%
	Population connected to a wastewater collection and treatment system			≥ 70% (SOP Environment)
2018	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000	100%	2000 ≤ PE < 10,000	100%

252. **The EU Water Framework Directive was adopted with the aim of establishing an integrated framework “for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater.”**³⁷ In short, the directive seeks to achieve good

³⁶ See http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/index_en.html.

³⁷ See Article 1 of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060&from=EN>.



ecological status for all water bodies in the EU. The specific aims of the Directive are multifold: to prevent further deterioration; to promote sustainable water use; to progressively reduce discharges as well as the pollution of ground water; and to mitigate effects of floods and droughts. Romania has committed to reaching a good state for 60% of the surface waters, groundwater, and protected areas by December 2015 (i.e., fifteen years after the adoption of the directive), with potential derogations through December 2021/2027 under justified circumstances, based on Article 4 (4) and 4 (5). Annex V of the WFD 2000/60/EC provides detailed indicators for assessing the status of a particular body of water.

253. Accordingly, the prioritization of water and wastewater projects at the regional level can be done following the steps below:

Table 22. Prioritization criteria for water projects, by locality

STEP 1 - Eligibility		
Sub-step		Reasoning
Identify all localities at the water region level with more than 50 people		According to the EU Water Acquis, it is only these localities that should be prioritized for investments in water infrastructure. Investments for smaller localities are not considered a priority
STEP 2 – Coordination with EU funded projects		
Sub-step		Reasoning
Identify localities financed under LI OP 2014-2020, as well as localities with ongoing investments under SOP Environment 2007-2013, PNDL, PNDR, and the Environment Fund		This allows the charting of all ongoing or proposed investments in the sector, and ensures that PNDL funds will go to completing started PNDL water investments or go to starting new investments in areas not yet covered by other investment programs
STEP 3 – Prioritization of water investments		
Prioritization Criteria	Weight	Reasoning
Population in locality without access to piped water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 2,000 people (10 points) • 1,000-2,000 people (7 points) • 500-1,000 people (4 points) • Less than 500 people (1 point) 	35%	Localities with a higher number of unserved people should receive a higher priority.
Level of development of locality as measured by the Local Human Development Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor locality (10 points) • Low-med locality (7 points) • Hi-med locality (4 points) • Developed locality (1 point) 	15%	Priority should be given to less developed localities, which lack the resources to undertake needed investments in the sector.
Financial Sustainability as measured by the FSI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >2,500,000 Euro (10 points) 	15%	The capacity of the locality to potentially cover operations and maintenance costs should be factored in



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500,000 – 2,500,000 (7 points) • 1,000,000 – 1,500,000 (4 points) • < 1,000,000 (1 point) 		
<p>Locality is part of a regional system within the water masterplan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes (10 points) • No (4 points) 	35%	Ideally, investments in water should only focus on localities that are part of the masterplan, as these were identified as the target places for achieving the EU Acquis. Also, the masterplans already presuppose a prioritization process of investments, including an analysis of affordability of the service and the capacity of end-users to pay for the service.

Table 23. Prioritization criteria for wastewater projects, by agglomerations

STEP 1 - Eligibility		
Sub-step		Reasoning
Identify all agglomerations at the water region level with more than 2,000 people equivalent		According to the EU Water Acquis, it is only these localities that should be prioritized for investments in wastewater infrastructure. Investments for smaller localities are not considered a priority
STEP 2 – Coordination with EU funded programs		
Sub-step		Reasoning
Identify agglomerations financed under LI OP 2014-2020, as well as localities with ongoing investments under SOP Environment 2007-2013, PNDL, PNDR, and the Environment Fund		This allows the charting of all ongoing or proposed investments in the sector, and ensures that PNDL funds will go to completing started PNDL wastewater investment or to starting new investments in areas not yet covered by other investment programs
STEP 3 – Prioritization of wastewater investments		
Prioritization Criteria	Weight	Reasoning
<p>Helping achieve a better quality of water bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterbodies in moderate, poor, or bad state OR with good ecological potential (10 points) • Waterbodies in good or very good state OR with moderate ecological potential (4 points) 	10%	This measure can help achieve the EU Water Framework Directive, while at the same time meeting targets for the Wastewater Directive.
<p>Population in locality without access to sewage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 3,000 people (10 points) • 2,000-3,000 people (7 points) • 1,000-2,000 people (4 points) • Less than 1,000 people (1 point) 	30%	Localities with a higher number of unserved people should receive a higher priority.
Level of development of locality as measured by the Local Human Development Index	15%	Priority should be given to less developed localities, which lack the resources to



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor locality (10 points) • Low-med locality (7 points) • Hi-med locality (4 points) • Developed locality (1 point) 		undertake needed investments in the sector.
Financial Sustainability as measure by the FSI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • > 2,500,000 Euro (10 points) • 1,500,000 – 2,500,000 (7 points) • 1,000,000 – 1,500,000 (4 points) • < 1,000,000 (1 point) 	15%	The capacity of the locality to potentially cover operations and maintenance costs should be factored in
Locality is part of a regional system within the water masterplan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes (10 points) • No (4 points) 	30%	Ideally, investments in wastewater should only focus on localities that are part of the masterplan, as these were identified as the target places for achieving the EU Acquis. Also, the masterplans already presuppose a prioritization process of investments, including an analysis of affordability of the service and the capacity of end-users to pay for the service.

Social infrastructure

How to allocate funds for social infrastructure across counties

254. The allocation of funds for four types of social infrastructure (health, education, cultural, sports), at the county level, can be done using the following prioritization criteria:

Table 24. Prioritization criteria for health infrastructure at the county level

Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Specific weight	Relevance
Life expectancy	Number of years	2013	10%	Indicates the accessibility of people to quality health services. Developed counties are characterized by a high level of life quality as suggested by life expectancy.
Number of inhabitants / physician	Number	2013	30%	Indicates the accessibility to primary medical services. The provision of a sufficient number of physicians generally ensures lower morbidity rates and higher life expectancy.
Number of hospital beds / 100,000 inhabitants	Number	2013	10%	Indicates the accessibility to specialized medical services. The availability of complex emergency and specialized services, such as the ones offered by hospitals, generally suggests a better quality of life for citizens.



Share of population over 65 in total population	%	2011	20%	Indicates the level of demand for health services that is directly correlated with the population's median age.
Number of inhabitants / pharmacy	Number	2013	30%	Indicates the accessibility to pharmaceutical drugs. The access to pharmacies generally ensures a better health condition for the population.

255. **Annex 16 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

Table 25. Prioritization criteria for education infrastructure at the county level

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Time period	Specific weight	Relevance
Share of pre- and school-aged population (3-18 years) in total population	%	2011	40%	Indicates the availability of a critical mass of beneficiaries for the educational structure. It is mainly an efficiency indicator, orienting the investments to the counties with the highest number of pupils.
The early school leaving rate	%	2011	10%	One of the causes of the early-school leaving phenomenon, besides the socio-economic issues, is the poor access to school infrastructure. Thus, investments should be oriented towards the peripheral settlements with limited access to quality educational services.
LHDI	Value	2011	15%	Poverty is strongly correlated with poor education and early-school leaving. Investments in educational services should target poor communities with limited resources and social issues. In accordance with the <i>Territorial Development Strategy of Romania</i> , a priority should be given to providing key basic infrastructure in lagging regions.
FSI	Value	2014-2022	15%	This measure is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI. Whenever a local authority is investing in social infrastructure it is good to check whether it will have the financial capacity to operate and maintain the investment.
Number of PCs / 1,000	Number	2013	10%	Access to educational IT&C infrastructure is



pupils				an indicator for the quality of life and also for the quality of education (endowment of education facilities). Poor and remote areas are generally confronted with poor access to IT&C tools, both in households and schools.
Number of sports fields / 1,000 pupils	Number	2013	10%	The obesity phenomenon among pupils has grown in the last years and schools should provide proper sports facilities to improve their physical condition.

256. **Annex 17 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

Table 26. Prioritization criteria for cultural infrastructure at the county level

Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Number of museums	Number	2013	10%	The lack of museums in many cities and villages is a barrier in developing a strong cultural and touristic local offer. Investments in such cultural units should target the most deprived areas in terms of museum and exhibition infrastructure.
Number of tourists hosted	Number	2013	40%	Tourism and culture are often interlinked. The already existing tourist poles should be supported by investments in cultural infrastructure, in order to exploit their full potential and prolong tourist stays.
Number of seats in art performing institutions / companies	Number	2013	10%	The availability of art performing venues is an indicator of the quality of life. Investments in such facilities should target those settlements, especially urban ones, which have no/fewer such institutions.
Number of public libraries	Number	2013	10%	Public libraries offer basic cultural services that should be available to all citizens, regardless of their residence. Thus, investments in such units should be oriented towards the most cultural deprived areas.
LHDI	Value	2011	15%	Investments in cultural infrastructure should target poor communities with limited resources for such investments.
FSI	Value	2014-2022	15%	This measure is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI. Whenever a local authority is



				investing in social infrastructure it is good to check whether it will have the financial capacity to operate and maintain the investment.
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257. **Annex 18 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

Table 27. Prioritization criteria for sports infrastructure at the county level

Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Share of young population (5-29) in total population	%	2011	40%	Youngsters represent the largest share of sports facilities users. The indicator reflects the availability of a critical mass of end users for sports infrastructure.
Number of sports clubs	Number	2013	10%	The number of clubs is a relevant indicator of the citizens' interest in sports, indicating also a high demand for better sport facilities.
Number of registered sportsmen and sportswomen	Number	2013	20%	This number of registered sportsmen/sportswomen is also relevant for evaluating the demand for sports infrastructure at local level.
LHDI	Value	2011	15%	Investments in sports infrastructure should target poor communities with limited resources for such investments.
FSI	Value	2014-2022	15%	This measure is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI. Whenever a local authority is investing in social infrastructure it is good to check whether it will have the financial capacity to operate and maintain the investment.

258. **Annex 19 indicates the compounded results of the application of the above prioritization criteria.**

How to allocate funds for social infrastructure projects within a county

259. **It is hard to keep track and monitor needs in social infrastructure at the local level, given the sheer number of villages (around 13,000) that have such infrastructure in need of rehabilitation, or require such infrastructure to be developed.** The criteria below are meant to chart the infrastructure need in the four sectors (health, education, cultural, sports) at the locality level:



Table 28. Prioritization criteria for health infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU)

STEP 1 – Identifying the TAUs that should receive priority funding for health infrastructure projects				
Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Share of population over 65 in total population	%	2011	20%	Indicates the level of demand for health services, that is directly correlated with the population's median age
Number of inhabitants / physician	Number	2013	20%	Indicates the accessibility to primary medical services. The provision of a sufficient number of physicians generally ensures lower morbidity rates and higher life expectancy.
Number of inhabitants / pharmacy	Number	2013	20%	Indicates the accessibility to pharmaceutical drugs. The access to pharmacies generally ensures a better health condition for the population.
Distance to the closest hospital	Kilometer	2013	20%	Indicates the accessibility to specialized medical services. The availability of complex emergency and specialized services, such as the ones offered by hospitals, generally suggests a better quality of life for citizens.
Average mortality / infant mortality rate	‰	2009-2013	20%	The average mortality rate is an indicator directly influenced by the average age and the quality of medical services. Higher mortality rates indicate both an unfavorable age structure and the need for improved medical services.
STEP 2 – Coordination with EU funded projects*				
Sub-step			Reasoning	
Propose for PNDR 2014-2020 or POR 2014-2020 funding the TAUs that have an FSI larger than 4 million Euro. Focus only on health infrastructure projects of less than €500,000.			<p>The communes that have a larger FSI, have a larger budget capacity, and a higher administrative capacity required for writing a PNDR or a ROP application, and required for writing more complex and higher value integrated development projects (which are eligible under PNDR). Moreover, smaller infrastructure projects require lower operation and maintenance costs, and they allow more communes to benefit from investments in their communal roads.</p> <p>€500,000 is the upper threshold set in the draft PNDR 2014-2020 programmatic</p>	



document, and it should be used by PNDL too, to ensure a coordinated approach.

**Note: This step may be subject to change, based on the final Applicant's Guide developed for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 and the PNDR 2014-2020.*

260. **The map below indicates the communes with the highest need for investment in health infrastructure, as determined using the prioritization criteria above.** The allocation of localities to priority criteria was done using the Natural Breaks Jenks method. A county-by-county discussion of priorities for health infrastructure, as well as the way PNDL projects (either contracted or with a standing commitment) fit within those priorities will be done as part of the work under Component 1.

Figure 19. Prioritization of investments in health infrastructure by locality

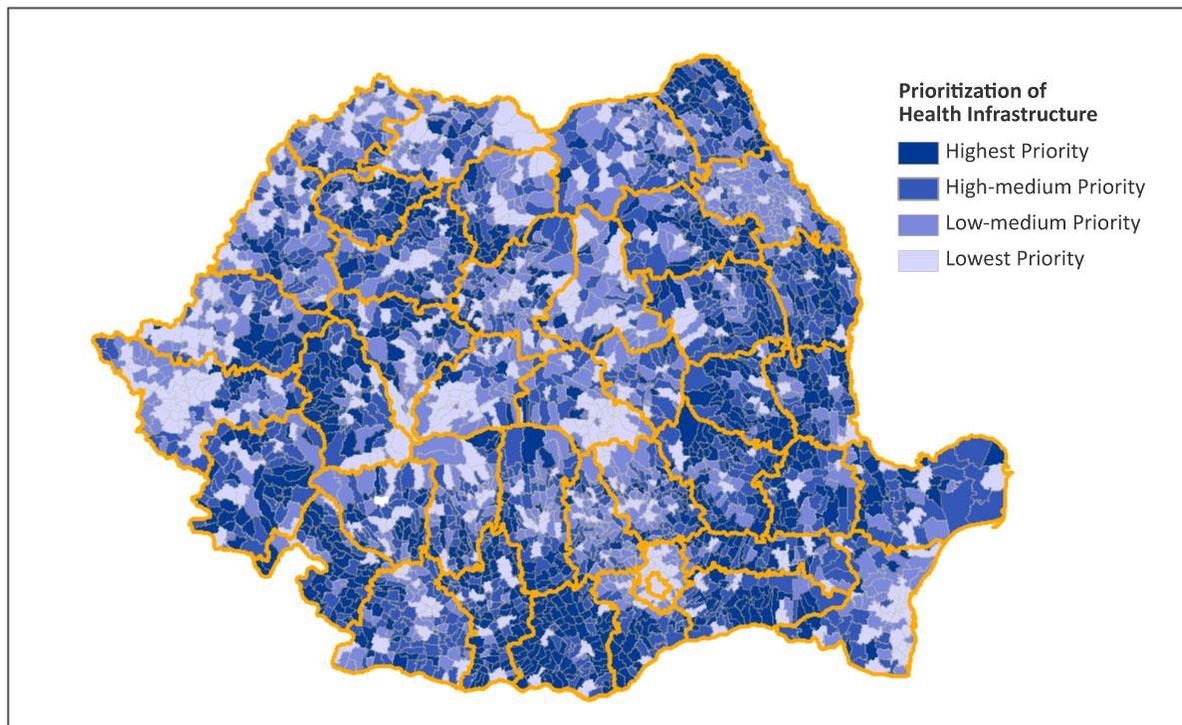


Table 29. Prioritization criteria for educational infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU)

STEP 1 – Identifying the TAUs that should receive priority funding for educational infrastructure projects				
Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Number of school aged (6-18)/pre-school aged (3-6) population	Number	2011	30%	Indicates the sustainability of educational investments. The existence of a critical mass of children and pupils ensure the efficiency and improves the impact of public spending.



Share of population with pre-university education	%	2011	10%	It is a measure for the likelihood that the educational infrastructure will be used.
Average no of children/pupils/classroom	Number	2013	10%	Indicates the provision of sufficient educational infrastructure for the school population. A high number of pupils/classroom generally indicates the need for additional investments in extending the existing infrastructure.
LHDI	Value	2013	15%	The level of socio-economic development is strongly correlated with quality of educational services. Investments in educational services should target less developed communities with limited resources and social issues.
FSI	Value	2014-2020	15%	The FSI is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI and measures the capacity of the public authorities to operate and maintain the infrastructure investment once it has been finalized.
Number of PCs / 1,000 pupils	Number	2013	10%	The access to educational IT&C infrastructure is an indicator for the quality of life and of the schools endowment (quality of education). Poor and remote areas are generally confronted with poor access to IT&C tools, both in households and schools.
Number of sports fields / 1,000 pupils	Number	2013	10%	The obesity is on the rise among school children and schools should provide proper sports facilities to improve their physical condition.

STEP 2 – Coordination with EU funded projects*

Sub-step	Reasoning
Propose for PNDR 2014-2020 or POR 2014-2020 funding the TAUs that have an FSI larger than 4 million Euro. Focus only on education infrastructure projects of less than €500,000.	The communes that have a larger FSI, have a larger budget capacity, and a higher administrative capacity required for writing a PNDR or a ROP application, and required for writing more complex and higher value integrated development projects (which are eligible under PNDR). Moreover, smaller infrastructure projects require lower operation and maintenance costs, and they allow more communes to benefit from investments in their



communal roads.

€500,000 is the upper threshold set in the draft PNDR 2014-2020 programmatic document, and it should be used by PNDL too, to ensure a coordinated approach.

**Note: This step may be subject to change, based on the final Applicant's Guide developed for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 and the PNDR 2014-2020.*

261. **The map below indicates the communes with the highest need for investment in educational infrastructure, as determined using the prioritization criteria above.** The allocation of localities to priority criteria was done using the Natural Breaks Jenks method. A county-by-county discussion of priorities for educational infrastructure, as well as the way PNDL projects (either contracted or with a standing commitment) fit within those priorities will be done as part of the work under Component 1.

Figure 20. Prioritization of investments in educational infrastructure by locality

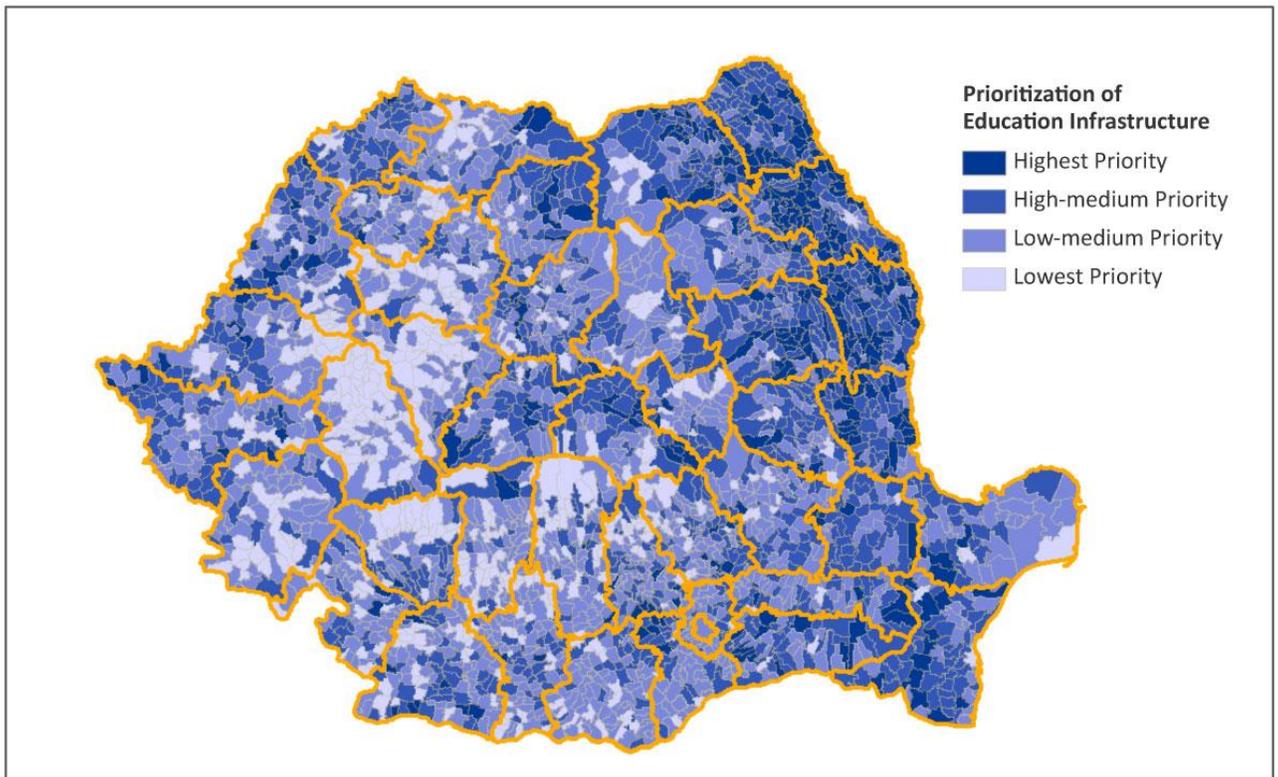




Table 30. Prioritization criteria for cultural infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU)

STEP 1 – Identifying the TAUs that should receive priority funding for cultural infrastructure projects				
Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Average number of tourists	Number	2009-2013	30%	It indicates the settlement's touristic attractiveness, considering that culture and tourism are strongly correlated. The existing touristic poles require additional investments in cultural infrastructure and events, in /order to improve their offer to visitors and to improve their competitiveness.
Average number of visitors in museums	Number	2009-2013	20%	It indicates the cultural attractiveness of the settlements. Such investments should target the cultural poles, by exploiting their existing potential.
Average number of organized performances	Number	2009-2013	10%	It signals the level of cultural services' provision. More performances indicate the existence of a strong demand for cultural events that should be supported by investments in infrastructure.
Average number of active readers in public libraries	Number	2011-2013	10%	The indicator reveals the level of the cultural demand at local level, orienting the investments in an efficient way.
LHDI	Value	2013	15%	The level of socio-economic development is strongly correlated with quality of educational services. Investments in educational services should target less developed communities with limited resources and social issues.
FSI	Value	2014-2020	15%	The FSI is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI and measures the capacity of the public authorities to operate and maintain the infrastructure investment once it has been finalized.
STEP 2 – Coordination with EU funded projects*				
Sub-step				Reasoning
Propose for PNDR 2014-2020 or POR 2014-2020 funding the TAUs that have an FSI larger than 4 million Euro. Focus only on cultural infrastructure projects of less than €1,000,000. If cultural heritage sites are financed, focus only on Class B sites.				The communes that have a larger FSI, have a larger budget capacity, and a higher administrative capacity required for writing a PNDR or a ROP application, and required for writing more complex and higher value integrated development projects (which are eligible under PNDR). Moreover, smaller infrastructure projects require lower operation and maintenance costs, and they allow more communes to benefit from investments in their communal roads.



€1,000,000 is the upper threshold set in the draft PNDR 2014-2020 programmatic document, and it should be used by PNDL too, to ensure a coordinated approach. The ROP focuses on Class A cultural heritage sites in urban and rural areas, and on Class B cultural heritage sites in urban areas. The PNDR focuses on Class B cultural heritage sites in rural areas, and so should the PNDL to ensure a coordinated approach.

**Note: This step may be subject to change, based on the final Applicant's Guide developed for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 and the PNDR 2014-2020.*

262. **The map below indicates the communes with the highest need for investment in cultural infrastructure, as determined using the prioritization criteria above.** The allocation of localities to priority criteria was done using the Natural Breaks Jenks method. A county-by-county discussion of priorities for cultural infrastructure, as well as the way PNDL projects (either contracted or with a standing commitment) fit within those priorities will be done as part of the work under Component 1.

Figure 21. Prioritization of investments in cultural infrastructure by locality

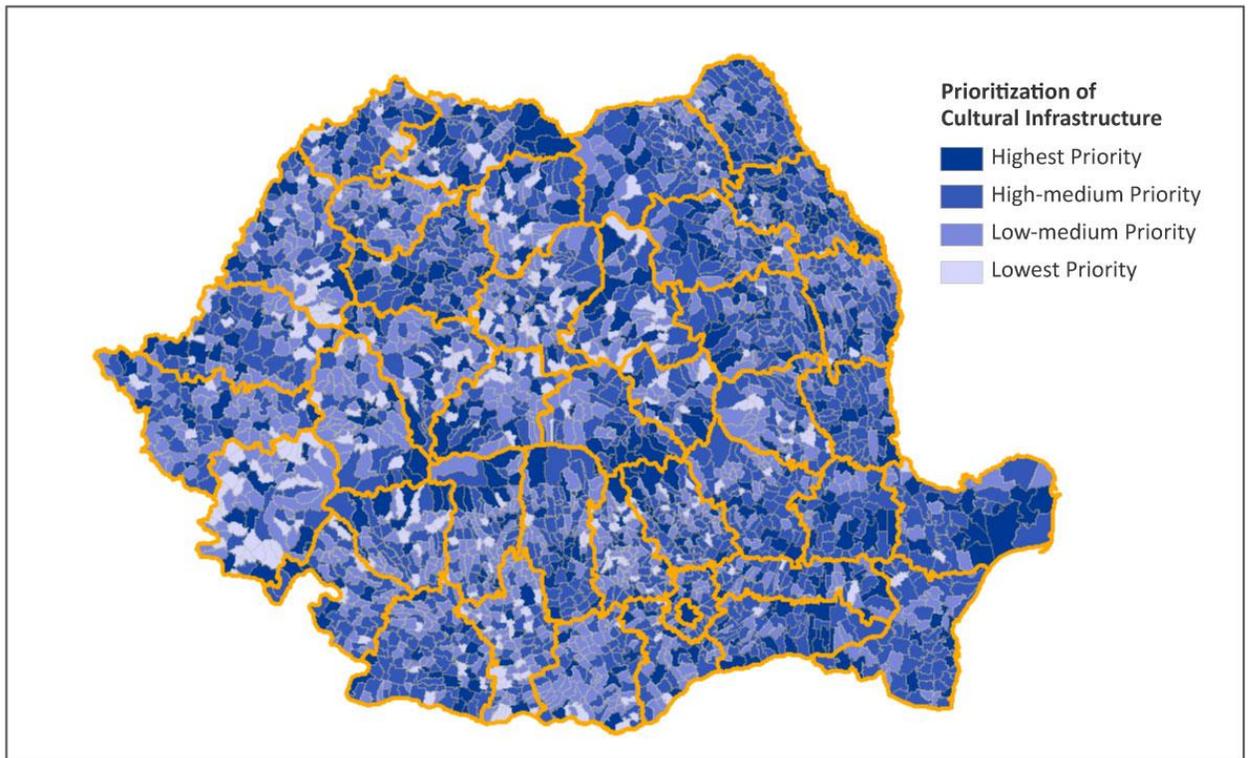




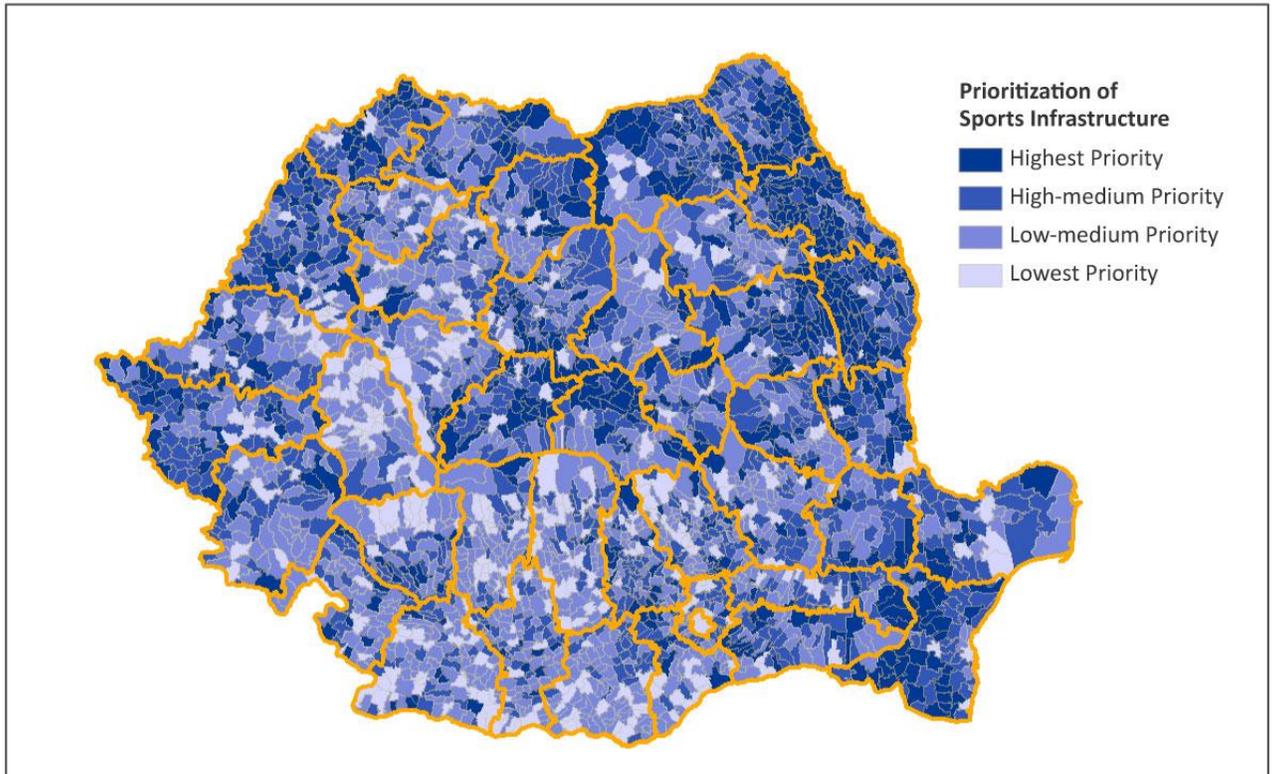
Table 31. Prioritization criteria for sports infrastructure projects, by territorial administrative unit (TAU)

Proposed indicator	Measure	Year	Weight	Relevance
Share of young population (5-29) in total population	%	2011	40%	Youngsters represent the largest share of sports facilities users. The indicator reflects the availability of a critical mass of end users for sports infrastructure.
Number of sports rooms / 1,000 inhabitants	Number	2013	15%	The indicator is relevant for evaluating the quantitative availability of sports facilities at local level. Investments of such kind should target the most deprived areas in terms of sports facilities.
Number of sports fields / 1,000 inhabitants	Number	2013	15%	The indicator is relevant for evaluating the quantitative availability of sports facilities at local level. Investments of such kind should target the most deprived areas in terms of sports facilities.
LHDI	Value	2013	15%	The level of socio-economic development is strongly correlated with quality of educational services. Investments in educational services should target less developed communities with limited resources and social issues.
FSI	Value	2014-2020	15%	The FSI is designed as a counterweight to the LHDI and measures the capacity of the public authorities to operate and maintain the infrastructure investment once it has been finalized.
STEP 2 – Eligibility				
Sub-step				Reasoning
Focus only on sports infrastructure projects of less than €665,720.				This is in accordance with the standard costs included in GD 363/2010. No EU funded operational programmes proposes the funding of sports infrastructure in rural areas.

263. **The map below indicates the communes with the highest need for investment in sports infrastructure, as determined using the prioritization criteria above.** The allocation of localities to priority criteria was done using the Natural Breaks Jenks method. A county-by-county discussion of priorities for sports infrastructure, as well as the way PNDL projects (either contracted or with a standing commitment) fit within those priorities will be done as part of the work under Component 1.



Figure 22. Prioritization of investments in sports infrastructure by locality



Proposed PNDL 2014-2020 budget allocation by counties

264. The information from the previous sections was put together to compound the allocation of the proposed PNDL 2014-2020 budget by counties (see table below). Since proposed budget figures for water and wastewater were calculated by water region, a simple split was done for the two water regions that are more or less made up of two counties (Cluj-Sălaj and Constanța-Ialomița). The budget allocations for the water regions that are part of a county (Arieș, Târnave, Valea Jiului) is 0, so there was no need to sum up them up together with the counties they are part of (Cluj, Sibiu, and Hunedoara respectively). The funding discrepancy in funding for some counties (e.g. Ilfov, Sibiu, or Gorj), is due to the lack of funding allocated for water and wastewater projects in these counties, as they are likely to cover most of their stringent needs if projects started in the 2007-2013 Programming Period will be finalized.



Table 32. Proposed allocation of the PNDL 2014-2020 by county

County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ALBA	2.59%	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.3	74.6
ARAD	2.50%	8.8	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.8	11.3	11.9	72.0
ARGES	2.87%	10.1	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.9	13.6	82.6
BACAU	2.89%	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.7	83.2
BIHOR	2.72%	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.3	12.9	78.3
BISTRITA-NASAUD	2.37%	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	68.3
BOTOSANI	2.68%	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.1	12.7	77.2
BRAILA	2.30%	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.9	66.2
BRASOV	2.63%	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.8	11.3	11.9	12.5	75.7
BUZAU	2.75%	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.8	12.4	13.0	79.2
CALARASI	2.38%	8.4	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.3	68.4
CARAS-SEVERIN	2.40%	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.8	11.4	69.2
CLUJ	2.04%	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.6	58.6
CONSTANTA	2.35%	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	67.6
COVASNA	2.26%	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	65.0
DAMBOVITA	2.57%	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.6	12.2	73.9
DOLJ	2.71%	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.2	12.8	78.1
GALATI	2.59%	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.3	74.6
GIURGIU	2.46%	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6	70.8
GORJ	1.15%	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	33.0
HARGHITA	2.47%	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	71.1
HUNEDOARA	2.46%	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	70.8
IALOMITA	2.15%	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2	61.9
IASI	2.91%	10.3	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.5	13.1	13.8	83.9
ILFOV	1.13%	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	32.5
MARAMURES	2.59%	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.3	74.5
MEHEDINTI	2.41%	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.4	69.3
MURES	2.72%	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.3	12.9	78.3
NEAMT	2.70%	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.6	12.2	12.8	77.6
OLT	2.64%	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.8	11.3	11.9	12.5	75.9



Romania
Regional Development Program 2

County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
PRAHOVA	2.73%	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.8	12.3	13.0	78.7
SALAJ	1.80%	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.5	51.8
SATU MARE	2.55%	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.5	12.1	73.3
SIBIU	1.17%	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	33.6
SUCEAVA	2.92%	10.3	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.5	13.2	13.8	84.0
TELEORMAN	2.62%	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.8	12.4	75.4
TIMIS	2.80%	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.6	13.3	80.6
TULCEA	2.32%	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	66.8
VALCEA	2.62%	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.8	12.4	75.4
VASLUI	2.67%	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.5	12.1	12.7	76.9
VRANCEA	2.45%	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.6	70.5
TOTAL	100	353.6	371.3	389.9	409.4	429.8	451.3	473.9	2879.3



Chapter VI: Proposed Monitoring System for the PNDL

Process Indicators

265. **It is important to view the PNDL in the context of a multitude of public investment programs, not in isolation.** In essence, the PNDL is a tool that helps the Government achieve a number of key objectives. As such, the Chancellery of the Prime Minister should be able to monitor and assess the program. In this respect, the following basic process indicators could be considered to ensure the Government keeps track of all its investment programs:

Table 33. Proposed PNDL General Process Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value
Annual new projects selected by PNDL	No.	Projects database	3,952
Annual project completion ratio (share of completed projects in total on-going projects)	%	Projects database	0
Annual in/out balance (value of new projects divided by the value of completed projects)	RON	Projects database	0
Annual increase ratio of on-going projects (the projects value/number at the end of the current year divided by the number/value of projects at the end of the previous year)	%	Projects database	0

266. **These process indicators will provide the Government with a quick snapshot of the PNDL and they can prompt a potential intervention if needed.** In addition to these basic indicators, other indicators may be collected, which could show the extent to which the PNDL helps achieve key Government objectives.

Performance Indicators

267. **Simply having a prioritization system in place is not enough for the PNDL – it is also critical to have a monitoring system that provides a regular assessment of how the prioritization system is actually working.** For one, the monitoring system should be able to determine whether output objectives are achieved (e.g. km of roads constructed, number of people benefiting from water and wastewater). Second, it is important to determine whether these public investments have helped engender development at the local level – i.e. to determine whether they have actually made a dent. Obviously, the first desiderate is easier to achieve than the second. Development is a product of a multitude of factors, and it is hard to determine how much of the development of a locality was made possible by a specific public investment, and how much can be attributed to other factors. Nonetheless,



it is important to measure whether development is actually taking place in a locality where public funds have been invested as this will inform the choice of public investments that could be taken on in the future – it makes no sense to continue an investment that has no obvious impact.

268. **Performance indicators can be both general in nature and sector specific.** Below we include proposals both for general performance indicators and sector-specific performance indicators.

General Performance Indicators

Table 34. Proposed PNDL General Output Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year
Number of projects financed	Number	Projects database	0	2014
Volume of investments	Mil. RON	Projects database	0	2014
Number of administrative units that benefited from PNDL funds	Number	Projects database	0	2014
Beneficiary population	Number	Projects database	0	2014
Absorption of PNDL Funds	%	Projects database	0	2014

General Impact Indicators

269. **In terms of overall performance of the PNDL, there are two composite indexes that can be used by MDRAP:**

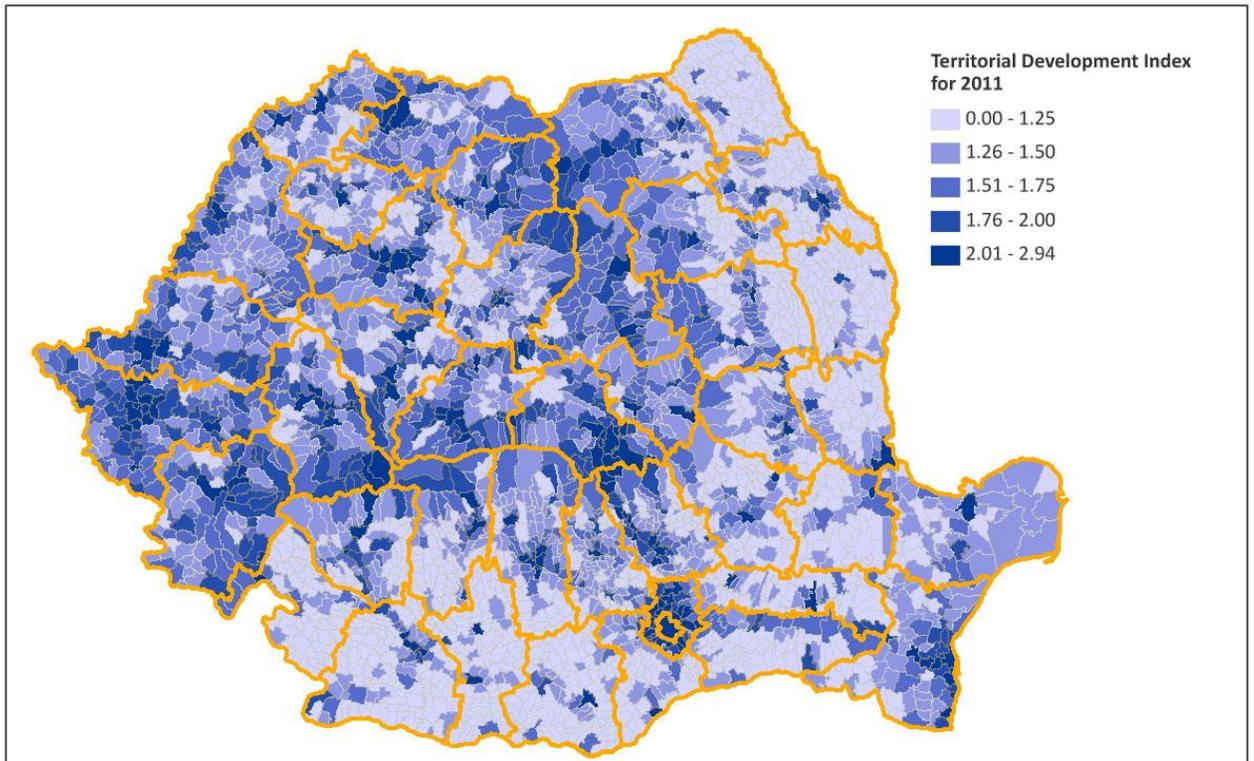
- The Territorial Development Index, which is now being developed by MDRAP;
- The Local Human Development Index, which was developed by Prof. Dumitru Sandu.

These composite indicators can be used to assess the effectiveness of all types of PNDL investments, and they make more sense than sector specific impact indicators, such as “Increase in life expectancy”, “Decrease in early school leaving rate”, “Number of jobs created”. Given the small size of PNDL projects, it makes more sense to focus primarily on output indicators, and the Territorial Development Index and the Local Human Development Index measure the overall performance of public investments done in a particular locality.

270. **The Territorial Development Index (TDI) is a composite measure that assesses the general need for infrastructure investments at the locality level.** The map below provides a snapshot of the TDI for 2011.



Figure 23. The Territorial Development Index for 2011

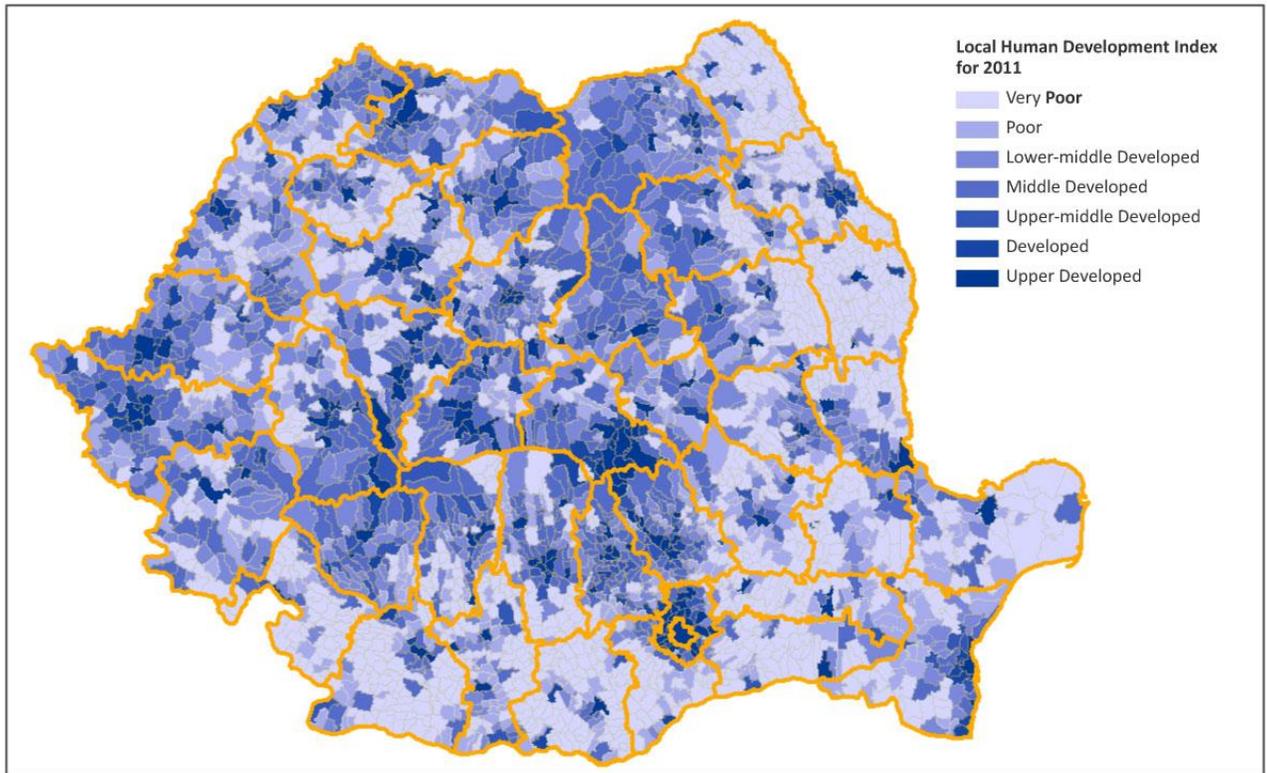


271. **The Local Human Development Index (LHDI) assesses the overall development of a locality and is discussed in more detail in Annex H.** The map below provides a snapshot of the LHDI for 2011. As can be seen from the two maps, there is a strong correlation between the TDI and LHDI.

272. **The computation of the TDI and LHDI requires Census data, which is only collected every ten years.** This unfortunately makes a year-to-year monitoring more difficult. In Annex 24 of the *Identification of Project Selection Models for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020*, the World Bank has proposed an adaptation of the LHDI methodology to enable a yearly computation of the index, not just at the time of the Census. This can allow the MRDPA to identify which localities have developed, where, and to try to adjust the mix of public investments to put the poor performers on a development path.



Figure 24. The Local Human Development Index for 2011



Road Performance Indicators

273. Road performance indicators should be kept simple and should be coordinated with the performance indicators used by ROP 2014-2020 and PNDR 2014-2020. The easier it is to collect these indicators, the easier they will be to monitor.

Table 35. County Roads Performance Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Length of rehabilitated / modernized county roads	Kilometer	Projects database		2013	
Number of people benefiting within a 5 km buffer of the road	Number	Prioritization criteria (using NIS data)		2014	
Share of county roads that are rehabilitated/modernized	%	Projects database and NIS		2014	
Share of county roads in good condition	%	Projects database and NIS		2014	



Table 36. Communal Roads Performance Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Length of rehabilitated / modernized communal roads	Kilometer	Projects database		2013	
Number of people, by commune, benefiting from investments	Number	NIS		2014	
Share of communal roads rehabilitated / modernized	%	Projects database and NIS		2014	
Share of communal roads in good condition	%	Projects database and NIS		2014	

Water and Wastewater Performance Indicators

274. The Drinking Water Directive, the Urban Wastewater Directive, and the Water Framework Directive, provide guidelines not only for identifying prioritization criteria, but also for identifying performance indicators. The following performance indicators can be considered in this sense:

Table 37. Water Performance Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Number of localities with more than 50 people that have benefited from investment	Number	Projects database		2014	
Number of additional people with access to piped water	Number	Projects database		2014	
Share of people with access to piped water	%	Projects database and NIS		2011	

Table 38. Wastewater Performance Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Number of localities with more than 2,000 people equivalent that have benefited from investment	Number	Projects database		2014	
Number of additional people with access to wastewater collection system	Number	Projects database		2014	
Number of additional people with access to wastewater secondary treatment system	Number	Projects database		2014	
Share of people with access to a sewage system	%	Projects database and NIS		2011	



Social Infrastructure Performance Indicators

275. A set of performance indicators is proposed below for the different types of social infrastructure investments:

Table 39. Health Infrastructure Performance Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Number of new health centers / pharmacies / other medical units	Number	Projects database		2014	
Number of health centers / pharmacies / other medical units rehabilitated / modernized / extended / endowed	Number	Projects database		2014	
Number of people benefiting from new / improved health service	Number	Projects database		2014	
Share of rural population benefiting from basic healthcare provision	%	Projects database and NIS		2014	

Table 40. Education Infrastructure Performance Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Number of new kindergartens / primary schools / secondary schools / high schools / professional schools / post-high schools / special schools	Number	Projects database	0	2014	
Number kindergartens / primary schools / secondary schools / high schools / professional schools / post-high schools / special schools rehabilitated / modernized / extended / endowed	Number	Projects database	0	2014	
Number of people benefiting from new / improved education infrastructure	Number	Projects database		2014	

Table 41. Cultural Infrastructure Performance Indicators

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Number of new libraries / museums / theatres /	Number	Projects database	0	2014	



multifunctional cultural centers				
Number of libraries / museums / theatres / multifunctional cultural centers rehabilitated / modernized / extended / endowed	Number	Projects database	0	2014
Number of people benefiting from new / improved cultural infrastructure	Number	Projects database		2014
Share of rural population with access to cultural services	%	Projects database and NIS		2014

Table 42. Sports Infrastructure

Proposed indicator	Measure unit	Data source	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value
Number of new sports bases	Number	Projects database	0	2014	
Number of sports bases rehabilitated / modernized / extended / endowed	Number	Projects database	0	2014	
Number of people benefiting from new / improved sports infrastructure	Number	Projects database		2014	
Share of rural population with access to sports facilities	%	Projects database and NIS		2014	

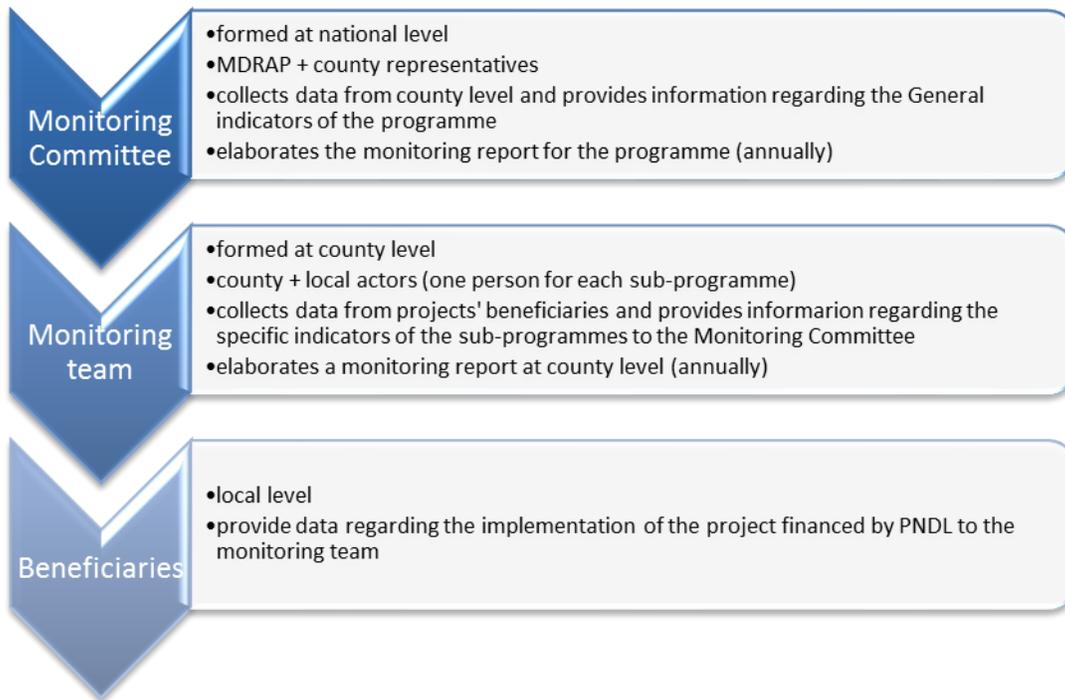
Monitoring Committee

276. To enable the monitoring process to run smoothly a **Monitoring Committee** could be established, including both staff of the MRDPA and representatives of the beneficiaries (one representative per county).

277. Ideally, each county councils should establish a **Monitoring Team** that tracks the implementation of PNDL projects, collects and reports performance indicators. In many cases, such teams have already been formed to monitor the implementation of county development strategies, and these teams could also take on the role of monitoring the implementation of PNDL projects within the county.



Figure 25. Proposed PNDL Monitoring Framework



278. The PNDL Monitoring Committee should ensure the collection and analysis of performance indicators from all counties, to ensure a complete image at the national level. The Monitoring Committee should also prepare **Monitoring Reports** assessing the performance of the program and making recommendations on how implementation could be improved. Such a report should at the very minimum include the following information:

- Time period covered by the monitoring activity;
- Data sources (or, if required, problems regarding the collection of data);
- Actions taken during the monitoring process;
- Description of targets achieved and of problems encountered;
- Recommendations for program improvement;
- Final appreciation regarding the progress in the implementation of the program.

279. **Since the PNDL focuses primarily on a large number of small projects spread all over the country, it is critical to have a strong M&E system in place.** It is also important to enable community oversight and engagement, to ensure that the commitments made are actually carried through. This requires that project related data is made public, and the full process is carried on in a transparent manner, with the community being involved throughout – from the start of the project to actual completion.

280. **Basic operations and maintenance issues should also be a corner stone of a proper monitoring system.** A large majority of communes have relatively limited resources



for covering operation and maintenance costs for completed infrastructure investments. It is therefore important to continuously track their investment portfolio and ensure that they don't move to far above the FSI threshold. If they do, there is a risk of having the completed infrastructure fall into a vicious cycle of repair, neglect, repair.

Monitoring the absorption capacity of PNDL beneficiaries

281. **One issue that the proposed Monitoring Committee could continually monitor is the financial sustainability of potential beneficiaries of PNDL funds.** More specifically, it should be ensured that funds are allocated to public authorities that can subsequently cover the operation and maintenance costs of the new investments they will do with those funds. For a new health care facility, or a new school, a local authority will need to pay electricity, heating, salaries of personnel, and general maintenance of the building. If too many infrastructure investments are taken on, there is a risk of not being able to cover those costs.

282. **The Financial Sustainability Index, presented earlier, and discussed in more detail in Annex 11, is a tool developed to help central managing authorities allocate funds in more financially sustainable manner, and to allow public authorities to more efficiently identify priorities.** Ideally, central authorities should track capital investments done by sub-national authorities every year, to ensure that they do not over-stretch themselves. Thus, if a local authority, for example, seeks funding for a particular investment project, but has already spent more than the designated prudent capital expenditure margin for a programming period, then consideration should be given to whether the new project can or should be financed.



Annex 1: Simplified Criteria of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 88/2013 to Prioritize Projects for the 2014 Budget, by Stage of the Project Cycle

Principles	Criteria for Prioritizing New Projects	Criteria for Prioritizing Existing Projects
<p>Principle 1: Appropriateness of the Project in the Policy Context [20 points]</p>	<p>1.1: Are the project's goals and objectives relevant? [10 points] 1.2: Does the project represent a high priority at the current national strategies? [10 points]</p>	<p>1.1: Are the project's goals and objectives still relevant? [10 points] 1.2: Does the project represent a high priority at the current national strategies? [10 points]</p>
<p>Principle 2: Economic and Social Justification [40 for New / 30 for Existing projects]</p>	<p>2.1: Is the project economically justified through (pre)-feasibility study? [15 points] 2.2: Is the project socially justified? [10 points] 2.3: Is the environmental impact of the project acceptable? [10 points] 2.4: Are the terms of the acquisition/procurement designed competitive? [5 points]</p>	<p>2.1: Is the project still economically justified? [10 points] 2.2: Is the project still socially justified? [10 points] 2.3: Is and was the environmental impact of the project acceptable? [5 points] 2.4: Are/Were the terms of the acquisition/procurement competitive? [5 points]</p>
<p>Principle 3: Affordability and Financial Sustainability [20 points]</p>	<p>3.1: Is the total funding requirement for the project consistent with a realistic forecast of forward resource availability in the sector/sub-sector? [10 points] 3.2: Does the total funding/financing require domestic Government co-financing? [5 points] 3.3: Are credible arrangements in place for meeting the resulting operating and maintenance costs on a sustainable basis once the project is completed? [5 points]</p>	<p>3.1: Is and was the total funding requirement for the project consistent with a realistic forecast of forward resource availability in the sector/sub-sector? [10 points] 3.2: Does the total funding/financing require domestic Government co-financing? [5 points] 3.3: Are credible arrangements in place for meeting the resulting operating and maintenance</p>



		costs on a sustainable basis once the project is completed? [5 points]
Principle 4: Implementation Arrangements/Implementation Performance [20 for New/30 for Existing points]	4.1: How well is the current preparation of the project? [10 points] 4.2: Have appropriate indicators of project progress and performance been defined and suitable monitoring and evaluation arrangements been designed? [5 points] 4.3: Is there an identified project management body accountable for implementation progress? [5 points]	4.1: How well is the current preparation of the project? [10 points] 4.2: Is there an identified project management body accountable for implementation progress? [5 points] 4.3: How well is the current project management performing? [15 points]
Auxiliary Principle (Only for Existing): Nearness to Completion [additional points]		A.1: How near is the project in terms of time remaining (how many years left) or physical status (how many implementation progress left)? [additional 5 points] A.2: What would be the costs involved in restructuring or closing the project? [additional -5 points]



Annex 2: PNDL – Annex no. 2 to Methodological Norms

	(Annex no. 2 to Methodological Norms)
County Council / Mayor's Office / Intercommunity Development Association.....	
County	
Date.....	
Request for including the investment objective "....." from the sub-programme "....."	
in the National Programme for Local Development	
	- lei- [currency]
General information	INFORMATION ABOUT THE OBJECTIVE¹⁾
Name of the investment objective	.....
Beneficiary administrative-territorial unit of the investment objective	.....
Location of the proposed investment objective	.....
Main technical capacities of the investment objective (in physical units) ²⁾
Total investment value (including VAT) ³⁾
Total expenditure value that can be financed by the Programme ⁴⁾
Number of the technical design contract (TD+ED) (no./date)	.....
Value of the technical design contract (TD+ED) (lei, VAT included)	.....
Value of additional acts (lei, VAT included) to the technical design contract (TD+ED), as the case	.....
Number of the works contract (no./date)	.....
Initial value of the works contract (lei, VAT included)	.....
Total value of the works contract, additional acts included (lei, VAT included)	.....
Total disbursed value for the investment objective, of which (lei, VAT included):	.....
- state budget	.....
- local budget	.....
Total needed value for completing/attaining the investment objective, of which (lei, VAT included):	.....



- state budget	.....
- local budget	.....
Physical stage achieved (%)	.....
Commissioning deadline (according to the works contract and additional acts)	.....
1) shall be filled in with accurate information about the proposed investment objective.	
2) example: road length (km) network length (m), surfaces on which the investment is done (m ²) etc.	
3) the total value of the investment comprises the total disbursed value and the total needed value for completing the investment objective.	
4) according to the Methodological Norms.	
Beneficiary	
Territorial Administrative Unit.....	
Mayor / President of County Council / President of Intercommunity Development Association	
Name / Forename.....	
Signature.....	



Annex 3: Evaluation Grid for County Roads and Urban Roads (ROP 2007-2013)

1	The project's contribution to the achievement of ROP objectives (max. 6 pts.)	Reference from AF (Application Form)
1.1.	<p>The relevance of the project for the objectives of the Priority Axis and of the Intervention Area (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. County roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project ensures the connection to TEN or to the national network and removes from isolation areas with potential of development at the level of the region and where topographical / economic conditions hindered the growth of the area. 6 pts. ▪ The project does not ensure the connection to TEN or to the national network, but improves links between regions and within regions and removes from isolation areas with development potential at the level of the region and where topographical / economic conditions hindered the growth of the area. 3 pts. <p>b. Ring roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project ensures the taking over of major traffic flows which transit the city and helps facilitate rapid connections between residential areas and functional areas (economic, social etc.). 6 pts. ▪ The project does not ensure the taking over of major traffic flows which transit the city, but helps facilitate rapid connections between residential areas and functional areas (economic, social etc.). 3 pts. <p>c. Urban roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project ensures the taking over of the major traffic flows of the city in the direction of the national road crossing the city or in the main direction of connection with this road. 6 pts. ▪ The project ensures the main circulation between the functional areas and the residential area (of housing) and ensures the taking over of traffic flows from the functional areas and directs them towards the connection roads or highways. 3 pts. 	<p>2.3.1 2.3.2 2.3.3 2.3.8 2.8 Annex FS Annex "Traffic Study" (if not included in FS)</p>



1.2.	<p>The extent to which the project contributes to the increase of traffic safety (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. County roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project contributes to the increase of traffic safety between localities. 6 pts. <p>b. Ring roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project contributes to the increase of traffic safety inside the locality and outside the locality. 6 pts. <p>c. Urban roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project contributes to the increase of traffic safety inside the locality (ex. pedestrian areas, bicycle lanes, shelters for public transport etc.). 6 pts. 	<p>2.3.1 2.3.2 2.3.3 2.3.4 2.3.5 2.3.8 2.8 Annex FS Annex “Traffic Study” (if not included in FS)</p>
1.3	<p>The extent to which the project contributes to the reduction of travel time by streamlining traffic (max. 6 pct.)</p> <p>a. County roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project contributes to the reduction of travel time related to the circulation between localities. 6 pts. <p>b. Ring roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project contributes to the reduction of travel time related to the circulation inside the locality and outside the locality. 6 pts. <p>c. Urban roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project contributes to the reduction of travel time related to the circulation inside the locality. 6 pts. 	<p>2.3.1 2.3.2 2.3.3 2.8 Annex FS Annex “Traffic Study” (if not included in FS)</p>
1.4.	<p>The importance of the project for the region (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. Economic rate of return $\geq 5.5\%$ and Benefit-cost ratio ≥ 1. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. Economic rate of return $< 5.5\%$ and/or Benefit-cost ratio < 1. 0 pts.</p>	<p>Annex FS</p>
2	Quality, maturity and sustainability of the project	
2.1.	<p>Degree of preparedness/maturity of the project (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The applicant has conducted the public procurement procedure for the implementation of the execution project (EP), and the EP is scheduled to be completed within 3 months from the submission of AF; the applicant has the necessary permits, and the land is already purchased (if applicable). 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The applicant initiated the procurement procedure, the EP is</p>	<p>3.4 2.3.6 Annex FS</p>



	<p>scheduled to be completed within 6 months from the submission of AF; the process of obtaining the necessary permits is ongoing, the land is already purchased (if applicable). 3 pts.</p>	
2.2.	<p>The implementation methodology of the project (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The objectives of the project are clear and can be achieved in view of the project's implementation. Project activities are clearly identified, detailed and closely linked within the implementation timeline to the tasks of the project team members and to the procurement planning. Project outcomes and output indicators are linked to the activities, and targets are feasible. Risks and appropriate risk management mechanisms are identified. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. Objectives can be partially achieved in view of the project's implementation. Project activities are identified, detailed and partially linked within the implementation timeline to the tasks of the project team members and partially linked to the procurement planning. Project outcomes and output indicators are partially linked to the activities, and targets are partially feasible. Risks are identified, but risk management mechanisms are ineffective. 3 pts.</p> <p>c. The objectives of the project are not realistic in view of the project's implementation. Project activities are identified, but are neither linked within the implementation timeline to the tasks of the project team members, nor to the procurement planning. Project outcomes and output indicators are weakly linked to the activities, and targets are not feasible. Risks or risk management mechanisms are not identified. 1 pt.</p>	<p>2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 Annex FS</p>
2.3.	<p>Documentation coherence (Feasibility study) (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The data are sufficient, accurate and justified. The analysis of alternatives is comprehensive. The estimation of the operating costs is realistic and coherent with the assumptions made. Corrections (related to externalities, taxation etc.) were properly applied in the economic analysis. Rough estimates (general and itemized) are clear, complete, realistic and closely related to the design parts. The parts of the design are complete and comply with the relevant written parts. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The data are sufficient and justified to a large extent. The analysis of alternatives is minimal. The estimation of the operating costs is largely realistic and/or related to the</p>	<p>Annex FS</p>



	<p>assumptions made. Corrections (related to externalities, taxation etc.) were partially and/or wrongly applied in the economic analysis. Rough estimates (general and itemized) are not fully related to the parts of the design. The designs are not complete and do not fully correspond to the written parts. 3 pts.</p> <p>c. The data are insufficient and/or weakly justified. Alternatives are not analyzed. The estimation of the operating costs is unrealistic and/or uncorrelated with the assumptions made. Corrections (related to externalities, taxation etc.) were not applied in the economic analysis. Rough estimates (general and itemized) are not correlated with the design parts. The designs are not complete and do not correspond to the written parts. 1 pt.</p>	
2.4.	<p>The technical solution (max 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The technical solution proposed through the project fully addresses the purpose/objectives of this project. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The technical solution proposed through the project partially addresses the purpose/objectives of this project. 3 pts.</p> <p>c. The technical solution proposed through the project addresses to a small extent the purpose/objectives of this project. 1 pt.</p>	Annex FS
2.5.	<p>The project needs co-financing from non-reimbursable funds (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. $FIRR \leq 5\%$ and $FNPV < 0$. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. $FIRR > 5\%$. 0 pts.</p>	Annex FS
2.6.	<p>The budget of the project (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. Budget is complete and correlated with the referred activities, with the allocated/estimated resources and with the general and itemized rough estimates. Costs are realistic (correctly estimated) and necessary for the project's implementation. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. Budget is complete and partially correlated with the referred activities, with the allocated/estimated resources and with the general and itemized rough estimates. Costs are partially realistic (there are under/overestimated budget lines). 3 pts.</p> <p>c. Budget is incomplete and uncorrelated with the referred activities, with the allocated/estimated resources and with the general and itemized rough estimates. Costs are largely unrealistic (the majority of the budget lines are under/overestimated). 1 pt.</p>	4.1 4.2 Annex FS



2.7.	Environmental protection and energy efficiency³⁸ (max. 6 pts.) a. County roads <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The project implements measures to improve environmental quality and energy efficiency. 6 pts.▪ The project complies with the minimum legal requirements on environmental protection and energy efficiency. 3 pts. b. Ring roads <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The project implements measures to improve environmental quality and energy efficiency. 6 pts.▪ The project complies with the minimum legal requirements on environmental protection and energy efficiency. 3 pts. c. Urban roads <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The project implements measures to improve environmental quality and energy efficiency. 6 pts.▪ The project complies with the minimum legal requirements on environmental protection and energy efficiency. 3 pts.	3.2 Annex FS
2.8.	Equal opportunities and non-discrimination³⁹ (max. 6 pts.) a. The applicant has a non-discrimination policy that is implemented in the project; mechanisms to ensure equal opportunities in the procurement of goods/services are included too. The applicant identifies potential discrimination issues in the context of the project and implements the mechanisms that solve them. The project envisages the creation of facilities/adaption of the structure in order to ensure access for people with disabilities. 6 pts. b. The applicant identifies potential discrimination issues in the context of the project and envisages a series of actions to solve them. The project envisages the creation of facilities/the adaption of the structure in order to ensure the access for people with disabilities. 3 pts. c. The applicant fulfills the minimum legal requirements in this field. 1 pt.	3.1 Annex FS
2.9.	The applicant's capacity to monitor the project implementation (max. 6 pts.) a. The applicant has a clear strategy for monitoring the project	2.4

³⁸ It is recommended that the project addresses public transportation and alternative means of transportation (bike lanes, safer crossing facilities for pedestrians, etc.) and technologies that contribute to energy conservation.

³⁹ It is recommended that the project addresses access ways for handicapped / disabled persons.



	<p>implementation; there is a clear division of tasks in this regard, clear procedures and a clear timeline of monitoring activities. Within the applicant’s organization/ within each partner organization or member organization of an IDA, as the case, there are procedures for checking/supervising the work of the project team. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The applicant has envisioned a series of procedures to monitor the project implementation, as well as a timeline of monitoring activities, but there is no clear strategy. At the level of the applicant’s organization/of each partner organizations or member organization of IDA, as the case, there are no specific procedures for checking/supervising the work of the project team. 1 pt.</p>	
2.10.	<p>Project sustainability after the end of non-reimbursable funding (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The applicant proves a strong capacity to ensure the maintenance and operation of road infrastructure after the end of the project and of the non-reimbursable funding. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The applicant proves a relative capacity to ensure the maintenance and operation of road infrastructure after the end of the project and the non-reimbursable funding (the applicant depends largely on external sources in order to maintain the structure functional). 3 pts.</p>	2.11 2.12

Each sub-criterion above will be scored from 0 to 6.

With respect to projects, two to four hypothetical situations are provided, each of them corresponding to a score (0, 1, 3, or 6). These hypotheses are reference points in the process of technical and financial evaluation of the project examined. The effective scoring process with respect to a given sub-criterion will consider whether the project fits between these reference points. Thus, one decimal scores can be assigned.

The score for each specific criterion represents the arithmetic mean of the scores obtained for the sub-criteria under the respective criterion. The project’s final score represents the average of the scores obtained for the main criteria. After the technical and financial evaluation, only the projects that get a **minimum score of 3.5** qualify.

If a project scores 0 points with respect to at least one of the sub-criteria, it will be automatically rejected.



Annex 4: Evaluation Grid for Axis 3 – 3.1 Health infrastructure (outpatient departments) and 3.4. Education Infrastructure (Compulsory schools) (ROP 2007-2013)

1	The project's contribution to the achievement of ROP objectives (max. 6 pts.)
1.1. DMI 3.1.	The relevance of the project for the objectives of the Priority Axis and of the Intervention Area (max. 6 pts.) a. The beneficiaries will be provided with new medical services, there is estimated a reduction in the number of redirected patients due to the lack of capacity/endowment, there is estimated a decrease in the necessary time for diagnosis and/or treatments. 6 pts. b. There is estimated a reduction in the number of redirected patients due to the lack of capacity/endowment, there is estimated a decrease in the necessary time for diagnosis and/or treatments. 3 pts.
1.1. DMI 3.4.	The relevance of the project for the objectives of the Priority Axis and of the Intervention Area (max. 6 pts.) a. The project proves high capacity to contribute to the improvement of education quality and human capital development. The project contributes to the full endowment of the school with IT equipment and/or connectivity to broadband network and to a high increase in the level of endowment with didactical equipment. 6 pts. b. The project proves moderate capacity to contribute to the improvement of education quality and human capital development. The project contributes to the endowment of the school with IT equipment and/or connectivity to broadband network and to a small increase in the level of endowment with didactical equipment. 3 pts. c. The project proves reduced capacity to contribute to the improvement of education quality and human capital development. The project contributes to the increase in the level of endowment of the school with IT and didactical equipment and connectivity to internet network. 1 pts.
1.2. DMI 3.4.	The extent to which there is a real need for education infrastructure or a problem in this field, in the development region / county / locality in which the project is implemented (max. 6 pts.) a. The demographic and economic evolution of the locality/county/region (current situation and 10 year prognosis) justifies to a great extent the proposed investment. Usage average level of the school is of minimum 70%. The school is located in rural area and/or in a community in which the



	<p>disadvantaged population represents 50%. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The demographic and economic evolution of the locality/county/region (current situation and 10 year prognosis) justifies to a moderate extent the proposed investment. Usage average level of the school is of between 50-70%. The school is located in rural area and/or in a community in which the disadvantaged population represents 25-50%. 3 pts.</p>
1.2. DMI 3.1.	<p>The importance of the project for the region (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The outpatient department serves more than one locality and EIRR/C \geq 5.5% and ENPV \geq 0. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The outpatient department serves one locality and EIRR/C \geq 5.5% and ENPV \geq 0. 3 pts.</p> <p>c. EIRR/C $<$ 5.5% and ENPV $<$ 0. 0 pts.</p>
1.3. DMI 3.4.	<p>The importance of the project for the region (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. EIRR/C \geq 5.5% and ENPV \geq 0. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. EIRR/C $<$ 5.5% and ENPV $<$ 0. 0 pts.</p>
2	Quality, maturity and sustainability of the project
2.1. Both	<p>Degree of preparedness / maturity of the project (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The applicant has conducted the public procurement procedure for the implementation of the execution project (EP), and the EP is scheduled to be completed within 3 months from the submission of AF; the applicant has the necessary permits, and the land is already purchased (if applicable). 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The applicant initiated the procurement procedure, the EP is scheduled to be completed within 6 months from the submission of AF; the process of obtaining the necessary permits is ongoing, the land is already purchased (if applicable). 3 pts.</p>
2.2. Both	<p>The implementation methodology of the project (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The objectives of the project are clear and can be achieved in view of the project's implementation. Project activities are clearly identified, detailed and closely linked within the implementation timeline to the tasks of the project team members and to the procurement planning. Project outcomes and output indicators are linked to the activities, and targets are feasible. Risks and appropriate risk management mechanisms are identified. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. Objectives can be partially achieved in view of the project's implementation. Project activities are identified, detailed and partially linked within the implementation timeline to the tasks of the project team members and partially linked to the procurement planning. Project outcomes and output indicators are partially linked to the activities, and targets are partially feasible. Risks are identified, but risk management</p>



	<p>mechanisms are ineffective. 3 pts.</p> <p>c. The objectives of the project are not realistic in view of the project's implementation. Project activities are identified, but are neither linked within the implementation timeline to the tasks of the project team members, nor to the procurement planning. Project outcomes and output indicators are weakly linked to the activities, and targets are not feasible. Risks or risk management mechanisms are not identified. 1 pt.</p>
2.3. Both	<p>Documentation coherence (Feasibility study) (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The data are sufficient, accurate and justified. The analysis of alternatives is comprehensive. The estimation of the operating costs is realistic and coherent with the assumptions made. Corrections (related to externalities, taxation etc.) were properly applied in the economic analysis. Rough estimates (general and itemized) are clear, complete, realistic and closely related to the design parts. The parts of the design are complete and comply with the relevant written parts. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The data are sufficient and justified to a large extent. The analysis of alternatives is minimal. The estimation of the operating costs is largely realistic and/or related to the assumptions made. Corrections (related to externalities, taxation etc.) were partially and/or wrongly applied in the economic analysis. Rough estimates (general and itemized) are not fully related to the parts of the design. The designs are not complete and do not fully correspond to the written parts. 3 pts.</p> <p>c. The data are insufficient and/or weakly justified. Alternatives are not analyzed. The estimation of the operating costs is unrealistic and/or uncorrelated with the assumptions made. Corrections (related to externalities, taxation etc.) were not applied in the economic analysis. Rough estimates (general and itemized) are not correlated with the design parts. The designs are not complete and do not correspond to the written parts. 1 pt.</p>
2.4. Both	<p>The technical solution (max 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The technical solution proposed through the project fully addresses the purpose/objectives of this project and respects the newest technical standards in this field. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The technical solution proposed through the project partially addresses the purpose/objectives of this project and respects the newest technical standards in this field. 3 pts.</p> <p>c. The technical solution proposed through the project addresses to a small extent the purpose/objectives of this project and respects the newest technical standards in this field. 1 pt.</p>
2.5. Both	<p>The project needs co-financing from non-reimbursable funds (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. $FIRR/C \leq 5\%$ and $FNPV/C < 0$. 6 pts.</p>



	b. $FIRR/C > 5\%$ and $FNPV/C \geq 0$. 0 pts.
2.6. Both	The budget of the project (max. 6 pts.) a. Budget is complete and correlated with the referred activities, with the allocated/estimated resources and with the general and itemized rough estimates. Costs are realistic (correctly estimated) and necessary for the project's implementation. 6 pts. b. Budget is complete and partially correlated with the referred activities, with the allocated/estimated resources and with the general and itemized rough estimates. Costs are partially realistic (there are under/overestimated budget lines). 3 pts. c. Budget is incomplete and uncorrelated with the referred activities, with the allocated/estimated resources and with the general and itemized rough estimates. Costs are largely unrealistic (the majority of the budget lines are under/overestimated). 1 pt.
2.7. Both	Environmental protection and sustainable development (max. 6 pts.) a. The project implements measures to improve environmental quality and sustainable development. 6 pts. b. The project complies with the minimum legal requirements on environmental protection and energy efficiency. 3 pts.
2.8. Both	Equal opportunities and non-discrimination (max. 6 pts.) a. The applicant has a non-discrimination policy that is implemented in the project; mechanisms to ensure equal opportunities in the procurement of goods/services are included too. The applicant identifies potential discrimination issues in the context of the project and implements the mechanisms that solve them. The project envisages the creation of facilities/adaption of the structure in order to ensure access for people with disabilities. 6 pts. b. The applicant identifies potential discrimination issues in the context of the project and envisages a series of actions to solve them. The project envisages the creation of facilities/the adaption of the structure in order to ensure the access for people with disabilities. 3 pts. c. The applicant fulfills the minimum legal requirements in this field. 1 pt.
2.9. Only for DMI 3.4.	Information society (max. 6 pts.) a. The project implements modern information systems, modern information solutions and applications. 6 pts. b. The projects implements minimum standards in what concerns IT equipment. 3 pts.
2.10. Both	The applicant's capacity to monitor the project implementation (max. 6 pts.) a. The applicant has a clear strategy for monitoring the project



	<p>implementation; there is a clear division of tasks in this regard, clear procedures and a clear timeline of monitoring activities. Within the applicant's organization/of each partner organizations or member organization of IDA, as the case, there are procedures for checking/supervising the work of the project team. 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The applicant has envisioned a series of procedures to monitor the project implementation, as well as a timeline of monitoring activities, but there is no clear strategy. At the level of the applicant's organization/of each partner organizations or member organization of IDA, as the case, there are no specific procedures for checking/supervising the work of the project team. 1 pt.</p>
2.11. Both	<p>Project sustainability after the end of non-reimbursable funding (max. 6 pts.)</p> <p>a. The applicant proves a strong capacity to ensure the maintenance and operation of road infrastructure after the end of the project and of the non-reimbursable funding (the cumulated cash flow is positive every year). 6 pts.</p> <p>b. The applicant proves a relative capacity to ensure the maintenance and operation of road infrastructure after the end of the project and the non-reimbursable funding (the cumulated cash flow is positive every year, but there are years in which it is very close to 0). 3 pts.</p> <p>c. The cumulated cash flow is negative in at least one year during the projected period. 0 pts.</p>



Annex 5: Project Checklist for SOP Environment 2007-2013—Water and Wastewater Projects

Project title:

Registration number:

Applicant:

ADMISSIBILITY	CRITERION	YES/NO
	Application form (with annexes) is written in a copy (paper or electronic format).	
	The letter of approval and submission of the application, whereby the applicant assumes responsibility for the accuracy of the information is signed by the president of IDA and by the RO director.	
	Application form (with annexes) is numbered.	
	Application form is submitted in printed format (not handwritten).	
	Application form (including annexes) is written in English or Romanian as appropriate.	
	Application form complies with the standard format of the Applicant’s Guide (AG).	
	All chapters of the application form are filled in with the required information.	
	The application form includes all attachments (according to specific instructions from the Applicant's Guide).	



	CRITERION	YES/NO
ELIGIBILITY	Eligibility of the applicant	
	The applicant belongs to the category of beneficiaries mentioned in SOP.	
	<p>The applicant meets all the institutional, legal, and financial conditions according to the Applicant's Guide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The applicant meets all the institutional, legal, and financial conditions according to the Applicant's Guide. The Regional Operator (RO) and the Intercommunity Development Association (IDA) are established according to the law (for water sector projects).</i> - <i>The documents confirming the establishment of the Intercommunity Development Association - LC and CC decisions, statutes, constitutive act, certificate of registration with the Register of Associations and Foundations, are attached.</i> - <i>Where appropriate, the documents confirming the establishment of the Regional Operator - LC and CC decisions, constitutive act, certificate of registration with the Trade Register Office, action plan aimed at handing over the services to RO while incorporating IDA's commitment to establish a policy of common tariffs on the long term) are attached.</i> - <i>Where appropriate, the Common Contract for Service Management Delegation (including annexes) is signed by IDA and RO. Decisions regarding the delegation of the management of water and wastewater services are attached.</i> - <i>The documents related to the Project Implementation Unit (establishment decision, PIU members' CVs, or job description) are attached.</i> - <i>There is evidence for ensuring the sources and the mechanism for project co-financing (letters of intent from commercial banks showing the interest to co-finance the project, decisions of LC/CC showing the co-financing mechanism corresponding to the local budgets, as appropriate).</i> - <i>The Eligibility Statement and the Commitment Statement are attached to the Application form in the recommended format.</i> 	
	Eligibility of the project	
	- The project falls within the categories of operations/activities mentioned in SOP Environment.	
	- The project's implementation period is included between 01/01/2007 and 12/31/2015	
	- The project meets all the specific conditions set out in the Applicant's Guide as appropriate (coverage, population, minimum value etc.)	



	- The project complies with the legislation on gender equality, sustainable development, public procurement, information and publicity, and state aid (European policies and horizontal themes ⁴⁰).	
	- The project for which funding is requested from SOP Environment receives funding from other public funds.	
	- The project's connection with other projects financed through EU or national funds is described in the project proposal.	
	- The project complies with national legislation related to the eligibility of expenditure.	
	- The land corresponding to SOP Environment investments are in the property/possession of public authorities or are available for the project's implementation as appropriate.	

EVALUATION	Criteria	Maximum score	Minimum score	Score given	Issues to be considered in the evaluation / Comments and justifications
	A - RELEVANCE	10	6		
	A1 – Contribution to SOP Environment objectives	4	2		
	Contribution to SOP Environment objectives				Does the project contribute to the achievement of one or more objectives of the SOP Environment?
	Improvement of environmental conditions				Does the project have a significant impact on improving environmental conditions?
	A2 – Contribution to compliance with legislation and European directives	3	2		
	Legal framework				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the legal framework described enough? • Are there clear correlations

⁴⁰ European policies / horizontal themes are priorities/policies accepted by all Member States of the European Union and should be reflected in all Community initiatives. These include: promotion of equality and non-discrimination; sustainable development, environmental protection and improvement; information technology; procurement.



				between the legal framework and the project's objectives?
	Compliance with relevant directives, regulations, and strategic documents			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the projects refer to the way the provisions of the relevant directives and implementation plans are considered? Is the compliance with the provisions of the relevant directives, regulations, and strategic documents ensured?
	The current level of compliance			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there enough information regarding both the current compliance degree of the services covered by the project with the quality standards, and the contribution of the project to ensuring compliance?
	Priority investments list			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a list of priority investments that would ensure compliance with the legislative requirements and that would fall into the local development plans?
	A3 – Impact of the project	3	2	
	Scope of the project			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a clear delineation of the project's scope and size?
	Beneficiary			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there sufficient information on the beneficiary equivalent population (overall and by category) of the project?
	Impact assessment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data with regard to the current and future situation Is there sufficient information on the current situation and the development previsions/trends for the years to come? Dimensioning the proposed investments Is the need for investment clearly assessed in terms of capacity, expansion, rehabilitation, and improvement to the existing



				operating system?
Strengths:				
Weaknesses:				
Total score for the relevance of the project:				
B - MATURITY	10	6		
B1 – Technical aspects	4	2		
Standards and sustainability				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the proposed measures clearly identified in accordance with the technical standards under the relevant directives? • Was the sustainability of each proposed measure considered?
Technical feasibility				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the project proposal clear, coherent, realistic, and feasible (in terms of proposed operations, deadlines)?
Expected results				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the project results clearly presented? • Are these results measurable?
Clear objectives				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the project objectives clear, achievable, and easy to check?
Key deficiencies				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a direct link between the identified problems, the project objectives, the proposed actions and the estimated results?
Justification				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the project justified based on the identified deficiencies and necessities?
Quantification of proposed measures				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the operations proposed for funding clearly described and quantified?
Specification of technical resources				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the technical resources for project implementation indicated?



Efficiency of the project				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the project efficient?
B2 – Financial aspects	3	2		
Economic viability				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the project economically viable?
Presentation of financial resources				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the financial resources for the project implementation indicated?
Funding mechanism				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a funding mechanism which distinguishes between the applicant's own funds and co-financing sources?
Budget proposal				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the budget proposal correspond to the operations described in the technical part? • Is the budget proposal broken down by category of expenditure, transparent and coherent?
Financial analysis				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the recommended values in the financial and economic analysis used? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference period 30 years - Financial discount rate 5% - Social discount rate 5.5 % - The affordability level of the services (not to exceed 4% of the income of the poorest 10% of households)
The “polluter pays” principle				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the “polluter pays” principle applied?
Description of the tariff system				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the tariff system described?
Sensitivity analysis				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a sensitivity analysis presented?
Risk analysis				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a risk analysis presented?
B3 – Project implementation mechanism	3	2		
Institutional aspects				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the institutional aspects corresponding to project



Annex 6: Evaluation Grid for Development of Rural Areas (PNDR 2007-2013)

Number	Selection Criteria	Points
1.	<p>Rural localities that did not receive any previous community support for similar investment</p> <p>Points are given only if no other similar investment has been financed in the same locality (in case a commune applies in the name of one or several component villages for an investment similar to that for which it previously obtained European funding, but for another/other component village/s, the respective commune does not receive any points; in the case of IDA, the association receives points only if none of the communes in which the investment is made did not previously benefit from other similar investments).</p> <p><i>Explanatory note: This criterion will be scored notwithstanding the category of beneficiary. Notwithstanding the category of beneficiary, in the case of integrated projects, this criterion will be scored according to the main action of the project (road; water and sewage, electricity, gas, transfer stations).</i></p>	10
2.	<p>Rural localities from regions with high degree of poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - localities with high degree of poverty (poverty rate 60% - 89.6%)..... 10 - localities with medium degree of poverty (poverty rate 40% - 59.9%)..... 7 - localities with small degree of poverty (poverty rate <40%)..... 5 <p>The scoring of this criterion will be made according to the List of rural localities with high degrees of poverty. The List is annexed to the Applicant's Guide.</p> <p>Points are given only if the locality is identified in the List of localities with high degree of poverty, the score being established according to the poverty degree that belongs to the respective locality (in the case of a newly established commune, the degree of poverty of the commune from which it was separated will be taken into account; in the case of a commune</p>	<p>Maximum 10</p> <p>10</p> <p>7</p> <p>5</p>



	<p>split from a city, it will not receive points; in the case of an IDA, the component commune with the highest degree of poverty if the respective commune is a beneficiary of the main component of the project).</p> <p>Explanatory note: <i>This criterion will be scored notwithstanding the category of beneficiary.</i></p>	
3.	<p>Projects that fit into a local or county development strategy</p> <p><i>Points will be given only if the applicant shows an address from the County Council / Regional Development Agency</i></p> <p><i>Or</i></p> <p><i>The investment can be found in the purpose and objectives of the respective IDA establishment (if the case).</i></p> <p>Points are given only if an Address issued by the County Council / Regional Development Agency and confirming that the investment fits in a local, county or regional strategy is annexed.</p> <p>Explanatory note: <i>This criterion will be scored notwithstanding the category of beneficiary.</i></p>	5
4.	<p>Integrated investment projects</p> <p>An integrated project with a commune as beneficiary is considered to be the investment that aims at combining within the same project at least 2 actions from the same component or from different components of the same measure, as well as if the cumulated value of the secondary components represent at least 10% from the total eligible value of the integrated project.</p> <p>An integrated project with an IDA as beneficiary is considered to be the investment that aims at combining within the same project at least 2 actions from the same component or from different components of the same measure, and the cumulated value of the secondary components represents 10% of the total eligible value of the integrated project, as well as if the action that has the greater value of the total eligible value of the integrated project serves totally or partially the population from at least two communes from the IDA.</p> <p><i>The scoring of this criterion will be done only if it is present and proved in the Feasibility Study.</i></p>	5



	<p>Explanatory note: This criterion will be scored notwithstanding the category of beneficiary.</p>	
5.	<p>Investment projects in the water / wastewater infrastructure in rural localities between 2,000 and 10,000 population equivalent (p.e.) identified through the Regional Master Plans, but which are not financed by SOP Environment</p> <p>In the case of an integrated project, this criterion will be scored only if the water/wastewater investment has the greater value within the infrastructure component of the project.</p> <p>Points are given only if the project complies simultaneously with 4 conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- to be a project for water / wastewater (the proposed investment has to aim at implementing of a functional water / wastewater system)- to be implemented in localities with at least 2,000 inhabitants equivalent persons and up to 10,000 inhabitants equivalent persons (in the case of IDA, all the component communes have to fulfill this condition)- the commune / the group of communes must be identified in the Regional Master plan- the project should not be financed through SOP Environment (in the case of IDA, none of the component communes in which the investment is made should benefit from funding via SOP Environment) <p>Explanatory note: In the case of newly established communes, these have to fulfill the four criteria mentioned above; the Intermediate Body of SOP Environment offers information related to the equivalent population of these communes.</p>	15
6.	<p>Investment projects in the road infrastructure that ensures the connection with the main road ways (county and national roads) and with other main transport ways (railway and fluvial)</p> <p><i>The scoring of this criterion will be done only if it is present and proved in the Feasibility Study.</i></p> <p>In the case of an integrated project, this criterion will be scored only if the road investment has the majority value within the</p>	25



	infrastructure component of the project.	
7.	<p>Investment projects in water infrastructure in the areas where water is insufficient or in the areas with high incidence of drought hazard</p> <p><i>The scoring of this criterion will be done only if it is present and proved with statistical data in the Feasibility Study.</i></p> <p>In the case of an integrated project, this criterion will be scored only if the water / wastewater investment has the majority value within the infrastructure component of the project.</p> <p>Points will be given only if the project is for the water supply network, and the locality in which the project will be implemented is on the List of localities with high aridity index or the project includes in the annex a Notice issued by the National Administration Romanian Waters, certifying the water insufficiency in the respective area (in the case of IDA, all the communes in which the water supply investment is made must be on the list of the localities with high aridity index or to show in the annex of the project a Notice issued by the National Administration Romanian Waters, certifying the water insufficiency in the respective localities).</p>	5
8.	<p>Investment projects in water / wastewater infrastructure for the areas where the water is highly polluted or for the areas where the groundwater contains a high concentration of nitrates, affecting the health of the population</p> <p>In the case of an integrated project, this criterion will be scored only if water supply and sanitation has the majority value within the infrastructure component of the project.</p> <p><i>This criterion will be scored only if it is present and proved with statistical data in the Feasibility Study.</i></p> <p>Points will be given only if the project is for water/wastewater, and the locality in which the project will be implemented is on the List of vulnerable areas to nitrates or the project includes in the annex an Analysis Bulletin issued by an accredited laboratory, certifying the high degree of pollution in the locality (in the case of IDA all the communes in which the water/wastewater investment is made must be on the list of the areas vulnerable to nitrates or to show an Analysis Bulletin issued by an accredited laboratory, certifying the high degree of</p>	5



	pollution in the locality).	
9.	<p>Investment projects in the social infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implemented by NGOs and religious units..... - implemented by communes, and the functioning of the social infrastructure is ensured in partnership with NGO-s and religious units..... - implemented by communes and IDA-s..... 	<p>Maximum 10</p> <p>10</p> <p>7</p> <p>5</p>
10.	<p>Projects promoting investments in view of the conservation of the local specificities and of the cultural heritage (traditional architecture, conservation of the material and immaterial patrimony, promotion and organization of local festivals etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implemented by NGO-s, religious units, cultural settlements, natural and legal persons (except for communes and their associations legally established)..... - implemented by communes, and the functioning of the investment objective is ensured in partnership with NGO-s/cultural settlements..... - implemented by communes and IDA-s. The scoring of this criterion will be done only if it is present and proved in the Feasibility Study..... <p>Points are given according to the category of beneficiary only if direct investments in the following items are envisioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - renovation, modernization, extension and/or endowment of community centers (with the exception of the community centers that received funds or their funding is ongoing through the “National Priority Program for the establishment of premises for cultural settlements”, according to the Law no. 143/2007), cultural centers/centers for the conservation and promotion of traditions if they shelter the activity of renown artistic groups (music, dance, theatre, painting, sculpture, traditional manufacture art); - fairs, festivals, traditional markets and other local traditional manifestations; 	<p>Maximum 10</p> <p>10</p> <p>7</p> <p>5</p>



Romania
Regional Development Program 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- restoration, consolidation and conservation of cultural patrimony objectives – class B (laic architecture – constructions, statutes, archeological sites etc.; religious architecture – churches, belfry etc.); - protection of certain elements of the natural environment (fountains, springs, waterfalls, caves, trees, shrubs, vegetation, etc.) that are identified in the national lists. In case these are not present in the list of protected areas at the national and local levels (Annex 8 at GD 322), depending on the importance of the natural environment element, a Notice from the central public authority for environmental protection or a Decision of the County Council must be annexed to the project.	
	TOTAL	100



Annex 7: Triage Grid for Existent Technical Documentation without a Financing Agreement

Project Name:

Identification Code: -

Date/Timeline of Project Evaluation:

	DA	NU
<i>Clarifications sought (date.....)</i>		
<i>Answer to clarifications (date.....)</i>		

Observations and clarifications:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Needed Clarifications:

No.	Clarification
1	
2	
3	

Answer to clarifications

No.	Answer	Observations

If Applicant only submits the Technical Project (TP)

No.	Recommendations for the improvement of the technical project, in accordance with the Technical Project Conformity Checklist (see Annex 8)	Observations
1		



2		
3		

STEP 1: Basic Legal Requirement	YES	NO
The investment type abides by GEO 28/2013 and MRDPA Ministry Order 1851/2013		

STEP 2: Basic Eligibility Criteria	YES	NO
County Road		
The Project targets the rehabilitation/modernization of a road and/or the development of a bypass. <i>[PNDL funds should primarily be used for the rehabilitation/modernization of existing roads]</i>		
The value of the county road project is less than 100,000,000 RON. <i>[This is the upper threshold for large strategic projects, which would require an additional review and evaluation by the Ministry of Finance.]</i>		
Communal Road		
The Project targets the rehabilitation/modernization of a road and/or the development of a bypass. <i>[PNDL funds should primarily be used for the rehabilitation/modernization of existing roads]</i>		
The value of the communal road project is less than €1,000,000.		
Water Project		
The Project is designed for a locality with more than 50 people. <i>[Water development projects for localities smaller than 50 people do not help with the achievement of the EU Water Acquis and should not be considered.]</i>		
Wastewater Project		
The Project is designed for an agglomeration with more than 2,000 people equivalent.		
The Project aims to expand a current sewage system for a locality with under 2,000 p.e. and involves connecting to an existing wastewater treatment plan.		
The Project aims to develop a sewage system for a locality with under		



2,000 p.e. and involves development of a new wastewater treatment plant [Such projects are not considered a priority based on EU acquis targets]		
Educational Infrastructure		
The value of the project is less than €500,000. [This is the proposed upper threshold for PNDR 2014-2020 educational infrastructure projects, and PNDL projects should follow this threshold too, to ensure a coordinated approach.]		
Health Infrastructure		
The value of the project is less than €500,000. [This is the proposed upper threshold for PNDR 2014-2020 health infrastructure projects, and PNDL projects should follow this threshold too, to ensure a coordinated approach.]		
Cultural Infrastructure		
The value of the project is less than €1,000,000. [This is the proposed upper threshold for PNDR 2014-2020 health infrastructure projects, and PNDL projects should follow this threshold too, to ensure a coordinated approach.]		
Sports Infrastructure		
The value of the project is less than €665,720. [This is the cost standard for sport infrastructure included in Government Decision 363/2010.]		

STEP 3: Assessment of Potential Eligibility for EU Operational Programmes	YES	NO
County Roads		
The Project presupposes the rehabilitation/modernization of a county road that provides direct connection to the TEN-T Comprehensive network. [If proposed county road project does ensure connection to the TEN-T network, it may be eligible for ROP 2014-2020 funding]		
The Project involves rehabilitation/modernization work of a county road with a total value exceeding RON 100 million [Such projects may be eligible for ROP financing]		
Water or Wastewater Project		
The Project is in an agglomeration included in the list of eligible agglomerations for the LI OP 2014-2020. [Such projects should be part		



<i>of an integrated approach under the LI OP 2014-2020.]</i>		
Social infrastructure		
<p>The project envisages the extension/rehabilitation/modernization of existent social infrastructure (educational units, healthcare units, cultural centers, sports facilities).</p> <p>If a new facility will be constructed, the applicant should present the approval of the relevant regional institution (e.g. the School Inspectorate, the Public Health Direction, the County Council)</p>		

Note: The actual eligibility for an EU Operational Programme (e.g., ROP 2014-2020, LI OP 2014-2020, Rural Development Program 2014-2020) is established only by the Managing Authorities for the respective Operational Programmes.

STEP 4: Assessment of Quality of Technical Documentation	YES	NO	Mentions
Legal Conformity			
The documentation abides by the template for the SF/DALI, as mandated by GD 28/2008 (with subsequent addenda). If the documentation includes a detailed technical design, it must also include the FS/DALI			
Supporting Documentation			
<p>The documentation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise • Geotechnical survey verified for “A” requirement • Topographical survey <p>Other surveys and studies (as relevant):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic study • Hydrogeological study • Energy efficiency audit • Other required studies 			
Permits and Approvals			
Documentation includes a valid Urbanism Certificate (UC)			
UC specifies required permits			
Documentation includes all required final permits (except the EIA), as specified by the UC.			



General Breakdown			
The project's General Breakdown is correctly developed and updated based on GD no. 28/2008 requirements			
The documentation describes general breakdown per objects to enable checking whether they abide by the cost standard limits			
The amounts included in the general breakdown for each chapter/subchapter abide by the maximum limits set by the cost standards from GD 363/2010.			
Expenditures are presented clearly for the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and civil engineering (FS + permits and approvals documentation; Technical Design + technical verification of project) • Consultancy • Technical assistance • Construction site organization works • Unforeseen expenditures 			
Cost-Benefit Analysis (only for FS)			
The cost-benefit analysis is developed according to requirements set through Order 863/2008			
Financial performance indicators are specified (net present value, internal rate of return, cost-benefit ratio, total cash flows)			
The economic analysis is included (required only for major projects)			
The sensitivity analysis is included			
The risk assessment is included			
Availability of Technical-Economic Indicators			
Total value, including VAT			
Construction and assembly			
Sequencing of investment			



Duration of completing the investment			
Capacities			
Other specific indicators			
<i>The Decision of the Local/County Councils</i>			
Mentions the technical-economic indicators, as noted in the technical-economic documentation			
Mentions explicitly the co-financing sum for completing the investment			
The co-financing sum covers the value required for developing the project, according to the general breakdown			
<i>Ownership</i>			
Documents proving ownership are annexed			
<i>Operation and maintenance</i>			
There is a written commitment by the applicant to either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operate and maintain the investment with own funds.• Cede operation of water and/or wastewater system to the Regional Operating Water Company (ROC). In case operation will be ceded to the ROC, applicant should also provide a certification that it has entered the ROC's Intercommunity Development Association			

Note: This triage grid may be subject to additional changes, as the Programmatic Documents for the 2014-2020 Programming Period will become final, and as the Applicant Guides for EU funded programs will be finalized.



Annex 8: Conformity Checklist for Technical Projects

Name of investment:

Identification code: -

Documentation examination date / period:

STEP 1: General criteria regarding the TD's content	YES	NO	N.A.
The TD contains both written parts and drawn parts.	---	---	
A general report [<i>memoriu general</i>] that summarizes all aspects characterizing the investment is included.	---	---	
Technical reports on specialties [<i>memorii tehnice pentru specialități</i>] are included and presented separately.	---	---	
Tender books on each specialty are included.	---	---	
Lists with works amounts on each specialty are present			
An expenditure summary for each investment objective is included (form F1).			
An expenditure summary by categories of works and by goods is included (form F2).			
The lists with works amounts by categories of works are included (form F3).			
The lists with the hardware and technological equipment, including facilities are present (form F4).			
The specification sheets of hardware and technological equipment are included (form F5).			
The lists with the works amounts for temporary constructions are included (form F3).			
The overall work implementation schedule is included in the documentation.			
The technical controllers' reports (signed and stamped) for each project section that requires checking according to the law are included.			



In case of intervention works, the technical expertise or the appraisal of the initial designer is included.			
Where appropriate, the geotechnical study is checked against the Af ⁴¹ requirement.			
The maps of the investment objectives are included for all specialties, according to the lists presented in the controllers' separate reports on specialties.			
The architecture plates for each object are present, including quotas, sizes, distances, functions, areas, clarifications regarding the finishing details according to the list presented in the reports of the technical controllers by specialties.			
Structure plates are included for each object, with all the features; the infrastructure and superstructure plans, as well as their characteristic sections are listed according to the list presented in the reports of the technical controllers by specialties.			
Detailed installation plates are included for each object according to the list presented in the reports of the technical controllers by specialties.			
Hardware and technological equipment plates are included according to the list presented in the reports of the technical controllers by specialties.			
Facilities plates are included according to the list presented in the reports of the technical controllers by specialties.			
Where appropriate, notices, agreements, approvals, planning certificate, technical approvals are attached.			
STEP 2: Specific criteria regarding the TD's quality aspects	YES	NO	N.A.

⁴¹ Af - foundation soil resistance and stability in the case of constructions and solid ground.



The written parts include the title page that contains the project title, the phase, the beneficiary, the data of the designer, the drafting date.			
The written parts contain the list with the signatures of the designer's legal representative, the project manager, and the specialized elaborators.			
There is a correlation between the TD's investment project and the FS (the scenario recommended by the elaborator of the study/approval documentation was considered).			
Where appropriate, there are technical reports on the following specialties: architecture, resistance, interior installations, utility networks, and technology.			
The TD is checked by technical controllers that are certified by specialties according to the "Quality control and technical expertise of projects, execution works and constructions – Government Decision no. 925/1995; O.M. no. 286/1995". The stamp and signature of the technical controller are included (written parts and drawn parts) where this is required by law.			
The documentation includes the project for site organization with a summary, demolitions, network deviations, temporary access ways, water supply, electricity, heating, and telecommunications.			
The tender books contain calculation summaries for dimensioning the construction elements and installations.			
The tender books describe the works and materials provided for in each specialty project.			
The tender books contain instructions for execution, installation, technical specifications regarding the use of materials, equipment, tests and trials, while indicating standards, norms and technical requirements that must be met.			
Investment estimates [<i>devizele pe obiect</i>] are made on the basis of the ante-measurement according to the indicators of estimates norms/articles pooled with works descriptions.			



Topographical plans for vertical systematization works are included.			
Where appropriate, plans for underground constructions are included.			
The maps are numbered/encoded and their cartridges have a format and content in compliance with the applicable standards ⁴² ; the signatures of designers are also present.			
Specialty plates are correlated with the correspondent technical reports.			
Where appropriate, the necessary approvals for network deviations are obtained from owners/operators.			

Note: The forms F1 - F5 are included in Order no. 863/2008.

IMPORTANT

Step 1 of the evaluation process is covered by the expert evaluators in the cases in which the documentation submitted by the Applicant contains only the TD.

Step 2 of the evaluation process is covered by the expert evaluators in the cases in which the documentation submitted by the Applicant contains the Feasibility Study / Documentation for Approval of Intervention Works (as the case) and the TD.

⁴² Plates with different cartridges may be accepted, but only if they comply with the standard content and include the signatures.



Annex 9: Recommendations for an improved PNDL conformity checklist

	Items	YES	NO	Mentions
1	The documentation includes a list of contents.			
	The documentation abides by the template for FS/DALI, as mandated by GD 28/2008 (with subsequent addenda). If the documentation includes a detailed technical design, it must also include the FS/DALI.			
	The investment type abides by GEO 28/2013 and MRDPA Ministry Order 1851/2013.			
2	The documentation includes:			
	Technical expertise			
	Geotechnical survey verified for Af requirement			
	Topographical survey			
	Other surveys and studies (as relevant):			
	-traffic study			
	-hydrogeological study			
	-energy efficiency audit			
	- study of wastewater recycling (effluent to outfall)			
	-other required studies			
3	Permits and approvals			
	Documentation includes a valid Urbanism Certificate (UC).			
	UC specifies required permits.			
	Documentation includes all required final permits* (as specified by the UC). * except EIA			
4	General Breakdown			
	The project's General Breakdown is correctly developed and updated based on GD 28/2008 requirements.			
	The documentation describes general breakdown per objects to enable checking whether they abide by the cost standard limits.			
	The documentation includes the list of works quantities for each work category.			
	The amounts included in the general breakdown for each chapter/subchapter abide by the maximum limits set by the cost standards from GD 363/2010.			
	Expenditures will be presented clearly for the following			



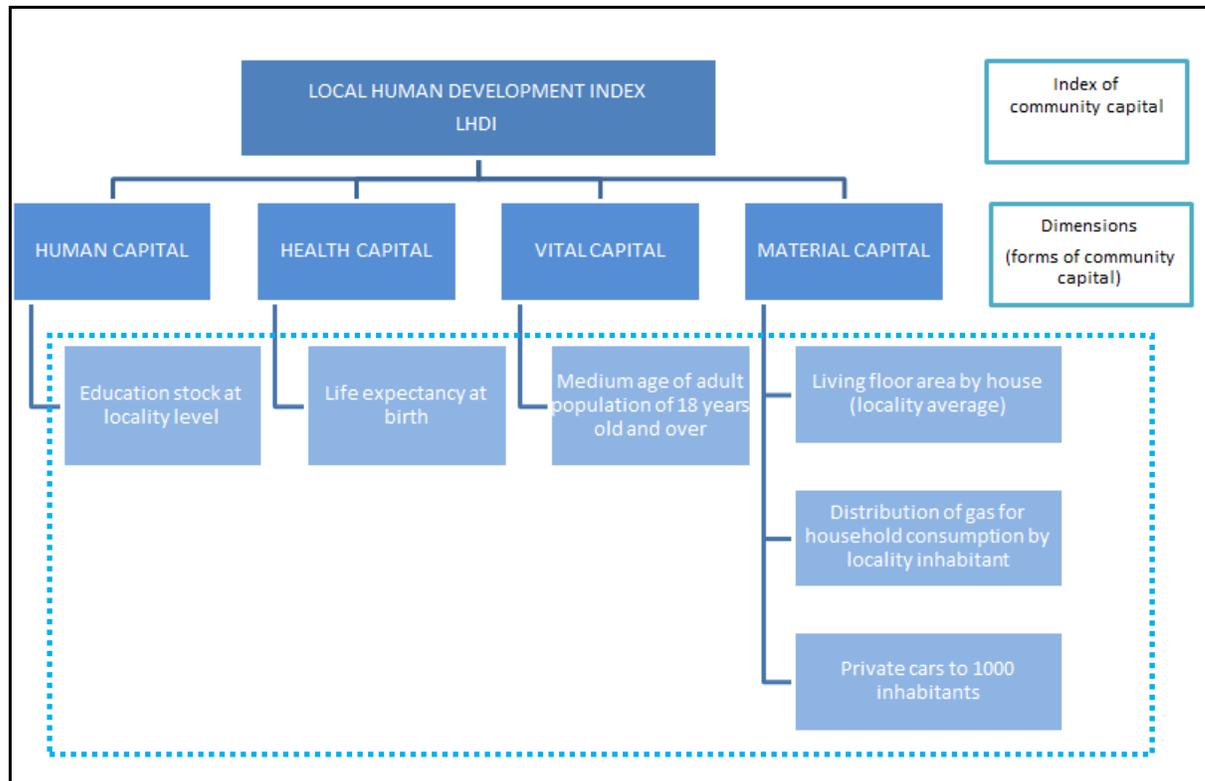
	Items	YES	NO	Mentions
	categories.			
	Design and civil engineering			
	- FS + permits and approvals documentation			
	- Technical Design + technical verification of project			
	Consultancy			
	Technical assistance			
	Construction site organization works			
	Unforeseen expenditures			
5	Cost-benefit analysis (only for FS)			
	The cost-benefit analysis is developed according to requirements set through Order 863/2008.			
	Financial performance indicators are specified (net present value, internal rate of return, cost-benefit ratio, total cash flows).			
	The economic analysis is included (required only for major projects).			
	The sensitivity analysis is included.			
	The risk assessment is included.			
6	The technical-economic indicators of the investment			
	Total value, including VAT			
	Construction and assembly			
	Sequencing of investment			
	Duration of completing the investment			
	Capacities			
	Other specific indicators			
7	The Decision of the Local / County Council			
	Mentions the technical-economic indicators, as noted in the technical-economic documentation.			
	Mentions explicitly the co-financing sum for completing the investment.			
	The co-financing sum covers the value required for developing the project, according to the general breakdown.			
8	Documents proving ownership are annexed.			
9	There is a written commitment by the applicant to operate and maintain the investment.			



Annex 10: The Methodology for the elaboration of the LHDI

The Index of Local Human Development (LHDI) measures the total capital of localities, looking in particular at four dimensions: human capital, health capital, vital capital, and material capital. Single indicators are used to measure each of the first three stocks. Material capital is assessed as a factor score of three specific indicators that focus on living standards: dwelling space, private cars to 1000 residents, and distribution of gas for household consumption in the particular territorial unit. The aggregation of the four measures of the dimensions of community capital is achieved by another factor score. One of the key advantages of LHDI is that it allows for comparison of very different localities, urban or rural, small or large.

The LHDI Methodology



The measure was proposed and tested in 2011 and worked in a slightly different form, with seven input indicators.⁴³ The current form adopted three modifications compared to the initial version of the index:

⁴³ Sandu, D. (2011). Disparități sociale în dezvoltarea și în politica regională din România. *International Review of Social Research*, 1(1), 1-30.



- a) the indicators on material capital are integrated in an index before computing the final index;
- b) the indicator on the demographic size of locality was not included into the computation for LHDI due to its very high variation (e.g., from over two million inhabitants for București to only a few hundred for very small localities);
- c) very small localities of less than one thousands inhabitants are not included in the database. All localities (rural communes, especially) of less than one thousand are excluded from estimations.

The LHDI is similar to the Human Development Index (HDI) used by UNDP. Both of them include measures of education, economic performance, and health. Only health is measured by life expectancy of birth in both indices. GDP that is specific for HDI is usually computed only for countries or large regional units.

The factor score aggregating the four LHDI indicators for the four forms of community capital is converted to take a variation from about zero to about 100 by the Hull score= $50+14*\text{factor score}$.

The comparison between 2002 and 2011 data was assured by putting locality data for both years in the same database to generate different indices. LHDI values for counties or regions are generated as weighted averages of locality values, with population as a weighting factor.

LHDI is limited in the Romanian statistical system to measuring community capital at each Census. This is due do the fact that data for measuring education stocks for each locality are available only at censuses.

All the primary data have been provided by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). NIS also computed life expectancy at birth for each locality (for periods of three consecutive years) and the average age of adult population.

The new index is a measure of local human capital if one expands the concept of human capital to include not only education, but also health.⁴⁴ Adding the indicators of material capital and age structure makes the index a measure of community capital. Its validity was tested on large data sets and using the index as predictor and as dependent variable in different multivariate analyses.⁴⁵

Poverty as measured by LHDI is not to be confused with simple aggregations of individual or household poverty (headcount) indices. LHDI is a measure of the key stocks of community capital in its human, vital, health, and material forms.

⁴⁴ Becker, G. S. 2009. *Human capital: A theoretical and empirical analysis, with special reference to education* : University of Chicago Press.

⁴⁵ See for example: Sandu, D. 2011. Disparități sociale în dezvoltarea și în politica regională din România. *International Review of Social Research*, 1(1), 1-30; or Sandu, D. 2013. Disparități și fluxuri în fundamentarea social-economică a regionalizării administrative a României. Bucuresti: Ministerul Dezvoltării Regionale și Administrației Publice.



Local Human Development Index by counties and residence, for 2002 and 2011

Development level	County	Local Human Development Index (LHDI)						LHDI2011-LHDI2002			
		RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL		RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	
		2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011				
upper developed	BUCURESTI (B)			76	102	76	102	0	26	26	
	ILFOV (IF)	57	81	68	99	58	89	24	31	31	
	BRASOV (BV)	54	66	77	95	71	87	12	18	16	
	CLUJ (CJ)	44	62	79	99	68	87	18	20	19	
	SIBIU (SB)	53	64	79	94	70	84	11	15	14	
	TIMIS TM	50	66	74	94	64	83	16	20	19	
developed	CONSTANTA (CT)	43	60	64	84	57	77	17	21	19	
	PRAHOVA (PH)	49	63	72	90	61	77	14	17	16	
	ALBA (AB)	49	60	73	87	63	76	11	15	13	
	ARGES (AG)	46	60	77	94	60	76	14	17	16	
	MURES (MS)	49	62	74	89	62	76	12	15	14	
	HUNEDOARA (HD)	47	60	64	80	60	75	13	15	15	
upper-middle developed	ARAD (AD)	48	61	67	84	58	74	14	17	16	
	IASI (IS)	39	54	75	94	57	73	15	20	17	
	MARAMURES (MM)	45	58	67	83	57	73	13	15	16	
	DOLJ (DJ)	37	49	73	92	55	73	12	20	18	
	GORJ (GJ)	48	60	73	87	58	73	12	13	14	
	GALATI (GL)	40	53	68	87	56	72	13	19	16	
	BISTRITA NASAUD (BN)	48	59	77	93	58	72	11	17	14	
	SATU MARE (SM)	43	58	73	87	56	72	15	14	16	
	BRAILA (BR)	38	48	65	84	55	72	11	19	17	
	HARGHITA (HG)	49	61	70	84	59	71	12	14	13	
	BIHOR (BH)	43	57	67	85	54	71	15	18	17	
	VALCEA (VL)	42	58	72	87	54	71	16	15	17	
	COVASNA (CV)	46	56	74	85	60	71	10	11	11	
	DIMBOVITA (DB)	47	63	75	88	55	71	16	13	15	
	CARAS-SEVERIN (CS)	44	56	66	81	56	70	12	14	14	
		SUCEAVA (SV)	47	60	70	82	54	69	13	12	15
	middle developed	SALAJ (SJ)	41	54	73	90	54	69	12	17	15
BACAU (BC)		40	53	69	87	53	68	13	18	15	
NEAMT (NT)		42	56	70	86	53	68	14	16	15	
VRANCEA (VR)		41	54	68	86	51	66	13	18	15	
BUZAU (BZ)		40	52	69	85	51	66	12	16	14	
TULCEA (TC)		41	51	60	78	50	65	11	18	15	
MEHEDINTI (MH)		37	48	66	81	50	65	11	16	14	
OLT (OT)		40	50	68	83	51	63	10	15	12	
		IALOMITA (IL)	36	46	66	79	48	61	10	13	14
		VASLUI (VS)	33	44	68	83	47	60	10	14	13
lower middle developed	BOTOSANI (BT)	32	44	67	81	44	60	13	14	15	
	CALARASI (CL)	35	48	57	77	43	59	13	20	16	
	GIURGIU (GR)	36	50	58	77	42	58	14	18	16	
	TELEORMAN (TL)	33	45	62	79	42	56	12	16	14	
TOTAL		43	56	71	90	58	75	13	19	17	
	DISPARITY (MAX - MIN)	25	38	21	25	33	44				



Annex 11. The Financial Sustainability Index for County Councils and Local Councils

Financial Sustainability refers to the capacity of public authorities to cover operation and maintenance costs once an investment has been made. A prudent approach in this sense is to not spend more than 30% of non-earmarked revenues for capital expenses. Earmarked revenues are those revenues that have to be spent with a particular purpose. EU funds for example, are earmarked funds, as they can only be spent on certain issues. Capital expenses generally represent non-recurrent expenses, such as investments in infrastructure. Non-earmarked revenues are revenues that can be spent by public authorities at will, within the boundaries of the law. For our purposes, non-earmarked revenues were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Non-Earmarked Revenues} = (\text{Own Revenues}) + (\text{Shared Personal Income Tax}) + (\text{Non-Earmarked Grants}) + (\text{Other Revenues})$$

The following steps were taken in the elaboration of the FSI:

1. Creating a comprehensive database on budget execution (simplified form provided by the Treasury, within the Ministry of Finance) for all territorial administrative units in Romania for the period 2008-2012.
2. Determining the non-revenue of special administrative units (default by law) up to the local authorities for the period 2008 to 2012 (Non-Earmarked Revenues)
3. The analysis of LGUs (Local Government Units) revenue in the last five years (2008-2012) and the determination of possible future trends for the period 2014-2022.
4. Determining aggregate non-earmarked revenues for 2014-2020 and taking 30% out of it – i.e. the prudent capital expenditure margin for 2014-2022.

Several scenarios were considered to estimate aggregate non-earmarked revenues for 2014-2020: a pessimistic, an average, and an optimistic scenario. These scenarios took into consideration past budget growth rates for different types of localities and territorial administrative units.

The prudent capital expenditure margins for county councils and local councils are included in the tables below.



Prudent Capital Expenditure Margins for County Councils

County	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
	Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
Alba	€ 41,166,325	€ 49,575,409	€ 57,673,489
Arad	€ 69,142,185	€ 83,265,926	€ 96,867,309
Argeş	€ 76,883,530	€ 92,588,602	€ 107,712,833
Bacău	€ 60,960,118	€ 73,412,500	€ 85,404,338
Bihor	€ 63,004,443	€ 75,874,420	€ 88,268,411
Bistriţa Năsăud	€ 57,190,236	€ 68,872,541	€ 80,122,783
Botoşani	€ 44,735,703	€ 53,873,908	€ 62,674,143
Braşov	€ 89,278,723	€ 107,515,774	€ 125,078,339
Brăila	€ 37,697,759	€ 45,398,317	€ 52,814,074
Buzău	€ 42,145,642	€ 50,754,773	€ 59,045,501
Caraş-Severin	€ 31,956,208	€ 38,483,934	€ 44,770,235
Călăraşi	€ 25,019,326	€ 30,130,047	€ 35,051,752
Cluj	€ 124,057,882	€ 149,399,304	€ 173,803,491
Constanţa	€ 160,147,893	€ 192,861,456	€ 224,365,130
Covasna	€ 25,577,832	€ 30,802,640	€ 35,834,212
Dâmboviţa	€ 50,975,858	€ 61,388,746	€ 71,416,519
Dolj	€ 68,296,997	€ 82,248,090	€ 95,683,212
Galaţi	€ 52,474,906	€ 63,194,006	€ 73,516,666
Giurgiu	€ 26,072,329	€ 31,398,149	€ 36,526,997
Gorj	€ 40,352,474	€ 48,595,312	€ 56,533,295
Harghita	€ 33,395,077	€ 40,216,722	€ 46,786,072
Hunedoara	€ 48,848,010	€ 58,826,240	€ 68,435,431
Ialomiţa	€ 26,807,606	€ 32,283,622	€ 37,557,110
Iaşi	€ 76,022,332	€ 91,551,487	€ 106,506,306
Ilfov	€ 81,936,440	€ 98,673,675	€ 114,791,895
Maramureş	€ 42,619,385	€ 51,325,288	€ 59,709,208
Mehedinţi	€ 27,732,120	€ 33,396,987	€ 38,852,342
Mureş	€ 65,472,621	€ 78,846,776	€ 91,726,297
Neamţ	€ 42,296,781	€ 50,936,785	€ 59,257,244
Olt	€ 36,239,255	€ 43,641,882	€ 50,770,728
Prahova	€ 91,911,414	€ 110,686,247	€ 128,766,705
Satu Mare	€ 45,140,311	€ 54,361,165	€ 63,240,993
Sălaj	€ 22,178,029	€ 26,708,356	€ 31,071,132
Sibiu	€ 68,830,294	€ 82,890,324	€ 96,430,353



County	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
	Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
Suceava	€ 52,095,869	€ 62,737,542	€ 72,985,640
Teleorman	€ 34,204,732	€ 41,191,766	€ 47,920,388
Timiș	€ 112,101,070	€ 135,000,063	€ 157,052,152
Tulcea	€ 30,501,315	€ 36,731,848	€ 42,731,948
Vaslui	€ 32,813,976	€ 39,516,919	€ 45,971,957
Vâlcea	€ 40,534,089	€ 48,814,026	€ 56,787,736
Vrancea	€ 30,957,045	€ 37,280,671	€ 43,370,421



Prudent Capital Expenditure Margins for Local Councils

County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AB	1213	Aiud	€ 10,581,217	€ 12,742,653	€ 14,824,149
AB	1017	Alba Iulia	€ 56,929,216	€ 68,558,201	€ 79,757,096
AB	1348	Blaj	€ 11,371,794	€ 13,694,722	€ 15,931,737
AB	1874	Sebeş	€ 22,388,481	€ 26,961,798	€ 31,365,974
AB	1151	Abrud	€ 2,478,892	€ 2,985,257	€ 3,472,895
AB	2915	Baia de Aries	€ 1,541,671	€ 1,856,590	€ 2,159,861
AB	1455	Câmpeni	€ 3,866,801	€ 4,656,676	€ 5,417,339
AB	1696	Cugir	€ 13,418,005	€ 16,158,914	€ 18,798,452
AB	1794	Ocna Mureş	€ 4,867,330	€ 5,861,584	€ 6,819,066
AB	8096	Teiuş	€ 3,766,419	€ 4,535,789	€ 5,276,704
AB	1936	Zlatna	€ 3,488,059	€ 4,200,568	€ 4,886,725
AB	2130	Albac	€ 1,246,893	€ 1,501,597	€ 1,746,881
AB	2309	Almaşu Mare	€ 957,599	€ 1,153,208	€ 1,341,583
AB	2381	Arieşeni	€ 750,291	€ 903,553	€ 1,051,148
AB	2577	Avram Iancu	€ 1,098,882	€ 1,323,352	€ 1,539,519
AB	2988	Berghin	€ 1,198,273	€ 1,443,046	€ 1,678,765
AB	3039	Bistra	€ 2,725,180	€ 3,281,855	€ 3,817,942
AB	3397	Blandiana	€ 520,568	€ 626,905	€ 729,309
AB	9026	Bucerdea Granoasa	€ 1,217,341	€ 1,466,008	€ 1,705,479
AB	3459	Bucium	€ 845,564	€ 1,018,288	€ 1,184,624
AB	4106	Calnic	€ 997,441	€ 1,201,190	€ 1,397,403
AB	3761	Cenade	€ 543,835	€ 654,924	€ 761,905
AB	3805	Cergau	€ 739,741	€ 890,849	€ 1,036,368
AB	3841	Ceru Baccinti	€ 252,797	€ 304,436	€ 354,165
AB	3958	Cetatea de Balta	€ 1,235,067	€ 1,487,356	€ 1,730,313
AB	1071	Ciugud	€ 1,432,634	€ 1,725,279	€ 2,007,102
AB	4008	Ciuruleasa	€ 684,479	€ 824,298	€ 958,946
AB	4188	Craciunelul de Jos	€ 825,367	€ 993,966	€ 1,156,329
AB	4142	Cricau	€ 1,025,839	€ 1,235,388	€ 1,437,187
AB	9019	Cut	€ 536,594	€ 646,205	€ 751,761
AB	4240	Daia Romana	€ 1,084,347	€ 1,305,848	€ 1,519,157
AB	4268	Dostat	€ 499,695	€ 601,768	€ 700,066
AB	4302	Farau	€ 833,028	€ 1,003,192	€ 1,167,062
AB	4366	Galda de Jos	€ 3,237,813	€ 3,899,204	€ 4,536,134



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AB	4482	Garbova	€ 1,524,206	€ 1,835,557	€ 2,135,393
AB	4525	Garda de Sus	€ 880,155	€ 1,059,945	€ 1,233,085
AB	4703	Hoparta	€ 848,330	€ 1,021,619	€ 1,188,499
AB	4767	Horea	€ 1,215,953	€ 1,464,337	€ 1,703,534
AB	4927	Ighiu	€ 2,495,840	€ 3,005,667	€ 3,496,639
AB	4981	Intregalde	€ 326,477	€ 393,167	€ 457,391
AB	5103	Jidvei	€ 2,345,284	€ 2,824,357	€ 3,285,712
AB	5167	Livezile	€ 1,484,099	€ 1,787,257	€ 2,079,203
AB	5210	Lopadea Noua	€ 1,451,989	€ 1,748,588	€ 2,034,217
AB	5309	Lunca Ms	€ 840,545	€ 1,012,244	€ 1,177,593
AB	5336	Lupsa	€ 1,291,936	€ 1,555,841	€ 1,809,986
AB	5577	Metes	€ 1,049,285	€ 1,263,624	€ 1,470,035
AB	5700	Mihalt	€ 1,308,738	€ 1,576,076	€ 1,833,526
AB	5755	Miraslau	€ 1,005,469	€ 1,210,857	€ 1,408,649
AB	5826	Mogos	€ 406,382	€ 489,394	€ 569,336
AB	6048	Noslac	€ 904,455	€ 1,089,209	€ 1,267,130
AB	6119	Ocolis	€ 566,494	€ 682,213	€ 793,651
AB	6164	Ohaba	€ 454,251	€ 547,042	€ 636,400
AB	6217	Pianu	€ 1,421,786	€ 1,712,216	€ 1,991,904
AB	6271	Poiana Vadului	€ 485,187	€ 584,297	€ 679,741
AB	6397	Ponor	€ 517,657	€ 623,399	€ 725,231
AB	6468	Posaga	€ 717,453	€ 864,008	€ 1,005,142
AB	6547	Radesti	€ 853,873	€ 1,028,294	€ 1,196,265
AB	6627	Ramet	€ 449,943	€ 541,853	€ 630,364
AB	6592	Rimetea	€ 656,757	€ 790,913	€ 920,108
AB	6930	Rosia de Secas	€ 761,091	€ 916,560	€ 1,066,279
AB	6761	Rosia Montana	€ 2,644,590	€ 3,184,803	€ 3,705,036
AB	6976	Salciua	€ 1,110,843	€ 1,337,756	€ 1,556,277
AB	7044	Salistea	€ 873,116	€ 1,051,468	€ 1,223,224
AB	7348	Sancel	€ 975,783	€ 1,175,107	€ 1,367,059
AB	7384	Santimbru	€ 1,685,655	€ 2,029,986	€ 2,361,581
AB	7099	Sasciori	€ 2,318,174	€ 2,791,710	€ 3,247,732
AB	7197	Scarisoara	€ 779,404	€ 938,613	€ 1,091,934
AB	7810	Sibot	€ 1,241,662	€ 1,495,298	€ 1,739,553
AB	7446	Sohodol	€ 636,911	€ 767,014	€ 892,304
AB	7865	Sona	€ 1,383,521	€ 1,666,134	€ 1,938,295



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AB	7945	Spring	€ 1,174,782	€ 1,414,756	€ 1,645,854
AB	7767	Stremt	€ 1,137,063	€ 1,369,332	€ 1,593,010
AB	8014	Sugag	€ 1,221,183	€ 1,470,636	€ 1,710,862
AB	8158	Unirea	€ 1,915,965	€ 2,307,341	€ 2,684,242
AB	8229	Vadu Motilor	€ 1,386,237	€ 1,669,405	€ 1,942,101
AB	8354	Valea Lunga	€ 1,437,754	€ 1,731,446	€ 2,014,275
AB	8425	Vidra	€ 729,320	€ 878,298	€ 1,021,767
AB	8826	Vintu de Jos	€ 2,435,405	€ 2,932,888	€ 3,411,971
AR	9262	Arad	€ 191,135,706	€ 230,179,180	€ 267,778,657
AR	9459	Chişineu-Criş	€ 6,888,404	€ 8,295,504	€ 9,650,564
AR	9495	Curtici	€ 7,098,061	€ 8,547,989	€ 9,944,292
AR	9538	Ineu	€ 10,428,252	€ 12,558,441	€ 14,609,847
AR	9574	Lipova	€ 7,611,522	€ 9,166,335	€ 10,663,644
AR	9627	Nădlac	€ 6,008,120	€ 7,235,404	€ 8,417,298
AR	9654	Pâncota	€ 4,565,819	€ 5,498,484	€ 6,396,654
AR	11584	Pecica	€ 9,522,948	€ 11,468,209	€ 13,341,527
AR	12091	Sântana	€ 5,864,580	€ 7,062,544	€ 8,216,201
AR	9690	Sebiş	€ 6,735,710	€ 8,111,620	€ 9,436,643
AR	9743	Almaş	€ 1,798,659	€ 2,166,073	€ 2,519,898
AR	9798	Apateu	€ 1,805,090	€ 2,173,818	€ 2,528,908
AR	9832	Archiş	€ 1,432,008	€ 1,724,526	€ 2,006,225
AR	9887	Bata	€ 905,525	€ 1,090,497	€ 1,268,629
AR	10051	Bârsa	€ 1,438,138	€ 1,731,907	€ 2,014,812
AR	10104	Bârzava	€ 1,367,971	€ 1,647,408	€ 1,916,510
AR	9930	Beliu	€ 1,749,904	€ 2,107,358	€ 2,451,593
AR	10006	Birchiş	€ 1,075,637	€ 1,295,358	€ 1,506,954
AR	10195	Bocsig	€ 2,432,946	€ 2,929,926	€ 3,408,526
AR	10239	Brazii	€ 844,352	€ 1,016,828	€ 1,182,926
AR	10293	Buteni	€ 1,374,454	€ 1,655,215	€ 1,925,592
AR	10346	Cărand	€ 817,735	€ 984,774	€ 1,145,636
AR	10373	Cermei	€ 2,123,440	€ 2,557,197	€ 2,974,912
AR	10417	Chisindia	€ 1,020,803	€ 1,229,323	€ 1,430,132
AR	10453	Conop	€ 1,620,126	€ 1,951,070	€ 2,269,775
AR	10514	Covăsânţ	€ 1,251,003	€ 1,506,546	€ 1,752,638
AR	10532	Craiva	€ 974,993	€ 1,174,156	€ 1,365,953
AR	10649	Dezna	€ 818,012	€ 985,108	€ 1,146,024



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AR	10701	Dieci	€ 976,896	€ 1,176,447	€ 1,368,619
AR	12912	Dorobanți	€ 1,346,322	€ 1,621,337	€ 1,886,180
AR	9280	Fântânale	€ 1,714,140	€ 2,064,289	€ 2,401,488
AR	10827	Felnac	€ 1,980,432	€ 2,384,977	€ 2,774,560
AR	12920	Frumușeni	€ 2,088,490	€ 2,515,108	€ 2,925,948
AR	10872	Ghioroc	€ 2,713,242	€ 3,267,478	€ 3,801,217
AR	10916	Grăniceri	€ 1,051,958	€ 1,266,843	€ 1,473,780
AR	10943	Gurahonț	€ 1,990,209	€ 2,396,750	€ 2,788,257
AR	11058	Hălmagiu	€ 1,443,403	€ 1,738,248	€ 2,022,189
AR	11174	Hălmăgel	€ 670,854	€ 807,890	€ 939,858
AR	11236	Hășmaș	€ 828,820	€ 998,123	€ 1,161,166
AR	11307	Ignești	€ 406,755	€ 489,843	€ 569,859
AR	11352	Iratoșu	€ 1,164,295	€ 1,402,127	€ 1,631,163
AR	9333	Livada	€ 1,863,504	€ 2,244,164	€ 2,610,746
AR	11398	Macea	€ 2,238,020	€ 2,695,182	€ 3,135,437
AR	11423	Mișca	€ 4,722,500	€ 5,687,170	€ 6,616,162
AR	11478	Moneasa	€ 1,129,007	€ 1,359,630	€ 1,581,724
AR	11502	Olari	€ 1,144,844	€ 1,378,702	€ 1,603,911
AR	11539	Păuliș	€ 2,678,842	€ 3,226,051	€ 3,753,023
AR	11637	Peregu - Mare	€ 1,720,544	€ 2,072,002	€ 2,410,460
AR	11664	Petriș	€ 933,185	€ 1,123,807	€ 1,307,380
AR	11735	Pilu	€ 1,231,994	€ 1,483,654	€ 1,726,007
AR	11762	Pleșcuța	€ 696,310	€ 838,546	€ 975,521
AR	11842	Săvârșin	€ 2,145,621	€ 2,583,909	€ 3,005,988
AR	11940	Secusigiu	€ 2,187,269	€ 2,634,065	€ 3,064,336
AR	11995	Seleuș	€ 1,331,405	€ 1,603,372	€ 1,865,281
AR	12037	Semlac	€ 2,743,522	€ 3,303,944	€ 3,843,639
AR	12055	Sintea - Mare	€ 2,631,302	€ 3,168,801	€ 3,686,420
AR	12126	Socodor	€ 1,792,624	€ 2,158,805	€ 2,511,443
AR	12144	Șagu	€ 2,705,094	€ 3,257,666	€ 3,789,801
AR	12206	Șeitin	€ 1,327,266	€ 1,598,388	€ 1,859,482
AR	12224	Șepreuș	€ 1,367,130	€ 1,646,395	€ 1,915,332
AR	12242	Șicula	€ 3,054,117	€ 3,677,985	€ 4,278,779
AR	12288	Șilindia	€ 812,087	€ 977,972	€ 1,137,723
AR	12340	Șimand	€ 1,908,595	€ 2,298,465	€ 2,673,917
AR	12368	Șiria	€ 4,182,134	€ 5,036,422	€ 5,859,115



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AR	12402	Șiștarovăț	€ 228,882	€ 275,636	€ 320,660
AR	9360	Șofronea	€ 1,303,264	€ 1,569,483	€ 1,825,856
AR	12457	Tauț	€ 1,560,104	€ 1,878,789	€ 2,185,686
AR	12509	Târnova	€ 1,910,982	€ 2,301,341	€ 2,677,262
AR	10765	Ususău	€ 1,126,912	€ 1,357,107	€ 1,578,789
AR	12572	Vărădia de Mureș	€ 1,210,533	€ 1,457,810	€ 1,695,942
AR	12689	Vârfurile	€ 1,202,509	€ 1,448,147	€ 1,684,700
AR	12643	Vinga	€ 4,055,645	€ 4,884,096	€ 5,681,907
AR	9397	Vladimirescu	€ 8,270,281	€ 9,959,659	€ 11,586,557
AR	12778	Zăbrani	€ 3,096,028	€ 3,728,457	€ 4,337,495
AR	12938	Zădăreni	€ 1,517,380	€ 1,827,337	€ 2,125,830
AR	12812	Zărand	€ 2,001,048	€ 2,409,804	€ 2,803,443
AR	12849	Zerind	€ 1,421,860	€ 1,712,304	€ 1,992,007
AR	12876	Zimandul Nou	€ 2,435,605	€ 2,933,128	€ 3,412,251
AG	13490	Campulung	€ 16,949,120	€ 20,411,334	€ 23,745,499
AG	13622	Curtea de Arges	€ 15,479,240	€ 18,641,199	€ 21,686,215
AG	13169	Pitesti	€ 163,190,874	€ 196,526,031	€ 228,628,308
AG	13668	Costesti	€ 5,013,930	€ 6,038,131	€ 7,024,452
AG	13301	Mioveni	€ 58,695,677	€ 70,685,499	€ 82,231,885
AG	13392	Stefanesti	€ 7,737,760	€ 9,318,359	€ 10,840,502
AG	13757	Topoloveni	€ 6,072,709	€ 7,313,187	€ 8,507,786
AG	13819	Albestii de Arges	€ 2,050,623	€ 2,469,505	€ 2,872,896
AG	13891	Albestii de Muscel	€ 1,242,048	€ 1,495,763	€ 1,740,094
AG	13935	Albota	€ 2,498,611	€ 3,009,005	€ 3,500,522
AG	13999	Aninoasa	€ 1,070,157	€ 1,288,759	€ 1,499,277
AG	14049	Arefu	€ 1,502,538	€ 1,809,463	€ 2,105,036
AG	14085	Babana	€ 1,310,408	€ 1,578,086	€ 1,835,865
AG	14165	Baiculesti	€ 1,881,888	€ 2,266,303	€ 2,636,501
AG	14272	Balilesti	€ 1,446,360	€ 1,741,809	€ 2,026,332
AG	13187	Bascov	€ 7,086,533	€ 8,534,106	€ 9,928,141
AG	14352	Beleti-Negresti	€ 677,197	€ 815,528	€ 948,744
AG	14405	Berevoesti	€ 2,473,709	€ 2,979,015	€ 3,465,634
AG	14450	Birla	€ 2,472,343	€ 2,977,371	€ 3,463,721
AG	14584	Bogati	€ 1,891,971	€ 2,278,446	€ 2,650,627
AG	14673	Boteni	€ 1,448,043	€ 1,743,836	€ 2,028,689
AG	14726	Botesti	€ 634,417	€ 764,010	€ 888,810



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AG	13276	Bradud	€ 13,658,584	€ 16,448,636	€ 19,135,499
AG	14753	Bradulet	€ 954,136	€ 1,149,038	€ 1,336,732
AG	14851	Budeasa	€ 1,450,255	€ 1,746,500	€ 2,031,789
AG	14922	Bughea de Jos	€ 980,150	€ 1,180,366	€ 1,373,177
AG	20063	Bughea de Sus	€ 999,194	€ 1,203,300	€ 1,399,858
AG	14940	Buzoiesti	€ 2,650,799	€ 3,192,280	€ 3,713,735
AG	15064	Caldararu	€ 1,174,544	€ 1,414,469	€ 1,645,521
AG	15108	Calinesti	€ 2,845,961	€ 3,427,308	€ 3,987,154
AG	15233	Cateasca	€ 2,044,972	€ 2,462,701	€ 2,864,980
AG	15313	Cepari	€ 1,172,107	€ 1,411,535	€ 1,642,107
AG	15402	Cetateni	€ 1,093,333	€ 1,316,670	€ 1,531,746
AG	15448	Cicanesti	€ 853,903	€ 1,028,330	€ 1,196,307
AG	15493	Ciofrangeni	€ 1,162,393	€ 1,399,836	€ 1,628,497
AG	15554	Ciomagesti	€ 606,078	€ 729,882	€ 849,107
AG	15652	Cocu	€ 1,573,963	€ 1,895,478	€ 2,205,101
AG	15741	Corbeni	€ 1,871,668	€ 2,253,995	€ 2,622,183
AG	15830	Corbi	€ 1,819,496	€ 2,191,166	€ 2,549,090
AG	15901	Cosesti	€ 1,575,865	€ 1,897,768	€ 2,207,766
AG	15983	Cotmeana	€ 1,029,010	€ 1,239,207	€ 1,441,630
AG	16132	Cuca	€ 1,091,925	€ 1,314,974	€ 1,529,773
AG	16329	Dambovicioara	€ 1,256,448	€ 1,513,104	€ 1,760,268
AG	16365	Darmanesti	€ 1,588,885	€ 1,913,448	€ 2,226,007
AG	16285	Davidesti	€ 1,538,859	€ 1,853,204	€ 2,155,922
AG	16427	Dobresti	€ 1,002,858	€ 1,207,713	€ 1,404,991
AG	16454	Domnesti	€ 1,838,473	€ 2,214,020	€ 2,575,678
AG	16506	Draganu	€ 1,378,746	€ 1,660,384	€ 1,931,606
AG	16472	Dragoslavele	€ 953,818	€ 1,148,656	€ 1,336,287
AG	16551	Godeni	€ 1,091,658	€ 1,314,652	€ 1,529,399
AG	16613	Harsesti	€ 1,082,698	€ 1,303,862	€ 1,516,846
AG	16659	Hartiesti	€ 600,838	€ 723,572	€ 841,766
AG	16739	Izvoru	€ 964,645	€ 1,161,695	€ 1,351,456
AG	16757	Leordeni	€ 2,551,348	€ 3,072,514	€ 3,574,405
AG	16908	Leresti	€ 1,939,849	€ 2,336,104	€ 2,717,704
AG	16944	Lunca Corbului	€ 1,384,779	€ 1,667,649	€ 1,940,057
AG	17049	Malureni	€ 1,655,064	€ 1,993,145	€ 2,318,723
AG	13365	Maracineni	€ 3,678,149	€ 4,429,488	€ 5,153,040



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AG	17101	Merisani	€ 1,948,348	€ 2,346,339	€ 2,729,611
AG	17209	Micesti	€ 1,916,560	€ 2,308,057	€ 2,685,075
AG	17254	Mihaesti	€ 1,863,076	€ 2,243,648	€ 2,610,145
AG	17334	Mioarele	€ 944,040	€ 1,136,880	€ 1,322,588
AG	17398	Mirosi	€ 1,633,425	€ 1,967,087	€ 2,288,408
AG	17423	Moraresti	€ 859,589	€ 1,035,178	€ 1,204,273
AG	17496	Mosoaia	€ 2,214,955	€ 2,667,406	€ 3,103,123
AG	17575	Mozaceni	€ 1,095,078	€ 1,318,770	€ 1,534,190
AG	17619	Musatesti	€ 1,695,096	€ 2,041,354	€ 2,374,807
AG	17726	Negrasi	€ 1,248,782	€ 1,503,872	€ 1,749,528
AG	17771	Nucsoara	€ 966,159	€ 1,163,517	€ 1,353,576
AG	17824	Oarja	€ 2,342,973	€ 2,821,575	€ 3,282,475
AG	17851	Pietrosani	€ 1,801,761	€ 2,169,808	€ 2,524,244
AG	18028	Poiana Lacului	€ 2,575,533	€ 3,101,640	€ 3,608,288
AG	17913	Poienarii de Arges	€ 375,847	€ 452,622	€ 526,557
AG	17968	Poienarii de Muscel	€ 1,127,633	€ 1,357,976	€ 1,579,800
AG	18162	Popesti	€ 875,362	€ 1,054,173	€ 1,226,371
AG	18242	Priboieni	€ 1,254,756	€ 1,511,066	€ 1,757,897
AG	20048	Raca	€ 676,248	€ 814,386	€ 947,415
AG	18331	Ratesti	€ 1,487,699	€ 1,791,593	€ 2,084,247
AG	18411	Recea	€ 1,116,422	€ 1,344,474	€ 1,564,093
AG	18475	Rociu	€ 1,798,268	€ 2,165,602	€ 2,519,350
AG	18527	Rucar	€ 2,680,404	€ 3,227,933	€ 3,755,211
AG	18554	Salatrucu	€ 1,024,536	€ 1,233,819	€ 1,435,362
AG	18581	Sapata	€ 1,043,505	€ 1,256,663	€ 1,461,938
AG	18670	Schitu Golesti	€ 1,937,112	€ 2,332,807	€ 2,713,868
AG	18741	Slobozia	€ 1,739,580	€ 2,094,926	€ 2,437,130
AG	18778	Stalpeni	€ 2,009,249	€ 2,419,680	€ 2,814,932
AG	19114	Stefan cel Mare	€ 1,254,048	€ 1,510,214	€ 1,756,906
AG	18858	Stoenesti	€ 1,283,208	€ 1,545,330	€ 1,797,758
AG	18938	Stolnici	€ 1,602,874	€ 1,930,295	€ 2,245,606
AG	19141	Suici	€ 1,401,596	€ 1,687,902	€ 1,963,618
AG	19007	Suseni	€ 2,293,565	€ 2,762,073	€ 3,213,254
AG	19212	Teiu	€ 881,525	€ 1,061,595	€ 1,235,006
AG	19249	Tigveni	€ 2,015,224	€ 2,426,876	€ 2,823,303
AG	19338	Titesti	€ 2,326,792	€ 2,802,088	€ 3,259,806



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
AG	19392	Uda	€ 904,403	€ 1,089,146	€ 1,267,057
AG	19560	Ungheni	€ 1,454,532	€ 1,751,651	€ 2,037,781
AG	19631	Valea Danului	€ 1,074,915	€ 1,294,489	€ 1,505,942
AG	19695	Valea Iasului	€ 1,920,063	€ 2,312,276	€ 2,689,983
AG	13524	Valea Mare Pravat	€ 3,841,700	€ 4,626,447	€ 5,382,172
AG	19793	Vedea	€ 1,738,126	€ 2,093,175	€ 2,435,092
AG	19999	Vladesti	€ 959,683	€ 1,155,718	€ 1,344,503
AG	20055	Vulturesti	€ 1,026,616	€ 1,236,324	€ 1,438,276
BC	20297	Bacau	€ 162,656,473	€ 195,882,466	€ 227,879,618
BC	20876	Moinesti	€ 15,857,639	€ 19,096,895	€ 22,216,348
BC	20563	Onesti	€ 24,769,986	€ 29,829,774	€ 34,702,430
BC	20778	Buhusi	€ 7,177,629	€ 8,643,810	€ 10,055,765
BC	20821	Comanesti	€ 10,967,090	€ 13,207,348	€ 15,364,751
BC	22166	Darmanesti	€ 4,781,204	€ 5,757,865	€ 6,698,405
BC	20910	Slanic Moldova	€ 3,354,855	€ 4,040,155	€ 4,700,109
BC	20965	Tg. Ocna	€ 6,508,632	€ 7,838,157	€ 9,118,510
BC	21007	Agas	€ 1,800,579	€ 2,168,385	€ 2,522,588
BC	21098	Ardeoani	€ 1,052,595	€ 1,267,610	€ 1,474,673
BC	21123	Asau	€ 1,978,301	€ 2,382,410	€ 2,771,574
BC	21196	Balcani	€ 1,648,314	€ 1,985,017	€ 2,309,267
BC	21454	Barsanesti	€ 1,124,019	€ 1,353,623	€ 1,574,736
BC	21249	Beresti-Bistrita	€ 713,843	€ 859,660	€ 1,000,084
BC	21338	Beresti-Tazlau	€ 1,686,409	€ 2,030,893	€ 2,362,637
BC	21418	Berzunti	€ 965,077	€ 1,162,214	€ 1,352,061
BC	21506	Blagesti	€ 1,834,123	€ 2,208,781	€ 2,569,583
BC	21560	Bogdanesti	€ 888,635	€ 1,070,158	€ 1,244,967
BC	21597	Brusturoasa	€ 929,877	€ 1,119,824	€ 1,302,746
BC	26338	Buciumi	€ 990,894	€ 1,193,305	€ 1,388,230
BC	21668	Buhoci	€ 1,052,185	€ 1,267,116	€ 1,474,098
BC	21757	Caiuti	€ 1,666,175	€ 2,006,526	€ 2,334,290
BC	21720	Casin	€ 1,060,078	€ 1,276,622	€ 1,485,156
BC	21855	Cleja	€ 1,542,568	€ 1,857,670	€ 2,161,118
BC	21891	Colonesti	€ 854,389	€ 1,028,916	€ 1,196,988
BC	21971	Corbasca	€ 1,141,976	€ 1,375,249	€ 1,599,894
BC	22059	Cotofanesti	€ 1,248,233	€ 1,503,210	€ 1,748,758
BC	22111	Damienesti	€ 756,755	€ 911,338	€ 1,060,204



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BC	22237	Dealu Morii	€ 967,970	€ 1,165,699	€ 1,356,114
BC	22380	Dofteana	€ 2,985,355	€ 3,595,177	€ 4,182,444
BC	22460	Faraoani	€ 1,692,591	€ 2,038,338	€ 2,371,298
BC	22488	Filipeni	€ 724,659	€ 872,685	€ 1,015,237
BC	22576	Filipesti	€ 1,583,814	€ 1,907,341	€ 2,218,903
BC	22665	Gaiceana	€ 1,073,392	€ 1,292,655	€ 1,503,808
BC	22781	Garleni	€ 1,867,511	€ 2,248,989	€ 2,616,358
BC	22718	Ghimes-Faget	€ 1,325,737	€ 1,596,546	€ 1,857,340
BC	26346	Gioseni	€ 950,217	€ 1,144,318	€ 1,331,241
BC	22834	Glavanesti	€ 1,774,497	€ 2,136,976	€ 2,486,048
BC	20607	Gura Vaii	€ 953,686	€ 1,148,496	€ 1,336,101
BC	22898	Helegiu	€ 1,396,774	€ 1,682,094	€ 1,956,862
BC	20313	Hemeiusi	€ 1,919,307	€ 2,311,365	€ 2,688,924
BC	22941	Horgesti	€ 1,381,332	€ 1,663,498	€ 1,935,228
BC	23047	Huruiesti	€ 863,419	€ 1,039,790	€ 1,209,638
BC	26379	Itesti	€ 767,025	€ 923,706	€ 1,074,593
BC	23127	Izvoru Berheciului	€ 807,206	€ 972,095	€ 1,130,885
BC	20359	Letea Veche	€ 2,358,435	€ 2,840,195	€ 3,304,137
BC	23207	Lipova	€ 1,225,941	€ 1,476,366	€ 1,717,528
BC	23289	Livezi	€ 1,804,622	€ 2,173,254	€ 2,528,253
BC	23350	Luizi calugara	€ 1,538,952	€ 1,853,315	€ 2,156,052
BC	23387	Magiresti	€ 1,536,768	€ 1,850,685	€ 2,152,992
BC	20411	Magura	€ 1,537,583	€ 1,851,667	€ 2,154,135
BC	23449	Manastirea Casin	€ 1,199,242	€ 1,444,213	€ 1,680,123
BC	20466	Margineni	€ 3,579,794	€ 4,311,043	€ 5,015,246
BC	23494	Motoseni	€ 980,953	€ 1,181,333	€ 1,374,302
BC	23644	Negri	€ 940,774	€ 1,132,947	€ 1,318,013
BC	23715	Nicolae Balcescu	€ 4,458,581	€ 5,369,339	€ 6,246,414
BC	0	Odobesti	€ 613,580	€ 738,917	€ 859,618
BC	23797	Oituz	€ 3,110,114	€ 3,745,420	€ 4,357,229
BC	23868	Oncesti	€ 866,380	€ 1,043,356	€ 1,213,787
BC	23948	Orbeni	€ 1,381,477	€ 1,663,673	€ 1,935,432
BC	23975	Palanca	€ 1,118,865	€ 1,347,417	€ 1,567,515
BC	24187	Pancesti	€ 1,329,898	€ 1,601,557	€ 1,863,169
BC	24034	Parava	€ 721,956	€ 869,431	€ 1,011,451
BC	24276	Pargaresti	€ 1,096,572	€ 1,320,569	€ 1,536,283



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BC	24089	Parincea	€ 1,134,296	€ 1,365,999	€ 1,589,134
BC	24338	Parjol	€ 2,028,122	€ 2,442,409	€ 2,841,373
BC	24427	Plopana	€ 1,195,909	€ 1,440,199	€ 1,675,454
BC	24524	Podu Turcului	€ 2,191,987	€ 2,639,746	€ 3,070,945
BC	24631	Poduri	€ 1,838,187	€ 2,213,675	€ 2,575,276
BC	26361	Prajesti	€ 960,672	€ 1,156,909	€ 1,345,889
BC	24766	Racaciuni	€ 2,470,475	€ 2,975,121	€ 3,461,103
BC	24837	Rachitoasa	€ 1,358,255	€ 1,635,707	€ 1,902,898
BC	24711	Racova	€ 1,219,955	€ 1,469,157	€ 1,709,142
BC	24999	Rosiori	€ 656,913	€ 791,102	€ 920,327
BC	25148	Sanduleni	€ 1,453,543	€ 1,750,460	€ 2,036,396
BC	26320	Sarata	€ 849,644	€ 1,023,202	€ 1,190,340
BC	25068	Sascut	€ 2,836,705	€ 3,416,161	€ 3,974,187
BC	25228	Saucesti	€ 1,672,582	€ 2,014,242	€ 2,343,266
BC	25291	Scorteni	€ 804,733	€ 969,117	€ 1,127,421
BC	25362	Secuieni	€ 948,732	€ 1,142,531	€ 1,329,162
BC	25488	Solont	€ 1,018,184	€ 1,226,169	€ 1,426,462
BC	25521	Stanisesti	€ 1,721,246	€ 2,072,847	€ 2,411,444
BC	20670	Stefan cel Mare	€ 1,558,285	€ 1,876,597	€ 2,183,137
BC	25629	Strugari	€ 990,692	€ 1,193,061	€ 1,387,946
BC	25692	Tamasi	€ 1,158,414	€ 1,395,044	€ 1,622,922
BC	25745	Tatarasti	€ 1,005,053	€ 1,210,356	€ 1,408,066
BC	25825	Tg. Trotus	€ 1,615,778	€ 1,945,834	€ 2,263,683
BC	25861	Traian	€ 1,351,684	€ 1,627,794	€ 1,893,692
BC	25932	Ungureni	€ 1,266,027	€ 1,524,640	€ 1,773,688
BC	26029	Urechesti	€ 1,221,591	€ 1,471,126	€ 1,711,433
BC	26083	Valea Seaca	€ 1,170,511	€ 1,409,613	€ 1,639,871
BC	26118	Vultureni	€ 851,794	€ 1,025,791	€ 1,193,353
BC	26289	Zemes	€ 3,375,722	€ 4,065,284	€ 4,729,343
BH	26804	Beius	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
BH	26877	Marghita	€ 8,818,782	€ 10,620,203	€ 12,354,999
BH	26564	Oradea	€ 194,681,503	€ 234,449,280	€ 272,746,273
BH	26975	Salonta	€ 12,466,152	€ 15,012,625	€ 17,464,919
BH	26699	Alesd	€ 6,289,044	€ 7,573,713	€ 8,810,870
BH	26920	Nucet	€ 1,807,215	€ 2,176,377	€ 2,531,886
BH	30915	Sacuieni	€ 4,096,261	€ 4,933,008	€ 5,738,808



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BH	26840	Stei	€ 3,598,584	€ 4,333,670	€ 5,041,570
BH	32027	Valea Lui Mihai	€ 5,694,683	€ 6,857,942	€ 7,978,178
BH	27007	Vascau	€ 1,186,225	€ 1,428,536	€ 1,661,886
BH	27070	Abram	€ 1,290,824	€ 1,554,502	€ 1,808,428
BH	27169	Abramut	€ 1,424,155	€ 1,715,068	€ 1,995,222
BH	26742	Astileu	€ 2,216,064	€ 2,668,742	€ 3,104,677
BH	27212	Auseu	€ 1,540,408	€ 1,855,069	€ 2,158,092
BH	27285	Avram Iancu	€ 1,485,486	€ 1,788,928	€ 2,081,147
BH	27329	Balc	€ 958,006	€ 1,153,699	€ 1,342,154
BH	27383	Batar	€ 2,078,093	€ 2,502,587	€ 2,911,381
BH	27436	Biharia	€ 2,296,279	€ 2,765,343	€ 3,217,058
BH	27506	Boianu Mare	€ 656,063	€ 790,078	€ 919,136
BH	27560	Borod	€ 1,828,238	€ 2,201,694	€ 2,561,338
BH	27631	Bors	€ 6,889,413	€ 8,296,720	€ 9,651,979
BH	27686	Bratca	€ 2,310,740	€ 2,782,757	€ 3,237,317
BH	27757	Brusturi	€ 1,169,177	€ 1,408,006	€ 1,638,002
BH	27846	Budureasa	€ 2,690,599	€ 3,240,210	€ 3,769,494
BH	27908	Buduslau	€ 738,996	€ 889,952	€ 1,035,324
BH	27935	Bulz	€ 1,209,624	€ 1,456,715	€ 1,694,667
BH	27971	Buntesti	€ 1,698,448	€ 2,045,391	€ 2,379,503
BH	28077	Cabesti	€ 777,332	€ 936,118	€ 1,089,032
BH	28709	Campani	€ 1,212,363	€ 1,460,013	€ 1,698,505
BH	28139	Capalna	€ 1,131,505	€ 1,362,638	€ 1,585,223
BH	28193	Carpinet	€ 662,772	€ 798,157	€ 928,535
BH	28246	Cefa	€ 1,261,279	€ 1,518,922	€ 1,767,035
BH	28335	Ceica	€ 1,635,054	€ 1,969,048	€ 2,290,689
BH	28415	Cetariu	€ 1,272,878	€ 1,532,890	€ 1,783,286
BH	28497	Cherechiu	€ 808,105	€ 973,177	€ 1,132,144
BH	28530	Chislaz	€ 1,670,766	€ 2,012,055	€ 2,340,722
BH	28610	Ciuhoi	€ 1,186,269	€ 1,428,589	€ 1,661,947
BH	28665	Ciumeghiu	€ 1,823,341	€ 2,195,797	€ 2,554,478
BH	28763	Cociuba Mare	€ 1,428,967	€ 1,720,863	€ 2,001,964
BH	28816	Copacel	€ 1,072,551	€ 1,291,642	€ 1,502,630
BH	28889	Cristioru de Jos	€ 654,377	€ 788,047	€ 916,774
BH	28941	Curatele	€ 1,098,108	€ 1,322,420	€ 1,538,435
BH	29001	Curtiuseni	€ 1,430,373	€ 1,722,557	€ 2,003,935



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BH	29038	Derna	€ 1,002,819	€ 1,207,666	€ 1,404,936
BH	29092	Diosig	€ 2,544,688	€ 3,064,493	€ 3,565,074
BH	29154	Dobresti	€ 1,611,144	€ 1,940,254	€ 2,257,193
BH	29243	Draganesti	€ 2,161,273	€ 2,602,758	€ 3,027,915
BH	29341	Dragesti	€ 933,958	€ 1,124,738	€ 1,308,463
BH	29403	Finis	€ 1,362,838	€ 1,641,226	€ 1,909,318
BH	32195	Gepiu	€ 900,189	€ 1,084,072	€ 1,261,153
BH	29467	Giris de Cris	€ 1,554,062	€ 1,871,512	€ 2,177,221
BH	29519	Hidiselu de Sus	€ 1,374,156	€ 1,654,856	€ 1,925,174
BH	29573	Holod	€ 1,976,423	€ 2,380,149	€ 2,768,943
BH	29662	Husasau de Tinca	€ 1,231,747	€ 1,483,357	€ 1,725,662
BH	29724	Ineu	€ 1,666,067	€ 2,006,396	€ 2,334,139
BH	29813	Lazareni	€ 1,384,456	€ 1,667,261	€ 1,939,605
BH	29760	Lazuri de Beius	€ 750,401	€ 903,686	€ 1,051,302
BH	29902	Lugasu de Jos	€ 2,106,482	€ 2,536,775	€ 2,951,154
BH	29948	Lunca	€ 1,222,000	€ 1,471,619	€ 1,712,006
BH	30014	Madaras	€ 2,062,883	€ 2,484,270	€ 2,890,072
BH	30069	Magesti	€ 1,290,050	€ 1,553,570	€ 1,807,344
BH	30149	Nojorid	€ 2,187,573	€ 2,634,431	€ 3,064,762
BH	30229	Olcea	€ 1,255,494	€ 1,511,955	€ 1,758,931
BH	30274	Osorhei	€ 3,293,175	€ 3,965,875	€ 4,613,696
BH	32161	Paleu	€ 1,767,147	€ 2,128,124	€ 2,475,750
BH	30336	Pietroasa	€ 1,243,443	€ 1,497,442	€ 1,742,048
BH	30416	Pocola	€ 819,747	€ 987,198	€ 1,148,455
BH	30470	Pomezzeu	€ 2,171,954	€ 2,615,621	€ 3,042,879
BH	30568	Popesti	€ 3,008,150	€ 3,622,628	€ 4,214,379
BH	30648	Rabagani	€ 1,410,903	€ 1,699,110	€ 1,976,658
BH	30719	Remetea	€ 1,488,761	€ 1,792,872	€ 2,085,735
BH	30773	Rieni	€ 2,324,849	€ 2,799,748	€ 3,257,083
BH	30844	Rosia	€ 1,050,870	€ 1,265,532	€ 1,472,255
BH	32187	Rosiori	€ 1,685,563	€ 2,029,874	€ 2,361,452
BH	30871	Sacadat	€ 1,116,248	€ 1,344,265	€ 1,563,849
BH	30988	Salacea	€ 1,218,860	€ 1,467,838	€ 1,707,607
BH	31011	Salard	€ 2,044,868	€ 2,462,575	€ 2,864,833
BH	31057	Sambata	€ 905,613	€ 1,090,603	€ 1,268,752
BH	32179	Sanicolaul Roman	€ 1,248,410	€ 1,503,424	€ 1,749,007



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BH	26582	Sanmartin	€ 8,288,486	€ 9,981,583	€ 11,612,062
BH	26653	Santandrei	€ 2,434,879	€ 2,932,254	€ 3,411,234
BH	31128	Sarbi	€ 1,090,651	€ 1,313,439	€ 1,527,988
BH	31333	Simian	€ 1,492,338	€ 1,797,179	€ 2,090,746
BH	31379	Sinteu	€ 1,317,226	€ 1,586,297	€ 1,845,416
BH	31422	Soimi	€ 1,131,773	€ 1,362,962	€ 1,585,600
BH	31208	Spinus	€ 601,907	€ 724,859	€ 843,264
BH	31510	Suncuius	€ 1,340,600	€ 1,614,446	€ 1,878,163
BH	31262	Suplacul de Barcau	€ 3,637,856	€ 4,380,965	€ 5,096,590
BH	32153	Tamaseu	€ 1,050,773	€ 1,265,416	€ 1,472,120
BH	31609	Tarcaia	€ 693,936	€ 835,688	€ 972,196
BH	31565	Tarcea	€ 1,235,821	€ 1,488,264	€ 1,731,370
BH	31654	Tauteu	€ 2,462,009	€ 2,964,926	€ 3,449,242
BH	31878	Tetchea	€ 2,635,243	€ 3,173,547	€ 3,691,941
BH	31716	Tileagd	€ 2,676,892	€ 3,223,703	€ 3,750,291
BH	31789	Tinca	€ 2,967,616	€ 3,573,813	€ 4,157,591
BH	32201	Toboliu	€ 1,238,151	€ 1,491,070	€ 1,734,634
BH	31841	Tulca	€ 1,194,435	€ 1,438,424	€ 1,673,388
BH	31921	Uileacu de Beius	€ 1,250,748	€ 1,506,240	€ 1,752,282
BH	31976	Vadu Crisului	€ 1,605,216	€ 1,933,115	€ 2,248,887
BH	32090	Varciorog	€ 1,109,845	€ 1,336,555	€ 1,554,879
BH	32045	Viisoara	€ 984,400	€ 1,185,485	€ 1,379,132
BN	32394	Bistrita	€ 63,678,029	€ 76,685,601	€ 89,212,096
BN	32483	Beclean	€ 5,753,725	€ 6,929,044	€ 8,060,895
BN	32544	Nasaud	€ 5,511,474	€ 6,637,308	€ 7,721,503
BN	32599	Singeorz Bai	€ 13,333,306	€ 16,056,913	€ 18,679,789
BN	32633	Bistrita Birgaului	€ 2,547,664	€ 3,068,077	€ 3,569,244
BN	32660	Braniste	€ 859,012	€ 1,034,484	€ 1,203,465
BN	32704	Budacu De Jos	€ 1,470,440	€ 1,770,808	€ 2,060,067
BN	32768	Budesti	€ 700,883	€ 844,053	€ 981,928
BN	32811	Caianu Mic	€ 1,333,480	€ 1,605,871	€ 1,868,188
BN	32884	Cetate	€ 1,220,378	€ 1,469,666	€ 1,709,734
BN	33015	Chiochis	€ 1,224,945	€ 1,475,166	€ 1,716,132
BN	33122	Chiuza	€ 891,372	€ 1,073,454	€ 1,248,801
BN	32955	Ciceu Giurgesti	€ 587,459	€ 707,460	€ 823,023
BN	179953	Ciceu Mihaiesti	€ 646,563	€ 778,637	€ 905,826



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BN	33177	Cosbuc	€ 947,073	€ 1,140,533	€ 1,326,837
BN	33202	Dumitra	€ 2,009,569	€ 2,420,066	€ 2,815,381
BN	179686	Dumitrita	€ 1,545,224	€ 1,860,868	€ 2,164,838
BN	33248	Feldru	€ 2,048,458	€ 2,466,898	€ 2,869,863
BN	33275	Galatii Bistritei	€ 728,662	€ 877,507	€ 1,020,847
BN	33337	Ilva Mare	€ 1,471,781	€ 1,772,423	€ 2,061,946
BN	33364	Ilva Mica	€ 1,604,587	€ 1,932,358	€ 2,248,006
BN	33382	Josenii Birgaului	€ 1,550,197	€ 1,866,858	€ 2,171,806
BN	33435	Lechinta	€ 1,877,290	€ 2,260,766	€ 2,630,059
BN	33514	Lesu	€ 935,254	€ 1,126,300	€ 1,310,279
BN	33541	Livezile	€ 2,797,324	€ 3,368,736	€ 3,919,015
BN	33603	Lunca Ilvei	€ 4,017,885	€ 4,838,622	€ 5,629,004
BN	33729	Magura Ilvei	€ 1,402,771	€ 1,689,316	€ 1,965,264
BN	33621	Maieru	€ 2,964,976	€ 3,570,634	€ 4,153,893
BN	33765	Mariselu	€ 1,295,194	€ 1,559,765	€ 1,814,551
BN	33658	Matei	€ 930,626	€ 1,120,725	€ 1,303,795
BN	33845	Micestii De Cimpie	€ 1,010,711	€ 1,217,170	€ 1,415,993
BN	33881	Milas	€ 396,271	€ 477,217	€ 555,170
BN	33952	Monor	€ 2,255,606	€ 2,716,361	€ 3,160,075
BN	179659	Negrilesti	€ 559,421	€ 673,695	€ 783,742
BN	33989	Nimigea	€ 1,408,620	€ 1,696,361	€ 1,973,459
BN	34075	Nuseni	€ 1,326,867	€ 1,597,908	€ 1,858,924
BN	34155	Parva	€ 755,570	€ 909,911	€ 1,058,544
BN	34173	Petru Rares	€ 952,670	€ 1,147,273	€ 1,334,679
BN	179720	Poiana Ilvei	€ 532,385	€ 641,136	€ 745,865
BN	34235	Prundu Birgaului	€ 3,412,443	€ 4,109,506	€ 4,780,788
BN	34262	Rebra	€ 1,554,529	€ 1,872,075	€ 2,177,876
BN	34280	Rebrisoara	€ 1,424,359	€ 1,715,314	€ 1,995,508
BN	34333	Rodna	€ 2,010,941	€ 2,421,717	€ 2,817,302
BN	34360	Romuli	€ 1,115,038	€ 1,342,808	€ 1,562,154
BN	179944	Runcu Salvei	€ 769,634	€ 926,848	€ 1,078,247
BN	34397	Salva	€ 788,403	€ 949,450	€ 1,104,542
BN	34618	Sant	€ 1,552,139	€ 1,869,196	€ 2,174,527
BN	34645	Sieu	€ 978,845	€ 1,178,795	€ 1,371,349
BN	34690	Sieu Magherus	€ 1,773,190	€ 2,135,401	€ 2,484,216
BN	34770	Sieu Odorhei	€ 797,366	€ 960,244	€ 1,117,099



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BN	34850	Sieut	€ 1,078,338	€ 1,298,611	€ 1,510,737
BN	34422	Silivasu De Cimpie	€ 737,220	€ 887,813	€ 1,032,836
BN	34477	Sinmihaiu De Cimpie	€ 1,088,539	€ 1,310,895	€ 1,525,029
BN	34903	Sintereag	€ 1,313,092	€ 1,581,318	€ 1,839,625
BN	34547	Spermezeu	€ 1,198,499	€ 1,443,318	€ 1,679,082
BN	34985	Teaca	€ 1,886,406	€ 2,271,745	€ 2,642,831
BN	35054	Telciu	€ 2,882,171	€ 3,470,915	€ 4,037,885
BN	35090	Tiha Birgaului	€ 2,433,046	€ 2,930,047	€ 3,408,667
BN	35152	Tirlisua	€ 1,158,789	€ 1,395,496	€ 1,623,448
BN	35269	Uriu	€ 1,472,536	€ 1,773,333	€ 2,063,004
BN	35312	Urmenis	€ 1,122,136	€ 1,351,355	€ 1,572,097
BN	35429	Zagra	€ 2,260,582	€ 2,722,353	€ 3,167,046
BT	35731	Botosani	€ 62,278,129	€ 74,999,743	€ 87,250,855
BT	36006	Dorohoi	€ 11,463,764	€ 13,805,478	€ 16,060,585
BT	36453	Bucecea	€ 1,475,594	€ 1,777,015	€ 2,067,288
BT	35946	Darabani	€ 3,897,217	€ 4,693,305	€ 5,459,951
BT	37280	Flaminzi	€ 3,587,009	€ 4,319,731	€ 5,025,353
BT	36060	Saveni	€ 3,445,688	€ 4,149,542	€ 4,827,364
BT	39168	Stefanesti	€ 1,508,337	€ 1,816,446	€ 2,113,161
BT	40035	Adaseni	€ 448,182	€ 539,733	€ 627,897
BT	36131	Albesti	€ 1,663,862	€ 2,003,740	€ 2,331,049
BT	36202	Avrameni	€ 1,303,240	€ 1,569,454	€ 1,825,822
BT	36300	Baluseni	€ 1,336,503	€ 1,609,512	€ 1,872,424
BT	39983	Blandesti	€ 568,887	€ 685,094	€ 797,003
BT	36373	Braesti	€ 726,708	€ 875,154	€ 1,018,109
BT	36426	Broscauti	€ 931,783	€ 1,122,119	€ 1,305,416
BT	36499	Calarasi	€ 1,803,554	€ 2,171,968	€ 2,526,756
BT	39967	Candesti	€ 775,627	€ 934,065	€ 1,086,644
BT	36532	Concesti	€ 800,140	€ 963,585	€ 1,120,986
BT	36569	Copalau	€ 1,014,081	€ 1,221,229	€ 1,420,715
BT	36649	Cordareni	€ 666,434	€ 802,568	€ 933,666
BT	36676	Corlateni	€ 757,959	€ 912,788	€ 1,061,891
BT	36756	Corni	€ 1,585,279	€ 1,909,106	€ 2,220,956
BT	39975	Cosula	€ 1,101,950	€ 1,327,046	€ 1,543,817
BT	36809	Cotusca	€ 1,415,674	€ 1,704,855	€ 1,983,341
BT	36907	Cristesti	€ 991,957	€ 1,194,586	€ 1,389,720



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BT	36952	Cristinesti	€ 1,154,420	€ 1,390,234	€ 1,617,327
BT	35759	Curtesti	€ 1,243,859	€ 1,497,943	€ 1,742,630
BT	37057	Dingeni	€ 1,060,446	€ 1,277,064	€ 1,485,671
BT	37011	Dersca	€ 862,389	€ 1,038,550	€ 1,208,195
BT	39959	Dimacheni	€ 610,141	€ 734,775	€ 854,800
BT	37100	Dobarceni	€ 1,560,024	€ 1,878,691	€ 2,185,573
BT	37173	Draguseni	€ 1,070,713	€ 1,289,429	€ 1,500,055
BT	37217	Durnesti	€ 1,258,528	€ 1,515,609	€ 1,763,182
BT	37324	Frumusica	€ 1,417,089	€ 1,706,560	€ 1,985,324
BT	37397	George Enescu	€ 961,689	€ 1,158,134	€ 1,347,314
BT	37459	Gorbanesti	€ 963,507	€ 1,160,323	€ 1,349,861
BT	37618	Hanesti	€ 955,985	€ 1,151,265	€ 1,339,322
BT	37547	Havarna	€ 1,379,597	€ 1,661,409	€ 1,932,798
BT	37672	Hiliseu Horia	€ 839,911	€ 1,011,480	€ 1,176,704
BT	37734	Hlipiceni	€ 1,145,422	€ 1,379,398	€ 1,604,721
BT	37770	Hudesti	€ 1,798,827	€ 2,166,275	€ 2,520,134
BT	37823	Ibanesti	€ 1,077,762	€ 1,297,917	€ 1,509,930
BT	37850	Leorda	€ 812,483	€ 978,450	€ 1,138,278
BT	39942	Lozna	€ 646,487	€ 778,546	€ 905,720
BT	37912	Lunca	€ 1,522,020	€ 1,832,924	€ 2,132,330
BT	37958	Manoleasa	€ 1,407,862	€ 1,695,447	€ 1,972,396
BT	38063	Mihai Eminescu	€ 2,738,088	€ 3,297,400	€ 3,836,026
BT	38161	Mihaileni	€ 834,906	€ 1,005,453	€ 1,169,692
BT	38241	Mihalaseni	€ 1,308,612	€ 1,575,924	€ 1,833,349
BT	38321	Mileanca	€ 749,741	€ 902,891	€ 1,050,377
BT	38376	Mitoc	€ 615,218	€ 740,889	€ 861,913
BT	38456	Nicseni	€ 821,504	€ 989,313	€ 1,150,917
BT	38492	Paltinis	€ 1,890,468	€ 2,276,636	€ 2,648,522
BT	38544	Pomarla	€ 770,775	€ 928,221	€ 1,079,845
BT	38580	Prajeni	€ 920,876	€ 1,108,985	€ 1,290,136
BT	35839	Rachiti	€ 1,501,963	€ 1,808,770	€ 2,104,230
BT	38633	Radauti Prut	€ 964,852	€ 1,161,944	€ 1,351,746
BT	38679	Rauseni	€ 1,063,136	€ 1,280,304	€ 1,489,440
BT	38731	Ripiceni	€ 589,699	€ 710,157	€ 826,161
BT	38811	Roma	€ 1,191,937	€ 1,435,415	€ 1,669,888
BT	38848	Romanesti	€ 723,587	€ 871,394	€ 1,013,736



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BT	38893	Santa Mare	€ 831,515	€ 1,001,369	€ 1,164,941
BT	39122	Sendriceni	€ 1,293,167	€ 1,557,323	€ 1,811,710
BT	35884	Stauceni	€ 1,750,091	€ 2,107,584	€ 2,451,855
BT	39220	Stiubieni	€ 1,328,677	€ 1,600,087	€ 1,861,459
BT	38982	Suharau	€ 1,387,504	€ 1,670,930	€ 1,943,875
BT	39051	Sulita	€ 1,129,352	€ 1,360,046	€ 1,582,208
BT	39266	Todireni	€ 884,053	€ 1,064,639	€ 1,238,547
BT	39328	Trusesti	€ 1,736,978	€ 2,091,792	€ 2,433,484
BT	39391	Tudora	€ 1,283,282	€ 1,545,419	€ 1,797,861
BT	39417	Ungureni	€ 1,960,462	€ 2,360,928	€ 2,746,582
BT	39532	Unteni	€ 796,170	€ 958,804	€ 1,115,424
BT	39612	Vaculesti	€ 877,270	€ 1,056,470	€ 1,229,043
BT	39694	Virfu Cimpului	€ 1,417,196	€ 1,706,688	€ 1,985,473
BT	39658	Viisoara	€ 690,322	€ 831,335	€ 967,133
BT	39738	Vladeni	€ 1,504,243	€ 1,811,517	€ 2,107,426
BT	39792	Vlasinesti	€ 1,071,179	€ 1,289,990	€ 1,500,708
BT	39836	Vorniceni	€ 1,066,983	€ 1,284,937	€ 1,494,829
BT	39872	Vorona	€ 2,089,029	€ 2,515,757	€ 2,926,703
BV	40198	Brasov	€ 268,006,704	€ 322,752,690	€ 375,473,932
BV	40241	Codlea	€ 17,234,712	€ 20,755,264	€ 24,145,610
BV	40278	Fagaras	€ 22,697,323	€ 27,333,727	€ 31,798,656
BV	40438	Sacele	€ 23,038,158	€ 27,744,185	€ 32,276,163
BV	40214	Ghimbav	€ 12,489,088	€ 15,040,246	€ 17,497,051
BV	40303	Predeal	€ 7,507,679	€ 9,041,279	€ 10,518,161
BV	40367	Rasnov	€ 12,487,562	€ 15,038,408	€ 17,494,913
BV	40394	Rupea	€ 4,477,436	€ 5,392,046	€ 6,272,829
BV	40465	Victoria	€ 4,625,488	€ 5,570,341	€ 6,480,249
BV	40492	Zarnesti	€ 14,712,256	€ 17,717,543	€ 20,611,681
BV	40526	Apata	€ 3,550,996	€ 4,276,361	€ 4,974,899
BV	42498	Augustin	€ 644,716	€ 776,413	€ 903,239
BV	40544	Beclean	€ 1,864,235	€ 2,245,044	€ 2,611,769
BV	40606	Bod	€ 3,384,358	€ 4,075,685	€ 4,741,443
BV	40633	Bran	€ 4,068,701	€ 4,899,819	€ 5,700,198
BV	40688	Budila	€ 2,356,531	€ 2,837,902	€ 3,301,470
BV	40704	Bunesti	€ 2,293,930	€ 2,762,513	€ 3,213,767
BV	40768	Cata	€ 1,805,998	€ 2,174,910	€ 2,530,179



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BV	40820	Cincu	€ 1,788,947	€ 2,154,376	€ 2,506,291
BV	40857	Comana	€ 2,483,142	€ 2,990,376	€ 3,478,850
BV	40900	Cristian	€ 12,777,156	€ 15,387,158	€ 17,900,630
BV	42456	Crizbav	€ 1,995,458	€ 2,403,073	€ 2,795,611
BV	42480	Dragus	€ 1,145,130	€ 1,379,047	€ 1,604,312
BV	40928	Dumbravita	€ 3,608,837	€ 4,346,017	€ 5,055,934
BV	40955	Feldioara	€ 6,800,683	€ 8,189,865	€ 9,527,670
BV	40991	Fundata	€ 1,454,314	€ 1,751,388	€ 2,037,476
BV	41033	Halchiu	€ 3,690,814	€ 4,444,740	€ 5,170,783
BV	41088	Harman	€ 4,222,988	€ 5,085,622	€ 5,916,352
BV	41113	Hirseni	€ 1,406,428	€ 1,693,721	€ 1,970,388
BV	41177	Hoghiz	€ 3,826,819	€ 4,608,527	€ 5,361,324
BV	42472	Holbav	€ 1,418,795	€ 1,708,614	€ 1,987,714
BV	41248	Homorod	€ 1,378,072	€ 1,659,572	€ 1,930,660
BV	41284	Jibert	€ 3,066,241	€ 3,692,584	€ 4,295,763
BV	41346	Lisa	€ 1,803,946	€ 2,172,439	€ 2,527,305
BV	41382	Maierus	€ 2,545,457	€ 3,065,420	€ 3,566,152
BV	41417	Mandra	€ 3,923,662	€ 4,725,152	€ 5,497,000
BV	41471	Moieciu	€ 2,539,052	€ 3,057,706	€ 3,557,179
BV	41541	Ormenis	€ 1,846,586	€ 2,223,789	€ 2,587,043
BV	41578	Parau	€ 1,240,508	€ 1,493,908	€ 1,737,936
BV	41621	Poiana Marului	€ 1,747,853	€ 2,104,888	€ 2,448,719
BV	41667	Prejmer	€ 8,019,280	€ 9,657,386	€ 11,234,907
BV	41701	Racos	€ 2,019,935	€ 2,432,549	€ 2,829,903
BV	41738	Recea	€ 1,710,099	€ 2,059,423	€ 2,395,827
BV	42464	Sambata de Sus	€ 4,101,945	€ 4,939,853	€ 5,746,772
BV	41925	Sanpetru	€ 4,281,435	€ 5,156,008	€ 5,998,235
BV	41818	Sercaia	€ 2,736,716	€ 3,295,747	€ 3,834,103
BV	41854	Sinca	€ 1,970,148	€ 2,372,593	€ 2,760,153
BV	42449	Sinca-Noua	€ 1,712,966	€ 2,062,875	€ 2,399,843
BV	41943	Soars	€ 1,287,396	€ 1,550,373	€ 1,803,625
BV	42003	Tarlungeni	€ 6,766,107	€ 8,148,226	€ 9,479,229
BV	42058	Teliu	€ 2,312,140	€ 2,784,443	€ 3,239,278
BV	42076	Ticus	€ 612,494	€ 737,609	€ 858,096
BV	42101	Ucea	€ 2,856,361	€ 3,439,833	€ 4,001,725
BV	42156	Ungra	€ 2,114,023	€ 2,545,857	€ 2,961,719



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BV	42183	Vama Buzaului	€ 2,719,776	€ 3,275,348	€ 3,810,372
BV	42236	Vistea	€ 1,392,168	€ 1,676,548	€ 1,950,410
BV	42307	Voila	€ 2,609,143	€ 3,142,115	€ 3,655,376
BV	42398	Vulcan	€ 2,915,510	€ 3,511,064	€ 4,084,592
BR	42682	Braila	€ 161,996,688	€ 195,087,907	€ 226,955,269
BR	42753	Faurei	€ 1,974,617	€ 2,377,974	€ 2,766,413
BR	43331	Ianca	€ 5,452,234	€ 6,565,967	€ 7,638,510
BR	43411	Insuratei	€ 3,767,670	€ 4,537,295	€ 5,278,457
BR	42824	Baraganu	€ 1,667,742	€ 2,008,414	€ 2,336,486
BR	42842	Bertestii de Jos	€ 1,189,498	€ 1,432,478	€ 1,666,472
BR	42913	Bordei Verde	€ 973,624	€ 1,172,507	€ 1,364,035
BR	44560	Cazasu	€ 1,274,677	€ 1,535,056	€ 1,785,806
BR	42708	Chiscani	€ 4,597,820	€ 5,537,021	€ 6,441,487
BR	42968	Ciocile	€ 1,572,159	€ 1,893,305	€ 2,202,574
BR	43019	Ciresu	€ 1,573,520	€ 1,894,944	€ 2,204,481
BR	43073	Dudesti	€ 1,920,738	€ 2,313,089	€ 2,690,930
BR	43117	Frecatei	€ 2,297,334	€ 2,766,612	€ 3,218,535
BR	43180	Galbenu	€ 1,556,699	€ 1,874,687	€ 2,180,915
BR	43242	Gemenele	€ 954,379	€ 1,149,330	€ 1,337,072
BR	43279	Gradistea	€ 1,555,473	€ 1,873,211	€ 2,179,197
BR	43313	Gropeni	€ 2,129,365	€ 2,564,333	€ 2,983,213
BR	43466	Jirlau	€ 1,527,137	€ 1,839,086	€ 2,139,499
BR	43493	Marasu	€ 2,219,775	€ 2,673,210	€ 3,109,875
BR	43563	Maxineni	€ 1,645,967	€ 1,982,191	€ 2,305,979
BR	43625	Mircea Voda	€ 1,742,350	€ 2,098,262	€ 2,441,010
BR	43652	Movila Miresii	€ 1,596,769	€ 1,922,943	€ 2,237,053
BR	43698	Racovita	€ 752,084	€ 905,713	€ 1,053,660
BR	43732	Ramnicelu	€ 994,680	€ 1,197,864	€ 1,393,533
BR	43787	Romanu	€ 980,655	€ 1,180,974	€ 1,373,885
BR	43812	Rosiori	€ 1,523,608	€ 1,834,837	€ 2,134,556
BR	43867	Salcia Tudor	€ 1,886,290	€ 2,271,604	€ 2,642,668
BR	43929	Scortaru Nou	€ 711,680	€ 857,055	€ 997,054
BR	43992	Silistea	€ 1,609,208	€ 1,937,922	€ 2,254,479
BR	44060	Stancuta	€ 2,814,667	€ 3,389,621	€ 3,943,312
BR	44113	Surdila Gaiseanca	€ 1,384,489	€ 1,667,299	€ 1,939,651
BR	42771	Surdila Greci	€ 873,548	€ 1,051,988	€ 1,223,829



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BR	44140	Sutesti	€ 2,712,082	€ 3,266,081	€ 3,799,592
BR	44177	Tichilesti	€ 1,511,447	€ 1,820,192	€ 2,117,517
BR	44202	Traian	€ 1,794,318	€ 2,160,845	€ 2,513,817
BR	44257	Tudor Vladimirescu	€ 1,860,302	€ 2,240,308	€ 2,606,259
BR	44300	Tufesti	€ 2,371,163	€ 2,855,523	€ 3,321,969
BR	44328	Ulmu	€ 1,822,088	€ 2,194,287	€ 2,552,721
BR	44355	Unirea	€ 1,330,891	€ 1,602,753	€ 1,864,561
BR	44391	Vadeni	€ 2,023,769	€ 2,437,166	€ 2,835,274
BR	44435	Victoria	€ 1,893,787	€ 2,280,633	€ 2,653,172
BR	44462	Visani	€ 1,093,708	€ 1,317,120	€ 1,532,270
BR	44505	Viziru	€ 2,075,522	€ 2,499,491	€ 2,907,780
BR	44532	Zavoaia	€ 1,592,936	€ 1,918,326	€ 2,231,682
BZ	44818	Buzau	€ 118,236,365	€ 142,388,620	€ 165,647,621
BZ	44845	Rimnicu Sarat	€ 16,357,621	€ 19,699,008	€ 22,916,816
BZ	47916	Nehoiu	€ 4,184,697	€ 5,039,509	€ 5,862,706
BZ	48744	Pogoanele	€ 2,993,064	€ 3,604,460	€ 4,193,244
BZ	48325	Patirlagele	€ 2,686,278	€ 3,235,006	€ 3,763,440
BZ	44863	Amaru	€ 1,564,191	€ 1,883,710	€ 2,191,412
BZ	44989	Balaceanu	€ 583,417	€ 702,592	€ 817,360
BZ	44934	Balta Alba	€ 982,166	€ 1,182,794	€ 1,376,002
BZ	45003	Beceni	€ 1,354,858	€ 1,631,616	€ 1,898,138
BZ	45101	Berca	€ 2,866,132	€ 3,451,599	€ 4,015,414
BZ	45245	Bisoca	€ 761,168	€ 916,652	€ 1,066,386
BZ	45334	Blajani	€ 464,042	€ 558,832	€ 650,116
BZ	45361	Boldu	€ 872,936	€ 1,051,251	€ 1,222,972
BZ	45389	Bozioru	€ 778,736	€ 937,810	€ 1,091,000
BZ	45496	Bradeanu	€ 929,882	€ 1,119,830	€ 1,302,753
BZ	45539	Braiesti	€ 798,935	€ 962,134	€ 1,119,297
BZ	45619	Breaza	€ 1,344,500	€ 1,619,143	€ 1,883,628
BZ	45673	Buda	€ 1,021,019	€ 1,229,583	€ 1,430,434
BZ	45815	C. A. Rosetti	€ 1,305,570	€ 1,572,260	€ 1,829,087
BZ	45753	Calvini	€ 900,058	€ 1,083,913	€ 1,260,969
BZ	45888	Canesti	€ 504,252	€ 607,257	€ 706,451
BZ	45959	Catina	€ 844,595	€ 1,017,121	€ 1,183,266
BZ	46019	Cernatesti	€ 1,101,484	€ 1,326,485	€ 1,543,164
BZ	46108	Chilii	€ 599,206	€ 721,606	€ 839,480



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BZ	46180	Chiojdu	€ 918,750	€ 1,106,423	€ 1,287,156
BZ	46251	Cilibia	€ 1,056,582	€ 1,272,411	€ 1,480,257
BZ	46313	Cislau	€ 2,017,873	€ 2,430,066	€ 2,827,014
BZ	46377	Cochirleanca	€ 1,723,943	€ 2,076,095	€ 2,415,222
BZ	46439	Colti	€ 390,447	€ 470,204	€ 547,011
BZ	46484	Costesti	€ 1,497,044	€ 1,802,846	€ 2,097,339
BZ	46554	Cozieni	€ 780,213	€ 939,588	€ 1,093,069
BZ	50564	Florica	€ 723,234	€ 870,970	€ 1,013,242
BZ	46769	Galbinasi	€ 1,780,105	€ 2,143,728	€ 2,493,904
BZ	46803	Gheraseni	€ 1,334,827	€ 1,607,493	€ 1,870,075
BZ	46830	Ghergheasa	€ 873,296	€ 1,051,686	€ 1,223,477
BZ	46867	Glodeanu Sarat	€ 2,226,932	€ 2,681,829	€ 3,119,902
BZ	46910	Glodeanu Silistea	€ 1,692,746	€ 2,038,524	€ 2,371,515
BZ	47006	Grebanu	€ 1,611,367	€ 1,940,522	€ 2,257,504
BZ	47079	Gura Teghii	€ 1,301,137	€ 1,566,921	€ 1,822,875
BZ	47159	Largu	€ 985,904	€ 1,187,295	€ 1,381,238
BZ	47186	Lopatari	€ 1,149,848	€ 1,384,728	€ 1,610,922
BZ	47300	Luciu	€ 1,420,519	€ 1,710,690	€ 1,990,129
BZ	47337	Magura	€ 918,755	€ 1,106,431	€ 1,287,165
BZ	47630	Manzalesti	€ 983,939	€ 1,184,929	€ 1,378,486
BZ	47373	Maracineni	€ 3,051,965	€ 3,675,392	€ 4,275,763
BZ	47417	Margaritesti	€ 374,560	€ 451,072	€ 524,754
BZ	47453	Merei	€ 2,471,473	€ 2,976,323	€ 3,462,502
BZ	47578	Mihailesti	€ 732,210	€ 881,779	€ 1,025,817
BZ	47774	Movila Banului	€ 1,063,257	€ 1,280,450	€ 1,489,610
BZ	47818	Murgesti	€ 615,074	€ 740,715	€ 861,710
BZ	47854	Naeni	€ 731,982	€ 881,504	€ 1,025,497
BZ	48021	Odaile	€ 604,297	€ 727,737	€ 846,612
BZ	48138	Padina	€ 2,078,889	€ 2,503,546	€ 2,912,497
BZ	48227	Panatau	€ 938,504	€ 1,130,213	€ 1,314,832
BZ	48165	Pardosi	€ 527,174	€ 634,860	€ 738,563
BZ	48557	Pirscov	€ 1,508,263	€ 1,816,357	€ 2,113,057
BZ	48487	Pietroasele	€ 1,363,962	€ 1,642,580	€ 1,910,893
BZ	48682	Podgoria	€ 1,615,485	€ 1,945,481	€ 2,263,273
BZ	48771	Posta Calnau	€ 1,518,376	€ 1,828,536	€ 2,127,226
BZ	48842	Puiesti	€ 1,413,257	€ 1,701,945	€ 1,979,955



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
BZ	48922	Racoviteni	€ 850,880	€ 1,024,691	€ 1,192,072
BZ	48968	Rimnicelu	€ 1,159,478	€ 1,396,326	€ 1,624,414
BZ	49019	Robeasca	€ 730,377	€ 879,572	€ 1,023,249
BZ	49046	Rusetu	€ 1,514,093	€ 1,823,378	€ 2,121,224
BZ	49073	Sageata	€ 2,100,736	€ 2,529,856	€ 2,943,104
BZ	49153	Sahateni	€ 1,541,252	€ 1,856,085	€ 2,159,274
BZ	49206	Sapoca	€ 1,215,236	€ 1,463,474	€ 1,702,530
BZ	49233	Sarulesti	€ 440,242	€ 530,170	€ 616,773
BZ	49313	Scortoasa	€ 1,210,682	€ 1,457,989	€ 1,696,149
BZ	49439	Scutelnici	€ 837,427	€ 1,008,489	€ 1,173,224
BZ	49484	Siriu	€ 1,290,305	€ 1,553,877	€ 1,807,701
BZ	49545	Smeeni	€ 2,546,828	€ 3,067,071	€ 3,568,074
BZ	49625	Stalpu	€ 894,335	€ 1,077,021	€ 1,252,951
BZ	49849	Tintesti	€ 1,706,869	€ 2,055,533	€ 2,391,301
BZ	49643	Tisau	€ 1,226,314	€ 1,476,814	€ 1,718,049
BZ	49769	Topliceni	€ 929,853	€ 1,119,795	€ 1,302,713
BZ	49894	Ulmeni	€ 945,261	€ 1,138,351	€ 1,324,299
BZ	50549	Unguriu	€ 710,272	€ 855,360	€ 995,081
BZ	49956	Vadu Pasii	€ 2,395,837	€ 2,885,237	€ 3,356,536
BZ	50399	Valcelele	€ 809,203	€ 974,500	€ 1,133,683
BZ	50022	Valea Ramnicului	€ 1,563,622	€ 1,883,024	€ 2,190,614
BZ	50068	Valea Salciei	€ 410,631	€ 494,511	€ 575,289
BZ	50102	Vernesti	€ 2,664,085	€ 3,208,280	€ 3,732,349
BZ	50228	Vintila Voda	€ 1,071,251	€ 1,290,077	€ 1,500,809
BZ	50326	Viperesti	€ 1,312,837	€ 1,581,012	€ 1,839,268
BZ	50415	Zarnesti	€ 1,833,076	€ 2,207,520	€ 2,568,116
BZ	50479	Ziduri	€ 1,567,351	€ 1,887,515	€ 2,195,839
CS	51010	Caransebes	€ 14,409,961	€ 17,353,497	€ 20,188,169
CS	50790	Resita	€ 56,693,413	€ 68,274,231	€ 79,426,740
CS	50889	Anina	€ 4,674,249	€ 5,629,062	€ 6,548,562
CS	50969	Bocşa	€ 5,595,622	€ 6,738,645	€ 7,839,394
CS	50923	Herculane	€ 7,228,395	€ 8,704,946	€ 10,126,888
CS	51056	Moldova Nouă	€ 6,821,806	€ 8,215,303	€ 9,557,262
CS	51118	Oraviţa	€ 6,439,418	€ 7,754,804	€ 9,021,542
CS	51207	Oţelu Roşu	€ 6,436,317	€ 7,751,070	€ 9,017,197
CS	51243	Armenis	€ 1,161,661	€ 1,398,955	€ 1,627,473



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CS	51305	Bania	€ 764,979	€ 921,242	€ 1,071,726
CS	51332	Bautari	€ 1,210,485	€ 1,457,752	€ 1,695,874
CS	51387	Berliste	€ 440,543	€ 530,533	€ 617,195
CS	51449	Berzeasca	€ 3,225,499	€ 3,884,375	€ 4,518,883
CS	51500	Berzovia	€ 1,603,252	€ 1,930,750	€ 2,246,135
CS	51546	Bolvasnita	€ 518,650	€ 624,595	€ 726,621
CS	51573	Bozovici	€ 1,884,435	€ 2,269,371	€ 2,640,070
CS	51626	Brebu	€ 1,231,828	€ 1,483,454	€ 1,725,775
CS	51662	Brebu Nou	€ 295,620	€ 356,007	€ 414,160
CS	51699	Buchin	€ 2,093,031	€ 2,520,576	€ 2,932,309
CS	51751	Bucosnita	€ 1,113,050	€ 1,340,414	€ 1,559,369
CS	51804	Carasova	€ 1,068,279	€ 1,286,497	€ 1,496,645
CS	51840	Carbunari	€ 527,847	€ 635,671	€ 739,506
CS	51948	Ciclova Romana	€ 555,387	€ 668,836	€ 778,090
CS	51984	Ciuchici	€ 745,396	€ 897,659	€ 1,044,291
CS	52035	Ciudanovita	€ 344,468	€ 414,833	€ 482,595
CS	52062	Copacele	€ 345,402	€ 415,958	€ 483,904
CS	52115	Cornea	€ 874,620	€ 1,053,280	€ 1,225,331
CS	52160	Cornereva	€ 1,652,305	€ 1,989,823	€ 2,314,858
CS	51877	C-Tin Daicovici	€ 1,066,599	€ 1,284,474	€ 1,494,292
CS	52570	Dalboset	€ 597,147	€ 719,127	€ 836,595
CS	52650	Doclin	€ 921,146	€ 1,109,309	€ 1,290,513
CS	52696	Dognecea	€ 701,920	€ 845,302	€ 983,381
CS	52721	Domasnea	€ 1,611,926	€ 1,941,196	€ 2,258,288
CS	53700	Eftimie Murgu	€ 728,182	€ 876,928	€ 1,020,173
CS	52758	Ezeris	€ 628,587	€ 756,989	€ 880,642
CS	52785	Farliug	€ 900,867	€ 1,084,888	€ 1,262,103
CS	52856	Forotic	€ 777,714	€ 936,578	€ 1,089,567
CS	52909	Garnic	€ 434,277	€ 522,987	€ 608,416
CS	52936	Glimboca	€ 729,916	€ 879,017	€ 1,022,603
CS	52954	Goruia	€ 442,759	€ 533,202	€ 620,300
CS	52990	Gradinari	€ 744,975	€ 897,152	€ 1,043,700
CS	53023	Iablanita	€ 1,195,664	€ 1,439,904	€ 1,675,110
CS	53069	Lapusnicel	€ 539,975	€ 650,276	€ 756,498
CS	53103	Lapusnicu Mare	€ 801,859	€ 965,655	€ 1,123,394
CS	53130	Luncavita	€ 1,286,779	€ 1,549,631	€ 1,802,761



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CS	53167	Lupac	€ 1,366,678	€ 1,645,850	€ 1,914,698
CS	53210	Marga	€ 491,608	€ 592,029	€ 688,736
CS	53247	Maureni	€ 1,320,653	€ 1,590,425	€ 1,850,218
CS	53274	Mehadia	€ 2,475,404	€ 2,981,057	€ 3,468,009
CS	53327	Mehadica	€ 965,687	€ 1,162,949	€ 1,352,915
CS	53345	Naidas	€ 760,343	€ 915,659	€ 1,065,231
CS	53372	Obreja	€ 1,190,554	€ 1,433,750	€ 1,667,951
CS	50987	Ocna de Fier	€ 263,380	€ 317,181	€ 368,992
CS	53425	Paltinis	€ 1,107,788	€ 1,334,076	€ 1,551,996
CS	53489	Pescari	€ 809,658	€ 975,048	€ 1,134,320
CS	53513	Pojojena	€ 1,509,811	€ 1,818,222	€ 2,115,226
CS	53577	Prigor	€ 913,367	€ 1,099,941	€ 1,279,615
CS	53675	Racajdia	€ 1,233,118	€ 1,485,008	€ 1,727,582
CS	53639	Ramna	€ 674,905	€ 812,768	€ 945,533
CS	53728	Rusca Montana	€ 1,304,410	€ 1,570,863	€ 1,827,462
CS	53755	Sacu	€ 808,712	€ 973,909	€ 1,132,996
CS	53791	Sasca Montana	€ 690,812	€ 831,925	€ 967,819
CS	53853	Sichevita	€ 896,848	€ 1,080,048	€ 1,256,473
CS	54056	Slatina Timis	€ 1,787,293	€ 2,152,384	€ 2,503,974
CS	54109	Socol	€ 720,251	€ 867,377	€ 1,009,062
CS	54163	Sopotu Nou	€ 628,395	€ 756,758	€ 880,374
CS	54270	Teregova	€ 1,084,613	€ 1,306,167	€ 1,519,528
CS	54305	Ticvanu Mare	€ 735,710	€ 885,994	€ 1,030,720
CS	54350	Tirnova	€ 774,232	€ 932,386	€ 1,084,690
CS	54387	Toplet	€ 922,720	€ 1,111,205	€ 1,292,719
CS	54412	Turnu Ruieni	€ 1,119,591	€ 1,348,291	€ 1,568,533
CS	54485	Valiug	€ 714,739	€ 860,739	€ 1,001,340
CS	54500	Varadia	€ 674,453	€ 812,225	€ 944,900
CS	54537	Vermes	€ 1,146,891	€ 1,381,168	€ 1,606,780
CS	54573	Vrani	€ 626,414	€ 754,372	€ 877,598
CS	54617	Zavoi	€ 1,757,798	€ 2,116,865	€ 2,462,652
CS	54699	Zorlentu Mare	€ 661,770	€ 796,950	€ 927,131
CL	92569	Calarasi	€ 46,403,808	€ 55,882,759	€ 65,011,136
CL	100610	Oltenita	€ 10,859,700	€ 13,078,021	€ 15,214,299
CL	101458	Budesti	€ 2,114,928	€ 2,546,947	€ 2,962,987
CL	103032	Fundulea	€ 2,774,401	€ 3,341,131	€ 3,886,900



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CL	93888	Lehliu Gara	€ 6,999,947	€ 8,429,833	€ 9,806,836
CL	94125	Al.Odobescu	€ 1,189,529	€ 1,432,515	€ 1,666,515
CL	101083	Belciugatele	€ 589,744	€ 710,211	€ 826,223
CL	92961	Borcea	€ 4,040,162	€ 4,865,450	€ 5,660,215
CL	101724	Cascioarele	€ 604,517	€ 728,002	€ 846,920
CL	101804	Chirnogi	€ 4,000,913	€ 4,818,183	€ 5,605,227
CL	101822	Chiselet	€ 1,260,053	€ 1,517,445	€ 1,765,318
CL	93085	Ciocanesti	€ 2,515,144	€ 3,028,915	€ 3,523,684
CL	180055	Crivat	€ 1,161,285	€ 1,398,502	€ 1,626,946
CL	102419	Curcani	€ 1,814,582	€ 2,185,249	€ 2,542,207
CL	93281	Cuza Voda	€ 1,976,492	€ 2,380,232	€ 2,769,040
CL	93325	Dichiseni	€ 1,228,969	€ 1,480,012	€ 1,721,770
CL	93370	Dor Marunt	€ 2,408,343	€ 2,900,297	€ 3,374,057
CL	93441	Dorobantu	€ 1,142,548	€ 1,375,938	€ 1,600,695
CL	93487	Dragalina	€ 3,243,771	€ 3,906,379	€ 4,544,481
CL	93539	Dragos Voda	€ 1,783,807	€ 2,148,187	€ 2,499,090
CL	102838	Frasinet	€ 823,339	€ 991,523	€ 1,153,487
CL	102945	Frumusani	€ 1,569,523	€ 1,890,131	€ 2,198,882
CL	103014	Fundeni	€ 2,283,903	€ 2,750,438	€ 3,199,718
CL	179962	Galbinasi	€ 1,303,640	€ 1,569,936	€ 1,826,383
CL	93664	Gradistea	€ 1,800,478	€ 2,168,263	€ 2,522,446
CL	103568	Gurbanesti	€ 982,942	€ 1,183,728	€ 1,377,088
CL	103764	Ileana	€ 1,888,735	€ 2,274,549	€ 2,646,094
CL	93771	Independenta	€ 1,511,770	€ 1,820,581	€ 2,117,970
CL	93815	Jegalia	€ 1,578,169	€ 1,900,543	€ 2,210,995
CL	93851	Lehliu Sat	€ 1,498,730	€ 1,804,877	€ 2,099,702
CL	104083	Luica	€ 806,763	€ 971,561	€ 1,130,264
CL	93931	Lupsanu	€ 1,233,660	€ 1,485,661	€ 1,728,342
CL	104181	Manastirea	€ 1,956,728	€ 2,356,430	€ 2,741,350
CL	100638	Mitreni	€ 1,264,097	€ 1,522,316	€ 1,770,984
CL	92587	Modelu	€ 3,886,792	€ 4,680,750	€ 5,445,345
CL	104323	Nana	€ 871,493	€ 1,049,514	€ 1,220,951
CL	104341	Nic.Balcescu	€ 530,154	€ 638,449	€ 742,739
CL	94223	Perisoru	€ 1,669,208	€ 2,010,178	€ 2,338,539
CL	104635	Plataresti	€ 1,792,845	€ 2,159,071	€ 2,511,752
CL	104751	Radovanu	€ 1,482,228	€ 1,785,004	€ 2,076,582



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CL	94312	Roseti	€ 2,258,700	€ 2,720,087	€ 3,164,409
CL	104886	Sarulesti	€ 1,344,093	€ 1,618,652	€ 1,883,057
CL	105222	Sohatu	€ 1,025,964	€ 1,235,539	€ 1,437,362
CL	105384	Soldanu	€ 2,041,334	€ 2,458,320	€ 2,859,883
CL	105259	Spantov	€ 1,070,342	€ 1,288,981	€ 1,499,535
CL	94562	Stefan cel Mare	€ 952,708	€ 1,147,318	€ 1,334,731
CL	94580	Stefan Voda	€ 1,542,551	€ 1,857,650	€ 2,161,095
CL	105455	Tamadau Mare	€ 1,213,596	€ 1,461,499	€ 1,700,233
CL	105605	Ulmeni	€ 1,463,551	€ 1,762,512	€ 2,050,416
CL	94606	Ulmu	€ 644,997	€ 776,751	€ 903,632
CL	94651	Unirea	€ 1,065,695	€ 1,283,385	€ 1,493,024
CL	94731	Valcelele	€ 1,062,420	€ 1,279,441	€ 1,488,436
CL	105712	Valea Argovei	€ 1,088,426	€ 1,310,759	€ 1,524,870
CL	105829	Vasilati	€ 1,875,192	€ 2,258,239	€ 2,627,120
CL	94768	Vlad Tepes	€ 1,113,628	€ 1,341,110	€ 1,560,179
CJ	55357	Campia-Turzii	€ 15,293,526	€ 18,417,550	€ 21,426,033
CJ	54975	Cluj-Napoca	€ 333,103,690	€ 401,147,100	€ 466,673,970
CJ	55008	Dej	€ 22,821,146	€ 27,482,843	€ 31,972,130
CJ	55384	Gherla	€ 13,209,651	€ 15,907,999	€ 18,506,551
CJ	55259	Turda	€ 35,990,492	€ 43,342,304	€ 50,422,215
CJ	55446	Huedin	€ 7,086,620	€ 8,534,210	€ 9,928,263
CJ	55473	Aghiresu	€ 3,884,782	€ 4,678,331	€ 5,442,530
CJ	55598	Aiton	€ 1,142,921	€ 1,376,387	€ 1,601,218
CJ	55623	Alunis	€ 734,093	€ 884,047	€ 1,028,455
CJ	55687	Apahida	€ 8,487,028	€ 10,220,681	€ 11,890,217
CJ	55776	Aschileu	€ 1,449,600	€ 1,745,711	€ 2,030,870
CJ	55838	Baciu	€ 5,648,781	€ 6,802,663	€ 7,913,869
CJ	55918	Baisoara	€ 1,511,334	€ 1,820,056	€ 2,117,360
CJ	56014	Belis	€ 1,456,913	€ 1,754,518	€ 2,041,117
CJ	56096	Bobilna	€ 1,930,706	€ 2,325,094	€ 2,704,895
CJ	56210	Bontida	€ 2,694,276	€ 3,244,639	€ 3,774,646
CJ	56265	Borsa	€ 1,208,546	€ 1,455,417	€ 1,693,157
CJ	56327	Buza	€ 1,944,065	€ 2,341,181	€ 2,723,609
CJ	56354	Caianu	€ 1,281,886	€ 1,543,738	€ 1,795,906
CJ	56425	Calarasi	€ 1,743,490	€ 2,099,634	€ 2,442,607
CJ	56461	Calatele	€ 1,826,522	€ 2,199,628	€ 2,558,934



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CJ	56522	Camarasu	€ 1,384,100	€ 1,666,832	€ 1,939,107
CJ	56568	Capusu Mare	€ 1,746,503	€ 2,103,262	€ 2,446,828
CJ	56666	Caseiu	€ 2,112,764	€ 2,544,341	€ 2,959,955
CJ	56773	Catina	€ 1,188,620	€ 1,431,421	€ 1,665,242
CJ	56844	Ceanu Mare	€ 2,544,543	€ 3,064,319	€ 3,564,872
CJ	56988	Chinteni	€ 3,481,127	€ 4,192,220	€ 4,877,014
CJ	57083	Chiuiesti	€ 1,316,594	€ 1,585,536	€ 1,844,532
CJ	57314	Citcau	€ 1,742,619	€ 2,098,585	€ 2,441,387
CJ	57163	Ciucea	€ 875,657	€ 1,054,528	€ 1,226,784
CJ	57225	Ciurila	€ 1,262,445	€ 1,520,326	€ 1,768,670
CJ	57350	Cojocna	€ 1,818,940	€ 2,190,496	€ 2,548,311
CJ	57449	Cornesti	€ 1,772,919	€ 2,135,075	€ 2,483,837
CJ	55062	Cuzdrioara	€ 1,425,469	€ 1,716,651	€ 1,997,064
CJ	57546	Dabica	€ 985,753	€ 1,187,114	€ 1,381,028
CJ	57582	Feleacu	€ 2,353,140	€ 2,833,818	€ 3,296,719
CJ	57644	Fizesu Gherlii	€ 1,244,156	€ 1,498,301	€ 1,743,046
CJ	57706	Floresti	€ 13,983,386	€ 16,839,785	€ 19,590,543
CJ	57742	Frata	€ 1,976,789	€ 2,380,590	€ 2,769,456
CJ	57831	Geaca	€ 1,225,086	€ 1,475,336	€ 1,716,330
CJ	57902	Gilau	€ 6,039,068	€ 7,272,674	€ 8,460,656
CJ	57948	Girbau	€ 1,472,844	€ 1,773,703	€ 2,063,435
CJ	58008	Iara	€ 2,173,597	€ 2,617,599	€ 3,045,181
CJ	58142	Iclod	€ 2,866,580	€ 3,452,139	€ 4,016,041
CJ	58204	Izvoru Crisului	€ 1,345,539	€ 1,620,394	€ 1,885,083
CJ	55106	Jichisu de Jos	€ 1,090,680	€ 1,313,474	€ 1,528,029
CJ	58259	Jucu	€ 4,632,286	€ 5,578,527	€ 6,489,772
CJ	58311	Luna	€ 2,745,045	€ 3,305,778	€ 3,845,773
CJ	58357	Maguri-Racatau	€ 1,625,946	€ 1,958,080	€ 2,277,929
CJ	58393	Manastireni	€ 1,145,465	€ 1,379,450	€ 1,604,781
CJ	58464	Margau	€ 1,490,749	€ 1,795,266	€ 2,088,521
CJ	58534	Marisel	€ 1,322,194	€ 1,592,279	€ 1,852,376
CJ	55160	Mica	€ 1,815,538	€ 2,186,400	€ 2,543,546
CJ	55277	Mihai Viteazu	€ 5,155,990	€ 6,209,209	€ 7,223,475
CJ	58552	Mintiu Gherlii	€ 1,981,528	€ 2,386,297	€ 2,776,095
CJ	58623	Mociu	€ 2,772,320	€ 3,338,625	€ 3,883,985
CJ	58721	Moldovenesti	€ 1,930,865	€ 2,325,285	€ 2,705,117



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CJ	60169	Negreni	€ 1,551,886	€ 1,868,891	€ 2,174,172
CJ	58794	Palatca	€ 1,042,389	€ 1,255,319	€ 1,460,373
CJ	58856	Panticeu	€ 1,318,062	€ 1,587,304	€ 1,846,588
CJ	58918	Petrestii de Jos	€ 1,458,731	€ 1,756,707	€ 2,043,663
CJ	58990	Ploscos	€ 674,481	€ 812,258	€ 944,939
CJ	59041	Poieni	€ 2,658,222	€ 3,201,220	€ 3,724,135
CJ	59130	Recea-Cristur	€ 1,111,420	€ 1,338,451	€ 1,557,085
CJ	59238	Risca	€ 1,522,374	€ 1,833,351	€ 2,132,827
CJ	59283	Sacuiou	€ 791,128	€ 952,732	€ 1,108,360
CJ	55311	Sandulesti	€ 1,129,669	€ 1,360,428	€ 1,582,652
CJ	59327	Savadisla	€ 2,211,545	€ 2,663,299	€ 3,098,346
CJ	59416	Sic	€ 1,757,504	€ 2,116,511	€ 2,462,241
CJ	59434	Sincraiu	€ 1,188,010	€ 1,430,686	€ 1,664,387
CJ	59498	Sinmartin	€ 975,205	€ 1,174,411	€ 1,366,250
CJ	59586	Sinpaul	€ 1,581,656	€ 1,904,743	€ 2,215,880
CJ	59657	Suatu	€ 1,197,897	€ 1,442,593	€ 1,678,239
CJ	59826	Taga	€ 1,887,086	€ 2,272,563	€ 2,643,784
CJ	59693	Tritenii de Jos	€ 2,753,658	€ 3,316,150	€ 3,857,839
CJ	59764	Tureni	€ 2,064,178	€ 2,485,829	€ 2,891,886
CJ	59880	Unguras	€ 1,615,682	€ 1,945,719	€ 2,263,550
CJ	59942	Vad	€ 2,063,854	€ 2,485,439	€ 2,891,433
CJ	60026	Valea Ierii	€ 1,275,647	€ 1,536,224	€ 1,787,164
CJ	60062	Viisoara	€ 2,638,177	€ 3,177,080	€ 3,696,052
CJ	60099	Vultureni	€ 1,421,443	€ 1,711,802	€ 1,991,423
CT	60419	Constanta	€ 274,038,618	€ 330,016,749	€ 383,924,567
CT	60482	Mangalia	€ 33,750,642	€ 40,644,918	€ 47,284,213
CT	60847	Medgidia	€ 23,941,662	€ 28,832,248	€ 33,541,959
CT	61069	Baneasa	€ 2,706,813	€ 3,259,736	€ 3,792,210
CT	60776	Cernavodă	€ 20,842,342	€ 25,099,827	€ 29,199,852
CT	60455	Eforie	€ 16,883,429	€ 20,332,224	€ 23,653,467
CT	60801	Hârșova	€ 8,515,999	€ 10,255,570	€ 11,930,805
CT	0	Murfatlar	€ 6,012,785	€ 7,241,022	€ 8,423,834
CT	60507	Năvodari	€ 53,970,039	€ 64,994,551	€ 75,611,328
CT	62397	Negruvoda	€ 3,538,706	€ 4,261,561	€ 4,957,681
CT	60687	Ovidiu	€ 9,945,431	€ 11,976,994	€ 13,933,421
CT	60534	Techirghiol	€ 4,674,042	€ 5,628,814	€ 6,548,273



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CT	60598	23 August	€ 3,986,900	€ 4,801,308	€ 5,585,596
CT	60883	Adamclisi	€ 1,570,445	€ 1,891,242	€ 2,200,174
CT	60570	Agigea	€ 8,619,746	€ 10,380,510	€ 12,076,153
CT	60945	Albești	€ 2,167,829	€ 2,610,654	€ 3,037,101
CT	61005	Aliman	€ 1,323,265	€ 1,593,569	€ 1,853,877
CT	63198	Amzacea	€ 2,754,896	€ 3,317,641	€ 3,859,573
CT	63294	Bărăganu	€ 2,742,951	€ 3,303,257	€ 3,842,840
CT	61121	Castelu	€ 2,793,963	€ 3,364,689	€ 3,914,307
CT	61167	Cerchezu	€ 1,838,076	€ 2,213,542	€ 2,575,121
CT	61210	Chirnogeni	€ 3,049,415	€ 3,672,322	€ 4,272,191
CT	61256	Ciobanu	€ 1,865,296	€ 2,246,321	€ 2,613,255
CT	61283	Ciocârlia	€ 2,396,963	€ 2,886,593	€ 3,358,114
CT	61318	Cobadin	€ 5,430,178	€ 6,539,406	€ 7,607,610
CT	61372	Cogealac	€ 3,259,371	€ 3,925,166	€ 4,566,337
CT	61452	Comana	€ 1,733,337	€ 2,087,407	€ 2,428,382
CT	61513	Corbu	€ 5,537,380	€ 6,668,506	€ 7,757,798
CT	63286	Costinești	€ 3,827,360	€ 4,609,178	€ 5,362,082
CT	61559	Crucea	€ 4,848,932	€ 5,839,427	€ 6,793,291
CT	61620	Cumpăna	€ 7,286,930	€ 8,775,438	€ 10,208,894
CT	63300	Cuza Voda	€ 1,771,718	€ 2,133,628	€ 2,482,154
CT	61675	Deleni	€ 1,458,702	€ 1,756,673	€ 2,043,623
CT	61737	Dobromir	€ 2,137,066	€ 2,573,607	€ 2,994,002
CT	63161	Dumbrăveni	€ 349,297	€ 420,649	€ 489,361
CT	63334	Fantanele	€ 2,899,749	€ 3,492,083	€ 4,062,510
CT	61808	Gârliciu	€ 1,341,834	€ 1,615,932	€ 1,879,892
CT	61826	Ghindărești	€ 1,020,504	€ 1,228,964	€ 1,429,713
CT	63326	Gradina	€ 1,260,847	€ 1,518,401	€ 1,766,430
CT	63278	Horia	€ 710,819	€ 856,019	€ 995,849
CT	61871	Independența	€ 2,060,290	€ 2,481,147	€ 2,886,439
CT	61951	Ion Corvin	€ 1,299,166	€ 1,564,548	€ 1,820,115
CT	62020	Istria	€ 1,514,292	€ 1,823,618	€ 2,121,504
CT	60632	Limanu	€ 5,545,206	€ 6,677,930	€ 7,768,761
CT	62057	Lipnița	€ 4,835,300	€ 5,823,012	€ 6,774,193
CT	63152	Lumina	€ 5,685,410	€ 6,846,775	€ 7,965,187
CT	62253	M Viteazu	€ 2,503,959	€ 3,015,445	€ 3,508,014
CT	62280	M Vodă	€ 2,486,082	€ 2,993,916	€ 3,482,968



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CT	62191	M. Kogălniceanu	€ 7,328,426	€ 8,825,410	€ 10,267,030
CT	62137	Mereni	€ 1,802,324	€ 2,170,486	€ 2,525,033
CT	62440	N Bălcescu	€ 3,568,523	€ 4,297,469	€ 4,999,455
CT	62486	Oltina	€ 1,168,641	€ 1,407,360	€ 1,637,251
CT	62538	Ostrov	€ 2,551,533	€ 3,072,737	€ 3,574,664
CT	62609	Pantelimon	€ 1,782,651	€ 2,146,794	€ 2,497,470
CT	62672	Pecineaga	€ 2,752,399	€ 3,314,634	€ 3,856,076
CT	62707	Peștera	€ 3,925,215	€ 4,727,022	€ 5,499,175
CT	62761	Poarta Albă	€ 3,315,809	€ 3,993,132	€ 4,645,405
CT	62798	Rasova	€ 1,597,619	€ 1,923,966	€ 2,238,243
CT	63318	Saligny	€ 2,017,047	€ 2,429,071	€ 2,825,857
CT	62823	Saraiu	€ 1,726,148	€ 2,078,750	€ 2,418,311
CT	62878	Săcele	€ 1,542,291	€ 1,857,337	€ 2,160,730
CT	62903	Seimeni	€ 1,140,723	€ 1,373,740	€ 1,598,138
CT	62949	Siliștea	€ 1,914,671	€ 2,305,783	€ 2,682,430
CT	62985	Târgușor	€ 1,111,302	€ 1,338,309	€ 1,556,920
CT	63045	Topalu	€ 1,959,404	€ 2,359,654	€ 2,745,100
CT	63072	Topraisar	€ 4,000,782	€ 4,818,026	€ 5,605,044
CT	63189	Tortomanu	€ 1,618,210	€ 1,948,764	€ 2,267,092
CT	60721	Tuzla	€ 4,402,511	€ 5,301,816	€ 6,167,860
CT	63125	Valu lui Traian	€ 7,981,037	€ 9,611,331	€ 11,181,330
CT	63170	Vulturu	€ 1,284,681	€ 1,547,104	€ 1,799,821
CV	63394	Sf.Gheorghe	€ 43,239,881	€ 52,072,533	€ 60,578,515
CV	63740	Tg.Secuiesc	€ 12,393,516	€ 14,925,151	€ 17,363,156
CV	63447	Baraolt	€ 3,609,768	€ 4,347,138	€ 5,057,238
CV	63526	Covasna	€ 6,845,777	€ 8,244,171	€ 9,590,846
CV	63580	Int.Buzaului	€ 3,310,669	€ 3,986,943	€ 4,638,205
CV	63777	Aita Mare	€ 843,093	€ 1,015,312	€ 1,181,162
CV	65113	Arcus	€ 1,018,916	€ 1,227,050	€ 1,427,488
CV	63633	Barcani	€ 2,215,759	€ 2,668,374	€ 3,104,250
CV	63802	Batani	€ 1,851,817	€ 2,230,089	€ 2,594,372
CV	63866	Belin	€ 873,379	€ 1,051,785	€ 1,223,592
CV	65121	Bixad	€ 787,370	€ 948,207	€ 1,103,096
CV	63893	Bodoc	€ 1,273,162	€ 1,533,232	€ 1,783,683
CV	63937	Borosneu	€ 1,053,738	€ 1,268,986	€ 1,476,273
CV	64041	Bradut	€ 1,921,817	€ 2,314,389	€ 2,692,441



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
CV	64005	Brates	€ 612,827	€ 738,010	€ 858,563
CV	64096	Bretcu	€ 1,691,781	€ 2,037,363	€ 2,370,163
CV	64130	Catalina	€ 1,184,495	€ 1,426,453	€ 1,659,462
CV	64194	Cernat	€ 1,731,759	€ 2,085,507	€ 2,426,172
CV	64238	Chichis	€ 1,000,460	€ 1,204,825	€ 1,401,632
CV	63553	Comandau	€ 556,692	€ 670,408	€ 779,918
CV	65147	Dalnic	€ 573,348	€ 690,466	€ 803,253
CV	64265	Dobarlau	€ 795,894	€ 958,473	€ 1,115,038
CV	65154	Estelnic	€ 901,485	€ 1,085,632	€ 1,262,969
CV	64318	Ghelinta	€ 1,541,545	€ 1,856,438	€ 2,159,684
CV	64345	Ghidfalau	€ 1,264,246	€ 1,522,495	€ 1,771,193
CV	64390	Haghig	€ 1,073,646	€ 1,292,961	€ 1,504,164
CV	64425	Ilieni	€ 1,087,310	€ 1,309,416	€ 1,523,307
CV	64461	Lemnia	€ 770,122	€ 927,436	€ 1,078,931
CV	64504	Malnas	€ 883,960	€ 1,064,528	€ 1,238,417
CV	65105	Mereni	€ 682,535	€ 821,958	€ 956,223
CV	65139	Micfalau	€ 671,280	€ 808,403	€ 940,455
CV	64568	Moacsa	€ 514,317	€ 619,377	€ 720,551
CV	64602	Ojdula	€ 1,195,877	€ 1,440,160	€ 1,675,408
CV	64639	Ozun	€ 2,098,314	€ 2,526,938	€ 2,939,710
CV	64719	Poian	€ 821,039	€ 988,754	€ 1,150,265
CV	64773	Reci	€ 1,158,901	€ 1,395,631	€ 1,623,605
CV	64826	Sanzieni	€ 1,758,163	€ 2,117,304	€ 2,463,163
CV	63688	Sita Buzaului	€ 1,757,779	€ 2,116,842	€ 2,462,626
CV	64871	Turia	€ 1,878,150	€ 2,261,801	€ 2,631,263
CV	64942	Valcele	€ 1,396,810	€ 1,682,138	€ 1,956,913
CV	64906	Valea Crisului	€ 914,196	€ 1,100,939	€ 1,280,776
CV	65099	Valea Mare	€ 404,827	€ 487,522	€ 567,158
CV	64997	Varghis	€ 624,802	€ 752,431	€ 875,340
CV	65048	Zabala	€ 1,485,737	€ 1,789,230	€ 2,081,499
CV	65011	Zagon	€ 3,157,344	€ 3,802,297	€ 4,423,398
DB	65841	Moreni	€ 8,702,585	€ 10,480,271	€ 12,192,209
DB	65342	Targoviste	€ 75,963,561	€ 91,480,710	€ 106,423,968
DB	65609	Fieni	€ 4,912,811	€ 5,916,356	€ 6,882,785
DB	65681	Gaesti	€ 10,018,978	€ 12,065,565	€ 14,036,459
DB	65921	Pucioasa	€ 6,504,459	€ 7,833,131	€ 9,112,663



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
DB	68627	Racari	€ 3,862,184	€ 4,651,115	€ 5,410,869
DB	66081	Titu	€ 12,757,539	€ 15,363,534	€ 17,873,148
DB	65379	Aninoasa	€ 3,832,693	€ 4,615,600	€ 5,369,553
DB	66198	Baleni	€ 2,614,711	€ 3,148,820	€ 3,663,176
DB	66223	Barbuletu	€ 648,178	€ 780,582	€ 908,089
DB	66330	Bezdead	€ 1,286,739	€ 1,549,582	€ 1,802,704
DB	66401	Bilciuresti	€ 638,233	€ 768,605	€ 894,156
DB	66009	Branesti	€ 1,028,299	€ 1,238,351	€ 1,440,634
DB	66152	Braniste	€ 940,989	€ 1,133,205	€ 1,318,313
DB	101341	Brezoele	€ 1,193,490	€ 1,437,285	€ 1,672,064
DB	66438	Buciumeni	€ 1,119,101	€ 1,347,700	€ 1,567,846
DB	66474	Bucsani	€ 2,689,561	€ 3,238,960	€ 3,768,040
DB	101564	Butimanu	€ 1,089,816	€ 1,312,434	€ 1,526,818
DB	66526	Candesti	€ 923,463	€ 1,112,100	€ 1,293,760
DB	101840	Ciocanesti	€ 1,531,717	€ 1,844,602	€ 2,145,916
DB	66580	Cobia	€ 835,295	€ 1,005,922	€ 1,170,238
DB	66697	Cojasca	€ 1,518,455	€ 1,828,631	€ 2,127,336
DB	66731	Comisani	€ 1,741,784	€ 2,097,580	€ 2,440,217
DB	66768	Contesti	€ 4,101,798	€ 4,939,677	€ 5,746,566
DB	66857	Corbii Mari	€ 2,184,795	€ 2,631,085	€ 3,060,870
DB	66955	Cornatelu	€ 860,886	€ 1,036,740	€ 1,206,090
DB	67014	Cornesti	€ 2,189,601	€ 2,636,873	€ 3,067,603
DB	67121	Costesti Vale	€ 891,748	€ 1,073,906	€ 1,249,328
DB	67167	Cranguri	€ 942,397	€ 1,134,901	€ 1,320,286
DB	102286	Crevedia	€ 3,678,176	€ 4,429,520	€ 5,153,077
DB	67256	Darmanesti	€ 1,436,930	€ 1,730,453	€ 2,013,120
DB	67292	Dobra	€ 1,800,282	€ 2,168,027	€ 2,522,171
DB	65413	Doicesti	€ 2,387,816	€ 2,875,577	€ 3,345,299
DB	67327	Dragodana	€ 1,665,439	€ 2,005,640	€ 2,333,259
DB	67407	Dragomiresti	€ 2,280,213	€ 2,745,994	€ 3,194,549
DB	67470	Finta	€ 1,161,384	€ 1,398,621	€ 1,627,084
DB	67522	Glodeni	€ 1,085,796	€ 1,307,593	€ 1,521,186
DB	65707	Gura Foii	€ 1,115,578	€ 1,343,459	€ 1,562,911
DB	67595	Gura Ocnitei	€ 2,918,942	€ 3,515,197	€ 4,089,400
DB	67648	Gura Sutii	€ 1,566,508	€ 1,886,500	€ 2,194,658
DB	67675	Hulubesti	€ 1,757,943	€ 2,117,039	€ 2,462,855



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			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
DB	67737	I. L. Caragiale	€ 1,685,109	€ 2,029,328	€ 2,360,816
DB	65869	Iedera	€ 1,797,182	€ 2,164,294	€ 2,517,829
DB	67773	Lucieni	€ 896,629	€ 1,079,784	€ 1,256,165
DB	67835	Ludesti	€ 999,730	€ 1,203,945	€ 1,400,608
DB	67906	Lunguletu	€ 1,343,877	€ 1,618,392	€ 1,882,754
DB	67942	Malu cu Flori	€ 1,067,407	€ 1,285,447	€ 1,495,423
DB	68002	Manesti	€ 1,240,298	€ 1,493,655	€ 1,737,642
DB	68048	Matasaru	€ 1,242,981	€ 1,496,886	€ 1,741,401
DB	68128	Mogosani	€ 1,109,083	€ 1,335,636	€ 1,553,810
DB	68182	Moroieni	€ 2,028,737	€ 2,443,150	€ 2,842,235
DB	68253	Morteni	€ 810,604	€ 976,187	€ 1,135,646
DB	65645	Motaieni	€ 651,447	€ 784,519	€ 912,669
DB	104387	Niculesti	€ 1,565,091	€ 1,884,793	€ 2,192,672
DB	68280	Nucet	€ 1,063,221	€ 1,280,406	€ 1,489,558
DB	68324	Ocnita	€ 1,192,193	€ 1,435,724	€ 1,670,247
DB	68342	Odobesti	€ 1,321,578	€ 1,591,539	€ 1,851,514
DB	179935	Persinari	€ 789,551	€ 950,833	€ 1,106,151
DB	65752	Petresti	€ 2,092,032	€ 2,519,374	€ 2,930,910
DB	179908	Pietrari	€ 1,283,166	€ 1,545,279	€ 1,797,699
DB	68404	Pietrosita	€ 1,033,779	€ 1,244,950	€ 1,448,311
DB	68431	Poiana	€ 991,611	€ 1,194,168	€ 1,389,234
DB	68468	Potlogi	€ 2,219,083	€ 2,672,377	€ 3,108,907
DB	68529	Produlesti	€ 872,047	€ 1,050,181	€ 1,221,727
DB	68565	Pucheni	€ 518,125	€ 623,963	€ 725,887
DB	179891	Raciu	€ 927,382	€ 1,116,819	€ 1,299,250
DB	179926	Rascaeti	€ 808,088	€ 973,157	€ 1,132,120
DB	179917	Rau Alb	€ 932,702	€ 1,123,226	€ 1,306,703
DB	65431	Razvad	€ 2,452,954	€ 2,954,021	€ 3,436,557
DB	68716	Runcu	€ 1,361,792	€ 1,639,967	€ 1,907,853
DB	68789	Salcioara	€ 1,193,390	€ 1,437,165	€ 1,671,924
DB	68887	Selaru	€ 920,992	€ 1,109,124	€ 1,290,298
DB	105142	Slobozia Moara	€ 936,378	€ 1,127,652	€ 1,311,853
DB	65477	Sotanga	€ 2,188,919	€ 2,636,051	€ 3,066,647
DB	105534	Tartasesti	€ 2,236,931	€ 2,693,871	€ 3,133,912
DB	68921	Tatarani	€ 1,179,136	€ 1,419,999	€ 1,651,954
DB	68976	Uliesti	€ 1,169,812	€ 1,408,770	€ 1,638,891



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
DB	65501	Ulmi	€ 1,617,158	€ 1,947,497	€ 2,265,618
DB	69250	Vacaresti	€ 1,416,063	€ 1,705,324	€ 1,983,886
DB	69063	Valea Lunga	€ 1,275,934	€ 1,536,570	€ 1,787,567
DB	69170	Valea Mare	€ 1,326,014	€ 1,596,880	€ 1,857,729
DB	69303	Valeni Dambovita	€ 639,400	€ 770,011	€ 895,791
DB	69447	Varfuri	€ 603,622	€ 726,924	€ 845,666
DB	69330	Visina	€ 1,068,484	€ 1,286,744	€ 1,496,932
DB	69394	Visinesti	€ 872,084	€ 1,050,226	€ 1,221,779
DB	179711	Vladeni	€ 671,534	€ 808,708	€ 940,810
DB	69526	Voinesti	€ 2,269,003	€ 2,732,495	€ 3,178,844
DB	69615	Vulcana Bai	€ 1,005,871	€ 1,211,341	€ 1,409,212
DB	179640	Vulcana Pandele	€ 1,162,095	€ 1,399,478	€ 1,628,080
DJ	70316	Bailesti	€ 8,127,525	€ 9,787,742	€ 11,386,557
DJ	70352	Calafat	€ 10,973,308	€ 13,214,836	€ 15,373,463
DJ	69900	Craiova	€ 251,579,117	€ 302,969,424	€ 352,459,095
DJ	70879	Bechet	€ 2,436,732	€ 2,934,486	€ 3,413,831
DJ	72007	Dabuleni	€ 4,286,877	€ 5,162,562	€ 6,005,859
DJ	70414	Filiasi	€ 7,339,628	€ 8,838,901	€ 10,282,724
DJ	70502	Segarcea	€ 5,545,475	€ 6,678,254	€ 7,769,139
DJ	70520	Afumati	€ 1,742,974	€ 2,099,012	€ 2,441,884
DJ	70566	Almaj	€ 1,032,734	€ 1,243,692	€ 1,446,847
DJ	70637	Amarastii de Jos	€ 1,724,837	€ 2,077,171	€ 2,416,474
DJ	70673	Amarastii de Sus	€ 922,126	€ 1,110,489	€ 1,291,886
DJ	70726	Apele Vii	€ 804,110	€ 968,367	€ 1,126,548
DJ	70744	Argetoaia	€ 1,413,898	€ 1,702,716	€ 1,980,853
DJ	70940	Birca	€ 1,735,287	€ 2,089,756	€ 2,431,115
DJ	70897	Bistret	€ 1,656,369	€ 1,994,717	€ 2,320,552
DJ	70968	Botosesti-Paia	€ 677,434	€ 815,814	€ 949,076
DJ	70986	Brabova	€ 667,144	€ 803,422	€ 934,659
DJ	71055	Bradesti	€ 2,190,955	€ 2,638,503	€ 3,069,499
DJ	71126	Bralostita	€ 1,071,493	€ 1,290,368	€ 1,501,148
DJ	71199	Bratovoiesti	€ 1,073,943	€ 1,293,318	€ 1,504,580
DJ	71260	Breasta	€ 1,420,938	€ 1,711,194	€ 1,990,715
DJ	69964	Bucovat	€ 1,545,634	€ 1,861,362	€ 2,165,413
DJ	71340	Bulzesti	€ 748,080	€ 900,891	€ 1,048,051
DJ	71607	Calarasi	€ 1,737,288	€ 2,092,166	€ 2,433,919



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
DJ	71457	Calopar	€ 1,617,338	€ 1,947,713	€ 2,265,869
DJ	71518	Caraula	€ 779,415	€ 938,626	€ 1,091,950
DJ	74859	Carcea	€ 3,917,901	€ 4,718,214	€ 5,488,928
DJ	74867	Carna	€ 469,281	€ 565,142	€ 657,457
DJ	71536	Carpen	€ 822,713	€ 990,770	€ 1,152,610
DJ	71572	Castranova	€ 1,073,755	€ 1,293,092	€ 1,504,316
DJ	74842	Catane	€ 849,961	€ 1,023,584	€ 1,190,785
DJ	71634	Celaru	€ 1,784,983	€ 2,149,603	€ 2,500,738
DJ	71698	Cerat	€ 1,053,112	€ 1,268,233	€ 1,475,397
DJ	71723	Cernatesti	€ 672,346	€ 809,686	€ 941,948
DJ	71787	Cetate	€ 1,903,637	€ 2,292,494	€ 2,666,970
DJ	71812	Cioroiasi	€ 633,927	€ 763,420	€ 888,123
DJ	71858	Ciupercenii Noi	€ 2,066,648	€ 2,488,804	€ 2,895,347
DJ	71885	Cosoveni	€ 1,077,561	€ 1,297,676	€ 1,509,649
DJ	71910	Cotofenii din Dos	€ 823,928	€ 992,233	€ 1,154,313
DJ	74875	Cotofenii din Fata	€ 808,455	€ 973,599	€ 1,132,635
DJ	71956	Daneti	€ 1,858,292	€ 2,237,887	€ 2,603,443
DJ	72034	Desa	€ 1,400,618	€ 1,686,724	€ 1,962,248
DJ	72052	Diosti	€ 951,691	€ 1,146,094	€ 1,333,307
DJ	72098	Dobresti	€ 665,441	€ 801,371	€ 932,274
DJ	74883	Dobrotesti	€ 645,188	€ 776,981	€ 903,900
DJ	72150	Dragotesti	€ 1,124,651	€ 1,354,385	€ 1,575,622
DJ	72221	Dranic	€ 1,357,188	€ 1,634,422	€ 1,901,402
DJ	72276	Farcas	€ 861,131	€ 1,037,035	€ 1,206,434
DJ	72383	Galicea Mare	€ 1,442,968	€ 1,737,725	€ 2,021,580
DJ	74891	Galiciuica	€ 979,444	€ 1,179,516	€ 1,372,189
DJ	72409	Ghercesti	€ 1,030,816	€ 1,241,382	€ 1,444,160
DJ	74907	Ghidici	€ 1,682,690	€ 2,026,415	€ 2,357,427
DJ	74915	Ghindeni	€ 582,776	€ 701,820	€ 816,462
DJ	72463	Gighera	€ 1,075,361	€ 1,295,026	€ 1,506,567
DJ	72579	Gingiova	€ 1,258,707	€ 1,515,825	€ 1,763,433
DJ	72506	Giubega	€ 1,038,140	€ 1,250,201	€ 1,454,420
DJ	72533	Giurgita	€ 1,538,644	€ 1,852,945	€ 2,155,621
DJ	72604	Gogosu	€ 354,561	€ 426,988	€ 496,735
DJ	72640	Goicea	€ 875,467	€ 1,054,300	€ 1,226,518
DJ	72677	Goiesti	€ 998,203	€ 1,202,107	€ 1,398,469



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
DJ	72819	Grecesti	€ 539,575	€ 649,795	€ 755,938
DJ	74923	Intorsura	€ 762,830	€ 918,654	€ 1,068,715
DJ	70094	Isalnita	€ 5,500,062	€ 6,623,565	€ 7,705,516
DJ	72882	Izvoare	€ 592,598	€ 713,649	€ 830,222
DJ	72926	Leu	€ 1,873,369	€ 2,256,044	€ 2,624,566
DJ	72953	Lipovu	€ 841,772	€ 1,013,722	€ 1,179,312
DJ	72980	Macesu de Jos	€ 447,871	€ 539,358	€ 627,461
DJ	73013	Macesu de Sus	€ 745,646	€ 897,960	€ 1,044,640
DJ	73031	Maglavit	€ 1,608,955	€ 1,937,618	€ 2,254,126
DJ	73068	Malu Mare	€ 3,928,673	€ 4,731,187	€ 5,504,021
DJ	73102	Melinesti	€ 1,792,993	€ 2,159,249	€ 2,511,960
DJ	73317	Mirsani	€ 2,949,771	€ 3,552,323	€ 4,132,591
DJ	73246	Mischii	€ 1,130,392	€ 1,361,298	€ 1,583,664
DJ	73335	Motatei	€ 2,348,767	€ 2,828,552	€ 3,290,592
DJ	73371	Murgasi	€ 1,025,738	€ 1,235,266	€ 1,437,046
DJ	73460	Negoi	€ 673,083	€ 810,574	€ 942,980
DJ	73503	Orodel	€ 1,128,702	€ 1,359,263	€ 1,581,296
DJ	73567	Ostroveni	€ 1,727,362	€ 2,080,212	€ 2,420,012
DJ	73594	Perisor	€ 1,462,007	€ 1,760,652	€ 2,048,252
DJ	73629	Pielesti	€ 4,028,651	€ 4,851,587	€ 5,644,087
DJ	73665	Piscu Vechi	€ 986,564	€ 1,188,090	€ 1,382,163
DJ	73709	Plenita	€ 2,165,098	€ 2,607,365	€ 3,033,275
DJ	74931	Plesoi	€ 428,989	€ 516,619	€ 601,008
DJ	70110	Podari	€ 3,332,166	€ 4,012,831	€ 4,668,321
DJ	73736	Poiana Mare	€ 3,990,814	€ 4,806,021	€ 5,591,079
DJ	73772	Predesti	€ 778,882	€ 937,985	€ 1,091,203
DJ	73852	Radovan	€ 814,616	€ 981,019	€ 1,141,267
DJ	73905	Rast	€ 1,218,450	€ 1,467,344	€ 1,707,033
DJ	73923	Robanesti	€ 687,759	€ 828,249	€ 963,542
DJ	74949	Rojiste	€ 654,780	€ 788,533	€ 917,338
DJ	73996	Sadova	€ 1,846,890	€ 2,224,155	€ 2,587,468
DJ	74028	Salcuta	€ 852,761	€ 1,026,955	€ 1,194,706
DJ	74073	Scaiesti	€ 743,364	€ 895,212	€ 1,041,444
DJ	74108	Seaca de Cimp	€ 787,257	€ 948,070	€ 1,102,936
DJ	74135	Seaca de Padure	€ 637,592	€ 767,833	€ 893,258
DJ	74171	Secu	€ 365,679	€ 440,376	€ 512,311



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
DJ	74224	Silistea Crucii	€ 656,659	€ 790,795	€ 919,970
DJ	70174	Simnicu de Sus	€ 1,873,067	€ 2,255,680	€ 2,624,142
DJ	74242	Sopot	€ 890,827	€ 1,072,797	€ 1,248,037
DJ	74956	Talpas	€ 476,672	€ 574,042	€ 667,811
DJ	74322	Teasc	€ 1,442,424	€ 1,737,069	€ 2,020,817
DJ	74359	Terpezita	€ 909,074	€ 1,094,772	€ 1,273,602
DJ	74411	Teslui	€ 731,921	€ 881,431	€ 1,025,411
DJ	74509	Tuglui	€ 959,730	€ 1,155,775	€ 1,344,569
DJ	74536	Unirea	€ 1,723,520	€ 2,075,585	€ 2,414,629
DJ	74554	Urzicuta	€ 1,076,642	€ 1,296,569	€ 1,508,362
DJ	74581	Valea Stanciului	€ 1,643,727	€ 1,979,492	€ 2,302,840
DJ	74732	Vartop	€ 562,314	€ 677,179	€ 787,795
DJ	74750	Varvoru De Jos	€ 1,142,350	€ 1,375,699	€ 1,600,418
DJ	74616	Vela	€ 765,079	€ 921,363	€ 1,071,866
DJ	74705	Verbita	€ 666,650	€ 802,827	€ 933,968
GL	75098	Galati	€ 249,745,966	€ 300,761,813	€ 349,890,874
GL	75203	Tecuci	€ 21,234,694	€ 25,572,325	€ 29,749,532
GL	75338	Beresti	€ 1,440,600	€ 1,734,873	€ 2,018,262
GL	75472	Targu Bujor	€ 3,900,047	€ 4,696,714	€ 5,463,916
GL	75542	Balabanesti	€ 1,105,203	€ 1,330,964	€ 1,548,376
GL	75613	Balasessti	€ 2,016,919	€ 2,428,917	€ 2,825,677
GL	75668	Baleni	€ 1,923,797	€ 2,316,773	€ 2,695,215
GL	75686	Baneasa	€ 863,542	€ 1,039,939	€ 1,209,811
GL	75515	Barcea	€ 1,426,206	€ 1,717,538	€ 1,998,096
GL	75356	Beresti-Meria	€ 1,467,485	€ 1,767,249	€ 2,055,927
GL	75766	Brahasesti	€ 1,969,881	€ 2,372,271	€ 2,759,778
GL	75711	Branistea	€ 1,961,131	€ 2,361,733	€ 2,747,519
GL	75819	Buciumeni	€ 965,452	€ 1,162,666	€ 1,352,586
GL	75864	Cavadinesti	€ 1,132,403	€ 1,363,720	€ 1,586,482
GL	75917	Certesti	€ 1,222,135	€ 1,471,782	€ 1,712,195
GL	76004	Corni	€ 1,116,481	€ 1,344,546	€ 1,564,176
GL	75953	Corod	€ 2,324,491	€ 2,799,317	€ 3,256,582
GL	76040	Cosmesti	€ 2,246,642	€ 2,705,565	€ 3,147,516
GL	76111	Costache Negri	€ 892,937	€ 1,075,339	€ 1,250,994
GL	76139	Cuca	€ 995,824	€ 1,199,242	€ 1,395,137
GL	76157	Cudalbi	€ 2,619,838	€ 3,154,995	€ 3,670,359



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
GL	77595	Cuza Voda	€ 1,458,792	€ 1,756,781	€ 2,043,748
GL	75221	Draganesti	€ 2,053,350	€ 2,472,790	€ 2,876,717
GL	76175	Draguseni	€ 1,462,866	€ 1,761,686	€ 2,049,456
GL	76255	Firtanesti	€ 1,932,862	€ 2,327,690	€ 2,707,915
GL	76282	Fotesti	€ 1,081,164	€ 1,302,015	€ 1,514,697
GL	76317	Frumusita	€ 1,951,193	€ 2,349,765	€ 2,733,596
GL	76353	Fundeni	€ 1,452,038	€ 1,748,648	€ 2,034,287
GL	76406	Ghidigeni	€ 2,326,356	€ 2,801,563	€ 3,259,195
GL	76497	Gohor	€ 939,095	€ 1,130,925	€ 1,315,661
GL	76558	Grivita	€ 1,502,570	€ 1,809,502	€ 2,105,082
GL	76585	Independenta	€ 1,781,528	€ 2,145,443	€ 2,495,898
GL	76601	Ivesti	€ 3,500,349	€ 4,215,369	€ 4,903,944
GL	76638	Jorasti	€ 906,294	€ 1,091,423	€ 1,269,706
GL	76674	Liesti	€ 3,715,319	€ 4,474,251	€ 5,205,114
GL	76718	Mastacani	€ 1,877,679	€ 2,261,234	€ 2,630,604
GL	76692	Matca	€ 4,206,140	€ 5,065,332	€ 5,892,748
GL	76745	Movileni	€ 749,924	€ 903,111	€ 1,050,633
GL	75258	Munteni	€ 2,236,032	€ 2,692,788	€ 3,132,652
GL	76763	Namoloasa	€ 1,037,498	€ 1,249,429	€ 1,453,521
GL	77579	Negrilesti	€ 1,038,446	€ 1,250,570	€ 1,454,849
GL	76807	Nicoresti	€ 1,487,688	€ 1,791,580	€ 2,084,232
GL	76932	Oancea	€ 1,744,945	€ 2,101,387	€ 2,444,646
GL	76969	Pechea	€ 2,838,572	€ 3,418,409	€ 3,976,802
GL	76996	Piscu	€ 1,957,570	€ 2,357,444	€ 2,742,530
GL	77587	Poiana	€ 1,186,453	€ 1,428,811	€ 1,662,205
GL	77028	Priponesti	€ 944,652	€ 1,137,617	€ 1,323,445
GL	77561	Radesti	€ 983,537	€ 1,184,445	€ 1,377,923
GL	77082	Rediu	€ 885,006	€ 1,065,787	€ 1,239,882
GL	77153	Schela	€ 2,561,079	€ 3,084,233	€ 3,588,038
GL	77126	Scinteesti	€ 1,480,458	€ 1,782,872	€ 2,074,102
GL	75114	Sendreni	€ 2,661,281	€ 3,204,904	€ 3,728,421
GL	77180	Slobozia-Conachi	€ 2,283,414	€ 2,749,849	€ 3,199,033
GL	77224	Smirdan	€ 1,625,547	€ 1,957,599	€ 2,277,370
GL	77260	Smulti	€ 994,895	€ 1,198,123	€ 1,393,835
GL	77288	Suceveni	€ 776,731	€ 935,394	€ 1,088,190
GL	77601	Suhurlui	€ 699,757	€ 842,697	€ 980,350



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
GL	77377	Tepu	€ 1,938,678	€ 2,334,693	€ 2,716,062
GL	77313	Tudor-Vladimirescu	€ 1,799,911	€ 2,167,580	€ 2,521,652
GL	77331	Tulucesti	€ 3,505,452	€ 4,221,515	€ 4,911,094
GL	77402	Umbraresti	€ 2,484,375	€ 2,991,860	€ 3,480,577
GL	77475	Valea-Marului	€ 1,596,875	€ 1,923,070	€ 2,237,201
GL	75150	Vinatori	€ 3,307,318	€ 3,982,908	€ 4,633,510
GL	77509	Virlezi	€ 1,154,316	€ 1,390,109	€ 1,617,181
GL	77536	Vladesti	€ 1,414,185	€ 1,703,062	€ 1,981,255
GR	100521	Giurgiu	€ 38,359,856	€ 46,195,660	€ 53,741,663
GR	101190	Bolintin Vale	€ 5,379,694	€ 6,478,609	€ 7,536,881
GR	104136	Mihaiesti	€ 5,877,522	€ 7,078,129	€ 8,234,333
GR	100781	Adunatii Copaceni	€ 4,634,300	€ 5,580,953	€ 6,492,595
GR	101001	Baneasa	€ 1,211,008	€ 1,458,382	€ 1,696,607
GR	101163	Bolintin Deal	€ 5,986,341	€ 7,209,176	€ 8,386,786
GR	101378	Buc sani	€ 1,270,321	€ 1,529,810	€ 1,779,703
GR	101519	Bulbucata	€ 530,145	€ 638,438	€ 742,726
GR	101617	Buturugeni	€ 1,118,194	€ 1,346,609	€ 1,566,575
GR	101662	Calugareni	€ 2,204,068	€ 2,654,295	€ 3,087,870
GR	101984	Clejani	€ 1,844,225	€ 2,220,946	€ 2,583,735
GR	102071	Colibasi	€ 1,797,829	€ 2,165,073	€ 2,518,735
GR	102106	Comana	€ 3,051,535	€ 3,674,875	€ 4,275,161
GR	179748	Cosoba	€ 662,341	€ 797,638	€ 927,931
GR	102348	Crevedia Mare	€ 1,232,119	€ 1,483,805	€ 1,726,183
GR	102446	Daia	€ 1,026,181	€ 1,235,799	€ 1,437,666
GR	102794	Floresti Stoenesti	€ 2,650,630	€ 3,192,076	€ 3,713,498
GR	102909	Fratesti	€ 1,851,600	€ 2,229,829	€ 2,594,068
GR	103087	Gaiseni	€ 1,594,094	€ 1,919,721	€ 2,233,305
GR	103194	Gaujani	€ 892,766	€ 1,075,132	€ 1,250,753
GR	103238	Ghimpati	€ 3,121,414	€ 3,759,029	€ 4,373,061
GR	103309	Gogosari	€ 937,775	€ 1,129,335	€ 1,313,810
GR	103372	Gostinari	€ 928,011	€ 1,117,576	€ 1,300,131
GR	103354	Gostinu	€ 696,828	€ 839,169	€ 976,246
GR	103407	Gradinari	€ 992,907	€ 1,195,730	€ 1,391,050
GR	103470	Greaca	€ 1,806,955	€ 2,176,063	€ 2,531,520
GR	179757	Heresti	€ 1,094,931	€ 1,318,593	€ 1,533,984
GR	103639	Hotarele	€ 902,981	€ 1,087,434	€ 1,265,065



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
GR	103693	Iepuresti	€ 525,919	€ 633,349	€ 736,806
GR	179766	Isvoarele	€ 587,420	€ 707,412	€ 822,967
GR	103899	Izvoarele	€ 2,833,290	€ 3,412,048	€ 3,969,402
GR	103997	Joita	€ 5,071,970	€ 6,108,027	€ 7,105,765
GR	104047	Letca Noua	€ 1,189,391	€ 1,432,349	€ 1,666,321
GR	179739	Malu	€ 933,898	€ 1,124,666	€ 1,308,379
GR	104225	Marsa	€ 688,240	€ 828,828	€ 964,216
GR	104118	Mihai Bravu	€ 1,231,710	€ 1,483,313	€ 1,725,610
GR	104485	Ogrezeni	€ 1,378,156	€ 1,659,673	€ 1,930,779
GR	104519	Oinacu	€ 862,958	€ 1,039,236	€ 1,208,994
GR	104680	Prundu	€ 4,446,548	€ 5,354,849	€ 6,229,557
GR	104715	Putineiu	€ 1,158,697	€ 1,395,385	€ 1,623,319
GR	104788	Rasuceni	€ 745,639	€ 897,951	€ 1,044,630
GR	104831	Roata de Jos	€ 3,230,866	€ 3,890,838	€ 4,526,401
GR	179775	Sabareni	€ 845,854	€ 1,018,637	€ 1,185,030
GR	104975	Schitu	€ 734,536	€ 884,580	€ 1,029,075
GR	105106	Singureni	€ 806,552	€ 971,307	€ 1,129,969
GR	100549	Slobozia	€ 713,180	€ 858,862	€ 999,156
GR	105295	Stanesti	€ 936,540	€ 1,127,848	€ 1,312,080
GR	105348	Stoenesti	€ 630,933	€ 759,814	€ 883,929
GR	154709	Toporu	€ 800,419	€ 963,921	€ 1,121,377
GR	105623	Ulmi	€ 1,716,203	€ 2,066,773	€ 2,404,378
GR	105776	Valea Dragului	€ 1,410,862	€ 1,699,061	€ 1,976,600
GR	105972	Vanatorii Mici	€ 1,934,902	€ 2,330,146	€ 2,710,773
GR	105874	Varasti	€ 2,193,381	€ 2,641,425	€ 3,072,898
GR	105909	Vedea	€ 850,833	€ 1,024,634	€ 1,192,007
GJ	78141	Motru	€ 20,308,327	€ 24,456,728	€ 28,451,704
GJ	77812	Tg-Jiu	€ 63,735,432	€ 76,754,729	€ 89,292,517
GJ	79308	Bumbesti-Jiu	€ 3,890,385	€ 4,685,077	€ 5,450,379
GJ	78258	Novaci	€ 3,372,582	€ 4,061,503	€ 4,724,944
GJ	82895	Rovinari	€ 14,299,506	€ 17,220,480	€ 20,033,423
GJ	78329	Tg-Carbonești	€ 4,336,207	€ 5,221,968	€ 6,074,970
GJ	78454	Ticleni	€ 3,433,007	€ 4,134,270	€ 4,809,598
GJ	82430	Tismana	€ 2,717,723	€ 3,272,875	€ 3,807,495
GJ	82617	Turceni	€ 10,033,350	€ 12,082,872	€ 14,056,594
GJ	78472	Albeni	€ 1,079,327	€ 1,299,802	€ 1,512,123



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
GJ	78542	Alimpesti	€ 890,880	€ 1,072,861	€ 1,248,111
GJ	78604	Aninoasa	€ 1,436,339	€ 1,729,741	€ 2,012,292
GJ	78668	Arcani	€ 516,640	€ 622,175	€ 723,806
GJ	78711	Baia de Fier	€ 2,126,876	€ 2,561,336	€ 2,979,727
GJ	78748	Balanesti	€ 666,737	€ 802,932	€ 934,090
GJ	77910	Balesti	€ 2,728,973	€ 3,286,423	€ 3,823,256
GJ	78828	Barbatesti	€ 668,542	€ 805,106	€ 936,619
GJ	78873	Bengesti-Ciocadia	€ 1,319,188	€ 1,588,660	€ 1,848,166
GJ	78926	Berlesti	€ 1,906,337	€ 2,295,746	€ 2,670,753
GJ	79004	Bilteni	€ 3,063,460	€ 3,689,236	€ 4,291,867
GJ	79077	Bolbosi	€ 1,136,116	€ 1,368,191	€ 1,591,683
GJ	79157	Borasclu	€ 1,299,336	€ 1,564,753	€ 1,820,354
GJ	79237	Branesti	€ 925,639	€ 1,114,721	€ 1,296,809
GJ	79362	Bumbesti-Pitic	€ 1,055,172	€ 1,270,712	€ 1,478,282
GJ	79406	Bustuchin	€ 2,562,090	€ 3,085,451	€ 3,589,455
GJ	79497	Capreni	€ 1,249,601	€ 1,504,858	€ 1,750,675
GJ	79585	Catunele	€ 2,043,503	€ 2,460,931	€ 2,862,921
GJ	79736	Cilnic	€ 2,116,607	€ 2,548,969	€ 2,965,340
GJ	79656	Ciuperceni	€ 900,222	€ 1,084,111	€ 1,261,199
GJ	79834	Crasna	€ 2,038,198	€ 2,454,543	€ 2,855,489
GJ	79932	Cruset	€ 2,201,504	€ 2,651,208	€ 3,084,279
GJ	80043	Danciulesti	€ 713,744	€ 859,541	€ 999,946
GJ	80123	Danesti	€ 1,289,228	€ 1,552,580	€ 1,806,192
GJ	80249	Dragotesti	€ 1,460,325	€ 1,758,627	€ 2,045,896
GJ	78016	Dragutesti	€ 2,074,828	€ 2,498,655	€ 2,906,807
GJ	80285	Farcasesti	€ 3,500,495	€ 4,215,544	€ 4,904,148
GJ	80365	Glogova	€ 4,599,577	€ 5,539,137	€ 6,443,948
GJ	80427	Godinesti	€ 788,474	€ 949,536	€ 1,104,642
GJ	80506	Hurezani	€ 1,100,388	€ 1,325,166	€ 1,541,630
GJ	80560	Ionesti	€ 1,042,350	€ 1,255,272	€ 1,460,319
GJ	80613	Jupinesti	€ 775,070	€ 933,394	€ 1,085,863
GJ	80677	Lelesti	€ 746,514	€ 899,005	€ 1,045,856
GJ	80711	Licurici	€ 1,047,042	€ 1,260,923	€ 1,466,893
GJ	80766	Logresti	€ 1,284,689	€ 1,547,114	€ 1,799,833
GJ	80846	Matasari	€ 5,227,615	€ 6,295,465	€ 7,323,821
GJ	80908	Musetesti	€ 937,342	€ 1,128,814	€ 1,313,204



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
GJ	80980	Negomir	€ 2,027,882	€ 2,442,120	€ 2,841,037
GJ	81095	Pades	€ 1,564,451	€ 1,884,022	€ 2,191,775
GJ	81184	Pestisani	€ 1,249,229	€ 1,504,410	€ 1,750,153
GJ	81264	Plopsoru	€ 3,494,919	€ 4,208,829	€ 4,896,336
GJ	81380	Polovragi	€ 1,160,772	€ 1,397,884	€ 1,626,227
GJ	81415	Prigoria	€ 1,187,929	€ 1,430,588	€ 1,664,273
GJ	81497	Rosia de Amaradia	€ 1,343,855	€ 1,618,366	€ 1,882,724
GJ	81576	Runcu	€ 2,478,616	€ 2,984,925	€ 3,472,508
GJ	81754	Sacelu	€ 689,492	€ 830,335	€ 965,969
GJ	81656	Samarinesti	€ 825,217	€ 993,785	€ 1,156,119
GJ	81816	Saulesti	€ 1,077,964	€ 1,298,161	€ 1,510,214
GJ	81987	Schela	€ 765,226	€ 921,539	€ 1,072,072
GJ	81861	Scoarta	€ 1,464,544	€ 1,763,708	€ 2,051,808
GJ	82047	Slivilesti	€ 1,743,446	€ 2,099,581	€ 2,442,545
GJ	82136	Stanesti	€ 1,236,475	€ 1,489,051	€ 1,732,286
GJ	82243	Stejari	€ 1,112,659	€ 1,339,942	€ 1,558,820
GJ	82314	Stoina	€ 1,214,722	€ 1,462,855	€ 1,701,810
GJ	82396	Telesti	€ 1,716,700	€ 2,067,372	€ 2,405,075
GJ	82680	Tintareni	€ 1,917,423	€ 2,309,097	€ 2,686,285
GJ	82555	Turburea	€ 1,580,050	€ 1,902,809	€ 2,213,630
GJ	78089	Turcinești	€ 888,286	€ 1,069,737	€ 1,244,477
GJ	82733	Urdari	€ 1,740,617	€ 2,096,175	€ 2,438,582
GJ	82779	Vagiulesti	€ 1,114,020	€ 1,341,582	€ 1,560,728
GJ	82831	Vladimir	€ 955,343	€ 1,150,492	€ 1,338,424
HR	83561	Gheorgheni	€ 11,959,328	€ 14,402,271	€ 16,754,864
HR	83320	Miercurea-Ciuc	€ 36,559,893	€ 44,028,017	€ 51,219,938
HR	83133	Odorheiu-Secuiesc	€ 25,817,906	€ 31,091,755	€ 36,170,553
HR	83632	Toplita	€ 7,343,509	€ 8,843,575	€ 10,288,162
HR	83428	Băile-Tușnad	€ 1,660,066	€ 1,999,170	€ 2,325,732
HR	83464	Bălan	€ 2,206,478	€ 2,657,197	€ 3,091,247
HR	83491	Borsec	€ 3,289,660	€ 3,961,642	€ 4,608,772
HR	83525	Cristuru-Secuiesc	€ 6,055,603	€ 7,292,587	€ 8,483,822
HR	83749	Vlăhița	€ 2,631,901	€ 3,169,522	€ 3,687,260
HR	83785	Atid	€ 1,064,200	€ 1,281,585	€ 1,490,930
HR	83847	Avrămești	€ 1,118,988	€ 1,347,564	€ 1,567,687
HR	83936	Bilbor	€ 946,581	€ 1,139,940	€ 1,326,148



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
HR	83151	Bradesti	€ 900,572	€ 1,084,533	€ 1,261,690
HR	83963	Căpâlnița	€ 1,324,251	€ 1,594,758	€ 1,855,259
HR	84102	Cârța	€ 1,110,138	€ 1,336,907	€ 1,555,289
HR	86461	Ciceu	€ 1,129,279	€ 1,359,958	€ 1,582,106
HR	83981	Ciucsângeorgiu	€ 1,782,761	€ 2,146,927	€ 2,497,625
HR	84086	Ciumani	€ 1,683,852	€ 2,027,814	€ 2,359,054
HR	84148	Corbu	€ 539,197	€ 649,340	€ 755,408
HR	84175	Corund	€ 2,488,227	€ 2,996,499	€ 3,485,974
HR	86446	Cozmeni	€ 1,451,044	€ 1,747,450	€ 2,032,894
HR	84237	Dănești	€ 1,479,922	€ 1,782,227	€ 2,073,351
HR	84380	Dârjiu	€ 499,340	€ 601,340	€ 699,568
HR	84264	Dealul	€ 1,377,060	€ 1,658,353	€ 1,929,243
HR	84344	Ditrău	€ 2,131,037	€ 2,566,346	€ 2,985,555
HR	83197	Felicești	€ 1,345,067	€ 1,619,825	€ 1,884,422
HR	84415	Frumoasa	€ 1,303,445	€ 1,569,701	€ 1,826,110
HR	84460	Gălăuțaș	€ 1,215,157	€ 1,463,378	€ 1,702,419
HR	84558	Josani	€ 2,853,811	€ 3,436,762	€ 3,998,152
HR	84594	Lăzarea	€ 1,699,075	€ 2,046,147	€ 2,380,383
HR	86479	Lelicești	€ 1,770,174	€ 2,131,769	€ 2,479,991
HR	84629	Lueta	€ 1,426,327	€ 1,717,684	€ 1,998,266
HR	84656	Lunca de Jos	€ 1,583,923	€ 1,907,472	€ 2,219,055
HR	84754	Lunca de Sus	€ 1,105,753	€ 1,331,626	€ 1,549,145
HR	84825	Lupeni	€ 1,930,529	€ 2,324,881	€ 2,704,647
HR	86438	Mădăraș	€ 1,379,577	€ 1,661,385	€ 1,932,770
HR	84923	Mărtiniș	€ 1,091,806	€ 1,314,831	€ 1,529,607
HR	85056	Merești	€ 685,443	€ 825,459	€ 960,296
HR	85074	Mihăileni	€ 1,233,316	€ 1,485,246	€ 1,727,859
HR	85127	Mugeni	€ 1,252,648	€ 1,508,527	€ 1,754,943
HR	85243	Ocland	€ 591,631	€ 712,484	€ 828,868
HR	83375	Păuleni-Ciuc	€ 734,598	€ 884,655	€ 1,029,162
HR	85289	Plăieșii de Jos	€ 1,839,950	€ 2,215,798	€ 2,577,746
HR	86487	Porumbeni	€ 1,080,989	€ 1,301,803	€ 1,514,451
HR	85341	Praid	€ 2,609,246	€ 3,142,239	€ 3,655,520
HR	86495	Racu	€ 939,909	€ 1,131,905	€ 1,316,800
HR	85412	Remetea	€ 3,207,406	€ 3,862,586	€ 4,493,535
HR	86501	Satu-Mare	€ 1,026,861	€ 1,236,619	€ 1,438,619



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
HR	85467	Săcel	€ 511,583	€ 616,085	€ 716,722
HR	85528	Sărmaș	€ 1,899,919	€ 2,288,017	€ 2,661,762
HR	85680	Sâncrăieni	€ 1,429,049	€ 1,720,962	€ 2,002,079
HR	85760	Sândominic	€ 1,907,950	€ 2,297,689	€ 2,673,014
HR	85788	Sânmartin	€ 939,968	€ 1,131,976	€ 1,316,882
HR	85840	Sânsimion	€ 1,310,076	€ 1,577,687	€ 1,835,400
HR	86519	Sântimbru	€ 1,452,171	€ 1,748,808	€ 2,034,473
HR	85582	Secuieni	€ 959,537	€ 1,155,542	€ 1,344,298
HR	85626	Siculeni	€ 1,762,967	€ 2,123,090	€ 2,469,894
HR	85877	Subcetate	€ 1,263,222	€ 1,521,262	€ 1,769,758
HR	85920	Suseni	€ 1,934,924	€ 2,330,173	€ 2,710,803
HR	85984	Șimonești	€ 1,805,713	€ 2,174,567	€ 2,529,780
HR	86453	Tomești	€ 1,245,903	€ 1,500,405	€ 1,745,494
HR	86133	Tulgheș	€ 1,101,829	€ 1,326,901	€ 1,543,649
HR	86188	Tușnad	€ 1,466,364	€ 1,765,900	€ 2,054,358
HR	86222	Ulieș	€ 762,938	€ 918,785	€ 1,068,867
HR	86311	Vârșag	€ 705,062	€ 849,086	€ 987,783
HR	86339	Voșlobeni	€ 1,131,822	€ 1,363,021	€ 1,585,669
HR	86366	Zetea	€ 2,007,548	€ 2,417,632	€ 2,812,549
HD	87291	Brad	€ 15,835,957	€ 19,070,783	€ 22,185,971
HD	86687	Deva	€ 70,638,757	€ 85,068,204	€ 98,963,987
HD	86810	Hunedoara	€ 54,586,701	€ 65,737,178	€ 76,475,263
HD	87059	Lupeni	€ 21,381,595	€ 25,749,233	€ 29,955,338
HD	87638	Orastie	€ 12,408,872	€ 14,943,645	€ 17,384,670
HD	86990	Petrosani	€ 22,085,694	€ 26,597,160	€ 30,941,772
HD	87175	Vulcan	€ 12,728,325	€ 15,328,352	€ 17,832,219
HD	87219	Aninoasa	€ 3,484,869	€ 4,196,727	€ 4,882,257
HD	87424	Calan	€ 7,816,993	€ 9,413,777	€ 10,951,506
HD	89561	Geoagiu	€ 3,308,462	€ 3,984,285	€ 4,635,113
HD	87576	Hateg	€ 9,343,785	€ 11,252,449	€ 13,090,522
HD	87077	Petrila	€ 11,659,580	€ 14,041,294	€ 16,334,921
HD	87665	Simeria	€ 7,187,697	€ 8,655,935	€ 10,069,871
HD	87139	Uricani	€ 4,516,966	€ 5,439,651	€ 6,328,211
HD	88047	Bacia	€ 1,376,552	€ 1,657,741	€ 1,928,531
HD	87745	Baia de Cris	€ 1,082,917	€ 1,304,126	€ 1,517,153
HD	88092	Baita	€ 1,915,010	€ 2,306,191	€ 2,682,904



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
HD	87843	Balsa	€ 536,979	€ 646,669	€ 752,301
HD	87246	Banita	€ 848,698	€ 1,022,062	€ 1,189,015
HD	87996	Baru Mare	€ 1,486,873	€ 1,790,598	€ 2,083,090
HD	88216	Batrana	€ 120,130	€ 144,669	€ 168,301
HD	88261	Beriu	€ 1,365,040	€ 1,643,878	€ 1,912,403
HD	88350	Blajeni	€ 926,151	€ 1,115,337	€ 1,297,526
HD	88449	Bosorod	€ 1,245,496	€ 1,499,915	€ 1,744,925
HD	88546	Branisca	€ 928,885	€ 1,118,629	€ 1,301,356
HD	88644	Bretea Romana	€ 1,824,083	€ 2,196,690	€ 2,555,517
HD	88788	Buces	€ 1,128,546	€ 1,359,075	€ 1,581,078
HD	88868	Bucuresci	€ 1,043,478	€ 1,256,630	€ 1,461,899
HD	88920	Bulzesti	€ 337,169	€ 406,042	€ 472,369
HD	89026	Bunila	€ 286,296	€ 344,778	€ 401,097
HD	89080	Burjuc	€ 669,032	€ 805,695	€ 937,305
HD	86749	Carjiti	€ 441,981	€ 532,265	€ 619,210
HD	89151	Cerbal	€ 374,601	€ 451,121	€ 524,811
HD	89240	Certejul de Sus	€ 1,803,065	€ 2,171,378	€ 2,526,070
HD	87362	Criscior	€ 2,111,687	€ 2,543,043	€ 2,958,446
HD	89348	Densus	€ 1,706,602	€ 2,055,211	€ 2,390,927
HD	89428	Dobra	€ 1,653,649	€ 1,991,441	€ 2,316,740
HD	91731	General Berthelot	€ 1,057,375	€ 1,273,366	€ 1,481,369
HD	86883	Ghelari	€ 1,117,076	€ 1,345,262	€ 1,565,009
HD	89687	Gurasada	€ 1,055,664	€ 1,271,306	€ 1,478,972
HD	89801	Harau	€ 1,111,626	€ 1,338,699	€ 1,557,373
HD	89856	Ilia	€ 2,415,877	€ 2,909,371	€ 3,384,613
HD	89954	Lapugiu de Sus	€ 874,994	€ 1,053,730	€ 1,225,856
HD	90066	Lelese	€ 469,697	€ 565,643	€ 658,040
HD	90119	Lunca Cernii	€ 653,324	€ 786,779	€ 915,299
HD	90208	Luncoiul de Jos	€ 1,160,413	€ 1,397,452	€ 1,625,724
HD	90262	Martinesti	€ 1,098,396	€ 1,322,766	€ 1,538,838
HD	90342	Orastioara de Sus	€ 1,189,491	€ 1,432,469	€ 1,666,461
HD	90431	Pestisu Mic	€ 2,045,736	€ 2,463,620	€ 2,866,049
HD	90538	Pui	€ 2,758,932	€ 3,322,502	€ 3,865,228
HD	90725	Rachitova	€ 623,656	€ 751,051	€ 873,735
HD	90663	Rapoltu Mare	€ 1,081,458	€ 1,302,368	€ 1,515,109
HD	90805	Ribita	€ 1,489,955	€ 1,794,310	€ 2,087,408



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
HD	90878	Riu De Mori	€ 1,927,956	€ 2,321,782	€ 2,701,042
HD	90994	Romos	€ 1,465,483	€ 1,764,838	€ 2,053,122
HD	91116	Salasu de Sus	€ 1,435,873	€ 1,729,180	€ 2,011,639
HD	91232	Sintamaria Orlea	€ 1,363,990	€ 1,642,614	€ 1,910,933
HD	91054	Sarmisegetusa	€ 955,917	€ 1,151,183	€ 1,339,228
HD	91330	Soimus	€ 4,723,712	€ 5,688,629	€ 6,617,859
HD	86936	Teliuc	€ 1,570,843	€ 1,891,721	€ 2,200,731
HD	91447	Tomesti	€ 442,018	€ 532,310	€ 619,262
HD	91535	Toplita	€ 472,007	€ 568,424	€ 661,276
HD	91624	Totesti	€ 1,522,736	€ 1,833,786	€ 2,133,333
HD	91688	Turdas	€ 1,348,660	€ 1,624,152	€ 1,889,455
HD	91937	Valisoara	€ 977,539	€ 1,177,222	€ 1,369,520
HD	91795	Vata de Jos	€ 1,920,031	€ 2,312,237	€ 2,689,938
HD	91982	Vetel	€ 4,358,231	€ 5,248,491	€ 6,105,826
HD	92097	Vorta	€ 685,873	€ 825,978	€ 960,900
HD	92177	Zam	€ 757,840	€ 912,645	€ 1,061,724
IL	92701	Fetesti	€ 13,441,499	€ 16,187,206	€ 18,831,366
IL	92658	Slobozia	€ 36,822,078	€ 44,343,759	€ 51,587,256
IL	100683	Urziceni	€ 9,867,703	€ 11,883,388	€ 13,824,524
IL	92836	Amara	€ 4,513,208	€ 5,435,126	€ 6,322,947
IL	93067	Cazanesti	€ 1,852,188	€ 2,230,536	€ 2,594,891
IL	102749	Fierbinti Targ	€ 1,989,352	€ 2,395,719	€ 2,787,056
IL	92765	Tandarei	€ 5,198,454	€ 6,260,347	€ 7,282,967
IL	100754	Adancata	€ 834,791	€ 1,005,315	€ 1,169,532
IL	92783	Albesti	€ 817,706	€ 984,740	€ 1,145,596
IL	100852	Alexeni	€ 732,284	€ 881,868	€ 1,025,920
IL	92872	Andrasesti	€ 740,869	€ 892,207	€ 1,037,948
IL	100870	Armasesti	€ 727,899	€ 876,588	€ 1,019,777
IL	100923	Axintele	€ 958,322	€ 1,154,079	€ 1,342,596
IL	92907	Balaciu	€ 965,776	€ 1,163,056	€ 1,353,040
IL	180064	Barbulesti	€ 1,585,913	€ 1,909,869	€ 2,221,844
IL	101056	Barcanesti	€ 1,236,560	€ 1,489,153	€ 1,732,404
IL	179784	Boranesti	€ 1,034,743	€ 1,246,111	€ 1,449,661
IL	92989	Bordusani	€ 1,948,463	€ 2,346,477	€ 2,729,771
IL	93021	Bucu	€ 1,095,468	€ 1,319,240	€ 1,534,737
IL	179793	Buiesti	€ 1,008,199	€ 1,214,145	€ 1,412,474



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
IL	100709	Ciocarlia	€ 718,065	€ 864,744	€ 1,005,999
IL	93101	Ciochina	€ 1,816,844	€ 2,187,973	€ 2,545,375
IL	93156	Ciulnita	€ 1,487,378	€ 1,791,206	€ 2,083,798
IL	93209	Cocora	€ 844,499	€ 1,017,005	€ 1,183,132
IL	179971	Colelia	€ 711,149	€ 856,416	€ 996,311
IL	93236	Cosambesti	€ 861,163	€ 1,037,073	€ 1,206,478
IL	102240	Cosereni	€ 1,335,830	€ 1,608,702	€ 1,871,481
IL	102641	Dragoesti	€ 945,945	€ 1,139,174	€ 1,325,257
IL	102703	Dridu	€ 1,178,210	€ 1,418,884	€ 1,650,657
IL	93575	Facaeni	€ 2,289,543	€ 2,757,230	€ 3,207,620
IL	103283	Garbovi	€ 1,151,538	€ 1,386,763	€ 1,613,289
IL	93600	Gheorghe Doja	€ 979,578	€ 1,179,677	€ 1,372,376
IL	93628	Gheorghe Lazar	€ 1,121,578	€ 1,350,683	€ 1,571,316
IL	93646	Giurgeni	€ 847,890	€ 1,021,089	€ 1,187,882
IL	93717	Grindu	€ 991,964	€ 1,194,594	€ 1,389,729
IL	93735	Grivita	€ 990,988	€ 1,193,418	€ 1,388,361
IL	180046	Gura Ialomitei	€ 1,297,165	€ 1,562,138	€ 1,817,311
IL	103862	Ion Roata	€ 1,494,412	€ 1,799,677	€ 2,093,652
IL	103960	Jilavele	€ 1,043,749	€ 1,256,957	€ 1,462,279
IL	179800	Maia	€ 734,883	€ 884,998	€ 1,029,561
IL	100736	Manasia	€ 1,038,281	€ 1,250,372	€ 1,454,619
IL	179980	Marculesti	€ 772,766	€ 930,619	€ 1,082,635
IL	93995	Mihail Kogalniceanu	€ 1,233,833	€ 1,485,869	€ 1,728,584
IL	94045	Milosesti	€ 1,090,018	€ 1,312,677	€ 1,527,101
IL	179999	Moldoveni	€ 628,483	€ 756,863	€ 880,496
IL	94081	Movila	€ 1,031,569	€ 1,242,289	€ 1,445,215
IL	104270	Movilita	€ 1,282,227	€ 1,544,148	€ 1,796,383
IL	94107	Munteni Buzau	€ 1,269,262	€ 1,528,535	€ 1,778,220
IL	179819	Ograda	€ 1,240,742	€ 1,494,190	€ 1,738,264
IL	94161	Perieti	€ 1,330,966	€ 1,602,844	€ 1,864,666
IL	180000	Platonesti	€ 622,593	€ 749,771	€ 872,245
IL	0	Radulesti	€ 592,228	€ 713,203	€ 829,704
IL	94269	Reviga	€ 1,428,370	€ 1,720,145	€ 2,001,128
IL	179828	Rosiori	€ 707,853	€ 852,447	€ 991,694
IL	94330	Salcioara	€ 1,382,490	€ 1,664,893	€ 1,936,851
IL	180019	Sarateni	€ 578,934	€ 697,193	€ 811,079



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
IL	94376	Saveni	€ 1,314,947	€ 1,583,553	€ 1,842,224
IL	94429	Scanteia	€ 1,367,557	€ 1,646,910	€ 1,915,930
IL	94456	Sfantul Gheorghe	€ 939,199	€ 1,131,050	€ 1,315,806
IL	105026	Sinesti	€ 2,154,522	€ 2,594,628	€ 3,018,457
IL	94492	Stelnica	€ 1,207,941	€ 1,454,688	€ 1,692,310
IL	94535	Suditi	€ 833,800	€ 1,004,121	€ 1,168,143
IL	179702	Traian	€ 864,005	€ 1,040,496	€ 1,210,460
IL	94688	Valea Ciorii	€ 1,051,324	€ 1,266,079	€ 1,472,891
IL	105794	Valea Macrisului	€ 784,463	€ 944,705	€ 1,099,022
IL	94795	Vladeni	€ 1,387,687	€ 1,671,151	€ 1,944,132
IS	95060	Iasi	€ 226,953,634	€ 273,313,670	€ 317,959,112
IS	95391	Pascani	€ 29,252,979	€ 35,228,513	€ 40,983,046
IS	95355	Harlau	€ 4,262,773	€ 5,133,533	€ 5,972,089
IS	98373	Podu Iloaie	€ 2,469,600	€ 2,974,067	€ 3,459,877
IS	95471	Targu Frumos	€ 4,897,069	€ 5,897,399	€ 6,860,731
IS	95612	Alex. I. Cuza	€ 872,738	€ 1,051,013	€ 1,222,694
IS	95667	Andrieseni	€ 1,049,538	€ 1,263,928	€ 1,470,389
IS	95747	Aroneanu	€ 1,196,644	€ 1,441,083	€ 1,676,482
IS	100273	Bals	€ 1,214,114	€ 1,462,123	€ 1,700,959
IS	95792	Baltati	€ 1,020,755	€ 1,229,265	€ 1,430,064
IS	95872	Belcesti	€ 2,017,057	€ 2,429,083	€ 2,825,870
IS	95088	Birnova	€ 1,857,754	€ 2,237,239	€ 2,602,689
IS	95943	Bivolari	€ 1,470,100	€ 1,770,398	€ 2,059,591
IS	96003	UNGHENI (FOST BOSIA)	€ 1,719,917	€ 2,071,247	€ 2,409,582
IS	96058	Braesti	€ 1,612,334	€ 1,941,687	€ 2,258,859
IS	96110	Butea	€ 1,500,755	€ 1,807,316	€ 2,102,538
IS	96147	Ceplenita	€ 1,032,971	€ 1,243,976	€ 1,447,178
IS	100362	Ciohorani	€ 530,885	€ 639,330	€ 743,763
IS	96192	Ciortesti	€ 1,220,256	€ 1,469,519	€ 1,709,563
IS	96254	Ciurea	€ 3,752,291	€ 4,518,775	€ 5,256,911
IS	96334	Coarnele Caprei	€ 1,515,133	€ 1,824,631	€ 2,122,682
IS	96370	Comarna	€ 985,353	€ 1,186,632	€ 1,380,467
IS	100282	Costesti	€ 744,553	€ 896,643	€ 1,043,109
IS	96423	Costuleni	€ 1,215,730	€ 1,464,068	€ 1,703,221
IS	96478	Cotnari	€ 2,670,638	€ 3,216,172	€ 3,741,529



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
IS	96593	Cozmesti	€ 918,670	€ 1,106,327	€ 1,287,044
IS	96637	Cristesti	€ 1,118,886	€ 1,347,442	€ 1,567,545
IS	96664	Cucuteni	€ 819,080	€ 986,394	€ 1,147,520
IS	96717	Dagita	€ 1,354,362	€ 1,631,019	€ 1,897,444
IS	96815	Deleni	€ 2,746,613	€ 3,307,667	€ 3,847,970
IS	96888	Dobrovat	€ 672,536	€ 809,916	€ 942,215
IS	96904	Dolhesti	€ 720,624	€ 867,826	€ 1,009,585
IS	100308	Draguseni	€ 476,485	€ 573,816	€ 667,549
IS	96940	Dumesti	€ 1,614,573	€ 1,944,383	€ 2,261,996
IS	97009	Erbiceni	€ 1,572,729	€ 1,893,992	€ 2,203,374
IS	100317	Fantanele	€ 656,660	€ 790,797	€ 919,972
IS	97063	Focuri	€ 841,724	€ 1,013,663	€ 1,179,244
IS	97090	Golaesti	€ 1,537,567	€ 1,851,647	€ 2,154,111
IS	97189	Gorban	€ 873,755	€ 1,052,238	€ 1,224,120
IS	97241	Grajduri	€ 742,701	€ 894,414	€ 1,040,515
IS	97321	Gropnita	€ 964,362	€ 1,161,353	€ 1,351,059
IS	97394	Grozești	€ 604,661	€ 728,175	€ 847,122
IS	97438	Halaucești	€ 1,520,536	€ 1,831,138	€ 2,130,251
IS	100326	Harmanesti	€ 534,825	€ 644,074	€ 749,282
IS	97465	Helesteni	€ 867,519	€ 1,044,728	€ 1,215,383
IS	95159	Holboca	€ 2,630,430	€ 3,167,750	€ 3,685,198
IS	97517	Horlesti	€ 1,411,624	€ 1,699,978	€ 1,977,668
IS	95499	Ion Neculce	€ 2,309,335	€ 2,781,065	€ 3,235,349
IS	97553	Ipatele	€ 885,498	€ 1,066,380	€ 1,240,572
IS	97606	Lespezi	€ 1,449,901	€ 1,746,074	€ 2,031,293
IS	97679	Letcani	€ 2,322,881	€ 2,797,379	€ 3,254,327
IS	97722	Lungani	€ 1,300,312	€ 1,565,928	€ 1,821,720
IS	97777	Madarjac	€ 506,193	€ 609,593	€ 709,169
IS	97811	Mircesti	€ 984,872	€ 1,186,053	€ 1,379,793
IS	97875	Mironeasa	€ 1,334,097	€ 1,606,614	€ 1,869,053
IS	97919	Miroslava	€ 9,296,616	€ 11,195,644	€ 13,024,438
IS	98051	Miroslovesti	€ 1,329,850	€ 1,601,500	€ 1,863,103
IS	98168	Mogosesti - Siret	€ 1,265,487	€ 1,523,989	€ 1,772,931
IS	98113	Mogosesti-lasi	€ 1,257,601	€ 1,514,492	€ 1,761,883
IS	98202	Mosna	€ 885,132	€ 1,065,939	€ 1,240,059
IS	98220	Motca	€ 1,342,432	€ 1,616,651	€ 1,880,729



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
IS	98257	Movileni	€ 1,147,192	€ 1,381,530	€ 1,607,202
IS	98300	Oteleni	€ 858,951	€ 1,034,409	€ 1,203,379
IS	98337	Plugari	€ 1,165,247	€ 1,403,273	€ 1,632,496
IS	98435	Popesti	€ 1,118,546	€ 1,347,032	€ 1,567,068
IS	98505	Popricani	€ 2,142,094	€ 2,579,661	€ 3,001,046
IS	98603	Prisacani	€ 1,164,941	€ 1,402,904	€ 1,632,067
IS	98649	Probota	€ 1,059,259	€ 1,275,635	€ 1,484,008
IS	100335	Rachiteni	€ 814,298	€ 980,636	€ 1,140,822
IS	98685	Raducaneni	€ 2,656,502	€ 3,199,148	€ 3,721,725
IS	95239	Rediu	€ 1,172,016	€ 1,411,424	€ 1,641,979
IS	98738	Romanesti	€ 724,943	€ 873,027	€ 1,015,635
IS	100344	Roscani	€ 458,857	€ 552,588	€ 642,853
IS	98774	Ruginoasa	€ 1,401,105	€ 1,687,310	€ 1,962,930
IS	99290	Scheia	€ 849,127	€ 1,022,578	€ 1,189,615
IS	98827	Schitu-Duca	€ 1,488,601	€ 1,792,678	€ 2,085,510
IS	98916	Scinteia	€ 1,050,836	€ 1,265,492	€ 1,472,208
IS	98998	Scobinti	€ 2,214,012	€ 2,666,271	€ 3,101,803
IS	99058	Sinesti	€ 1,372,563	€ 1,652,937	€ 1,922,943
IS	99370	Sipote	€ 1,688,323	€ 2,033,199	€ 2,365,319
IS	99101	Siretel	€ 979,258	€ 1,179,292	€ 1,371,927
IS	99165	Stolniceni-Prajescu	€ 1,896,134	€ 2,283,459	€ 2,656,459
IS	99209	Strunga	€ 1,048,284	€ 1,262,418	€ 1,468,632
IS	99441	Tansa	€ 668,582	€ 805,154	€ 936,675
IS	99478	Tatarusi	€ 1,591,619	€ 1,916,741	€ 2,229,838
IS	99673	Tibana	€ 1,583,523	€ 1,906,991	€ 2,218,496
IS	99780	Tibanesti	€ 2,029,799	€ 2,444,428	€ 2,843,722
IS	99879	Tiganasi	€ 1,292,248	€ 1,556,217	€ 1,810,423
IS	99539	Todiresti	€ 1,061,689	€ 1,278,561	€ 1,487,413
IS	95293	Tomesti	€ 3,474,182	€ 4,183,856	€ 4,867,284
IS	99600	Trifesti	€ 1,534,582	€ 1,848,053	€ 2,149,930
IS	99922	Tutora	€ 945,786	€ 1,138,983	€ 1,325,034
IS	100353	Valea Lupului	€ 2,336,263	€ 2,813,494	€ 3,273,075
IS	99968	Valea-Seaca	€ 1,204,275	€ 1,450,273	€ 1,687,174
IS	100004	Victoria	€ 1,962,723	€ 2,363,651	€ 2,749,750
IS	100086	Vinatori	€ 1,098,057	€ 1,322,358	€ 1,538,363
IS	100148	Vladeni	€ 1,195,666	€ 1,439,906	€ 1,675,113



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
IS	100219	Voinesti	€ 2,093,993	€ 2,521,735	€ 2,933,657
IF	179221	Bragadiru	€ 16,657,293	€ 20,059,894	€ 23,336,652
IF	100576	Buftea	€ 19,990,497	€ 24,073,975	€ 28,006,428
IF	179285	Chitila	€ 16,720,273	€ 20,135,739	€ 23,424,886
IF	179409	Magurele	€ 14,334,024	€ 17,262,049	€ 20,081,783
IF	179481	Otopeni	€ 69,297,276	€ 83,452,696	€ 97,084,588
IF	179515	Pantelimon	€ 26,633,124	€ 32,073,498	€ 37,312,663
IF	179533	Popesti Leordeni	€ 26,096,786	€ 31,427,602	€ 36,561,260
IF	179551	Voluntari	€ 150,690,939	€ 181,472,721	€ 211,116,060
IF	102543	1 Decembrie	€ 7,741,895	€ 9,323,340	€ 10,846,295
IF	100834	Afumati	€ 11,053,952	€ 13,311,953	€ 15,486,444
IF	100969	Balotesti	€ 10,537,256	€ 12,689,711	€ 14,762,559
IF	101145	Berceni	€ 6,832,350	€ 8,228,001	€ 9,572,034
IF	101298	Branesti	€ 5,720,905	€ 6,889,520	€ 8,014,914
IF	101742	Cernica	€ 7,231,172	€ 8,708,291	€ 10,130,779
IF	179249	Chiajna	€ 29,680,607	€ 35,743,493	€ 41,582,148
IF	101902	Ciolpani	€ 5,485,919	€ 6,606,533	€ 7,685,702
IF	101957	Ciorogarla	€ 5,651,034	€ 6,805,376	€ 7,917,026
IF	102035	Clinceni	€ 7,484,819	€ 9,013,750	€ 10,486,135
IF	179588	Copaceni	€ 3,239,825	€ 3,901,627	€ 4,538,953
IF	102160	Corbeanca	€ 5,919,060	€ 7,128,152	€ 8,292,527
IF	102213	Cornetu	€ 3,817,592	€ 4,597,415	€ 5,348,397
IF	102473	Dascalu	€ 2,252,636	€ 2,712,784	€ 3,155,914
IF	102525	Darasti	€ 2,198,081	€ 2,647,085	€ 3,079,483
IF	179310	Dobroesti	€ 9,700,060	€ 11,681,501	€ 13,589,659
IF	102570	Domnesti	€ 8,345,458	€ 10,050,192	€ 11,691,878
IF	102605	Dragomiresti	€ 11,248,631	€ 13,546,399	€ 15,759,187
IF	103130	Ganeasa	€ 3,429,409	€ 4,129,937	€ 4,804,557
IF	179347	Glina	€ 4,950,639	€ 5,961,911	€ 6,935,782
IF	103443	Gradistea	€ 2,226,267	€ 2,681,029	€ 3,118,972
IF	103513	Gruiu	€ 4,328,101	€ 5,212,206	€ 6,063,614
IF	179383	Jilava	€ 15,312,325	€ 18,440,189	€ 21,452,370
IF	104243	Moara Vlasiei	€ 4,064,018	€ 4,894,179	€ 5,693,637
IF	179463	Mogosoaia	€ 12,781,199	€ 15,392,027	€ 17,906,295
IF	104421	Nuci	€ 2,059,483	€ 2,480,176	€ 2,885,309
IF	104546	Peris	€ 4,955,621	€ 5,967,911	€ 6,942,761



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
IF	104582	Petrenchioaia	€ 2,076,991	€ 2,501,259	€ 2,909,837
IF	105160	Snagov	€ 10,995,202	€ 13,241,202	€ 15,404,136
IF	105419	Stefanesti	€ 8,420,008	€ 10,139,971	€ 11,796,323
IF	105570	Tunari	€ 7,083,108	€ 8,529,982	€ 9,923,343
IF	105936	Vidra	€ 6,243,336	€ 7,518,668	€ 8,746,833
MM	106318	Baia Mare	€ 123,309,211	€ 148,497,702	€ 172,754,613
MM	106559	Sighetu Marmatiei	€ 20,278,596	€ 24,420,924	€ 28,410,051
MM	106684	Baia Sprie	€ 5,719,943	€ 6,888,361	€ 8,013,566
MM	106746	Borsa	€ 9,159,971	€ 11,031,087	€ 12,833,001
MM	106782	Cavnic	€ 1,959,822	€ 2,360,157	€ 2,745,685
MM	108017	Dragomiresti	€ 2,280,420	€ 2,746,243	€ 3,194,839
MM	108892	Salistea de Sus	€ 2,479,622	€ 2,986,137	€ 3,473,918
MM	108963	Seini	€ 3,866,454	€ 4,656,258	€ 5,416,852
MM	109176	Somcuta Mare	€ 2,971,303	€ 3,578,254	€ 4,162,757
MM	106817	Targu Lapus	€ 7,255,452	€ 8,737,530	€ 10,164,795
MM	106461	Tautii Magheraus	€ 6,658,468	€ 8,018,599	€ 9,328,427
MM	109265	Ulmeni	€ 2,856,978	€ 3,440,575	€ 4,002,589
MM	106979	Viseu de Sus	€ 7,402,840	€ 8,915,025	€ 10,371,283
MM	107001	Ardusat	€ 942,061	€ 1,134,497	€ 1,319,816
MM	107047	Arinis	€ 779,433	€ 938,649	€ 1,091,976
MM	107083	Asuaju de Sus	€ 769,893	€ 927,160	€ 1,078,610
MM	107118	Baita de sub Codru	€ 546,106	€ 657,660	€ 765,088
MM	107154	Baiut	€ 755,750	€ 910,128	€ 1,058,796
MM	107190	Basesti	€ 1,288,914	€ 1,552,202	€ 1,805,752
MM	107234	Bicaz	€ 572,815	€ 689,824	€ 802,506
MM	107314	Birsana	€ 1,776,584	€ 2,139,489	€ 2,488,972
MM	107270	Bistra	€ 1,326,763	€ 1,597,782	€ 1,858,778
MM	107350	Bocicoiu Mare	€ 926,481	€ 1,115,734	€ 1,297,988
MM	107403	Bogdan Voda	€ 1,249,519	€ 1,504,759	€ 1,750,560
MM	107430	Boiu Mare	€ 673,821	€ 811,463	€ 944,015
MM	107485	Botiza	€ 1,409,023	€ 1,696,846	€ 1,974,024
MM	107519	Budesti	€ 1,007,724	€ 1,213,572	€ 1,411,808
MM	107546	Calinesti	€ 1,335,534	€ 1,608,344	€ 1,871,065
MM	107715	Campulung la Tisa	€ 808,152	€ 973,233	€ 1,132,210
MM	107582	Cernesti	€ 2,091,570	€ 2,518,817	€ 2,930,262
MM	107662	Cicarlau	€ 1,381,517	€ 1,663,721	€ 1,935,487



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
MM	179837	Coas	€ 899,477	€ 1,083,214	€ 1,260,156
MM	179846	Cotau	€ 938,979	€ 1,130,786	€ 1,315,498
MM	107733	Copalnic Manastur	€ 1,938,947	€ 2,335,018	€ 2,716,440
MM	107868	Coroieni	€ 1,965,364	€ 2,366,831	€ 2,753,450
MM	107920	Cupseni	€ 1,059,630	€ 1,276,082	€ 1,484,528
MM	107975	Desesti	€ 685,501	€ 825,528	€ 960,377
MM	108035	Dumbravita	€ 2,120,497	€ 2,553,653	€ 2,970,789
MM	108106	Farcasa	€ 3,332,577	€ 4,013,326	€ 4,668,897
MM	179855	Gardani	€ 396,974	€ 478,064	€ 556,156
MM	108151	Giulesti	€ 1,146,959	€ 1,381,249	€ 1,606,875
MM	106363	Grosi	€ 1,431,898	€ 1,724,393	€ 2,006,070
MM	179622	Grosii Tiblesului	€ 679,018	€ 817,722	€ 951,296
MM	108204	Ieud	€ 1,782,808	€ 2,146,984	€ 2,497,691
MM	108222	Lapus	€ 1,319,050	€ 1,588,494	€ 1,847,972
MM	108240	Leordina	€ 1,462,551	€ 1,761,308	€ 2,049,015
MM	108268	Miresu Mare	€ 1,726,791	€ 2,079,524	€ 2,419,212
MM	108348	Moisei	€ 3,567,490	€ 4,296,224	€ 4,998,007
MM	108366	Oarta de Jos	€ 594,939	€ 716,467	€ 833,501
MM	108400	Ocna Sugatag	€ 1,186,372	€ 1,428,714	€ 1,662,092
MM	179864	Oncesti	€ 776,904	€ 935,603	€ 1,088,432
MM	108455	Petrova	€ 1,306,871	€ 1,573,827	€ 1,830,909
MM	108473	Poienile de sub Munte	€ 2,354,957	€ 2,836,007	€ 3,299,265
MM	179604	Poienile Izei	€ 439,275	€ 529,006	€ 615,419
MM	106407	Recea	€ 3,115,044	€ 3,751,357	€ 4,364,136
MM	108491	Remetea Chioarului	€ 1,029,927	€ 1,240,311	€ 1,442,914
MM	108552	Remeti	€ 826,652	€ 995,513	€ 1,158,128
MM	108598	Repedea	€ 1,774,980	€ 2,137,556	€ 2,486,724
MM	108614	Rona de Jos	€ 646,270	€ 778,284	€ 905,416
MM	108632	Rona de Sus	€ 1,216,644	€ 1,465,169	€ 1,704,503
MM	108669	Rozavlea	€ 1,560,367	€ 1,879,105	€ 2,186,054
MM	108696	Ruscova	€ 1,515,065	€ 1,824,549	€ 2,122,587
MM	108794	Sacalاسeni	€ 2,484,764	€ 2,992,329	€ 3,481,122
MM	108874	Sacel	€ 1,073,684	€ 1,293,007	€ 1,504,218
MM	108918	Salsig	€ 659,550	€ 794,276	€ 924,021
MM	108945	Sapanta	€ 1,255,791	€ 1,512,313	€ 1,759,347



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
MM	106620	Sarasau	€ 1,219,835	€ 1,469,012	€ 1,708,973
MM	108712	Satulung	€ 1,616,327	€ 1,946,496	€ 2,264,454
MM	179613	Sieu	€ 1,078,253	€ 1,298,509	€ 1,510,619
MM	109096	Sisesti	€ 1,960,874	€ 2,361,424	€ 2,747,159
MM	109005	Stramtura	€ 2,126,280	€ 2,560,617	€ 2,978,890
MM	109041	Suciu de Sus	€ 1,304,808	€ 1,571,342	€ 1,828,019
MM	106648	Vadu Izei	€ 910,211	€ 1,096,141	€ 1,275,194
MM	109354	Valea Chioarului	€ 756,891	€ 911,501	€ 1,060,394
MM	109425	Vima Mica	€ 567,205	€ 683,069	€ 794,647
MM	109504	Viseu de Jos	€ 1,491,776	€ 1,796,503	€ 2,089,960
MH	109773	Drobeta Turnu Severin	€ 101,269,021	€ 121,955,341	€ 141,876,591
MH	110063	Orsova	€ 5,607,995	€ 6,753,546	€ 7,856,729
MH	109924	Baia de Arama	€ 2,917,349	€ 3,513,278	€ 4,087,168
MH	110116	Strehaia	€ 3,833,617	€ 4,616,713	€ 5,370,848
MH	110232	Vanju Mare	€ 2,513,898	€ 3,027,414	€ 3,521,939
MH	110571	Bacles	€ 883,892	€ 1,064,446	€ 1,238,322
MH	110296	Bala	€ 1,338,514	€ 1,611,934	€ 1,875,241
MH	110535	Balacita	€ 899,238	€ 1,082,926	€ 1,259,821
MH	110456	Balta	€ 329,252	€ 396,509	€ 461,278
MH	110688	Balvanesti	€ 821,400	€ 989,188	€ 1,150,770
MH	114060	Braniste	€ 759,237	€ 914,327	€ 1,063,681
MH	110740	Breznita Motru	€ 613,884	€ 739,283	€ 860,044
MH	110820	Breznita Ocol	€ 1,128,351	€ 1,358,840	€ 1,580,805
MH	110875	Brosteni	€ 948,351	€ 1,142,072	€ 1,328,628
MH	110946	Burila Mare	€ 1,903,261	€ 2,292,043	€ 2,666,445
MH	111006	Butoiesti	€ 1,035,122	€ 1,246,568	€ 1,450,193
MH	111097	Cazanesti	€ 828,486	€ 997,721	€ 1,160,698
MH	111220	Ciresu	€ 270,324	€ 325,543	€ 378,720
MH	111275	Corcova	€ 1,328,894	€ 1,600,349	€ 1,861,764
MH	111417	Corlatel	€ 552,078	€ 664,852	€ 773,455
MH	111444	Cujmir	€ 1,128,176	€ 1,358,630	€ 1,580,560
MH	111550	Darvari	€ 843,209	€ 1,015,453	€ 1,181,326
MH	111480	Devesel	€ 1,681,999	€ 2,025,582	€ 2,356,458
MH	112904	Dubova	€ 800,405	€ 963,905	€ 1,121,357
MH	111587	Dumbrava	€ 555,093	€ 668,483	€ 777,679



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
MH	112245	Eselnita	€ 3,669,694	€ 4,419,305	€ 5,141,193
MH	111685	Floresti	€ 775,287	€ 933,655	€ 1,086,167
MH	111783	Garla Mare	€ 1,046,358	€ 1,260,098	€ 1,465,933
MH	111818	Godeanu	€ 343,001	€ 413,067	€ 480,540
MH	111863	Gogosu	€ 2,553,999	€ 3,075,706	€ 3,578,119
MH	111916	Greci	€ 398,177	€ 479,513	€ 557,841
MH	111989	Grozesti	€ 728,571	€ 877,397	€ 1,020,719
MH	112030	Gruia	€ 1,077,614	€ 1,297,739	€ 1,509,723
MH	112076	Hinova	€ 578,122	€ 696,216	€ 809,942
MH	112129	Husnicioara	€ 685,680	€ 825,745	€ 960,629
MH	112263	Ilovat	€ 444,951	€ 535,841	€ 623,370
MH	112334	Ilovita	€ 1,812,246	€ 2,182,435	€ 2,538,933
MH	112370	Isverna	€ 863,781	€ 1,040,226	€ 1,210,145
MH	112469	Izvoru Barzii	€ 3,760,507	€ 4,528,670	€ 5,268,422
MH	112548	Jiana	€ 1,492,146	€ 1,796,948	€ 2,090,477
MH	112600	Livezile	€ 809,533	€ 974,897	€ 1,134,146
MH	112664	Malovat	€ 2,726,958	€ 3,283,997	€ 3,820,433
MH	112744	Obarsia Camp	€ 761,721	€ 917,318	€ 1,067,161
MH	110027	Obarsia Closani	€ 304,020	€ 366,122	€ 425,927
MH	112771	Oprisor	€ 843,280	€ 1,015,537	€ 1,181,424
MH	112806	Padina	€ 680,050	€ 818,965	€ 952,742
MH	112879	Patulele	€ 1,215,479	€ 1,463,766	€ 1,702,871
MH	112959	Podeni	€ 1,621,706	€ 1,952,974	€ 2,271,990
MH	112995	Ponoare	€ 855,261	€ 1,029,966	€ 1,198,210
MH	113153	Poroina Mare	€ 506,892	€ 610,435	€ 710,149
MH	113206	Pristol	€ 648,937	€ 781,496	€ 909,152
MH	113233	Prunisor	€ 658,124	€ 792,560	€ 922,023
MH	113395	Punghina	€ 1,332,368	€ 1,604,532	€ 1,866,630
MH	113466	Rogova	€ 817,967	€ 985,054	€ 1,145,961
MH	113493	Salcia	€ 874,981	€ 1,053,714	€ 1,225,836
MH	109826	Simian	€ 2,891,495	€ 3,482,144	€ 4,050,948
MH	113625	Sisesti	€ 1,498,721	€ 1,804,866	€ 2,099,688
MH	113698	Sovarna	€ 468,789	€ 564,549	€ 656,767
MH	113518	Stangaceaua	€ 536,458	€ 646,041	€ 751,571
MH	113607	Svinita	€ 875,610	€ 1,054,471	€ 1,226,718
MH	113732	Tamna	€ 2,237,696	€ 2,694,793	€ 3,134,984



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
MH	113849	Vanatori	€ 506,287	€ 609,707	€ 709,302
MH	113894	Vanjulet	€ 903,222	€ 1,087,724	€ 1,265,402
MH	113929	Vladaia	€ 906,950	€ 1,092,213	€ 1,270,625
MH	113974	Voloiac	€ 541,096	€ 651,627	€ 758,069
MH	114079	Vrata	€ 717,115	€ 863,600	€ 1,004,668
MS	114809	Reghin	€ 19,816,692	€ 23,864,667	€ 27,762,929
MS	114514	Sighisoara	€ 22,945,138	€ 27,632,163	€ 32,145,842
MS	114319	Tirgu Mures	€ 164,413,429	€ 197,998,318	€ 230,341,092
MS	114925	Tirnaveni	€ 10,775,652	€ 12,976,805	€ 15,096,549
MS	117827	Iernut	€ 5,166,742	€ 6,222,157	€ 7,238,539
MS	114710	Ludus	€ 9,110,932	€ 10,972,031	€ 12,764,298
MS	118281	Miercurea Niraj	€ 4,309,212	€ 5,189,459	€ 6,037,151
MS	119242	Sarmasu	€ 3,092,261	€ 3,723,920	€ 4,332,218
MS	119331	Singeorgiu de Padure	€ 4,224,786	€ 5,087,786	€ 5,918,870
MS	114854	Sovata	€ 7,510,744	€ 9,044,970	€ 10,522,455
MS	119894	Ungheni	€ 4,314,279	€ 5,195,561	€ 6,044,250
MS	114970	Acatari	€ 3,081,455	€ 3,710,906	€ 4,317,078
MS	115076	Adamus	€ 1,770,821	€ 2,132,549	€ 2,480,898
MS	114603	Albesti	€ 2,141,482	€ 2,578,925	€ 3,000,189
MS	115147	Alunis	€ 1,393,199	€ 1,677,789	€ 1,951,854
MS	115183	Apold	€ 1,091,914	€ 1,314,961	€ 1,529,758
MS	115236	Atintis	€ 646,359	€ 778,391	€ 905,540
MS	115575	Bagaciu	€ 1,454,434	€ 1,751,533	€ 2,037,643
MS	115307	Bahnea	€ 1,504,100	€ 1,811,343	€ 2,107,224
MS	115600	Bala	€ 465,245	€ 560,281	€ 651,802
MS	115637	Baluseri	€ 2,103,195	€ 2,532,816	€ 2,946,549
MS	115389	Band	€ 2,620,825	€ 3,156,183	€ 3,671,741
MS	115520	Batos	€ 1,817,795	€ 2,189,118	€ 2,546,707
MS	115708	Beica de Jos	€ 967,528	€ 1,165,166	€ 1,355,495
MS	120511	Bereni	€ 630,208	€ 758,941	€ 882,913
MS	115771	Bichis	€ 677,534	€ 815,935	€ 949,217
MS	115824	Bogata	€ 1,122,602	€ 1,351,917	€ 1,572,751
MS	115851	Breaza	€ 1,274,188	€ 1,534,468	€ 1,785,121
MS	115897	Brincovenesti	€ 2,082,134	€ 2,507,453	€ 2,917,043
MS	115959	Ceucasu de Cimpie	€ 2,558,063	€ 3,080,601	€ 3,583,813
MS	116046	Chetani	€ 988,025	€ 1,189,850	€ 1,384,211



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
MS	120478	Chibed	€ 727,543	€ 876,159	€ 1,019,278
MS	116126	Chiheru de Jos	€ 677,018	€ 815,313	€ 948,493
MS	116171	Coroisinmartin	€ 617,601	€ 743,759	€ 865,251
MS	120487	Corunca	€ 3,700,024	€ 4,455,832	€ 5,183,686
MS	116224	Cozma	€ 412,313	€ 496,537	€ 577,645
MS	116288	Craciunesti	€ 1,514,157	€ 1,823,456	€ 2,121,315
MS	116340	Craiesti	€ 811,203	€ 976,909	€ 1,136,485
MS	114355	Cristesti	€ 2,670,464	€ 3,215,962	€ 3,741,285
MS	116395	Cucerdea	€ 642,637	€ 773,909	€ 900,326
MS	116439	Cuci	€ 885,305	€ 1,066,148	€ 1,240,301
MS	116493	Danes	€ 2,731,728	€ 3,289,741	€ 3,827,116
MS	116545	Deda	€ 2,789,811	€ 3,359,689	€ 3,908,490
MS	116590	Eremitu	€ 1,395,202	€ 1,680,201	€ 1,954,660
MS	116652	Ernei	€ 2,446,215	€ 2,945,906	€ 3,427,116
MS	116723	Faragau	€ 595,529	€ 717,179	€ 834,329
MS	116796	Fintinele	€ 1,798,122	€ 2,165,427	€ 2,519,146
MS	116867	Galesti	€ 1,073,670	€ 1,292,990	€ 1,504,198
MS	116938	Ganesti	€ 1,548,369	€ 1,864,655	€ 2,169,244
MS	116983	Gheorghe Doja	€ 1,057,883	€ 1,273,977	€ 1,482,080
MS	117042	Ghindari	€ 1,821,782	€ 2,193,919	€ 2,552,293
MS	117113	Glodeni	€ 1,756,692	€ 2,115,533	€ 2,461,102
MS	117177	Gornesti	€ 1,993,506	€ 2,400,721	€ 2,792,876
MS	117275	Grebenisu de Cimpie	€ 1,201,430	€ 1,446,847	€ 1,683,188
MS	117319	Gurghiu	€ 3,132,085	€ 3,771,879	€ 4,388,011
MS	117426	Hodac	€ 2,132,388	€ 2,567,972	€ 2,987,448
MS	117505	Hodosa	€ 689,502	€ 830,347	€ 965,983
MS	117550	Ibanesti	€ 2,497,085	€ 3,007,167	€ 3,498,384
MS	117667	Iclanzel	€ 889,628	€ 1,071,353	€ 1,246,357
MS	117783	Ideciu de Jos	€ 779,554	€ 938,794	€ 1,092,145
MS	117925	Livezeni	€ 1,173,634	€ 1,413,374	€ 1,644,247
MS	117998	Lunca	€ 1,230,508	€ 1,481,866	€ 1,723,926
MS	118058	Lunca Bradului	€ 1,464,530	€ 1,763,691	€ 2,051,787
MS	120502	Madaras	€ 507,383	€ 611,026	€ 710,837
MS	118094	Magherani	€ 677,719	€ 816,158	€ 949,476
MS	118209	Mica	€ 1,674,249	€ 2,016,250	€ 2,345,601
MS	118370	Mihesu de Cimpie	€ 1,111,074	€ 1,338,034	€ 1,556,600



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
MS	118469	Nades	€ 1,071,539	€ 1,290,423	€ 1,501,212
MS	118511	Neaua	€ 593,044	€ 714,185	€ 830,847
MS	118575	Ogra	€ 986,904	€ 1,188,499	€ 1,382,639
MS	118691	Panet	€ 2,001,986	€ 2,410,933	€ 2,804,756
MS	118637	Papiu Ilarian	€ 541,518	€ 652,134	€ 758,659
MS	118753	Pasareni	€ 811,609	€ 977,397	€ 1,137,053
MS	118799	Petelea	€ 977,665	€ 1,177,373	€ 1,369,695
MS	118824	Pogaceaua	€ 1,604,353	€ 1,932,076	€ 2,247,678
MS	118931	Rastolita	€ 1,342,736	€ 1,617,018	€ 1,881,156
MS	118995	Riciu	€ 1,647,710	€ 1,984,289	€ 2,308,421
MS	119153	Rusii Munti	€ 2,526,237	€ 3,042,274	€ 3,539,226
MS	120496	Sarateni	€ 1,477,752	€ 1,779,614	€ 2,070,312
MS	119206	Saschiz	€ 2,115,475	€ 2,547,605	€ 2,963,753
MS	119750	Saulia	€ 1,286,392	€ 1,549,165	€ 1,802,219
MS	119803	Sincai	€ 891,980	€ 1,074,186	€ 1,249,653
MS	114382	Sincraiu de Mures	€ 3,496,032	€ 4,210,170	€ 4,897,896
MS	114417	Singeorgiu de Mures	€ 4,089,574	€ 4,924,955	€ 5,729,441
MS	119386	Singer	€ 900,368	€ 1,084,287	€ 1,261,403
MS	119466	Sinpaul	€ 2,495,910	€ 3,005,752	€ 3,496,738
MS	119527	Sinpetru de Cimpie	€ 1,300,659	€ 1,566,346	€ 1,822,207
MS	114453	Sintana de Mures	€ 2,691,789	€ 3,241,643	€ 3,771,162
MS	119590	Solovastru	€ 1,033,223	€ 1,244,281	€ 1,447,532
MS	119625	Stinceni	€ 1,285,917	€ 1,548,593	€ 1,801,553
MS	119661	Suplac	€ 1,191,795	€ 1,435,245	€ 1,669,690
MS	119723	Suseni	€ 889,160	€ 1,070,789	€ 1,245,701
MS	119858	Taureni	€ 541,603	€ 652,237	€ 758,779
MS	119974	Valea Larga	€ 1,108,277	€ 1,334,665	€ 1,552,681
MS	120076	Vargata	€ 753,222	€ 907,084	€ 1,055,255
MS	120138	Vatava	€ 977,269	€ 1,176,897	€ 1,369,141
MS	120174	Vetca	€ 432,011	€ 520,258	€ 605,241
MS	120218	Viisoara	€ 987,869	€ 1,189,662	€ 1,383,992
MS	120254	Vinatori	€ 1,495,374	€ 1,800,836	€ 2,095,000
MS	120316	Voivodeni	€ 761,036	€ 916,494	€ 1,066,202
MS	120343	Zagar	€ 628,538	€ 756,930	€ 880,574
MS	120370	Zau de Cimpie	€ 1,378,672	€ 1,660,295	€ 1,931,502
NT	120726	Piatra Neamt	€ 77,768,397	€ 93,654,222	€ 108,952,520



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
NT	120860	Roman	€ 29,508,012	€ 35,535,642	€ 41,340,344
NT	120968	Bicaz	€ 4,323,968	€ 5,207,229	€ 6,057,823
NT	124117	Roznov	€ 4,499,247	€ 5,418,312	€ 6,303,386
NT	121055	Targu Neamt	€ 14,572,115	€ 17,548,775	€ 20,415,345
NT	121108	Agapia	€ 1,258,231	€ 1,515,251	€ 1,762,765
NT	124938	Alexandru cel Bun	€ 3,993,829	€ 4,809,652	€ 5,595,303
NT	121153	Bahna	€ 899,462	€ 1,083,196	€ 1,260,135
NT	121242	Baltatesti	€ 1,438,102	€ 1,731,864	€ 2,014,762
NT	121386	Bara	€ 593,470	€ 714,699	€ 831,444
NT	121466	Bargaoani	€ 962,396	€ 1,158,986	€ 1,348,304
NT	121340	Bicazu Ardelean	€ 1,039,769	€ 1,252,164	€ 1,456,704
NT	121297	Bicaz Chei	€ 1,885,684	€ 2,270,875	€ 2,641,819
NT	121607	Bodesti	€ 1,157,915	€ 1,394,443	€ 1,622,224
NT	125178	Boghicea	€ 627,759	€ 755,992	€ 879,483
NT	121652	Borca	€ 1,693,436	€ 2,039,355	€ 2,372,482
NT	121732	Borlesti	€ 2,706,825	€ 3,259,750	€ 3,792,226
NT	121796	Botesti	€ 1,259,936	€ 1,517,305	€ 1,765,154
NT	121876	Bozieni	€ 824,363	€ 992,757	€ 1,154,923
NT	121938	Brusturi	€ 849,237	€ 1,022,711	€ 1,189,770
NT	122061	Candesti	€ 1,206,513	€ 1,452,969	€ 1,690,309
NT	122025	Ceahlau	€ 1,002,199	€ 1,206,920	€ 1,404,068
NT	120888	Cordun	€ 4,979,667	€ 5,996,868	€ 6,976,449
NT	122132	Costisa	€ 785,502	€ 945,957	€ 1,100,478
NT	122187	Cracaoani	€ 2,337,660	€ 2,815,176	€ 3,275,032
NT	122249	Damuc	€ 1,132,701	€ 1,364,079	€ 1,586,900
NT	122285	Dobreni	€ 534,008	€ 643,090	€ 748,138
NT	125098	Dochia	€ 897,971	€ 1,081,400	€ 1,258,045
NT	122347	Doljesti	€ 1,777,467	€ 2,140,552	€ 2,490,208
NT	125132	Draganesti	€ 618,192	€ 744,471	€ 866,079
NT	122392	Dragomiresti	€ 761,260	€ 916,763	€ 1,066,515
NT	122463	Dulcesti	€ 772,051	€ 929,758	€ 1,081,633
NT	120771	Dumbrava Rosie	€ 3,410,893	€ 4,107,639	€ 4,778,617
NT	122551	Farcasa	€ 802,085	€ 965,928	€ 1,123,711
NT	122613	Faurei	€ 671,252	€ 808,369	€ 940,415
NT	125150	Gadinti	€ 533,790	€ 642,827	€ 747,832
NT	122828	Garcina	€ 2,264,653	€ 2,727,256	€ 3,172,749



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
NT	122668	Gheraiesti	€ 1,845,256	€ 2,222,188	€ 2,585,180
NT	125114	Ghindaoani	€ 717,276	€ 863,795	€ 1,004,895
NT	122702	Girov	€ 2,073,020	€ 2,496,477	€ 2,904,274
NT	122864	Grinties	€ 742,011	€ 893,582	€ 1,039,547
NT	122908	Grumazesti	€ 1,220,413	€ 1,469,708	€ 1,709,783
NT	122953	Hangu	€ 1,529,884	€ 1,842,395	€ 2,143,348
NT	120922	Horia	€ 1,871,750	€ 2,254,094	€ 2,622,297
NT	123013	Icusesti	€ 1,211,547	€ 1,459,031	€ 1,697,362
NT	123102	Ion Creanga	€ 1,623,000	€ 1,954,532	€ 2,273,802
NT	123175	Margineni	€ 1,146,185	€ 1,380,317	€ 1,605,790
NT	123228	Moldoveni	€ 667,101	€ 803,370	€ 934,600
NT	125169	Negresti	€ 612,095	€ 737,129	€ 857,538
NT	123255	Oniceni	€ 790,295	€ 951,729	€ 1,107,192
NT	125141	Pancesti	€ 403,984	€ 486,507	€ 565,977
NT	123601	Pangarati	€ 1,884,461	€ 2,269,402	€ 2,640,106
NT	123371	Pastraveni	€ 1,072,258	€ 1,291,290	€ 1,502,220
NT	123424	Petricani	€ 1,278,462	€ 1,539,615	€ 1,791,109
NT	123479	Piatra Soimului	€ 2,063,955	€ 2,485,561	€ 2,891,575
NT	123521	Pipirig	€ 2,055,832	€ 2,475,779	€ 2,880,194
NT	123674	Podoleni	€ 1,208,778	€ 1,455,696	€ 1,693,482
NT	123790	Poiana Teiului	€ 1,688,652	€ 2,033,595	€ 2,365,780
NT	123709	Poienari	€ 389,816	€ 469,444	€ 546,127
NT	123914	Raucesti	€ 2,529,017	€ 3,045,621	€ 3,543,120
NT	123969	Razboieni	€ 669,950	€ 806,801	€ 938,591
NT	124028	Rediu	€ 1,946,975	€ 2,344,685	€ 2,727,686
NT	124073	Romani	€ 833,751	€ 1,004,062	€ 1,168,074
NT	125105	Ruginoasa	€ 617,631	€ 743,795	€ 865,293
NT	124206	Sabaoani	€ 3,143,235	€ 3,785,307	€ 4,403,632
NT	124153	Sagna	€ 1,930,379	€ 2,324,699	€ 2,704,436
NT	120824	Savinesti	€ 3,950,566	€ 4,757,552	€ 5,534,692
NT	124233	Secuieni	€ 1,057,871	€ 1,273,963	€ 1,482,064
NT	124331	Stanita	€ 586,188	€ 705,929	€ 821,241
NT	124411	Stefan cel Mare	€ 1,010,276	€ 1,216,646	€ 1,415,384
NT	124634	Tamaseni	€ 2,421,105	€ 2,915,666	€ 3,391,937
NT	124493	Tarcau	€ 1,450,758	€ 1,747,106	€ 2,032,493
NT	124563	Tasca	€ 2,702,788	€ 3,254,889	€ 3,786,571



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
NT	124616	Tazlau	€ 974,754	€ 1,173,869	€ 1,365,618
NT	124803	Tibucani	€ 1,267,005	€ 1,525,818	€ 1,775,058
NT	124661	Timisesti	€ 880,688	€ 1,060,588	€ 1,233,833
NT	124723	Trifesti	€ 1,352,952	€ 1,629,320	€ 1,895,468
NT	124750	Tupilati	€ 780,113	€ 939,467	€ 1,092,928
NT	124849	Urecheni	€ 1,008,179	€ 1,214,121	€ 1,412,446
NT	124885	Valea Ursului	€ 1,084,405	€ 1,305,917	€ 1,519,237
NT	125123	Valeni	€ 863,815	€ 1,040,267	€ 1,210,194
NT	125016	Vanatori	€ 2,088,580	€ 2,515,217	€ 2,926,074
NT	125061	Zanesti	€ 1,398,318	€ 1,683,954	€ 1,959,026
OT	125472	Caracal	€ 30,453,834	€ 36,674,668	€ 42,665,428
OT	125347	Slatina	€ 71,543,598	€ 86,157,877	€ 100,231,657
OT	125418	Bals	€ 9,237,422	€ 11,124,359	€ 12,941,508
OT	125542	Corabia	€ 6,046,584	€ 7,281,725	€ 8,471,186
OT	125622	Draganesti-Olt	€ 4,568,594	€ 5,501,825	€ 6,400,541
OT	128105	Piatra-Olt	€ 2,082,825	€ 2,508,285	€ 2,918,011
OT	128374	Potcoava	€ 1,859,883	€ 2,239,803	€ 2,605,672
OT	128711	Scornicesti	€ 4,396,962	€ 5,295,134	€ 6,160,087
OT	125659	Babiciu	€ 662,701	€ 798,071	€ 928,435
OT	125677	Baldovinești	€ 580,977	€ 699,654	€ 813,942
OT	130286	Balteni	€ 803,089	€ 967,137	€ 1,125,117
OT	125757	Barasti	€ 672,232	€ 809,549	€ 941,788
OT	125846	Barza	€ 673,151	€ 810,656	€ 943,076
OT	125873	Bobicesti	€ 1,304,155	€ 1,570,556	€ 1,827,105
OT	126022	Brancoveni	€ 716,018	€ 862,279	€ 1,003,132
OT	125962	Brastavatu	€ 1,494,422	€ 1,799,689	€ 2,093,666
OT	125999	Brebeni	€ 2,306,128	€ 2,777,203	€ 3,230,855
OT	126077	Bucinisu	€ 723,974	€ 871,861	€ 1,014,279
OT	130295	Calui	€ 685,683	€ 825,748	€ 960,633
OT	126166	Carlogani	€ 701,521	€ 844,821	€ 982,822
OT	126102	Cezieni	€ 603,878	€ 727,233	€ 846,025
OT	126148	Cilieni	€ 878,373	€ 1,057,799	€ 1,230,589
OT	126228	Colonesti	€ 980,339	€ 1,180,594	€ 1,373,442
OT	126326	Corbu	€ 790,308	€ 951,746	€ 1,107,212
OT	126380	Coteana	€ 2,917,512	€ 3,513,475	€ 4,087,397
OT	126406	Crampoia	€ 629,518	€ 758,110	€ 881,946



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
OT	126503	Cungrea	€ 2,116,481	€ 2,548,817	€ 2,965,163
OT	126433	Curtisoara	€ 1,814,156	€ 2,184,735	€ 2,541,609
OT	126585	Daneasa	€ 1,101,269	€ 1,326,227	€ 1,542,864
OT	126647	Deveselu	€ 1,361,758	€ 1,639,925	€ 1,907,805
OT	126674	Dobretu	€ 523,626	€ 630,588	€ 733,594
OT	126718	Dobrosloveni	€ 1,762,211	€ 2,122,179	€ 2,468,835
OT	126772	Dobroteasa	€ 667,713	€ 804,108	€ 935,458
OT	126825	Dobrun	€ 1,436,921	€ 1,730,442	€ 2,013,108
OT	125490	Draghicieni	€ 816,054	€ 982,750	€ 1,143,281
OT	126905	Fagetelu	€ 500,106	€ 602,263	€ 700,642
OT	126978	Falcoiu	€ 1,021,122	€ 1,229,707	€ 1,430,578
OT	127019	Farcasele	€ 848,154	€ 1,021,407	€ 1,188,253
OT	127064	Ganeasa	€ 1,100,768	€ 1,325,623	€ 1,542,162
OT	125588	Garcov	€ 673,881	€ 811,536	€ 944,099
OT	130302	Gavanesti	€ 777,107	€ 935,848	€ 1,088,717
OT	130311	Ghimpeteni	€ 707,138	€ 851,586	€ 990,692
OT	127126	Giuvarasti	€ 755,964	€ 910,386	€ 1,059,096
OT	127144	Gostavatu	€ 954,660	€ 1,149,669	€ 1,337,466
OT	127171	Gradinari	€ 1,062,704	€ 1,279,783	€ 1,488,834
OT	130320	Gradinile	€ 682,505	€ 821,920	€ 956,180
OT	127224	Grojdibodu	€ 760,418	€ 915,750	€ 1,065,336
OT	130339	Gura Padinii	€ 642,173	€ 773,351	€ 899,677
OT	127251	Ianca	€ 899,868	€ 1,083,685	€ 1,260,703
OT	127288	Iancu Jianu	€ 1,055,895	€ 1,271,584	€ 1,479,296
OT	127322	Icoana	€ 1,438,314	€ 1,732,120	€ 2,015,059
OT	130348	Ipotesti	€ 473,979	€ 570,799	€ 664,038
OT	127368	Izbiceni	€ 1,869,371	€ 2,251,229	€ 2,618,965
OT	127386	Izvoarele	€ 1,348,506	€ 1,623,966	€ 1,889,239
OT	127411	Leleasca	€ 670,131	€ 807,019	€ 938,844
OT	127493	Maruntei	€ 1,025,601	€ 1,235,102	€ 1,436,854
OT	127536	Mihaesti	€ 797,901	€ 960,889	€ 1,117,849
OT	127563	Milcov	€ 885,481	€ 1,066,359	€ 1,240,547
OT	127625	Morunglav	€ 732,746	€ 882,424	€ 1,026,567
OT	127689	Movileni	€ 995,155	€ 1,198,436	€ 1,394,199
OT	127714	N.Titulescu	€ 1,726,356	€ 2,079,000	€ 2,418,602
OT	127750	Obarsia	€ 842,298	€ 1,014,355	€ 1,180,049



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
OT	127812	Oboga	€ 908,377	€ 1,093,932	€ 1,272,624
OT	127858	Oporelu	€ 776,578	€ 935,210	€ 1,087,976
OT	127901	Optasi Magura	€ 443,608	€ 534,224	€ 621,489
OT	127938	Orlea	€ 850,350	€ 1,024,052	€ 1,191,330
OT	130357	Osica de Jos	€ 571,755	€ 688,548	€ 801,022
OT	127983	Osica de Sus	€ 1,173,741	€ 1,413,502	€ 1,644,396
OT	128178	Parscoveni	€ 832,678	€ 1,002,769	€ 1,166,570
OT	128052	Perieti	€ 624,330	€ 751,862	€ 874,678
OT	128221	Plesoiu	€ 910,601	€ 1,096,610	€ 1,275,740
OT	128301	Poboru	€ 890,939	€ 1,072,932	€ 1,248,194
OT	128436	Priseaca	€ 580,004	€ 698,482	€ 812,578
OT	128472	Radomiresti	€ 1,355,495	€ 1,632,384	€ 1,899,032
OT	128524	Redea	€ 1,008,861	€ 1,214,942	€ 1,413,401
OT	128560	Rotunda	€ 762,969	€ 918,822	€ 1,068,910
OT	128588	Rusanesti	€ 1,290,504	€ 1,554,117	€ 1,807,980
OT	128882	Samburesti	€ 451,907	€ 544,219	€ 633,116
OT	130366	Sarbii-Magura	€ 1,810,194	€ 2,179,964	€ 2,536,058
OT	128613	Scarisoaara	€ 910,530	€ 1,096,524	€ 1,275,640
OT	128659	Schitu	€ 620,176	€ 746,860	€ 868,858
OT	128864	Seaca	€ 660,353	€ 795,244	€ 925,146
OT	129246	Serbanesti	€ 918,181	€ 1,105,739	€ 1,286,360
OT	125374	Slatioara	€ 875,966	€ 1,054,900	€ 1,227,217
OT	130384	Soparlita	€ 506,850	€ 610,384	€ 710,090
OT	128962	Spineni	€ 890,135	€ 1,071,963	€ 1,247,067
OT	129040	Sprancenata	€ 798,168	€ 961,211	€ 1,118,223
OT	129282	Stefan cel Mare	€ 701,701	€ 845,039	€ 983,075
OT	129095	Stoenesti	€ 577,243	€ 695,157	€ 808,710
OT	129111	Stoicanesti	€ 966,825	€ 1,164,319	€ 1,354,509
OT	129139	Strejesti	€ 1,072,610	€ 1,291,713	€ 1,502,713
OT	129184	Studina	€ 1,515,123	€ 1,824,618	€ 2,122,667
OT	129317	Tatulesti	€ 552,028	€ 664,791	€ 773,384
OT	129380	Teslui	€ 687,588	€ 828,043	€ 963,303
OT	129460	Tia Mare	€ 962,226	€ 1,158,781	€ 1,348,066
OT	129503	Topana	€ 664,245	€ 799,931	€ 930,599
OT	129567	Traian	€ 788,400	€ 949,448	€ 1,104,539
OT	129585	Tufeni	€ 1,286,171	€ 1,548,899	€ 1,801,909



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
OT	129629	Urzica	€ 1,050,792	€ 1,265,439	€ 1,472,147
OT	129718	Vadastra	€ 524,145	€ 631,213	€ 734,321
OT	129745	Vadastrita	€ 959,408	€ 1,155,387	€ 1,344,118
OT	129987	Valcele	€ 997,178	€ 1,200,872	€ 1,397,033
OT	129656	Valea Mare	€ 1,034,661	€ 1,246,013	€ 1,449,547
OT	129763	Valeni	€ 828,439	€ 997,665	€ 1,160,633
OT	129816	Verguleasa	€ 738,300	€ 889,113	€ 1,034,349
OT	129898	Visina	€ 1,751,697	€ 2,109,518	€ 2,454,105
OT	130375	Visina Noua	€ 596,991	€ 718,939	€ 836,377
OT	129914	Vitomiresti	€ 872,460	€ 1,050,678	€ 1,222,305
OT	130026	Vladila	€ 632,096	€ 761,215	€ 885,558
OT	130062	Voineasa	€ 418,861	€ 504,422	€ 586,819
OT	130124	Vulpeni	€ 761,817	€ 917,435	€ 1,067,296
OT	130231	Vulturesti	€ 887,190	€ 1,068,417	€ 1,242,942
PH	131256	Campina	€ 30,716,368	€ 36,990,830	€ 43,033,235
PH	130534	Ploiesti	€ 211,908,873	€ 255,195,702	€ 296,881,596
PH	130954	Azuga	€ 4,857,736	€ 5,850,030	€ 6,805,625
PH	130981	Baicoi	€ 11,017,391	€ 13,267,924	€ 15,435,223
PH	131069	Boldesti Scaieni	€ 6,829,293	€ 8,224,319	€ 9,567,751
PH	131103	Breaza	€ 8,448,544	€ 10,174,336	€ 11,836,301
PH	131210	Busteni	€ 11,011,490	€ 13,260,818	€ 15,426,956
PH	131336	Comarnic	€ 5,513,976	€ 6,640,321	€ 7,725,009
PH	131407	Mizil	€ 8,461,134	€ 10,189,498	€ 11,853,940
PH	131443	Plopeni	€ 5,597,490	€ 6,740,894	€ 7,842,011
PH	131540	Sinaia	€ 15,119,106	€ 18,207,500	€ 21,181,672
PH	131577	Slanic	€ 3,201,355	€ 3,855,299	€ 4,485,057
PH	131620	Urlati	€ 6,835,305	€ 8,231,559	€ 9,576,174
PH	131817	Valenii de Munte	€ 9,203,976	€ 11,084,081	€ 12,894,651
PH	131899	Adunati	€ 995,144	€ 1,198,423	€ 1,394,184
PH	131933	Albesti Paleologu	€ 2,103,904	€ 2,533,670	€ 2,947,542
PH	131988	Alunis	€ 1,728,561	€ 2,081,656	€ 2,421,692
PH	132011	Apostolache	€ 937,496	€ 1,128,999	€ 1,313,419
PH	132075	Aricesti Rahtivani	€ 8,902,839	€ 10,721,431	€ 12,472,763
PH	132137	Aricesti Zeletin	€ 929,092	€ 1,118,879	€ 1,301,646
PH	132164	Baba Ana	€ 1,602,973	€ 1,930,414	€ 2,245,744
PH	132226	Balta Doamnei	€ 1,210,159	€ 1,457,359	€ 1,695,417



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
PH	132271	Baltesti	€ 1,916,918	€ 2,308,488	€ 2,685,577
PH	132315	Banesti	€ 3,097,566	€ 3,730,309	€ 4,339,650
PH	130552	Barcanesti	€ 3,975,063	€ 4,787,053	€ 5,569,012
PH	136278	Batrani	€ 906,332	€ 1,091,469	€ 1,269,759
PH	130614	Berceni	€ 2,778,398	€ 3,345,944	€ 3,892,499
PH	132342	Bertea	€ 976,889	€ 1,176,439	€ 1,368,609
PH	130678	Blejoi	€ 8,836,145	€ 10,641,112	€ 12,379,325
PH	132379	Boldesti GradisteA	€ 1,004,760	€ 1,210,003	€ 1,407,656
PH	130712	Brazi	€ 13,622,016	€ 16,404,598	€ 19,084,268
PH	132404	Brebu	€ 5,130,970	€ 6,179,079	€ 7,188,423
PH	130785	Bucov	€ 5,440,776	€ 6,552,168	€ 7,622,457
PH	132459	Calugareni	€ 757,991	€ 912,827	€ 1,061,936
PH	132486	Carbunesti	€ 698,156	€ 840,768	€ 978,107
PH	132510	Ceptura	€ 2,796,592	€ 3,367,855	€ 3,917,990
PH	132574	Cerasu	€ 1,861,696	€ 2,241,986	€ 2,608,211
PH	132645	ChiOjdeanca	€ 966,778	€ 1,164,263	€ 1,354,444
PH	132681	Ciorani	€ 3,440,902	€ 4,143,779	€ 4,820,660
PH	136241	Cocorasti Colt	€ 1,344,740	€ 1,619,431	€ 1,883,963
PH	132716	Cocorastli Mislil	€ 1,625,105	€ 1,957,066	€ 2,276,751
PH	132752	Colceag	€ 2,035,820	€ 2,451,679	€ 2,852,158
PH	132805	Cornu	€ 3,352,246	€ 4,037,012	€ 4,696,453
PH	132841	Cosminele	€ 577,255	€ 695,171	€ 808,726
PH	133018	Draganesti	€ 1,821,835	€ 2,193,983	€ 2,552,367
PH	132896	Drajna	€ 1,807,973	€ 2,177,289	€ 2,532,947
PH	133090	Dumbrava	€ 1,826,102	€ 2,199,121	€ 2,558,345
PH	131461	Dumbravesti	€ 1,599,745	€ 1,926,526	€ 2,241,222
PH	133278	Fantanele	€ 936,163	€ 1,127,394	€ 1,311,553
PH	133214	Filipestil de Targ	€ 3,146,231	€ 3,788,915	€ 4,407,829
PH	133161	Filipestii de Padure	€ 5,254,693	€ 6,328,074	€ 7,361,756
PH	133330	Floresti	€ 7,226,761	€ 8,702,979	€ 10,124,600
PH	133394	Fulga	€ 1,377,976	€ 1,659,457	€ 1,930,527
PH	133429	Gherghita	€ 1,180,352	€ 1,421,464	€ 1,653,658
PH	133508	Gorgota	€ 1,902,570	€ 2,291,210	€ 2,665,476
PH	133562	Gornet	€ 1,005,345	€ 1,210,708	€ 1,408,476
PH	133615	Gornet Cricov	€ 1,558,094	€ 1,876,368	€ 2,182,870
PH	133688	Gura Vadului	€ 1,945,182	€ 2,342,526	€ 2,725,175



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
PH	131835	Gura Vitioarei	€ 2,315,785	€ 2,788,833	€ 3,244,385
PH	133722	IOrdacheanu	€ 1,631,758	€ 1,965,079	€ 2,286,072
PH	133795	Izvoarele	€ 2,197,027	€ 2,645,815	€ 3,078,006
PH	133866	Jugureni	€ 929,808	€ 1,119,741	€ 1,302,649
PH	133919	Lapos	€ 770,726	€ 928,163	€ 1,079,777
PH	133964	Lipanesti	€ 2,273,085	€ 2,737,410	€ 3,184,563
PH	134014	Magurele	€ 1,897,526	€ 2,285,136	€ 2,658,410
PH	134050	Magureni	€ 2,397,309	€ 2,887,009	€ 3,358,599
PH	134096	Maneciu	€ 4,821,076	€ 5,805,882	€ 6,754,266
PH	134194	Manesti	€ 1,745,826	€ 2,102,448	€ 2,445,880
PH	136250	Olari	€ 1,437,874	€ 1,731,590	€ 2,014,443
PH	134336	Pacureti	€ 1,235,360	€ 1,487,709	€ 1,730,724
PH	130847	Paulesti	€ 5,489,440	€ 6,610,773	€ 7,690,635
PH	134390	Plopu	€ 1,083,999	€ 1,305,428	€ 1,518,668
PH	134443	Podenii Noi	€ 2,041,915	€ 2,459,019	€ 2,860,697
PH	131274	Poiana Campina	€ 2,707,816	€ 3,260,944	€ 3,793,615
PH	134559	Poienarii Burchi	€ 1,582,636	€ 1,905,922	€ 2,217,252
PH	134648	Posesti	€ 1,487,595	€ 1,791,467	€ 2,084,101
PH	134755	Predeal Sarari	€ 1,015,205	€ 1,222,581	€ 1,422,288
PH	134853	Provita de Jos	€ 1,202,932	€ 1,448,656	€ 1,685,292
PH	134899	Provita de Sus	€ 723,213	€ 870,944	€ 1,013,212
PH	134942	Puchenii Mari	€ 3,777,088	€ 4,548,637	€ 5,291,651
PH	135020	Rafov	€ 1,528,648	€ 1,840,907	€ 2,141,617
PH	135128	Salcia	€ 469,896	€ 565,882	€ 658,318
PH	135146	Salciile	€ 1,419,824	€ 1,709,853	€ 1,989,155
PH	135244	Sangeru	€ 2,301,378	€ 2,771,483	€ 3,224,201
PH	135164	Scorteni	€ 2,106,680	€ 2,537,014	€ 2,951,432
PH	135226	Secaria	€ 924,827	€ 1,113,742	€ 1,295,670
PH	135431	Sirna	€ 1,352,285	€ 1,628,518	€ 1,894,534
PH	135501	Soimari	€ 1,159,940	€ 1,396,882	€ 1,625,061
PH	135547	Sotriile	€ 1,543,186	€ 1,858,415	€ 2,161,984
PH	135315	Starchiojd	€ 1,853,362	€ 2,231,950	€ 2,596,536
PH	135618	Stefesti	€ 919,234	€ 1,107,007	€ 1,287,835
PH	135404	Surani	€ 715,073	€ 861,142	€ 1,001,808
PH	135654	Talea	€ 624,678	€ 752,281	€ 875,165
PH	130892	Targsoru Vechi	€ 3,401,869	€ 4,096,772	€ 4,765,975



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
PH	135681	Tataru	€ 470,422	€ 566,516	€ 659,055
PH	135725	Teisani	€ 1,674,193	€ 2,016,182	€ 2,345,523
PH	135789	Telega	€ 2,006,104	€ 2,415,893	€ 2,810,526
PH	135850	Tinosu	€ 980,219	€ 1,180,449	€ 1,373,274
PH	135896	Tomsani	€ 1,486,834	€ 1,790,551	€ 2,083,036
PH	136269	Vadu Sapat	€ 858,096	€ 1,033,380	€ 1,202,182
PH	136198	Valcanesti	€ 1,983,310	€ 2,388,443	€ 2,778,592
PH	135949	Valea Calugareasca	€ 4,482,246	€ 5,397,839	€ 6,279,569
PH	136107	Valea Doftanei	€ 2,778,872	€ 3,346,515	€ 3,893,164
PH	136134	Varbilau	€ 2,405,640	€ 2,897,043	€ 3,370,271
SM	136526	Carei	€ 18,117,322	€ 21,818,165	€ 25,382,134
SM	136483	Satu Mare	€ 77,223,017	€ 92,997,437	€ 108,188,450
SM	136848	Ardud	€ 3,230,285	€ 3,890,138	€ 4,525,588
SM	138039	Livada	€ 3,724,926	€ 4,485,820	€ 5,218,573
SM	136599	Negresti	€ 7,470,241	€ 8,996,194	€ 10,465,711
SM	136642	Tasnad	€ 3,895,548	€ 4,691,296	€ 5,457,613
SM	136713	Acas	€ 2,123,832	€ 2,557,669	€ 2,975,461
SM	179873	Agris	€ 809,073	€ 974,343	€ 1,133,501
SM	136768	Andrid	€ 1,133,548	€ 1,365,099	€ 1,588,086
SM	136802	Apa	€ 1,028,724	€ 1,238,863	€ 1,441,230
SM	137103	Barsau	€ 838,406	€ 1,009,668	€ 1,174,596
SM	136919	Batarci	€ 1,451,658	€ 1,748,190	€ 2,033,754
SM	136964	Beltiug	€ 1,441,623	€ 1,736,105	€ 2,019,696
SM	137032	Berveni	€ 1,693,313	€ 2,039,208	€ 2,372,310
SM	137069	Bixad	€ 2,248,596	€ 2,707,919	€ 3,150,254
SM	137130	Bogdand	€ 1,311,144	€ 1,578,973	€ 1,836,896
SM	137185	Botiz	€ 1,922,158	€ 2,314,799	€ 2,692,919
SM	137229	Calinesti	€ 2,233,653	€ 2,689,924	€ 3,129,319
SM	137274	Camarzana	€ 952,728	€ 1,147,343	€ 1,334,760
SM	179677	Camin	€ 702,788	€ 846,347	€ 984,597
SM	136553	Capleni	€ 1,169,023	€ 1,407,821	€ 1,637,786
SM	137292	Cauas	€ 1,160,338	€ 1,397,362	€ 1,625,619
SM	137363	Cehal	€ 735,374	€ 885,589	€ 1,030,249
SM	137407	Certeze	€ 2,287,672	€ 2,754,977	€ 3,204,998
SM	179882	Ciumesti	€ 675,470	€ 813,449	€ 946,325
SM	137443	Craidorolt	€ 1,030,367	€ 1,240,841	€ 1,443,530



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SM	137504	Crucisor	€ 939,187	€ 1,131,036	€ 1,315,789
SM	137540	Culciu	€ 1,552,279	€ 1,869,364	€ 2,174,722
SM	137611	Doba	€ 1,684,525	€ 2,028,624	€ 2,359,997
SM	137675	Dorolt	€ 1,609,470	€ 1,938,238	€ 2,254,846
SM	137728	Foieni	€ 1,291,729	€ 1,555,591	€ 1,809,695
SM	137746	Gherta Mica	€ 1,560,353	€ 1,879,087	€ 2,186,034
SM	137764	Halmeu	€ 1,973,614	€ 2,376,765	€ 2,765,007
SM	137844	Hodod	€ 1,406,833	€ 1,694,208	€ 1,970,954
SM	137899	Homoroade	€ 1,107,239	€ 1,333,415	€ 1,551,227
SM	137960	Lazuri	€ 1,861,254	€ 2,241,455	€ 2,607,593
SM	138084	Mediesu Aurit	€ 3,065,777	€ 3,692,027	€ 4,295,114
SM	138164	Micula	€ 1,027,182	€ 1,237,005	€ 1,439,069
SM	138208	Moftin	€ 1,720,942	€ 2,072,481	€ 2,411,018
SM	138280	Odoreu	€ 2,134,083	€ 2,570,015	€ 2,989,823
SM	138351	Orasu Nou	€ 2,734,622	€ 3,293,226	€ 3,831,170
SM	138431	Paulesti	€ 1,956,712	€ 2,356,411	€ 2,741,328
SM	138501	Petresti	€ 1,197,406	€ 1,442,002	€ 1,677,551
SM	138538	Pir	€ 583,821	€ 703,078	€ 817,925
SM	138574	Piscolt	€ 1,526,673	€ 1,838,529	€ 2,138,850
SM	138618	Pomi	€ 816,361	€ 983,119	€ 1,143,711
SM	180028	Porumbesti	€ 887,213	€ 1,068,444	€ 1,242,974
SM	138404	Racsa	€ 1,430,564	€ 1,722,786	€ 2,004,201
SM	138770	Sacaseni	€ 610,996	€ 735,805	€ 855,998
SM	138663	Sanislau	€ 1,535,824	€ 1,849,548	€ 2,151,669
SM	138734	Santau	€ 886,871	€ 1,068,032	€ 1,242,494
SM	138805	Sauca	€ 834,235	€ 1,004,645	€ 1,168,752
SM	138869	Socond	€ 1,100,985	€ 1,325,884	€ 1,542,466
SM	138921	Supur	€ 1,675,925	€ 2,018,268	€ 2,347,949
SM	139009	Tarna Mare	€ 1,357,196	€ 1,634,431	€ 1,901,414
SM	139143	Tarsolt	€ 1,566,882	€ 1,886,951	€ 2,195,181
SM	139054	Terebesti	€ 811,184	€ 976,885	€ 1,136,458
SM	139107	Tiream	€ 996,555	€ 1,200,123	€ 1,396,161
SM	139170	Turt	€ 2,862,997	€ 3,447,824	€ 4,011,022
SM	139214	Turulung	€ 1,951,274	€ 2,349,862	€ 2,733,709
SM	139250	Urziceni	€ 688,756	€ 829,449	€ 964,939
SM	139287	Valea Vinului	€ 818,349	€ 985,514	€ 1,146,497



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SM	139330	Vama	€ 1,415,293	€ 1,704,396	€ 1,982,807
SM	139358	Vetis	€ 2,745,701	€ 3,306,568	€ 3,846,691
SM	139394	Viile Satu Mare	€ 1,322,784	€ 1,592,990	€ 1,853,203
SJ	139704	Zalau	€ 42,641,803	€ 51,352,285	€ 59,740,616
SJ	139740	Cehu Silvaniei	€ 3,361,741	€ 4,048,446	€ 4,709,755
SJ	139811	Jibou	€ 5,093,295	€ 6,133,708	€ 7,135,641
SJ	139884	Simleul Silvaniei	€ 7,762,420	€ 9,348,057	€ 10,875,050
SJ	139937	Agrij	€ 860,953	€ 1,036,821	€ 1,206,185
SJ	139982	Almas	€ 795,807	€ 958,367	€ 1,114,916
SJ	140084	Babeni	€ 590,808	€ 711,492	€ 827,714
SJ	140146	Balan	€ 1,267,020	€ 1,525,835	€ 1,775,078
SJ	140208	Banisor	€ 860,192	€ 1,035,904	€ 1,205,118
SJ	140244	Benesat	€ 944,531	€ 1,137,471	€ 1,323,276
SJ	140280	Bobota	€ 1,224,553	€ 1,474,694	€ 1,715,583
SJ	140324	Bocsa	€ 1,105,063	€ 1,330,795	€ 1,548,178
SJ	180037	Boghis	€ 774,425	€ 932,617	€ 1,084,959
SJ	140379	Buciumi	€ 966,680	€ 1,164,144	€ 1,354,306
SJ	140440	Camar	€ 614,298	€ 739,781	€ 860,623
SJ	140477	Carastelec	€ 817,447	€ 984,428	€ 1,145,233
SJ	140501	Chiesd	€ 1,082,602	€ 1,303,746	€ 1,516,711
SJ	140547	Cizer	€ 1,039,985	€ 1,252,424	€ 1,457,006
SJ	140583	Coseiu	€ 517,571	€ 623,296	€ 725,110
SJ	140627	Crasna	€ 5,332,376	€ 6,421,625	€ 7,470,589
SJ	140672	Creaca	€ 1,007,640	€ 1,213,472	€ 1,411,691
SJ	140823	Criseni	€ 1,680,709	€ 2,024,029	€ 2,354,651
SJ	140770	Cristolt	€ 556,087	€ 669,680	€ 779,071
SJ	140869	Cuzaplac	€ 846,379	€ 1,019,270	€ 1,185,767
SJ	140958	Dobrin	€ 845,127	€ 1,017,762	€ 1,184,012
SJ	141027	Dragu	€ 584,888	€ 704,364	€ 819,421
SJ	141081	Fildu de Jos	€ 570,419	€ 686,939	€ 799,150
SJ	141134	Galgau	€ 906,898	€ 1,092,152	€ 1,270,553
SJ	141232	Garbou	€ 805,219	€ 969,702	€ 1,128,102
SJ	141312	Halmasd	€ 1,160,607	€ 1,397,685	€ 1,625,996
SJ	141376	Hereclean	€ 1,505,931	€ 1,813,549	€ 2,109,790
SJ	141447	Hida	€ 1,514,934	€ 1,824,391	€ 2,122,403
SJ	141535	Horoatu Crasnei	€ 1,201,855	€ 1,447,359	€ 1,683,784



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SJ	141580	Ileanda	€ 1,185,556	€ 1,427,731	€ 1,660,949
SJ	141722	Ip	€ 1,290,779	€ 1,554,448	€ 1,808,365
SJ	141786	Letca	€ 857,362	€ 1,032,496	€ 1,201,153
SJ	141884	Lozna	€ 507,279	€ 610,902	€ 710,692
SJ	142006	Maeriste	€ 1,161,954	€ 1,399,307	€ 1,627,882
SJ	141946	Marca	€ 1,333,197	€ 1,605,530	€ 1,867,792
SJ	142079	Mesesanii De Jos	€ 2,926,302	€ 3,524,061	€ 4,099,712
SJ	142122	Mirsid	€ 1,140,588	€ 1,373,577	€ 1,597,949
SJ	142177	Napradea	€ 1,006,769	€ 1,212,423	€ 1,410,471
SJ	142239	Nusfalau	€ 1,919,296	€ 2,311,353	€ 2,688,910
SJ	142284	Pericei	€ 1,774,177	€ 2,136,590	€ 2,485,599
SJ	142337	Plopis	€ 1,950,829	€ 2,349,327	€ 2,733,086
SJ	142373	Poiana Blenchii	€ 460,093	€ 554,076	€ 644,584
SJ	142426	Romanasi	€ 1,006,720	€ 1,212,364	€ 1,410,402
SJ	142499	Rus	€ 508,867	€ 612,814	€ 712,916
SJ	142612	Sag	€ 1,950,115	€ 2,348,466	€ 2,732,085
SJ	142550	Salatig	€ 1,186,888	€ 1,429,335	€ 1,662,815
SJ	142854	Samsud	€ 839,330	€ 1,010,780	€ 1,175,890
SJ	142676	Sanmihaiu Almasului	€ 639,089	€ 769,636	€ 895,355
SJ	142881	Sarmasag	€ 3,504,667	€ 4,220,569	€ 4,909,993
SJ	179695	Simisna	€ 496,823	€ 598,309	€ 696,043
SJ	142710	Somes Odorhei	€ 1,609,201	€ 1,937,914	€ 2,254,470
SJ	142774	Surduc	€ 1,134,980	€ 1,366,823	€ 1,590,092
SJ	179631	Treznea	€ 731,855	€ 881,352	€ 1,025,320
SJ	142952	Valcaul de Jos	€ 1,336,413	€ 1,609,404	€ 1,872,298
SJ	143021	Varsolt	€ 1,839,326	€ 2,215,047	€ 2,576,872
SJ	143067	Zalha	€ 430,129	€ 517,992	€ 602,605
SJ	143147	Zimbor	€ 675,866	€ 813,926	€ 946,879
SB	143619	Medias	€ 46,563,687	€ 56,075,296	€ 65,235,125
SB	143450	Sibiu	€ 168,351,814	€ 202,741,200	€ 235,858,718
SB	143682	Agnita	€ 6,182,162	€ 7,444,998	€ 8,661,129
SB	144054	Avrig	€ 7,814,945	€ 9,411,312	€ 10,948,637
SB	143735	Cisnadie	€ 11,580,316	€ 13,945,839	€ 16,223,874
SB	143771	Copsa Mica	€ 3,491,501	€ 4,204,713	€ 4,891,548
SB	143806	Dumbraveni	€ 4,362,799	€ 5,253,992	€ 6,112,225
SB	144928	Miercurea Sibiului	€ 3,544,044	€ 4,267,989	€ 4,965,159



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SB	143851	Ocna Sibiului	€ 3,163,993	€ 3,810,305	€ 4,432,714
SB	145499	Saliste	€ 4,997,854	€ 6,018,771	€ 7,001,929
SB	145827	Talmaciu	€ 4,566,032	€ 5,498,739	€ 6,396,951
SB	146012	Alma	€ 1,042,585	€ 1,255,555	€ 1,460,648
SB	143888	Altina	€ 1,232,104	€ 1,483,788	€ 1,726,162
SB	143922	Apoldu de Jos	€ 968,908	€ 1,166,828	€ 1,357,427
SB	143959	Arpasu de Jos	€ 1,849,403	€ 2,227,183	€ 2,590,990
SB	143995	Atel	€ 948,157	€ 1,141,838	€ 1,328,355
SB	144116	Axente Sever	€ 1,725,569	€ 2,078,052	€ 2,417,500
SB	144152	Bazna	€ 2,094,313	€ 2,522,120	€ 2,934,105
SB	144198	Biertan	€ 1,801,060	€ 2,168,965	€ 2,523,262
SB	144232	Birghis	€ 1,168,037	€ 1,406,633	€ 1,636,404
SB	144303	Blajel	€ 1,901,959	€ 2,290,474	€ 2,664,620
SB	146021	Boita	€ 1,173,804	€ 1,413,578	€ 1,644,484
SB	144376	Bradeni	€ 874,919	€ 1,053,639	€ 1,225,750
SB	144349	Brateiu	€ 1,520,253	€ 1,830,797	€ 2,129,856
SB	144410	Bruiu	€ 903,695	€ 1,088,293	€ 1,266,065
SB	144456	Chirpar	€ 1,138,444	€ 1,370,995	€ 1,594,945
SB	144508	Cirta	€ 962,576	€ 1,159,202	€ 1,348,556
SB	144535	Cirtisoara	€ 1,283,873	€ 1,546,131	€ 1,798,689
SB	143487	Cristian	€ 3,130,222	€ 3,769,635	€ 4,385,400
SB	144553	Dirlos	€ 1,597,205	€ 1,923,467	€ 2,237,663
SB	144599	Gura Riului	€ 2,827,720	€ 3,405,342	€ 3,961,600
SB	144615	Hoghilag	€ 1,095,073	€ 1,318,765	€ 1,534,183
SB	144651	Iacobeni	€ 1,416,142	€ 1,705,419	€ 1,983,997
SB	144713	Jina	€ 4,422,212	€ 5,325,541	€ 6,195,462
SB	144731	Laslea	€ 1,357,671	€ 1,635,004	€ 1,902,080
SB	144795	Loamnes	€ 2,020,026	€ 2,432,659	€ 2,830,031
SB	144866	Ludos	€ 643,915	€ 775,448	€ 902,116
SB	144893	Marpod	€ 731,857	€ 881,354	€ 1,025,322
SB	144964	Merghindeal	€ 835,653	€ 1,006,353	€ 1,170,739
SB	144991	Micasasa	€ 1,284,999	€ 1,547,487	€ 1,800,267
SB	145042	Mihaileni	€ 699,070	€ 841,870	€ 979,388
SB	145104	Mosna	€ 1,589,346	€ 1,914,003	€ 2,226,653
SB	145140	Nocrich	€ 1,728,180	€ 2,081,197	€ 2,421,158
SB	145202	Orlat	€ 2,043,935	€ 2,461,451	€ 2,863,526



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SB	145220	Pauca	€ 1,893,762	€ 2,280,602	€ 2,653,136
SB	145275	Poiana Sibiului	€ 1,472,207	€ 1,772,937	€ 2,062,544
SB	143502	Poplaca	€ 1,347,414	€ 1,622,652	€ 1,887,710
SB	145293	Porumbacu de Jos	€ 2,298,826	€ 2,768,409	€ 3,220,626
SB	145355	Racovita	€ 1,610,465	€ 1,939,436	€ 2,256,240
SB	143520	Rasinari	€ 2,299,198	€ 2,768,858	€ 3,221,147
SB	145382	Riu Sadului	€ 537,402	€ 647,178	€ 752,894
SB	145408	Rosia	€ 2,467,989	€ 2,972,127	€ 3,457,621
SB	145471	Sadu	€ 2,029,473	€ 2,444,035	€ 2,843,266
SB	145667	Seica Mare	€ 2,033,700	€ 2,449,126	€ 2,849,188
SB	145738	Seica Mica	€ 1,186,622	€ 1,429,014	€ 1,662,442
SB	143557	Selimbar	€ 11,828,735	€ 14,245,003	€ 16,571,906
SB	145603	Slimnic	€ 1,693,246	€ 2,039,126	€ 2,372,215
SB	145765	Sura Mare	€ 2,715,826	€ 3,270,590	€ 3,804,837
SB	145792	Sura Mica	€ 3,064,046	€ 3,689,942	€ 4,292,689
SB	145907	Tilisca	€ 1,087,877	€ 1,310,099	€ 1,524,102
SB	143646	Tirnavă	€ 1,215,658	€ 1,463,981	€ 1,703,121
SB	145934	Turnu Rosu	€ 1,497,193	€ 1,803,026	€ 2,097,548
SB	145961	Valea Viilor	€ 1,037,340	€ 1,249,239	€ 1,453,300
SB	145998	Vurpar	€ 1,148,531	€ 1,383,142	€ 1,609,077
SV	146502	Cimpulung Moldovenesc	€ 13,643,775	€ 16,430,802	€ 19,114,753
SV	146539	Falticeni	€ 10,554,098	€ 12,709,993	€ 14,786,154
SV	146628	Radauti	€ 19,309,642	€ 23,254,042	€ 27,052,560
SV	146263	Suceava	€ 140,498,174	€ 169,197,871	€ 196,836,129
SV	146744	Vatra Dornei	€ 18,315,054	€ 22,056,287	€ 25,659,154
SV	147358	Brosteni	€ 1,964,987	€ 2,366,376	€ 2,752,921
SV	147633	Cajvana	€ 2,466,135	€ 2,969,895	€ 3,455,024
SV	148006	Dolhasca	€ 2,910,977	€ 3,505,605	€ 4,078,241
SV	148612	Frasin	€ 2,760,101	€ 3,323,909	€ 3,866,866
SV	146584	Gura Humorului	€ 14,230,983	€ 17,137,959	€ 19,937,423
SV	149227	Liteni	€ 2,444,395	€ 2,943,713	€ 3,424,565
SV	146931	Milisauti	€ 2,643,814	€ 3,183,868	€ 3,703,949
SV	146370	Salcea	€ 3,783,127	€ 4,555,910	€ 5,300,112
SV	146655	Siret	€ 5,802,861	€ 6,988,217	€ 8,129,733
SV	146708	Solca	€ 1,265,288	€ 1,523,750	€ 1,772,652



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SV	151095	Vicovu de Sus	€ 3,782,629	€ 4,555,310	€ 5,299,415
SV	146799	Adincata	€ 894,474	€ 1,077,189	€ 1,253,147
SV	146860	Arbore	€ 2,172,119	€ 2,615,820	€ 3,043,111
SV	146904	Baia	€ 1,585,494	€ 1,909,364	€ 2,221,256
SV	151530	Balaceana	€ 537,303	€ 647,059	€ 752,755
SV	146995	Balcauti	€ 983,847	€ 1,184,819	€ 1,378,358
SV	151576	Berchisesti	€ 1,367,458	€ 1,646,790	€ 1,915,791
SV	147036	Bilca	€ 1,247,482	€ 1,502,306	€ 1,747,706
SV	147054	Bogdanesti	€ 1,272,426	€ 1,532,346	€ 1,782,652
SV	147072	Boroaia	€ 1,260,508	€ 1,517,993	€ 1,765,956
SV	147134	Bosanci	€ 2,274,207	€ 2,738,761	€ 3,186,135
SV	147161	Botosana	€ 960,216	€ 1,156,361	€ 1,345,251
SV	147205	Breaza	€ 904,775	€ 1,089,594	€ 1,267,578
SV	147241	Brodina	€ 2,509,891	€ 3,022,589	€ 3,516,325
SV	147465	Bunesti	€ 635,367	€ 765,154	€ 890,141
SV	151521	Burla	€ 685,596	€ 825,643	€ 960,511
SV	147526	Cacica	€ 2,556,545	€ 3,078,772	€ 3,581,686
SV	147580	Calafindesti	€ 965,532	€ 1,162,762	€ 1,352,697
SV	151503	Capu Cimpului	€ 1,386,500	€ 1,669,722	€ 1,942,469
SV	151451	Ciocanesti	€ 762,901	€ 918,740	€ 1,068,815
SV	151567	Ciprian Porumbescu	€ 1,737,738	€ 2,092,708	€ 2,434,549
SV	147713	Cirlibaba	€ 1,044,001	€ 1,257,260	€ 1,462,632
SV	151433	Comanesti	€ 734,519	€ 884,560	€ 1,029,052
SV	147786	Cornu Luncii	€ 3,676,638	€ 4,427,669	€ 5,150,923
SV	151497	Cosna	€ 3,153,384	€ 3,797,528	€ 4,417,850
SV	147884	Crucea	€ 977,797	€ 1,177,532	€ 1,369,881
SV	147937	Darmanesti	€ 2,029,377	€ 2,443,920	€ 2,843,131
SV	148097	Dolhesti	€ 695,396	€ 837,445	€ 974,241
SV	148131	Dorna Arini	€ 951,166	€ 1,145,462	€ 1,332,571
SV	148202	Dorna Candreni	€ 4,027,439	€ 4,850,127	€ 5,642,389
SV	148293	Dornesti	€ 1,200,417	€ 1,445,627	€ 1,681,769
SV	148328	Dragoiesti	€ 1,345,244	€ 1,620,038	€ 1,884,670
SV	148382	Draguseni	€ 1,184,025	€ 1,425,886	€ 1,658,803
SV	148426	Dumbraveni	€ 2,635,389	€ 3,173,723	€ 3,692,146
SV	151488	Fintina Mare	€ 864,120	€ 1,040,634	€ 1,210,621
SV	148453	Fintinele	€ 1,185,659	€ 1,427,854	€ 1,661,093



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SV	148514	Forasti	€ 1,778,510	€ 2,141,808	€ 2,491,670
SV	148667	Fratautii Noi	€ 1,907,878	€ 2,297,603	€ 2,672,913
SV	148694	Fratautii Vechi	€ 1,887,375	€ 2,272,911	€ 2,644,188
SV	148729	Frumosu	€ 1,296,614	€ 1,561,474	€ 1,816,539
SV	148765	Fundu Moldovei	€ 1,545,149	€ 1,860,779	€ 2,164,734
SV	148872	Galanesti	€ 823,483	€ 991,696	€ 1,153,688
SV	148916	Gramesti	€ 740,553	€ 891,827	€ 1,037,506
SV	148970	Granicesti	€ 2,170,479	€ 2,613,845	€ 3,040,813
SV	151512	Hintesti	€ 978,046	€ 1,177,833	€ 1,370,230
SV	151549	Hirtop	€ 828,416	€ 997,637	€ 1,160,600
SV	149101	Horodnic de Jos	€ 1,026,620	€ 1,236,329	€ 1,438,282
SV	151479	Horodnic de Sus	€ 1,599,804	€ 1,926,598	€ 2,241,305
SV	149049	Horodniceni	€ 1,466,018	€ 1,765,483	€ 2,053,872
SV	149138	Iacobeni	€ 1,334,147	€ 1,606,674	€ 1,869,123
SV	151442	Iaslovat	€ 1,294,639	€ 1,559,096	€ 1,813,772
SV	147660	Ilisesti	€ 1,237,119	€ 1,489,826	€ 1,733,187
SV	146281	Ipotesti	€ 2,199,417	€ 2,648,694	€ 3,081,355
SV	149183	Izvoarele Sucevei	€ 1,003,622	€ 1,208,633	€ 1,406,062
SV	149316	Malini	€ 2,073,850	€ 2,497,477	€ 2,905,437
SV	149370	Manastirea Humorului	€ 1,324,375	€ 1,594,906	€ 1,855,432
SV	149290	Marginea	€ 3,966,491	€ 4,776,730	€ 5,557,003
SV	146325	Mitocul Dragomirnei	€ 1,186,176	€ 1,428,478	€ 1,661,818
SV	149414	Moara	€ 2,233,536	€ 2,689,782	€ 3,129,155
SV	149502	Moldova Sulita	€ 824,266	€ 992,639	€ 1,154,786
SV	149539	Moldovita	€ 2,009,523	€ 2,420,010	€ 2,815,316
SV	149584	Musenita	€ 693,760	€ 835,475	€ 971,949
SV	149655	Ostra	€ 1,523,827	€ 1,835,101	€ 2,134,862
SV	149753	Paltinoasa	€ 1,895,936	€ 2,283,221	€ 2,656,182
SV	149682	Panaci	€ 833,241	€ 1,003,448	€ 1,167,360
SV	149833	Patrauti	€ 1,453,311	€ 1,750,180	€ 2,036,070
SV	149780	Pirtestii de Jos	€ 1,185,046	€ 1,427,116	€ 1,660,234
SV	149851	Poiana Stampei	€ 2,913,572	€ 3,508,730	€ 4,081,877
SV	151585	Poieni-Solca	€ 878,518	€ 1,057,974	€ 1,230,793
SV	149931	Pojorita	€ 1,956,808	€ 2,356,527	€ 2,741,462
SV	149968	Preutesti	€ 1,895,549	€ 2,282,754	€ 2,655,639



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
SV	150043	Putna	€ 1,463,987	€ 1,763,037	€ 2,051,027
SV	150070	Radaseni	€ 1,130,349	€ 1,361,247	€ 1,583,604
SV	150114	Risca	€ 1,169,301	€ 1,408,155	€ 1,638,175
SV	150178	Sadova	€ 1,077,993	€ 1,298,195	€ 1,510,254
SV	150445	Saru Dornei	€ 2,032,490	€ 2,447,668	€ 2,847,492
SV	150196	Satu Mare	€ 3,681,181	€ 4,433,139	€ 5,157,286
SV	146432	Scheia	€ 5,856,815	€ 7,053,193	€ 8,205,323
SV	151460	Serbauti	€ 871,242	€ 1,049,211	€ 1,220,598
SV	150221	Siminicea	€ 878,035	€ 1,057,391	€ 1,230,115
SV	150258	Slatina	€ 1,177,310	€ 1,417,800	€ 1,649,396
SV	150294	Sraja	€ 1,877,747	€ 2,261,317	€ 2,630,700
SV	150310	Stroiesti	€ 889,446	€ 1,071,134	€ 1,246,102
SV	150356	Stulpicani	€ 1,419,571	€ 1,709,548	€ 1,988,800
SV	150418	Sucevita	€ 1,376,551	€ 1,657,741	€ 1,928,530
SV	150524	Todiresti	€ 1,915,833	€ 2,307,182	€ 2,684,057
SV	150588	Udesti	€ 3,196,187	€ 3,849,076	€ 4,477,817
SV	150702	Ulma	€ 683,730	€ 823,396	€ 957,897
SV	150766	Vadu Moldovei	€ 1,147,594	€ 1,382,014	€ 1,607,764
SV	150891	Valea Moldovei	€ 790,329	€ 951,770	€ 1,107,241
SV	150935	Vama	€ 1,844,100	€ 2,220,796	€ 2,583,560
SV	150980	Vatra Moldovitei	€ 2,107,578	€ 2,538,094	€ 2,952,689
SV	151022	Veresti	€ 1,963,724	€ 2,364,856	€ 2,751,152
SV	151077	Vicovu de Jos	€ 1,728,728	€ 2,081,857	€ 2,421,925
SV	151558	Voitinel	€ 1,759,840	€ 2,119,325	€ 2,465,514
SV	151120	Volovat	€ 1,840,077	€ 2,215,951	€ 2,577,924
SV	151157	Vulturesti	€ 879,640	€ 1,059,325	€ 1,232,364
SV	151246	Zamostea	€ 796,911	€ 959,696	€ 1,116,461
SV	151344	Zvoristea	€ 1,425,890	€ 1,717,158	€ 1,997,654
TR	151790	Alexandria	€ 39,979,327	€ 48,145,943	€ 56,010,522
TR	151870	Rosiori De Vede	€ 16,536,359	€ 19,914,257	€ 23,167,226
TR	151683	Turnu Magurele	€ 14,105,096	€ 16,986,357	€ 19,761,057
TR	151905	Videle	€ 18,726,421	€ 22,551,685	€ 26,235,475
TR	151978	Zimnicea	€ 9,143,654	€ 11,011,437	€ 12,810,142
TR	152038	Babaita	€ 1,132,052	€ 1,363,298	€ 1,585,991
TR	151996	Balaci	€ 859,716	€ 1,035,332	€ 1,204,452
TR	155083	Beciu	€ 482,326	€ 580,851	€ 675,733



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
TR	155092	Beuca	€ 965,639	€ 1,162,891	€ 1,352,847
TR	152083	Blejesti	€ 1,064,765	€ 1,282,266	€ 1,491,722
TR	152127	Bogdana	€ 706,601	€ 850,939	€ 989,939
TR	152172	Botoroaga	€ 1,765,311	€ 2,125,913	€ 2,473,178
TR	152234	Bragadiru	€ 1,588,223	€ 1,912,651	€ 2,225,080
TR	152252	Branceneni	€ 1,112,231	€ 1,339,427	€ 1,558,221
TR	152270	Bujoreni	€ 434,585	€ 523,358	€ 608,847
TR	152314	Bujoru	€ 475,170	€ 572,233	€ 665,707
TR	152332	Buzescu	€ 1,171,585	€ 1,410,905	€ 1,641,375
TR	152350	Calinesti	€ 1,180,483	€ 1,421,621	€ 1,653,842
TR	152412	Calmatuiu	€ 892,129	€ 1,074,365	€ 1,249,861
TR	152467	Calmatuiu de Sus	€ 598,147	€ 720,332	€ 837,997
TR	152500	Cerveneni	€ 815,340	€ 981,891	€ 1,142,281
TR	152528	Ciolanesti	€ 948,066	€ 1,141,728	€ 1,328,228
TR	151709	Ciuperceni	€ 501,690	€ 604,170	€ 702,861
TR	152564	Contesti	€ 1,066,192	€ 1,283,984	€ 1,493,721
TR	152582	Cosmesti	€ 2,297,336	€ 2,766,615	€ 3,218,538
TR	152617	Crangeni	€ 788,389	€ 949,435	€ 1,104,523
TR	152662	Crangu	€ 697,472	€ 839,945	€ 977,149
TR	151932	Crevenicu	€ 606,589	€ 730,498	€ 849,824
TR	152724	Didesti	€ 657,442	€ 791,738	€ 921,068
TR	152760	Dobrotesti	€ 1,875,338	€ 2,258,415	€ 2,627,324
TR	155109	Dracea	€ 767,066	€ 923,755	€ 1,074,649
TR	152797	Dracsenei	€ 665,741	€ 801,732	€ 932,694
TR	152868	Draganesti de Vede	€ 931,496	€ 1,121,774	€ 1,305,014
TR	152902	Draganesti Vlasca	€ 1,311,705	€ 1,579,648	€ 1,837,682
TR	155118	Fantanele	€ 774,520	€ 932,732	€ 1,085,093
TR	155127	Frasinet	€ 1,150,731	€ 1,385,792	€ 1,612,159
TR	152993	Frumoasa	€ 643,487	€ 774,932	€ 901,517
TR	152948	Furculesti	€ 883,494	€ 1,063,966	€ 1,237,763
TR	153026	Galateni	€ 1,194,803	€ 1,438,867	€ 1,673,904
TR	153062	Gratia	€ 1,923,332	€ 2,316,213	€ 2,694,563
TR	151736	Islaz	€ 1,565,706	€ 1,885,534	€ 2,193,534
TR	153106	Izvoarele	€ 788,036	€ 949,008	€ 1,104,028
TR	153124	Lisa	€ 1,194,812	€ 1,438,877	€ 1,673,916
TR	151763	Lita	€ 1,089,623	€ 1,312,201	€ 1,526,548



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
TR	153151	Lunca	€ 778,311	€ 937,297	€ 1,090,403
TR	153240	Magura	€ 2,195,585	€ 2,644,079	€ 3,075,986
TR	153277	Maldaieni	€ 1,347,088	€ 1,622,259	€ 1,887,253
TR	153339	Marzanesti	€ 1,231,562	€ 1,483,134	€ 1,725,402
TR	153204	Mavrodin	€ 796,038	€ 958,646	€ 1,115,239
TR	153295	Mereni	€ 1,003,635	€ 1,208,649	€ 1,406,080
TR	153384	Mosteni	€ 853,965	€ 1,028,406	€ 1,196,394
TR	151816	Nanov	€ 1,814,875	€ 2,185,602	€ 2,542,617
TR	153400	Nasturelu	€ 790,412	€ 951,870	€ 1,107,357
TR	153437	Necsesti	€ 446,163	€ 537,302	€ 625,069
TR	154996	Nenciulesti	€ 776,435	€ 935,038	€ 1,087,775
TR	153473	Olteni	€ 1,926,758	€ 2,320,339	€ 2,699,363
TR	153507	Orbeasca	€ 1,795,203	€ 2,161,911	€ 2,515,056
TR	153543	Peretu	€ 1,795,336	€ 2,162,072	€ 2,515,243
TR	153561	Piatra	€ 2,043,719	€ 2,461,191	€ 2,863,224
TR	153589	Pietrosani	€ 1,116,303	€ 1,344,331	€ 1,563,926
TR	153623	Plopii Slavitesti	€ 895,331	€ 1,078,221	€ 1,254,347
TR	153605	Plosca	€ 1,840,989	€ 2,217,049	€ 2,579,201
TR	153696	Poeni	€ 1,570,608	€ 1,891,437	€ 2,200,401
TR	151834	Poroschia	€ 2,686,907	€ 3,235,764	€ 3,764,322
TR	155136	Purani	€ 468,452	€ 564,143	€ 656,295
TR	153829	Putineiu	€ 702,834	€ 846,403	€ 984,662
TR	153865	Radoiesti	€ 722,872	€ 870,534	€ 1,012,735
TR	153909	Rasmiresti	€ 391,818	€ 471,855	€ 548,931
TR	153972	Saceni	€ 514,241	€ 619,286	€ 720,445
TR	155145	Saelele	€ 1,311,936	€ 1,579,926	€ 1,838,005
TR	153936	Salcia	€ 1,160,007	€ 1,396,963	€ 1,625,155
TR	154308	Sarbeni	€ 521,801	€ 628,390	€ 731,037
TR	154013	Scrioastea	€ 1,005,236	€ 1,210,576	€ 1,408,322
TR	154068	Scurtu Mare	€ 464,793	€ 559,736	€ 651,169
TR	154139	Seaca	€ 742,560	€ 894,244	€ 1,040,318
TR	154184	Segarcea Vale	€ 755,931	€ 910,346	€ 1,059,050
TR	154166	Sfintesti	€ 485,273	€ 584,400	€ 679,861
TR	154228	Silistea	€ 808,909	€ 974,146	€ 1,133,271
TR	154282	Silistea Noua	€ 718,744	€ 865,562	€ 1,006,951
TR	154344	Slobozia Mandra	€ 744,157	€ 896,167	€ 1,042,555



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
TR	154380	Smardioasa	€ 882,336	€ 1,062,571	€ 1,236,141
TR	154415	Stejaru	€ 767,391	€ 924,147	€ 1,075,105
TR	154497	Storobaneasa	€ 1,110,907	€ 1,337,833	€ 1,556,366
TR	154460	Suhaia	€ 1,142,685	€ 1,376,103	€ 1,600,888
TR	154521	Talpa	€ 1,087,001	€ 1,309,043	€ 1,522,874
TR	154585	Tatarastii de Jos	€ 1,077,680	€ 1,297,819	€ 1,509,816
TR	154665	Tatarastii de Sus	€ 759,642	€ 914,815	€ 1,064,249
TR	154834	Tiganesti	€ 1,912,573	€ 2,303,256	€ 2,679,490
TR	154736	Traian	€ 611,062	€ 735,885	€ 856,090
TR	154754	Trivale Mosteni	€ 945,366	€ 1,138,477	€ 1,324,446
TR	154790	Troianu	€ 778,529	€ 937,560	€ 1,090,709
TR	155154	Uda Clocociov	€ 638,360	€ 768,759	€ 894,335
TR	154932	Vartoape	€ 843,943	€ 1,016,336	€ 1,182,353
TR	154852	Vedea	€ 1,340,093	€ 1,613,835	€ 1,877,452
TR	154914	Viisoara	€ 636,574	€ 766,608	€ 891,832
TR	153776	Vitanesti	€ 872,317	€ 1,050,506	€ 1,222,105
TR	154978	Zambreasca	€ 746,713	€ 899,244	€ 1,046,135
TM	155350	Lugoj	€ 30,970,305	€ 37,296,638	€ 43,388,997
TM	155243	Timisoara	€ 418,439,594	€ 503,914,651	€ 586,228,470
TM	155403	Buzias	€ 5,975,456	€ 7,196,068	€ 8,371,536
TM	156357	Ciacova	€ 3,352,924	€ 4,037,829	€ 4,697,404
TM	155458	Deta	€ 3,992,830	€ 4,808,449	€ 5,593,903
TM	156801	Faget	€ 4,525,066	€ 5,449,406	€ 6,339,559
TM	157086	Gataia	€ 4,631,959	€ 5,578,134	€ 6,489,315
TM	155494	Jimbolia	€ 8,322,747	€ 10,022,843	€ 11,660,061
TM	158314	Recas	€ 6,288,543	€ 7,573,110	€ 8,810,168
TM	155528	Sanicolau Mare	€ 16,367,310	€ 19,710,677	€ 22,930,391
TM	155546	Balint	€ 1,116,766	€ 1,344,889	€ 1,564,575
TM	155591	Banloc	€ 2,571,871	€ 3,097,230	€ 3,603,158
TM	155662	Bara	€ 867,291	€ 1,044,454	€ 1,215,064
TM	155724	Beba Veche	€ 1,747,450	€ 2,104,403	€ 2,448,154
TM	155760	Becicherecul Mic	€ 3,026,882	€ 3,645,186	€ 4,240,623
TM	155797	Belint	€ 2,079,829	€ 2,504,677	€ 2,913,813
TM	155840	Bethausen	€ 1,757,154	€ 2,116,090	€ 2,461,750
TM	155911	Biled	€ 2,387,100	€ 2,874,715	€ 3,344,296
TM	159366	Birda	€ 2,047,162	€ 2,465,338	€ 2,868,048



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
TM	155957	Birna	€ 1,725,622	€ 2,078,116	€ 2,417,574
TM	156035	Bogda	€ 725,868	€ 874,142	€ 1,016,932
TM	156106	Boldur	€ 2,405,411	€ 2,896,766	€ 3,369,949
TM	156151	Brestovat	€ 591,699	€ 712,566	€ 828,962
TM	159516	Bucovat	€ 1,536,162	€ 1,849,955	€ 2,152,143
TM	156213	Carpinis	€ 2,904,576	€ 3,497,897	€ 4,069,274
TM	156259	Cenad	€ 2,664,427	€ 3,208,692	€ 3,732,828
TM	156277	Cenei	€ 1,736,480	€ 2,091,193	€ 2,432,786
TM	159375	Checea	€ 1,529,259	€ 1,841,642	€ 2,142,472
TM	156311	Cheveresu Mare	€ 2,334,285	€ 2,811,111	€ 3,270,303
TM	156437	Comlosu Mare	€ 3,671,113	€ 4,421,014	€ 5,143,181
TM	156473	Costeiu	€ 2,282,161	€ 2,748,340	€ 3,197,277
TM	156534	Criciova	€ 917,374	€ 1,104,767	€ 1,285,229
TM	156589	Curtea	€ 911,340	€ 1,097,500	€ 1,276,776
TM	156623	Darova	€ 2,067,260	€ 2,489,541	€ 2,896,204
TM	156669	Denta	€ 1,979,871	€ 2,384,301	€ 2,773,773
TM	159384	Dudestii Noi	€ 3,532,760	€ 4,254,400	€ 4,949,351
TM	156712	Dudestii Vechi	€ 2,855,350	€ 3,438,615	€ 4,000,309
TM	156767	Dumbrava	€ 1,414,281	€ 1,703,177	€ 1,981,389
TM	155261	Dumbravita	€ 8,613,969	€ 10,373,552	€ 12,068,059
TM	156927	Fardea	€ 1,340,252	€ 1,614,026	€ 1,877,676
TM	159393	Fibis	€ 1,135,251	€ 1,367,150	€ 1,590,472
TM	157004	Foieni	€ 1,237,296	€ 1,490,040	€ 1,733,436
TM	157031	Gavojdia	€ 1,875,132	€ 2,258,167	€ 2,627,035
TM	159400	Ghilad	€ 2,044,311	€ 2,461,905	€ 2,864,054
TM	155289	Ghiroda	€ 12,084,950	€ 14,553,554	€ 16,930,859
TM	157193	Ghizela	€ 898,531	€ 1,082,075	€ 1,258,830
TM	157246	Giarmata	€ 5,367,426	€ 6,463,835	€ 7,519,695
TM	157273	Giera	€ 1,299,348	€ 1,564,767	€ 1,820,370
TM	155314	Giroc	€ 12,656,320	€ 15,241,639	€ 17,731,341
TM	157317	Giulvaz	€ 2,038,845	€ 2,455,322	€ 2,856,396
TM	159419	Gottlob	€ 1,676,022	€ 2,018,385	€ 2,348,085
TM	159428	Iecea Mare	€ 1,765,901	€ 2,126,623	€ 2,474,004
TM	157362	Jamu Mare	€ 2,735,330	€ 3,294,079	€ 3,832,163
TM	157424	Jebel	€ 2,950,594	€ 3,553,315	€ 4,133,744
TM	157451	Lenaheim	€ 3,514,023	€ 4,231,835	€ 4,923,100



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
TM	157497	Liebling	€ 2,289,444	€ 2,757,111	€ 3,207,481
TM	159491	Livezile	€ 1,366,506	€ 1,645,644	€ 1,914,457
TM	157530	Lovrin	€ 3,238,361	€ 3,899,864	€ 4,536,902
TM	157736	Manastur	€ 1,297,964	€ 1,563,101	€ 1,818,431
TM	157585	Margina	€ 1,661,736	€ 2,001,180	€ 2,328,070
TM	157683	Masloc	€ 1,518,414	€ 1,828,582	€ 2,127,279
TM	157781	Moravita	€ 2,462,257	€ 2,965,224	€ 3,449,590
TM	157834	Mosnita Noua	€ 7,716,254	€ 9,292,461	€ 10,810,372
TM	157898	Nadrag	€ 1,574,724	€ 1,896,394	€ 2,206,168
TM	157923	Nitchidorf	€ 1,346,962	€ 1,622,107	€ 1,887,076
TM	157969	Ohaba Lunga	€ 1,214,818	€ 1,462,970	€ 1,701,944
TM	158010	Ortisoara	€ 4,005,750	€ 4,824,008	€ 5,612,004
TM	159525	Otelec	€ 1,246,874	€ 1,501,575	€ 1,746,855
TM	159446	Padureni	€ 1,320,106	€ 1,589,765	€ 1,849,451
TM	159437	Parta	€ 3,318,337	€ 3,996,177	€ 4,648,947
TM	158065	Peciu Nou	€ 4,528,323	€ 5,453,328	€ 6,344,123
TM	158109	Periam	€ 4,006,345	€ 4,824,725	€ 5,612,838
TM	159507	Pesac	€ 1,592,258	€ 1,917,510	€ 2,230,733
TM	158136	Pietroasa	€ 1,746,840	€ 2,103,669	€ 2,447,301
TM	158181	Pischia	€ 2,195,550	€ 2,644,037	€ 3,075,938
TM	158243	Racovita	€ 3,073,948	€ 3,701,866	€ 4,306,561
TM	158396	Remetea Mare	€ 1,939,896	€ 2,336,161	€ 2,717,770
TM	158564	Sacalaz	€ 7,613,027	€ 9,168,147	€ 10,665,752
TM	158449	Sacosu Turcesc	€ 1,686,665	€ 2,031,201	€ 2,362,996
TM	158779	Sag	€ 2,346,615	€ 2,825,960	€ 3,287,577
TM	158653	Sanandrei	€ 4,168,911	€ 5,020,499	€ 5,840,591
TM	159464	Sandra	€ 2,321,520	€ 2,795,739	€ 3,252,419
TM	158699	Sanmihaiu Roman	€ 3,225,320	€ 3,884,159	€ 4,518,632
TM	159455	Saravale	€ 1,358,476	€ 1,635,973	€ 1,903,207
TM	158528	Satchinez	€ 3,300,280	€ 3,974,432	€ 4,623,650
TM	158608	Secas	€ 447,169	€ 538,513	€ 626,478
TM	158733	Sinpetru Mare	€ 2,660,292	€ 3,203,712	€ 3,727,034
TM	158804	Stiuca	€ 1,798,534	€ 2,165,922	€ 2,519,722
TM	158859	Teremia Mare	€ 2,720,188	€ 3,275,844	€ 3,810,949
TM	158895	Tomesti	€ 1,001,310	€ 1,205,849	€ 1,402,823
TM	159473	Tomnatic	€ 1,491,864	€ 1,796,608	€ 2,090,082



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
TM	158966	Topolovatu Mare	€ 1,588,469	€ 1,912,947	€ 2,225,425
TM	159035	Tormac	€ 1,608,799	€ 1,937,430	€ 2,253,906
TM	159071	Traian Vuia	€ 1,593,447	€ 1,918,942	€ 2,232,399
TM	159142	Uivar	€ 1,623,860	€ 1,955,567	€ 2,275,006
TM	159259	V.V.Delamarina	€ 2,125,966	€ 2,560,239	€ 2,978,451
TM	159482	Valcani	€ 1,345,793	€ 1,620,700	€ 1,885,439
TM	159213	Varias	€ 2,810,994	€ 3,385,198	€ 3,938,166
TM	159339	Voiteg	€ 1,949,414	€ 2,347,623	€ 2,731,104
TL	159614	Tulcea	€ 62,057,846	€ 74,734,461	€ 86,942,241
TL	159650	Babadag	€ 6,224,822	€ 7,496,372	€ 8,720,895
TL	159687	Isaccea	€ 5,734,252	€ 6,905,593	€ 8,033,613
TL	159730	Macin	€ 5,014,306	€ 6,038,583	€ 7,024,978
TL	159767	Sulina	€ 3,395,006	€ 4,088,508	€ 4,756,360
TL	159785	Baia	€ 3,278,751	€ 3,948,505	€ 4,593,488
TL	159847	Beidaud	€ 1,226,947	€ 1,477,577	€ 1,718,937
TL	161552	Bestepe	€ 1,255,584	€ 1,512,064	€ 1,759,057
TL	159883	C.A.Rosetti	€ 404,527	€ 487,160	€ 566,737
TL	159945	Carcaliu	€ 1,347,107	€ 1,622,281	€ 1,887,279
TL	159963	Casimcea	€ 3,571,696	€ 4,301,289	€ 5,003,899
TL	160092	Ceamurlia de Jos	€ 1,256,677	€ 1,513,379	€ 1,760,588
TL	160047	Ceatalchioi	€ 380,483	€ 458,204	€ 533,051
TL	160127	Cerna	€ 1,971,564	€ 2,374,297	€ 2,762,135
TL	160172	Chilia Veche	€ 1,409,390	€ 1,697,287	€ 1,974,537
TL	160225	Ciucurova	€ 936,831	€ 1,128,199	€ 1,312,489
TL	160261	Crisan	€ 1,282,802	€ 1,544,841	€ 1,797,189
TL	160305	Daeni	€ 1,506,401	€ 1,814,115	€ 2,110,449
TL	160323	Dorobantu	€ 896,796	€ 1,079,985	€ 1,256,400
TL	160387	Frecatei	€ 1,751,470	€ 2,109,244	€ 2,453,786
TL	160430	Greci	€ 1,813,449	€ 2,183,884	€ 2,540,619
TL	160458	Grindu	€ 891,010	€ 1,073,018	€ 1,248,294
TL	160476	Hamcearca	€ 769,922	€ 927,195	€ 1,078,651
TL	160528	Horia	€ 1,484,271	€ 1,787,464	€ 2,079,444
TL	161525	I.C.Bratianu	€ 881,544	€ 1,061,618	€ 1,235,032
TL	160564	Izvoarele	€ 1,118,267	€ 1,346,697	€ 1,566,678
TL	160617	Jijila	€ 1,945,805	€ 2,343,276	€ 2,726,047
TL	160644	Jurilovca	€ 2,178,274	€ 2,623,232	€ 3,051,734



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
TL	160680	Luncavita	€ 2,516,390	€ 3,030,415	€ 3,525,429
TL	160877	M.Kogalniceanu	€ 2,767,807	€ 3,333,190	€ 3,877,662
TL	160724	Mahmudia	€ 2,746,828	€ 3,307,926	€ 3,848,271
TL	160779	Maliuc	€ 818,519	€ 985,719	€ 1,146,735
TL	160831	Mihai Bravu	€ 1,268,100	€ 1,527,137	€ 1,776,592
TL	160911	Murighiol	€ 2,308,969	€ 2,780,624	€ 3,234,836
TL	160993	Nalbant	€ 1,761,392	€ 2,121,194	€ 2,467,688
TL	161035	Niculitel	€ 2,101,904	€ 2,531,262	€ 2,944,741
TL	161053	Nufaru	€ 1,431,787	€ 1,724,260	€ 2,005,916
TL	161106	Ostrov	€ 871,391	€ 1,049,390	€ 1,220,807
TL	161133	Pardina	€ 739,178	€ 890,171	€ 1,035,579
TL	161151	Peceneaga	€ 1,295,377	€ 1,559,984	€ 1,814,806
TL	161179	Sarichioi	€ 3,771,251	€ 4,541,608	€ 5,283,474
TL	161231	Sf.Gheorghe	€ 777,922	€ 936,829	€ 1,089,859
TL	161259	Slava Cercheza	€ 1,029,552	€ 1,239,860	€ 1,442,390
TL	161286	Smardan	€ 1,237,106	€ 1,489,811	€ 1,733,170
TL	161302	Somova	€ 1,926,682	€ 2,320,247	€ 2,699,256
TL	161348	Stejaru	€ 1,445,667	€ 1,740,975	€ 2,025,361
TL	161384	Topolog	€ 2,109,068	€ 2,539,889	€ 2,954,777
TL	161464	Turcoaia	€ 1,214,878	€ 1,463,042	€ 1,702,028
TL	161543	Vacareni	€ 1,648,058	€ 1,984,709	€ 2,308,908
TL	161482	Valea Nucarilor	€ 2,103,237	€ 2,532,867	€ 2,946,607
TL	161561	Valea Teilor	€ 652,777	€ 786,121	€ 914,533
VS	161794	Barlad	€ 25,614,379	€ 30,846,652	€ 35,885,414
VS	161829	Husi	€ 12,035,891	€ 14,494,474	€ 16,862,128
VS	161945	Vaslui	€ 37,605,672	€ 45,287,418	€ 52,685,061
VS	164981	Murgeni	€ 1,546,145	€ 1,861,977	€ 2,166,129
VS	161856	Negresti	€ 6,252,909	€ 7,530,197	€ 8,760,245
VS	162014	Albesti	€ 869,600	€ 1,047,234	€ 1,218,298
VS	162069	Alexandru Vlahuta	€ 1,898,297	€ 2,286,063	€ 2,659,489
VS	162149	Arsura	€ 637,685	€ 767,945	€ 893,388
VS	162327	Bacani	€ 938,768	€ 1,130,531	€ 1,315,202
VS	162381	Bacesti	€ 1,121,549	€ 1,350,649	€ 1,571,276
VS	162452	Balteni	€ 535,478	€ 644,861	€ 750,198
VS	162194	Banca	€ 1,327,087	€ 1,598,173	€ 1,859,232
VS	162498	Berezeni	€ 1,360,092	€ 1,637,919	€ 1,905,471



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
VS	162559	Blagesti	€ 482,289	€ 580,806	€ 675,680
VS	162595	Bogdana	€ 528,768	€ 636,780	€ 740,797
VS	162693	Bogdanesti	€ 849,801	€ 1,023,391	€ 1,190,561
VS	162791	Bogdanita	€ 478,511	€ 576,257	€ 670,388
VS	162871	Botesti	€ 810,616	€ 976,201	€ 1,135,663
VS	162924	Bunesti-Aversti	€ 709,010	€ 853,841	€ 993,315
VS	167268	Ciocani	€ 449,150	€ 540,898	€ 629,253
VS	163002	Codaiesti	€ 1,033,360	€ 1,244,446	€ 1,447,725
VS	163057	Coroiesti	€ 799,622	€ 962,961	€ 1,120,260
VS	163137	Costesti	€ 1,134,833	€ 1,366,647	€ 1,589,887
VS	167277	Cozmesti	€ 525,757	€ 633,154	€ 736,579
VS	163208	Cretesti	€ 568,833	€ 685,030	€ 796,928
VS	163253	Danesti	€ 601,178	€ 723,981	€ 842,243
VS	163324	Deleni	€ 940,040	€ 1,132,063	€ 1,316,984
VS	163379	Delesti	€ 897,772	€ 1,081,161	€ 1,257,768
VS	164277	Dimitrie Cantemir	€ 1,037,384	€ 1,249,292	€ 1,453,362
VS	167286	Dodesti	€ 741,204	€ 892,610	€ 1,038,417
VS	163486	Dragomiresti	€ 1,430,868	€ 1,723,152	€ 2,004,627
VS	163618	Drinceni	€ 1,371,409	€ 1,651,547	€ 1,921,326
VS	163681	Duda-Epureni	€ 1,040,248	€ 1,252,741	€ 1,457,374
VS	163734	Dumesti	€ 820,261	€ 987,817	€ 1,149,175
VS	163789	Epureni	€ 674,550	€ 812,341	€ 945,036
VS	163832	Falciu	€ 1,804,085	€ 2,172,607	€ 2,527,500
VS	167295	Feresti	€ 676,953	€ 815,235	€ 948,402
VS	167231	Fruntiseni	€ 551,125	€ 663,704	€ 772,120
VS	163903	Gagesti	€ 633,157	€ 762,492	€ 887,045
VS	163967	Gherghesti	€ 687,431	€ 827,854	€ 963,082
VS	164062	Girceni	€ 717,570	€ 864,148	€ 1,005,306
VS	164133	Grivita	€ 1,265,416	€ 1,523,904	€ 1,772,832
VS	164197	Hoceni	€ 1,117,508	€ 1,345,783	€ 1,565,615
VS	164339	Iana	€ 1,040,126	€ 1,252,594	€ 1,457,203
VS	167222	Ibanesti	€ 980,980	€ 1,181,366	€ 1,374,340
VS	164393	Ivanesti	€ 1,436,329	€ 1,729,730	€ 2,012,279
VS	164543	Ivesti	€ 724,964	€ 873,053	€ 1,015,665
VS	164598	Laza	€ 1,017,552	€ 1,225,408	€ 1,425,577
VS	164687	Lipovat	€ 1,230,330	€ 1,481,651	€ 1,723,676



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
VS	164749	Lunca-Banului	€ 941,106	€ 1,133,347	€ 1,318,478
VS	164829	Malusteni	€ 711,317	€ 856,619	€ 996,546
VS	164892	Miclesti	€ 1,510,385	€ 1,818,912	€ 2,116,029
VS	164936	Munteni de Jos	€ 1,190,243	€ 1,433,376	€ 1,667,516
VS	167302	Munteni de Sus	€ 1,239,598	€ 1,492,812	€ 1,736,660
VS	165069	Oltenesti	€ 946,385	€ 1,139,704	€ 1,325,873
VS	165130	Osesti	€ 1,520,463	€ 1,831,049	€ 2,130,149
VS	165185	Padureni	€ 1,190,800	€ 1,434,046	€ 1,668,295
VS	165274	Perieni	€ 1,240,646	€ 1,494,074	€ 1,738,129
VS	167311	Pochidia	€ 1,006,392	€ 1,211,969	€ 1,409,942
VS	165416	Pogana	€ 771,810	€ 929,469	€ 1,081,297
VS	167259	Pogonesti	€ 744,742	€ 896,871	€ 1,043,374
VS	165336	Poienesti	€ 815,786	€ 982,427	€ 1,142,905
VS	165470	Puiesti	€ 2,107,170	€ 2,537,604	€ 2,952,118
VS	165611	Pungesti	€ 934,985	€ 1,125,975	€ 1,309,902
VS	167320	Puscasi	€ 1,153,200	€ 1,388,766	€ 1,615,619
VS	167240	Rafaila	€ 1,331,811	€ 1,603,861	€ 1,865,850
VS	165719	Rebricea	€ 1,104,359	€ 1,329,947	€ 1,547,192
VS	165817	Rosiesti	€ 1,023,537	€ 1,232,616	€ 1,433,962
VS	165899	Solesti	€ 1,345,052	€ 1,619,807	€ 1,884,400
VS	165979	Stanilesti	€ 1,205,929	€ 1,452,265	€ 1,689,491
VS	166057	Stefan cel Mare	€ 1,798,219	€ 2,165,542	€ 2,519,281
VS	166137	Suletea	€ 781,807	€ 941,508	€ 1,095,302
VS	166235	Tacuta	€ 821,323	€ 989,096	€ 1,150,664
VS	166182	Tanacu	€ 626,776	€ 754,808	€ 878,105
VS	166315	Tatarani	€ 674,058	€ 811,749	€ 944,347
VS	166413	Todiresti	€ 1,178,553	€ 1,419,297	€ 1,651,138
VS	166529	Tutova	€ 1,474,834	€ 1,776,100	€ 2,066,224
VS	166636	Valeni	€ 972,460	€ 1,171,105	€ 1,362,403
VS	166672	Vetrisoia	€ 1,133,386	€ 1,364,904	€ 1,587,859
VS	166707	Viisoara	€ 903,670	€ 1,088,263	€ 1,266,030
VS	166770	Vinderei	€ 1,220,035	€ 1,469,253	€ 1,709,254
VS	166869	Voinesti	€ 1,201,034	€ 1,446,371	€ 1,682,634
VS	166985	Vulturesti	€ 664,985	€ 800,822	€ 931,636
VS	167035	Vutcani	€ 1,257,207	€ 1,514,018	€ 1,761,331
VS	167071	Zapodeni	€ 1,551,390	€ 1,868,293	€ 2,173,477



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
VS	167179	Zorleni	€ 2,716,926	€ 3,271,915	€ 3,806,378
VL	167981	Dragasani	€ 11,716,251	€ 14,109,541	€ 16,414,316
VL	167473	Rm. Valcea	€ 112,770,222	€ 135,805,903	€ 157,989,625
VL	167641	B. Govora	€ 3,031,992	€ 3,651,341	€ 4,247,782
VL	167696	B. Olanesti	€ 4,370,670	€ 5,263,471	€ 6,123,252
VL	168372	Babeni	€ 4,293,110	€ 5,170,068	€ 6,014,592
VL	168452	Balcesti	€ 2,076,021	€ 2,500,092	€ 2,908,478
VL	168602	Berbesti	€ 2,333,811	€ 2,810,540	€ 3,269,638
VL	167794	Brezoi	€ 3,998,684	€ 4,815,499	€ 5,602,105
VL	167909	Calimanesti	€ 5,610,723	€ 6,756,830	€ 7,860,550
VL	168041	Horezu	€ 5,985,886	€ 7,208,628	€ 8,386,148
VL	168130	Ocnele Mari	€ 2,197,585	€ 2,646,488	€ 3,078,789
VL	168229	Alunu	€ 1,920,773	€ 2,313,131	€ 2,690,978
VL	168309	Amarasti	€ 703,219	€ 846,866	€ 985,201
VL	168559	Barbatesti	€ 1,776,224	€ 2,139,055	€ 2,488,467
VL	168675	Berislavesti	€ 944,336	€ 1,137,237	€ 1,323,003
VL	168755	Boisoara	€ 635,505	€ 765,321	€ 890,335
VL	168791	Budesti	€ 2,370,228	€ 2,854,397	€ 3,320,659
VL	168880	Bujoreni	€ 1,994,362	€ 2,401,752	€ 2,794,075
VL	168960	Bunesti	€ 1,155,310	€ 1,391,307	€ 1,618,575
VL	169119	Caineni	€ 1,126,271	€ 1,356,335	€ 1,577,891
VL	169039	Cernisoara	€ 1,175,556	€ 1,415,687	€ 1,646,938
VL	169182	Copaceni	€ 811,631	€ 977,424	€ 1,137,085
VL	169253	Costesti	€ 1,006,461	€ 1,212,052	€ 1,410,039
VL	169306	Creteni	€ 715,138	€ 861,220	€ 1,001,899
VL	169351	Daesti	€ 1,508,175	€ 1,816,251	€ 2,112,933
VL	169404	Danicei	€ 1,250,928	€ 1,506,456	€ 1,752,533
VL	174502	Diculesti	€ 884,625	€ 1,065,328	€ 1,239,348
VL	169547	Dragoesti	€ 795,590	€ 958,106	€ 1,114,611
VL	169681	Fartatesti	€ 1,373,350	€ 1,653,885	€ 1,924,045
VL	169583	Fauresti	€ 668,425	€ 804,964	€ 936,454
VL	169896	Francesti	€ 1,899,905	€ 2,288,000	€ 2,661,742
VL	169994	Galicea	€ 2,249,059	€ 2,708,477	€ 3,150,903
VL	170097	Ghioroiu	€ 583,482	€ 702,671	€ 817,451
VL	170168	Glavile	€ 704,998	€ 849,008	€ 987,693
VL	170220	Golesti	€ 1,142,608	€ 1,376,010	€ 1,600,780



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
VL	170346	Gradistea	€ 897,869	€ 1,081,277	€ 1,257,902
VL	170444	Gusoieni	€ 3,446,992	€ 4,151,112	€ 4,829,191
VL	170514	Ionesti	€ 3,488,713	€ 4,201,356	€ 4,887,642
VL	174511	Lacusteni	€ 630,360	€ 759,125	€ 883,127
VL	170685	Ladesti	€ 612,638	€ 737,783	€ 858,299
VL	170612	Lalosu	€ 686,456	€ 826,679	€ 961,716
VL	170792	Lapusata	€ 751,542	€ 905,060	€ 1,052,900
VL	170872	Livezi	€ 989,569	€ 1,191,709	€ 1,386,373
VL	170952	Lungesti	€ 849,378	€ 1,022,882	€ 1,189,968
VL	171101	Maciuca	€ 778,827	€ 937,918	€ 1,091,126
VL	171209	Madulari	€ 1,570,202	€ 1,890,949	€ 2,199,833
VL	171021	Malaia	€ 1,894,798	€ 2,281,851	€ 2,654,588
VL	171272	Maldaresti	€ 1,168,998	€ 1,407,791	€ 1,637,751
VL	171067	Mateesti	€ 1,040,788	€ 1,253,391	€ 1,458,131
VL	171325	Mihaesti	€ 2,438,423	€ 2,936,522	€ 3,416,199
VL	171469	Milcoiu	€ 968,130	€ 1,165,890	€ 1,356,337
VL	174520	Mitrofani	€ 441,216	€ 531,344	€ 618,138
VL	171539	Muereasca	€ 764,967	€ 921,227	€ 1,071,709
VL	171628	N. Balcescu	€ 1,945,558	€ 2,342,979	€ 2,725,701
VL	171806	Olanu	€ 1,046,675	€ 1,260,481	€ 1,466,379
VL	171879	Orlesti	€ 2,980,604	€ 3,589,455	€ 4,175,788
VL	171931	Otesani	€ 726,944	€ 875,437	€ 1,018,439
VL	172082	P. Maglasi	€ 1,404,302	€ 1,691,160	€ 1,967,409
VL	171995	Pausesti O.	€ 1,061,886	€ 1,278,798	€ 1,487,688
VL	172153	Perisani	€ 2,151,907	€ 2,591,479	€ 3,014,794
VL	172279	Pesceana	€ 1,003,472	€ 1,208,453	€ 1,405,852
VL	172340	Pietrari	€ 996,398	€ 1,199,933	€ 1,395,941
VL	172377	Popesti	€ 1,835,755	€ 2,210,746	€ 2,571,869
VL	172457	Prundeni	€ 3,389,937	€ 4,082,403	€ 4,749,258
VL	172509	Racovita	€ 905,439	€ 1,090,394	€ 1,268,508
VL	172581	Roesti	€ 844,876	€ 1,017,460	€ 1,183,660
VL	172698	Rosiile	€ 818,696	€ 985,932	€ 1,146,982
VL	172812	Runcu	€ 542,726	€ 653,589	€ 760,352
VL	172894	Salatrucel	€ 850,871	€ 1,024,679	€ 1,192,059
VL	172947	Scundu	€ 1,095,946	€ 1,319,816	€ 1,535,406
VL	172992	Sinesti	€ 753,895	€ 907,893	€ 1,056,197



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
VL	173686	Sirineasa	€ 826,698	€ 995,568	€ 1,158,193
VL	173061	Slatioara	€ 1,487,587	€ 1,791,457	€ 2,084,090
VL	173132	Stanesti	€ 883,005	€ 1,063,378	€ 1,237,079
VL	173748	Stefanesti	€ 983,334	€ 1,184,201	€ 1,377,639
VL	173230	Stoenesti	€ 1,416,020	€ 1,705,272	€ 1,983,826
VL	173374	Stoilesti	€ 2,133,686	€ 2,569,536	€ 2,989,267
VL	173533	Stroesti	€ 1,308,846	€ 1,576,205	€ 1,833,676
VL	173793	Susani	€ 1,221,409	€ 1,470,907	€ 1,711,178
VL	173597	Sutesti	€ 4,078,832	€ 4,912,019	€ 5,714,391
VL	173855	Tetoiu	€ 887,690	€ 1,069,019	€ 1,243,642
VL	174496	Titesti	€ 438,210	€ 527,723	€ 613,926
VL	173935	Tomsani	€ 1,176,320	€ 1,416,608	€ 1,648,009
VL	174021	Vaideeni	€ 5,058,956	€ 6,092,354	€ 7,087,532
VL	174085	Valea Mare	€ 2,132,862	€ 2,568,544	€ 2,988,112
VL	174156	Vladesti	€ 1,293,093	€ 1,557,234	€ 1,811,606
VL	174218	Voicesti	€ 1,435,165	€ 1,728,328	€ 2,010,648
VL	174254	Voineasa	€ 951,695	€ 1,146,098	€ 1,333,312
VL	174290	Zatreni	€ 1,174,394	€ 1,414,289	€ 1,645,311
VN	174860	Adjud	€ 11,029,608	€ 13,282,636	€ 15,452,338
VN	174744	Focsani	€ 64,657,776	€ 77,865,482	€ 90,584,710
VN	174922	Marasesti	€ 5,398,017	€ 6,500,675	€ 7,562,552
VN	175019	Odobesti	€ 6,177,669	€ 7,439,588	€ 8,654,835
VN	175055	Panciu	€ 9,106,928	€ 10,967,209	€ 12,758,688
VN	175126	Andreiasu de Jos	€ 815,580	€ 982,179	€ 1,142,616
VN	175206	Balesti	€ 743,256	€ 895,081	€ 1,041,292
VN	178929	Biliesti	€ 777,544	€ 936,374	€ 1,089,329
VN	175224	Birsesti	€ 786,705	€ 947,406	€ 1,102,163
VN	175260	Boghesti	€ 607,945	€ 732,131	€ 851,723
VN	175368	Bolotesti	€ 1,206,226	€ 1,452,623	€ 1,689,907
VN	175439	Bordesti	€ 545,204	€ 656,573	€ 763,824
VN	175466	Brosteni	€ 631,424	€ 760,406	€ 884,617
VN	175509	Chiojdeni	€ 667,315	€ 803,628	€ 934,899
VN	174780	Cimpineanca	€ 1,372,793	€ 1,653,215	€ 1,923,265
VN	175670	Cimpuri	€ 1,003,767	€ 1,208,808	€ 1,406,265
VN	175590	Ciorasti	€ 1,183,910	€ 1,425,748	€ 1,658,643
VN	175732	Cirligele	€ 1,356,136	€ 1,633,155	€ 1,899,929



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
VN	175787	Corbita	€ 774,511	€ 932,722	€ 1,085,080
VN	175885	Cotesti	€ 1,538,555	€ 1,852,837	€ 2,155,495
VN	175938	Dumbraveni	€ 1,319,936	€ 1,589,561	€ 1,849,214
VN	175983	Dumitresti	€ 1,848,849	€ 2,226,515	€ 2,590,213
VN	176150	Fitionesti	€ 2,539,428	€ 3,058,160	€ 3,557,706
VN	176212	Garoafa	€ 1,617,639	€ 1,948,075	€ 2,266,291
VN	174824	Golesti	€ 1,692,775	€ 2,038,560	€ 2,371,556
VN	178938	Gologanu	€ 1,088,002	€ 1,310,249	€ 1,524,277
VN	176301	Gugesti	€ 2,475,283	€ 2,980,912	€ 3,467,840
VN	176338	Gura Calitei	€ 884,317	€ 1,064,957	€ 1,238,916
VN	176445	Homocea	€ 1,692,026	€ 2,037,658	€ 2,370,507
VN	176506	Jaristea	€ 1,395,820	€ 1,680,945	€ 1,955,526
VN	176551	Jitia	€ 556,933	€ 670,698	€ 780,256
VN	176613	Maicanesti	€ 1,305,800	€ 1,572,537	€ 1,829,409
VN	176686	Mera	€ 1,415,356	€ 1,704,472	€ 1,982,896
VN	176748	Milcovul	€ 929,434	€ 1,119,291	€ 1,302,125
VN	176793	Movilita	€ 1,223,412	€ 1,473,320	€ 1,713,985
VN	176855	Nanesti	€ 761,351	€ 916,873	€ 1,066,643
VN	176891	Naruja	€ 738,877	€ 889,808	€ 1,035,156
VN	178885	Negrilesti	€ 867,743	€ 1,044,997	€ 1,215,696
VN	176944	Nereju	€ 1,346,523	€ 1,621,578	€ 1,886,461
VN	177003	Nistoresti	€ 755,203	€ 909,469	€ 1,058,030
VN	178947	Obrejita	€ 826,672	€ 995,537	€ 1,158,156
VN	177101	Paltin	€ 993,239	€ 1,196,129	€ 1,391,515
VN	178910	Paulesti	€ 773,441	€ 931,433	€ 1,083,581
VN	177236	Paunesti	€ 1,678,930	€ 2,021,887	€ 2,352,159
VN	178894	Ploscuteni	€ 1,132,968	€ 1,364,401	€ 1,587,274
VN	177263	Poiana Cristei	€ 1,344,744	€ 1,619,436	€ 1,883,969
VN	178901	Popesti	€ 1,034,587	€ 1,245,923	€ 1,449,443
VN	177352	Pufesti	€ 1,237,695	€ 1,490,520	€ 1,733,995
VN	177405	Racoasa	€ 1,128,610	€ 1,359,152	€ 1,581,168
VN	178956	Rastoaca	€ 896,259	€ 1,079,339	€ 1,255,648
VN	177469	Reghiu	€ 700,069	€ 843,073	€ 980,788
VN	177557	Ruginesti	€ 1,057,654	€ 1,273,702	€ 1,481,760
VN	177600	Sihlea	€ 1,418,071	€ 1,707,742	€ 1,986,699
VN	177655	Slobozia Bradului	€ 1,721,234	€ 2,072,833	€ 2,411,427



County	SIRUTA Code	Locality	Prudent Capital Expenditure Margin for 2014-2022		
			Pessimistic Scenario	Average Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
VN	177726	Slobozia Ciorasti	€ 1,203,261	€ 1,449,052	€ 1,685,753
VN	177762	Soveja	€ 922,388	€ 1,110,805	€ 1,292,254
VN	178965	Spulber	€ 819,363	€ 986,735	€ 1,147,916
VN	177799	Straoane	€ 1,249,891	€ 1,505,207	€ 1,751,081
VN	177842	Suraia	€ 1,872,106	€ 2,254,523	€ 2,622,797
VN	177879	Tanasoaia	€ 1,213,672	€ 1,461,590	€ 1,700,339
VN	177986	Tataranu	€ 1,651,565	€ 1,988,932	€ 2,313,821
VN	178180	Tifesti	€ 1,452,646	€ 1,749,380	€ 2,035,139
VN	178046	Timboiesti	€ 1,535,396	€ 1,849,032	€ 2,151,070
VN	178117	Tulnici	€ 1,405,275	€ 1,692,332	€ 1,968,772
VN	178279	Urechesti	€ 812,584	€ 978,572	€ 1,138,420
VN	178313	Valea Sarii	€ 698,711	€ 841,438	€ 978,886
VN	178377	Vidra	€ 2,000,289	€ 2,408,890	€ 2,802,379
VN	178607	Vinatori	€ 2,304,292	€ 2,774,992	€ 3,228,284
VN	178475	Vintileasca	€ 786,345	€ 946,972	€ 1,101,659
VN	178689	Virtescoiu	€ 740,038	€ 891,206	€ 1,036,784
VN	178545	Vizantea Livezi	€ 1,005,184	€ 1,210,513	€ 1,408,249
VN	178750	Vrincioaia	€ 714,296	€ 860,206	€ 1,000,720
VN	178821	Vulturu	€ 2,186,781	€ 2,633,477	€ 3,063,652
B	179141	Sector 1	€ 639,619,408	€ 770,275,078	€ 896,098,534
B	179150	Sector 2	€ 362,038,803	€ 435,992,816	€ 507,211,689
B	179169	Sector 3	€ 354,381,094	€ 426,770,859	€ 496,483,338
B	179178	Sector 4	€ 220,241,766	€ 265,230,762	€ 308,555,871
B	179187	Sector 5	€ 186,412,599	€ 224,491,279	€ 261,161,644
B	179196	Sector 6	€ 278,617,366	€ 335,530,803	€ 390,339,334
B	179132	CGM BUCURESTI	€ 2,347,046,650	€ 2,792,650,960	€ 3,288,182,059



Annex 12. Prioritization of funds allocation for county road development, by county

Indicator / county	MAX Investments Needs	MAX Population	MIN LHDI	MAX FSI	MAX Number of Motor Vehicles	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking Population	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking FSI	Real ranking Number of Motor Vehicles	Total real ranking County Roads
IASI	€ 164,419,008	772,348	73	€ 91,551,487	171,822	2	2	26	9	11	8
CLUJ	€ 127,474,656	691,106	87	€ 149,399,304	257,509	6	4	39	3	3	10
ARGES	€ 143,450,592	612,431	76	€ 92,588,602	222,310	4	10	32	8	6	10
SUCEAVA	€ 119,153,856	634,810	69	€ 62,737,542	180,840	8	8	14	18	10	11
BACAU	€ 89,864,640	616,168	68	€ 73,412,500	160,579	14	9	12	15	14	13
BIHOR	€ 76,884,192	575,398	71	€ 75,874,420	206,878	20	11	17	14	8	14
TIMIS	€ 75,220,032	683,540	83	€ 135,000,063	257,555	23	6	37	4	2	15
BRASOV	€ 87,201,984	549,217	87	€ 107,515,774	211,261	15	13	40	6	7	15
CONSTANTA	€ 63,570,912	684,082	77	€ 192,861,456	240,110	27	5	35	2	5	16
HUNEDOARA	€ 226,325,760	418,565	75	€ 58,826,240	137,430	1	21	31	20	18	16
SIBIU	€ 127,807,488	397,322	84	€ 82,890,324	145,399	5	23	38	11	16	17
DOLJ	€ 62,239,584	660,544	73	€ 82,248,090	194,821	29	7	27	12	9	18
ARAD	€ 85,204,992	430,629	74	€ 83,265,926	163,052	18	20	30	10	13	18
BUZAU	€ 86,869,152	451,069	66	€ 50,754,773	126,100	16	18	10	25	22	18
VASLUI	€ 158,095,200	395,499	60	€ 39,516,919	72,059	3	24	4	33	38	19
PRAHOVA	€ 32,617,536	762,886	77	€ 110,686,247	240,792	38	3	36	5	4	19



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MAX	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking Population	Real ranking LHD	Real ranking FSI	Real ranking Number of Motor Vehicles	Total real ranking County Roads
	Investments Needs	Population	LHDI	FSI	Number of Motor Vehicles						
MARAMURES	€ 86,869,152	478,659	73	€ 51,325,288	144,247	17	16	28	23	17	19
NEAMT	€ 76,551,360	470,766	68	€ 50,936,785	128,100	21	17	13	24	21	19
TELEORMAN	€ 90,197,472	380,123	56	€ 41,191,766	75,258	13	26	1	31	33	21
GALATI	€ 58,911,264	536,167	72	€ 63,194,006	157,389	31	14	22	17	15	21
ALBA	€ 125,810,496	342,376	76	€ 49,575,409	120,251	7	29	33	26	23	21
MURES	€ 45,265,152	550,846	76	€ 78,846,776	168,748	34	12	34	13	12	22
BISTRITA-NASAUD	€ 117,489,696	286,225	72	€ 68,872,541	85,212	10	36	23	16	31	22
DAMBOVITA	€ 53,918,784	518,745	71	€ 61,388,746	131,564	33	15	18	19	19	22
BOTOSANI	€ 76,218,528	412,626	60	€ 53,873,908	72,205	22	22	5	22	37	22
OLT	€ 64,902,240	436,400	63	€ 43,641,882	103,610	26	19	7	30	27	23
HARGHITA	€ 115,492,704	310,867	71	€ 40,216,722	103,365	11	33	19	32	28	23
CALARASI	€ 117,822,528	306,691	59	€ 30,130,047	57,511	9	34	3	41	42	25
VRANCEA	€ 78,548,352	340,310	66	€ 37,280,671	97,728	19	31	11	35	29	25
VALCEA	€ 65,900,736	371,714	71	€ 48,814,026	114,389	25	27	20	27	25	25
MEHEDINTI	€ 97,519,776	265,390	65	€ 33,396,987	74,459	12	39	8	37	34	25
SATU MARE	€ 62,905,248	344,360	72	€ 54,361,165	115,630	28	28	24	21	24	26
CARAS-SEVERIN	€ 67,232,064	295,579	70	€ 38,483,934	86,875	24	35	16	34	30	28
ILFOV	€ 11,649,120	388,738	89	€ 98,673,675	128,718	41	25	41	7	20	29



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MAX	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking Population	Real ranking LHDl	Real ranking FSI	Real ranking Number of Motor Vehicles	Total real ranking County Roads
	Investments Needs	Population	LHDl	FSI	Number of Motor Vehicles						
GIURGIU	€ 54,584,448	281,422	58	€ 31,398,149	62,849	32	37	2	39	40	31
GORJ	€ 26,959,392	341,594	73	€ 48,595,312	108,316	39	30	29	28	26	31
BRAILA	€ 35,613,024	321,212	72	€ 45,398,317	83,266	37	32	25	29	32	32
SALAJ	€ 60,575,424	224,384	69	€ 26,708,356	72,323	30	40	15	42	36	33
IALOMITA	€ 37,277,184	274,148	61	€ 32,283,622	63,133	36	38	6	38	39	33
TULCEA	€ 43,268,160	213,083	65	€ 36,731,848	58,982	35	41	9	36	41	34
COVASNA	€ 14,311,776	210,177	71	€ 30,802,640	74,448	40	42	21	40	35	37

Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

$Total\ Real\ Ranking\ County\ Roads = 0.3 * Real\ Ranking\ Investment\ Needs + 0.2 * Real\ Ranking\ Population + 0.15 * Real\ Ranking\ LHDl + 0.15 * Real\ Ranking\ FSI + 0.2 * Real\ Ranking\ Number\ of\ Motor\ Vehicles$



Annex 13. Prioritization of funds allocation for communal road development, by county

Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking Rural Population	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking Communal Roads
	Investments Needs	Rural Population	LHDI	FSI					
SUCEAVA	€ 199,311,180	366,577	69	€ 184,678,324	7	4	14	7	7
BIHOR	€ 239,753,934	290,268	71	€ 182,356,394	2	10	17	8	8
ARGES	€ 249,042,222	330,789	76	€ 196,336,105	1	6	32	5	8
BACAU	€ 177,445,002	364,525	68	€ 146,072,884	8	5	12	13	8
BUZAU	€ 214,017,636	276,942	66	€ 121,693,586	4	11	10	19	9
IASI	€ 150,934,680	417,228	73	€ 160,667,473	11	1	26	11	10
BOTOSANI	€ 200,859,228	244,854	60	€ 98,056,336	6	16	5	29	12
DOLJ	€ 136,228,224	316,507	73	€ 162,773,251	13	7	27	10	13
TIMIS	€ 175,896,954	256,101	83	€ 269,839,650	9	15	37	2	14
NEAMT	€ 123,263,322	301,167	68	€ 132,859,517	18	9	13	16	14
OLT	€ 126,746,430	272,145	63	€ 118,288,210	17	13	7	20	15
DAMBOVITA	€ 88,045,230	368,702	71	€ 141,753,593	25	3	18	15	16
VASLUI	€ 134,293,164	242,490	60	€ 100,568,581	15	18	4	26	16
CLUJ	€ 161,384,004	232,738	87	€ 193,745,153	10	20	39	6	17
MURES	€ 131,777,586	274,073	76	€ 158,402,393	16	12	34	12	17
VALCEA	€ 102,171,168	305,841	71	€ 127,724,634	23	8	20	17	17



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking Rural Population	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking Communal Roads
	Investments Needs	Rural Population	LHDI	FSI					
CONSTANTA	€ 135,454,200	223,337	77	€ 200,397,218	14	21	35	4	18
PRAHOVA	€ 73,338,774	382,318	77	€ 243,689,190	29	2	36	3	18
HARGHITA	€ 144,548,982	212,706	71	€ 96,981,912	12	22	19	31	19
ALBA	€ 202,987,794	143,964	76	€ 91,332,239	5	33	33	33	22
TELEORMAN	€ 38,894,706	256,935	56	€ 114,339,900	37	14	1	22	22
ARAD	€ 107,976,348	192,029	74	€ 145,854,747	21	27	30	14	23
HUNEDOARA	€ 236,851,344	102,568	75	€ 85,919,072	3	41	31	35	23
GORJ	€ 118,232,166	183,588	73	€ 114,488,603	20	29	29	21	24
VRANCEA	€ 79,530,966	212,402	66	€ 97,526,481	28	23	11	30	24
GALATI	€ 64,050,486	239,579	72	€ 127,378,819	32	19	22	18	25
BISTRITA-NASAUD	€ 90,560,808	190,934	72	€ 100,695,633	24	28	23	25	25
MARAMURES	€ 86,690,688	203,373	73	€ 99,890,284	26	24	28	27	26
MEHEDINTI	€ 103,912,722	141,166	65	€ 79,024,280	22	34	8	39	26
SALAJ	€ 123,263,322	136,125	69	€ 81,150,347	19	36	15	38	26
SATU MARE	€ 84,949,134	180,477	72	€ 101,398,570	27	30	24	24	27
ILFOV	€ 3,676,614	243,605	89	€ 280,675,772	41	17	41	1	28
GIURGIU	€ 27,090,840	199,217	58	€ 99,350,419	39	26	2	28	28
CALARASI	€ 19,931,118	202,112	59	€ 95,689,263	40	25	3	32	29



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking Rural Population	Real ranking LHDl	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking Communal Roads
	Investments Needs	Rural Population	LHDl	FSI					
TULCEA	€ 69,662,160	113,502	65	€ 86,832,040	30	39	9	34	30
BRASOV	€ 60,954,390	152,191	87	€ 167,174,481	33	32	40	9	30
IALOMITA	€ 40,636,260	153,928	61	€ 77,874,689	36	31	6	40	31
SIBIU	€ 66,759,570	139,875	84	€ 113,777,586	31	35	38	23	32
CARAS-SEVERIN	€ 56,503,752	135,031	70	€ 81,776,782	34	37	16	36	33
BRAILA	€ 43,538,850	120,447	72	€ 81,418,287	35	38	25	37	35
COVASNA	€ 37,153,152	109,366	71	€ 57,839,559	38	40	21	41	37

Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

$$\text{Total Real Ranking Communal Roads} = 0.4 * \text{Real Ranking Investment Needs} + 0.3 * \text{Real Ranking Rural Population} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking LHDl} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking FSI} + 0.2 * \text{Real Ranking Number of Motor Vehicles}$$



Annex 14. Prioritization of funds allocation for water infrastructure, by water region

Region	MAX Investments Needs (in Euro)	MAX People without Access to Piped Water	MIN LHDI	MAX Revenues of Water Companies (in 1,000 RON)	MIN Affordability	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking People without Access to Piped Water	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking Revenues of Water Companies	Real ranking Affordability	Total real ranking Water Infrastructure
IASI	€ 1,420,710	426,681	73	109,699	0.00219076	2	3	25	3	30	10
ARGES	€ 1,158,467	395,160	76	68,628	0.001906059	5	4	32	6	12	10
SUCEAVA	€ 1,637,014	469,125	69	44,744	0.002491197	1	2	13	15	41	11
TIMIS	€ 911,012	284,876	83	90,193	0.001382333	9	14	37	4	3	12
BACAU	€ 1,009,432	274,812	68	49,813	0.002085987	7	16	11	14	23	12
PRAHOVA	€ 1,381,076	573,004	77	29,921	0.002142857	3	1	35	23	27	14
BRASOV	€ 1,166,906	204,813	87	80,311	0.001898917	4	28	40	5	11	14
MURES	€ 1,038,365	259,114	76	62,714	0.002004792	6	18	33	7	21	14
CONSTANTA- IALOMITA	€ 465,478	312,601	72	198,998	0.001924448	20	11	20	1	15	15
TELEORMAN	€ 856,757	288,150	56	21,679	0.002300263	11	13	1	28	33	16
NEAMT	€ 839,887	223,850	68	50,000	0.002154399	13	23	12	13	28	17
BUZAU	€ 846,915	257,274	66	40,772	0.002404418	12	19	9	17	36	17
DOJ	€ 427,878	330,544	73	61,724	0.001854354	23	10	26	9	10	17
OLT	€ 456,856	361,468	63	18,757	0.001918367	21	7	6	34	14	18
SATU MARE	€ 893,781	164,787	72	32,982	0.001976744	10	31	22	20	18	18
GIURGIU	€ 563,739	207,694	58	11,231	0.001788026	17	27	2	38	7	18



Region	MAX Investments Needs (in Euro)	MAX People without Access to Piped Water	MIN LHDI	MAX Revenues of Water Companies (in 1,000 RON)	MIN Affordability	Real rankin g Invest ment Needs	Real ranking People without Access to Piped Water	Real rankin g LHDI	Real ranking Revenu es of Water Compa nies	Real ranking Affordability	Total real ranking Water Infrastruct ure
MARAMURES	€ 552,767	268,690	73	34,607	0.001831256	18	17	27	19	9	18
ALBA	€ 977,718	152,766	76	44,493	0.001995114	8	33	34	16	20	19
BOTOSANI	€ 613,863	282,787	60	5,897	0.002113594	15	15	5	40	25	19
GALATI	€ 582,706	229,354	72	62,286	0.002290076	16	22	21	8	32	19
VALCEA	€ 833,711	198,479	71	19,240	0.00190975	14	29	18	33	13	20
VASLUI	€ 443,097	296,528	60	25,750	0.002265774	22	12	4	26	31	20
CLUJ-SALAJ	€ 232,216	386,946	83	127,955	0.001580087	32	5	36	2	5	20
BIHOR	€ 342,427	358,360	71	54,569	0.002458564	27	8	15	11	39	22
DAMBOVITA	€ 477,813	350,878	71	32.08	0.00245614	19	9	16	42	38	23
ARAD	€ 380,693	181,466	74	60,944	0.002021773	26	30	29	10	22	24
VRANCEA	€ 310,722	220,867	66	30,219	0.002337662	28	24	10	22	35	25
CARAS SEVERIN	€ 421,267	140,969	70	28,072	0.002178047	24	36	14	25	29	25
HARGHITA	€ 226,188	250,221	71	7,920	0.001793169	33	20	17	39	8	26
COVASNA	€ 410,083	129,168	71	15,650	0.001981567	25	37	19	37	19	27
CALARASI	€ 240,553	208,191	59	20,196	0.002475512	31	26	3	30	40	27
HUNEDOARA	€ 212,390	229,929	75	32,212	0.001946083	36	21	30	21	17	28
MEHEDINTI	€ 224,783	143,004	65	21,595	0.00211094	34	35	7	29	24	28
TULCEA	€ 282,053	102,650	65	24,503	0.002429467	29	38	8	27	37	28
SIBIU	€ 106,391	156,057	84	54,003	0.001587983	39	32	38	12	6	29
ILFOV	€ 198,289	371,923	89	1,314	0.001305048	38	6	42	41	2	29



Region	MAX Investments Needs (in Euro)	MAX People without Access to Piped Water	MIN LHDI	MAX Revenues of Water Companies (in 1,000 RON)	MIN Affordability	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking People without Access to Piped Water	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking Revenues of Water Companies	Real ranking Affordability	Total real ranking Water Infrastructure
GORJ	€ -11,921	218,529	73	19,685	0.000896597	41	25	28	31	1	29
BRAILA	€ 264,807	21,101	72	34,768	0.002301724	30	39	24	18	34	29
BISTRITA	€ 203,514	152,596	72	29,803	0.002113821	37					
NASAUD							34	23	24	26	31
ARIES	€ 5,845	7,286	87	18,040	0.001547376	40	42	41	35	4	34
VALEA JIULUI	€ 219,394	16,358	75	19,260	0.002510531	35	40	31	32	42	36
TARNAVE	€ -20,804	14,059	84	15,775	0.001938484	42	41	39	36	16	37

Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

$$\text{Total Real Ranking Water Infrastructure} = 0.4 * \text{Real Ranking Investment Needs} + 0.3 * \text{Real Ranking People without Access to Piped Water} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking LHDI} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking FSI} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking Affordability}$$



Annex 15. Prioritization of funds allocation for wastewater infrastructure, by water region

Region	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking People without Access to Sewage	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking Revenues of Water Companies	Real ranking Affordability	Total real ranking WW
	Investments Needs (in Euro)	People without Access to a Sewage System	Human Development Index value	Revenues of Water Companies (in 1,000 RON)	Affordability						
BACAU	€ 1,009,432	433738	68	49,813	0.000796178	7	6	11	14	10	9
SUCEAVA	€ 1,637,014	477208	69	44,744	0.001355634	1	5	13	15	30	10
IASI	€ 1,420,710	492263	73	109,699	0.001467958	2	4	25	3	33	11
PRAHOVA	€ 1,381,076	677808	77	29,921	0.000864286	3	1	35	23	12	12
TIMIS	€ 911,012	347443	83	90,193	0.000869858	9	13	37	4	13	14
ARGES	€ 1,158,467	431917	76	68,628	0.001674609	5	7	32	6	38	14
MURES	€ 1,038,365	311120	76	62,714	0.00115016	6	15	33	7	26	15
BUZAU	€ 846,915	287672	66	40,772	0.001053526	12	21	9	17	20	15
BRASOV	€ 1,166,906	257585	87	80,311	0.001148014	4	23	40	5	25	16
VASLUI	€ 443,097	310799	60	25,750	0.000372849	22	16	4	26	2	16
DOJ	€ 427,878	360544	73	61,724	0.000548048	23	12	26	9	5	17
TELEORMAN	€ 856,757	299844	56	21,679	0.001597893	11	19	1	28	36	17
CONSTANTA-IALOMITA	€ 465,478	542297	72	198,998	0.001796151	20	2	20	1	39	17
GALATI	€ 582,706	244433	72	62,286	0.000961832	16	27	21	8	17	17
VALCEA	€ 833,711	253960	71	19,240	0.000386785	14	25	18	33	3	17



Region	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking People without Access to Sewage	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking Revenues of Water Companies	Real ranking Affordability	Total real ranking WW
	Investments Needs (in Euro)	People without Access to a Sewage System	Human Development Index value	Revenues of Water Companies (in 1,000 RON)	Affordability						
NEAMT	€ 839,887	301829	68	50,000	0.002082585	13	18	12	13	42	18
SATU MARE	€ 893,781	204793	72	32,982	0.001100179	10	32	22	20	21	18
MARAMURES	€ 552,767	321777	73	34,607	0.000920422	18	14	27	19	15	18
BOTOSANI	€ 613,863	302190	60	5,897	0.001108007	15	17	5	40	22	19
ALBA	€ 977,718	205406	76	44,493	0.001131922	8	31	34	16	23	19
BIHOR	€ 342,427	379343	71	54,569	0.001022099	27	10	15	11	19	19
OLT	€ 456,856	383754	63	18,757	0.001371429	21	9	6	34	32	21
CLUJ-SALAJ	€ 232,216	533129	83	127,955	0.000894661	32	3	36	2	14	21
CARAS SEVERIN	€ 421,267	176680	70	28,072	0.000656871	24	35	14	25	6	22
GIURGIU	€ 563,739	231169	58	11,231	0.001618123	17	29	2	38	37	23
DAMBOVITA	€ 477,813	418624	71	32.08	0.001539075	19	8	16	42	35	23
MEHEDINTI	€ 224,783	165081	65	21,595	0.000223421	34	36	7	29	1	25
BRAILA	€ 264,807	135423	72	34,768	0.000405172	30	38	24	18	4	25
TULCEA	€ 282,053	115669	65	24,503	0.000932602	29	39	8	27	16	25
ARAD	€ 380,693	293591	74	60,944	0.002021773	26	20	29	10	41	25
VRANCEA	€ 310,722	238312	66	30,219	0.001836735	28	28	10	22	40	26
HUNEDOARA	€ 212,390	257261	75	32,212	0.00073294	36	24	30	21	8	27



Region	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking People without Access to Sewage	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking Revenues of Water Companies	Real ranking Affordability	Total real ranking WW
	Investments Needs (in Euro)	People without Access to a Sewage System	Human Development Index value	Revenues of Water Companies (in 1,000 RON)	Affordability						
CALARASI	€ 240,553	228191	59	20,196	0.001495993	31	30	3	30	34	27
HARGHITA	€ 226,188	263579	71	7,920	0.00113852	33	22	17	39	24	29
COVASNA	€ 410,083	139167	71	15,650	0.001364055	25	37	19	37	31	29
BISTRITA NASAUD	€ 203,514	195395	72	29,803	0.00097561	37	33	23	24	18	30
SIBIU	€ 106,391	189768	84	54,003	0.000793991	39	34	38	12	9	30
ILFOV	€ 198,289	372076	89	1,314	0.000708915	38	11	42	41	7	30
GORJ	€ -11,921	248535	73	19,685	0.000831152	41	26	28	31	11	31
VALEA JIULUI	€ 219,394	54809	75	19,260	0.001162595	35	40	31	32	28	34
ARIES	€ 5,845	38596	87	18,040	0.001186094	40	41	41	35	29	38
TARNAVE	€ -20,804	16814	84	15,775	0.001158798	42	42	39	36	27	38



Region	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	Real ranking Investment Needs	Real ranking People without Access to Sewage	Real ranking LHDJ	Real ranking Revenues of Water Companies	Real ranking Affordability	Total real ranking WW
	Investments Needs (in Euro)	People without Access to a Sewage System	Human Development Index value	Revenues of Water Companies (in 1,000 RON)	Affordability						

Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

$$\text{Total Real Ranking Wastewater Infrastructure} = 0.4 * \text{Real Ranking Investment Needs} + 0.3 * \text{Real Ranking People without Access to Sewage} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking LHDJ} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking FSI} + 0.15 * \text{Real Ranking Affordability}$$

Annex 16. Prioritization of funds allocation for health infrastructure, by county

Indicator / county	MAX	MIN	MAX	MAX	MAX	Real ranking life expectancy	Real ranking number of inhabitants /physician	Real ranking number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Real ranking ageing	Real ranking number of inhabitants/pharmacy	Total real ranking health
	Life expectancy	Number of inhabitants/physicians	Number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Share of population over 65 years old	Number of inhabitants/pharmacy						
SATU MARE	72	604	500	14	2,315	41	22	25	40	36	32



Indicator / county	MAX	MIN	MAX	MAX	MAX	Real ranking life expectancy	Real ranking number of inhabitants /physician	Real ranking number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Real ranking ageing	Real ranking number of inhabitants /pharmacy	Total real rank health
	Life expectancy	Number of inhabitants/physician	Number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Share of population over 65 years old	Number of inhabitants/pharmacy						
GIURGIU	73	859	292	20	2,515	38	39	41	3	34	30
TULCEA	73	682	345	16	3,126	40	30	38	26	21	28
SUCEAVA	76	779	416	16	2,891	4	36	35	25	27	28
DAMBOVITA	75	851	488	16	3,437	8	38	29	27	20	27
CONSTANTA	74	386	574	14	2,305	30	9	13	38	37	26
MARAMURES	74	584	558	14	2,707	26	19	16	35	29	26
BISTRITA-NASAUD	75	731	466	15	3,802	15	32	31	33	15	25
HARGHITA	75	666	596	16	2,625	11	25	11	29	31	25
PRAHOVA	75	705	491	18	2,639	9	31	27	14	30	25
IALOMITA	74	891	304	18	4,347	36	40	40	12	8	24
ILFOV	75	594	425	13	3,896	20	21	34	41	13	24
BIHOR	74	325	672	15	2,090	35	6	7	30	39	24
VASLUI	74	787	471	17	4,025	22	37	30	17	11	23
CALARASI	73	942	378	18	5,120	39	41	37	9	2	22
IASI	75	281	858	14	1,872	12	4	2	37	41	22



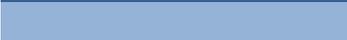
Indicator / county	MAX	MIN	MAX	MAX	MAX	Real ranking life expectancy	Real ranking number of inhabitants /physician	Real ranking number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Real ranking ageing	Real ranking number of inhabitants /pharmacy	Total real rank health
	Life expectancy	Number of inhabitants/physician	Number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Share of population over 65 years old	Number of inhabitants/pharmacy						
BUZAU	75	759	529	20	3,012	18	34	21	2	25	22
GALATI	74	676	491	16	4,520	25	28	28	28	7	21
BACAU	74	665	447	17	3,972	34	24	32	20	12	21
TIMIS	75	193	799	14	2,359	19	2	4	39	35	21
BRASOV	76	376	586	15	2,621	3	8	12	34	32	20
ARAD	74	391	519	16	2,894	29	10	22	22	26	20
BOTOSANI	74	748	499	18	4,722	33	33	26	13	5	20
GORJ	75	533	618	15	3,040	13	15	10	31	23	20
SIBIU	75	354	659	14	2,859	10	7	8	36	28	20
SALAJ	73	581	534	17	3,555	37	18	20	15	18	20
BRAILA	74	673	536	19	3,454	27	27	19	5	19	19
DOLI	74	318	652	18	2,060	24	5	9	10	40	19
MEHEDINTI	74	585	507	18	3,560	28	20	23	11	17	18
ALBA	75	536	569	17	3,035	6	16	15	16	24	17
NEAMT	75	669	408	19	4,167	17	26	36	6	10	17



Indicator / county	MAX	MIN	MAX	MAX	MAX	Real ranking life expectancy	Real ranking number of inhabitants /physician	Real ranking number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Real ranking ageing	Real ranking number of inhabitants /pharmacy	Total real rank health
	Life expectancy	Number of inhabitants/physician	Number of hospital beds/100 000 inhabitants	Share of population over 65 years old	Number of inhabitants/pharmacy						
TELEORMAN	74	682	507	23	4,210	32	29	24	1	9	17
MURES	75	256	705	17	2,551	16	3	5	21	33	17
CLUJ	76	192	977	16	2,132	2	1	1	24	38	17
VRANCEA	76	769	334	19	5,593	5	35	39	8	1	17
COVASNA	75	516	826	15	3,808	14	14	3	32	14	17
OLT	74	610	445	19	4,587	21	23	33	7	6	16
ARGES	75	453	553	16	3,798	7	12	17	23	16	15
VALCEA	78	578	536	19	3,044	1	17	18	4	22	14
CARAS-SEVERIN	74	509	573	17	4,981	31	13	14	19	3	13
HUNEDOARA	74	402	694	17	4,839	23	11	6	18	4	11



Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

*Total Real Ranking Health Infrastructure = 0.1*Real Ranking Life Expectancy + 0.3*Real Ranking Number of Inhabitants per Physician + 0.1*Real Ranking Number of Hospital Beds per 100,000 inhabitants + 0.2*Real Ranking Aging + 0.3*Real Ranking Number of Inhabitants per Pharmacy*



Annex 17. Prioritization of funds allocation for education infrastructure, by county

Indicator / county	MAX Share of 3-18 years old population	MAX Early school leaving rate	MIN Human development Index value	MAX FSI value	MIN Number of PCs/1000 pupils	MIN Number of school sports fields / 1000 pupils	Real ranking share of 3-18 years old population	Real ranking early school leaving rate	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking FSI	Real ranking number of PCs/1000 pupils	Real ranking number of sports fields/1000 pupils	Total real ranking education
BOTOSANI	21	4	60	€ 53,873,908	71	1	3	2	4	21	7	4	6
SUCEAVA	21	3	69	€ 62,737,542	66	1	2	22	14	17	3	9	9
VASLUI	22	2	60	€ 39,516,919	70	1	1	29	5	32	6	1	10
BACAU	20	3	68	€ 73,412,500	85	1	5	16	12	14	31	14	12
VRANCEA	19	4	66	€ 37,280,671	79	1	8	4	10	34	21	2	13
IASI	20	1	73	€ 91,551,487	74	1	4	40	29	8	10	7	13
IALOMITA	19	4	61	€ 32,283,622	77	2	9	1	6	37	14	28	14
CALARASI	19	4	59	€ 30,130,047	68	2	13	5	3	40	5	19	15
GALATI	18	3	72	€ 63,194,006	75	1	17	13	24	16	12	3	16
SATU MARE	19	4	72	€ 54,361,165	86	2	10	6	23	20	34	23	17
NEAMT	19	2	68	€ 50,936,785	87	2	7	32	13	23	35	24	17
BISTRITA-NASAUD	20	2	72	€ 68,872,541	85	2	6	31	25	15	30	30	18
MURES	18	3	76	€ 78,846,776	80	1	18	24	33	12	23	11	20



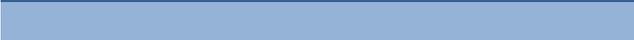
Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MIN	Real ranking share of 3-18 years old population	Real ranking early school leaving rate	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking FSI	Real ranking number of PCs/1000 pupils	Real ranking number of sports fields/1000 pupils	Total real ranking education
	Share of 3-18 years old population	Early school leaving rate	Human development Index value	FSI value	Number of PCs/1000 pupils	Number of school sports fields / 1000 pupils							
MARAMURES	19	3	73	€ 51,325,288	85	2	12	27	27	22	32	18	20
GORJ	18	2	73	€ 48,595,312	74	2	15	28	28	27	9	20	20
BIHOR	18	1	71	€ 75,874,420	78	1	20	41	21	13	16	13	20
COVASNA	18	4	71	€ 30,802,640	83	2	14	8	17	39	28	29	21
DAMBOVITA	18	2	71	€ 61,388,746	78	2	19	38	20	18	18	21	21
BUZAU	17	3	66	€ 50,754,773	85	1	24	21	11	24	33	10	21
SIBIU	18	4	84	€ 82,890,324	84	1	22	7	38	10	29	17	21
MEHEDINTI	17	3	65	€ 33,396,987	78	1	26	20	9	36	19	5	22
GIURGIU	17	2	58	€ 31,398,149	60	2	23	30	2	38	2	35	22
OLT	17	2	63	€ 43,641,882	77	2	25	35	7	29	13	22	22
ILFOV	17	3	89	€ 98,673,675	53	2	27	25	41	6	1	26	23
HARGHITA	18	3	71	€ 40,216,722	97	2	16	19	18	31	39	36	23
TULCEA	18	4	65	€ 36,731,848	95	2	21	9	8	35	38	39	23
CARAS-SEVERIN	17	3	70	€ 38,483,934	79	1	29	18	16	33	22	6	24
SALAJ	19	2	69	€ 26,708,356	95	2	11	34	15	41	37	37	24
DOLJ	16	3	73	€ 82,248,090	68	2	35	14	26	11	4	33	25



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MIN	Real ranking share of 3-18 years old population	Real ranking early school leaving rate	Real ranking LHDI	Real ranking FSI	Real ranking number of PCs/1000 pupils	Real ranking number of sports fields/1000 pupils	Total real ranking education
	Share of 3-18 years old population	Early school leaving rate	Human development Index value	FSI value	Number of PCs/1000 pupils	Number of school sports fields / 1000 pupils							
BRASOV	16	4	87	€ 107,515,774	73	1	38	10	39	5	8	12	25
BRAILA	16	4	72	€ 45,398,317	80	1	34	3	22	28	24	15	25
ARAD	17	3	74	€ 83,265,926	82	2	30	12	30	9	25	40	26
TIMIS	15	3	83	€ 135,000,063	79	1	40	11	37	3	20	8	26
CONSTANTA	17	3	77	€ 192,861,456	82	2	32	15	35	1	26	38	26
PRAHOVA	16	2	77	€ 110,686,247	77	1	37	33	36	4	15	16	27
VALCEA	17	2	71	€ 48,814,026	78	2	31	37	19	26	17	32	28
TELEORMAN	16	2	56	€ 41,191,766	75	2	39	39	1	30	11	34	29
ALBA	17	3	76	€ 49,575,409	101	2	28	23	32	25	41	25	29
ARGES	16	2	76	€ 92,588,602	83	2	33	36	34	7	27	41	30
CLUJ	14	3	87	€ 149,399,304	99	2	41	17	40	2	40	27	31
HUNEDOARA	16	3	75	€ 58,826,240	92	2	36	26	31	19	36	31	31



Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

*Total Real Ranking Educational Infrastructure = 0.4*Real Ranking Share of 3-18 Year Old Population + 0.1*Real Ranking Early School Leaving + 0.15*Real Ranking LHDl + 0.15*Real Ranking FSI + 0.1*Real Ranking Number of PCs per 1,000 pupils + 0.1*Real Ranking Number of Sports Fields per 1,000 pupils*



Annex 18. Prioritization of funds allocation for cultural infrastructure, by county

Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking number of museum	Real ranking number of tourist arrivals	Real ranking number of seats in art institutions	Real ranking number of public libraries	Real ranking LHDl	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking culture
	Number of museums	Number of tourist arrivals	Number of seats in art institutions	Number of public libraries	LHDl Value	FSI Value							
PRAHOVA	31	366276	540	82	77	110,686,247	3	4	26	6	35	4	11
TIMIS	29	279707	2602	67	83	135,000,063	6	7	2	16	37	3	11
CLUJ	22	344629	2543	68	87	149,399,304	14	5	3	15	39	2	11
SUCEAVA	30	241629	300	110	69	62,737,542	5	9	30	1	14	17	12
CONSTANTA	22	859634	916	37	77	192,861,456	13	1	13	36	36	1	12
IASI	20	183305	1582	89	73	91,551,487	15	12	7	5	27	8	13
MURES	14	394834	1752	56	76	78,846,776	22	3	4	24	34	12	13
BIHOR	12	252045	1240	51	71	75,874,420	23	8	10	29	20	13	14
VALCEA	20	211053	822	78	71	48,814,026	16	10	16	7	17	26	14
ARGES	27	149541	542	96	76	92,588,602	9	14	25	3	32	7	15
BRASOV	31	834979	2934	35	87	45,398,317	4	2	1	37	40	28	15
SIBIU	26	329986	1301	27	84	82,890,324	10	6	8	40	38	10	15
NEAMT	29	160707	156	75	68	50,936,785	7	13	34	10	13	23	16



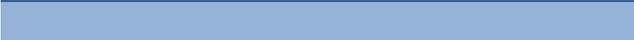
Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking number of museum	Real ranking number of tourist arrivals	Real ranking number of seats in art institutions	Real ranking number of public libraries	Real ranking LHDl	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking culture
	Number of museums	Number of tourist arrivals	Number of seats in art institutions	Number of public libraries	LHDl Value	FSI Value							
ARAD	11	197300	864	59	74	83,265,926	24	11	14	21	30	9	16
BACAU	25	101826	613	75	68	73,412,500	11	20	24	9	12	14	16
HARGHITA	25	114717	1629	53	71	40,216,722	12	16	6	26	19	31	18
DOLJ	9	85847	1641	92	73	82,248,090	31	23	5	4	26	11	19
ALBA	56	101869	625	69	76	49,575,409	1	19	23	13	33	25	20
MARAMURES	19	109083	525	69	73	51,325,288	18	18	27	14	28	22	21
DAMBOVITA	28	74160	294	76	71	61,388,746	8	27	32	8	18	18	21
SATU MARE	16	93911	666	53	72	54,361,165	20	21	19	27	23	20	21
HUNEDOARA	16	88306	772	55	75	58,826,240	19	22	17	25	31	19	22
GALATI	11	70925	730	61	72	63,194,006	25	28	18	19	22	16	23
CARAS-SEVERIN	10	119070	140	40	70	38,483,934	30	15	35	34	16	33	23
GORJ	32	75125	200	62	73	48,595,312	2	26	33	18	29	27	24
BRAILA	8	57078	860	41	72	107,515,774	33	31	15	31	24	5	25
BOTOSANI	10	33349	658	72	60	53,873,908	27	38	20	11	4	21	25
BUZAU	10	63593	350	58	66	50,754,773	28	30	28	23	11	24	25



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking number of museum	Real ranking number of tourist arrivals	Real ranking number of seats in art institutions	Real ranking number of public libraries	Real ranking LHDl	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking culture
	Number of museums	Number of tourist arrivals	Number of seats in art institutions	Number of public libraries	LHDl Value	FSI Value							
OLT	15	35678	0	99	63	43,641,882	21	34	39	2	7	29	25
ILFOV	6	109547	0	14	89	98,673,675	37	17	36	41	41	6	25
VRANCEA	20	34196	1285	65	66	37,280,671	17	36	9	17	10	34	25
BISTRITA-NASAUD	10	66335	650	41	72	68,872,541	26	29	21	32	25	15	26
TULCEA	8	80992	649	39	65	36,731,848	34	25	22	35	9	35	26
COVASNA	9	83468	1056	40	71	30,802,640	32	24	11	33	21	39	26
VASLUI	10	35190	300	71	60	39,516,919	29	35	31	12	5	32	27
MEHEDINTI	2	52323	0	59	65	33,396,987	41	32	37	22	8	36	29
IALOMITA	6	40189	0	52	61	32,283,622	38	33	38	28	6	37	30
GIURGIU	5	24983	1047	35	58	31,398,149	39	39	12	38	2	38	31
SALAJ	7	33367	335	61	69	26,708,356	36	37	29	20	15	41	32
TELEORMAN	7	13176	0	34	56	41,191,766	35	40	40	39	1	30	32
CALARASI	5	11035	0	42	59	30,130,047	40	41	41	30	3	40	34



Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

*Total Real Ranking Cultural Infrastructure = 0.1*Real Ranking Number of Museums + 0.4*Real Ranking Number of Tourist Arrivals + 0.1*Real Ranking Number of Seats in Art Institutions + 0.15*Real Ranking LHDI + 0.15*Real Ranking FSI*



Annex 19. Prioritization of funds allocation for sports infrastructure, by county

Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking share of young population	Real ranking number of sports clubs	Real ranking number of legitimated sports people	Real ranking HDI	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking sports
	Share of young population	Number of sports clubs	Number of legitimated sportsmen	LHDI Value	FSI Value						
TIMIS	32	373	10,031	83	135,000,063	3	1	2	37	3	8
IASI	35	262	7,427	73	91,551,487	1	7	6	29	8	8
CLUJ	31	363	10,561	87	149,399,304	5	2	1	40	2	9
SUCEAVA	32	175	5,116	69	62,737,542	2	14	20	15	17	11
BIHOR	30	222	6,137	71	75,874,420	13	9	10	21	13	13
BOTOSANI	31	110	4,281	60	53,873,908	6	29	25	5	21	14
MARAMURES	31	179	5,868	73	51,325,288	7	13	14	28	22	14
CONSTANTA	29	306	8,883	77	192,861,456	21	3	3	36	1	15
MURES	30	266	8,315	76	78,846,776	17	6	5	34	12	15
DAMBOVITA	30	169	5,414	71	61,388,746	14	16	15	19	18	16
BISTRITA-NASAUD	31	104	4,229	72	68,872,541	4	31	27	25	15	16
SIBIU	31	166	5,295	84	82,890,324	10	18	18	38	10	17
BACAU	30	161	4,588	68	73,412,500	15	20	23	13	14	17
HARGHITA	31	197	5,273	71	40,216,722	11	11	19	20	31	17
SATU MARE	31	136	4,119	72	54,361,165	9	25	28	24	20	18



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking share of young population	Real ranking number of sports clubs	Real ranking number of legitimated sports people	Real ranking HDI	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking sports
	Share of young population	Number of sports clubs	Number of legitimated sportsmen	LHDI Value	FSI Value						
DOIJ	29	248	7,260	73	82,248,090	27	8	7	27	11	19
GALATI	29	138	5,874	72	63,194,006	23	24	13	23	16	20
VASLUI	31	85	2,690	60	39,516,919	8	37	39	4	32	20
BRASOV	29	282	8,705	87	45,398,317	22	5	4	39	28	20
ARAD	29	192	5,999	74	83,265,926	28	12	11	30	9	20
ARGES	28	216	6,491	76	92,588,602	32	10	9	33	7	22
ILFOV	30	149	4,254	89	98,673,675	18	22	26	41	6	22
PRAHOVA	27	293	7,143	77	110,686,247	36	4	8	35	4	22
COVASNA	31	98	3,234	71	30,802,640	12	33	33	18	39	23
BUZAU	27	162	5,977	66	50,754,773	38	19	12	10	24	25
GORJ	30	104	3,033	73	48,595,312	16	32	36	26	27	25
CALARASI	29	82	3,088	59	30,130,047	19	39	35	3	40	25
NEAMT	28	114	3,765	68	50,936,785	29	28	29	12	23	25
ALBA	28	169	5,295	76	49,575,409	31	17	17	32	25	26
VRANCEA	29	96	3,283	66	37,280,671	24	34	32	11	34	26
OLT	28	143	3,526	63	43,641,882	33	23	30	7	29	27
GIURGIU	29	95	2,732	58	31,398,149	25	36	38	2	38	27
VALCEA	27	156	4,892	71	48,814,026	37	21	21	17	26	28



Indicator / county	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MAX	Real ranking share of young population	Real ranking number of sports clubs	Real ranking number of legitimated sports people	Real ranking HDI	Real ranking FSI	Total real ranking sports
	Share of young population	Number of sports clubs	Number of legitimated sportsmen	LHDI Value	FSI Value						
IALOMITA	29	96	2,915	61	32,283,622	26	35	37	6	37	28
HUNEDOARA	26	173	5,356	75	58,826,240	39	15	16	31	19	28
BRAILA	26	105	4,342	72	107,515,774	40	30	24	22	5	28
TELEORMAN	25	132	4,765	56	41,191,766	41	26	22	1	30	28
CARAS-SEVERIN	28	115	3,452	70	38,483,934	30	27	31	16	33	28
SALAJ	29	74	2,279	69	26,708,356	20	40	40	14	41	28
MEHEDINTI	27	85	3,173	65	33,396,987	35	38	34	9	36	31
TULCEA	28	49	1,983	65	36,731,848	34	41	41	8	35	32

Legend

	Highest investments needs
	Medium-high investments needs
	Medium-low investment needs
	Lowest investment needs

Note: The equation for calculating the Total Real Ranking for each county is as follows:

*Total Real Ranking Sports Infrastructure = 0.4*Real Ranking Share of Young Population + 0.1*Real Ranking Number of Sports Clubs + 0.2*Real Ranking Number of Legitimated Sports People + 0.15*Real Ranking LHDI + 0.15*Real Ranking FSI*



Annex 20. Allocation by county of PNDL 2014-2020 proposed budget for county roads (in mil. Euro)

County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ALBA	2.50%	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.8
ARAD	2.61%	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.3
ARGES	2.85%	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	12.3
BACAU	2.77%	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	12.0
BIHOR	2.72%	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	11.7
BISTRITA-NASAUD	2.47%	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.7
BOTOSANI	2.47%	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.6
BRAILA	2.16%	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	9.3
BRASOV	2.69%	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.6
BUZAU	2.61%	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.3
CALARASI	2.40%	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	10.4
CARAS-SEVERIN	2.30%	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	9.9
CLUJ	2.88%	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	12.4
CONSTANTA	2.68%	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.6
COVASNA	2.02%	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	8.7



County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
DAMBOVITA	2.47%	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.7
DOLJ	2.62%	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.3
GALATI	2.51%	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.9
GIURGIU	2.19%	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	9.5
GORJ	2.18%	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	9.4
HARGHITA	2.44%	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	10.6
HUNEDOARA	2.68%	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.6
IALOMITA	2.14%	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	9.2
IASI	2.91%	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	12.6
ILFOV	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MARAMURES	2.56%	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	11.1
MEHEDINTI	2.39%	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	10.3
MURES	2.48%	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.7
NEAMT	2.56%	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	11.1
OLT	2.46%	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.6
PRAHOVA	2.58%	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	11.1
SALAJ	2.14%	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	9.2
SATU MARE	2.37%	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	10.2
SIBIU	2.65%	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.4
SUCEAVA	2.84%	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	12.2



County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
TELEORMAN	2.53%	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	10.9
TIMIS	2.71%	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	11.7
TULCEA	2.11%	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	9.1
VALCEA	2.39%	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	10.3
VASLUI	2.58%	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	11.1
VRANCEA	2.40%	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	10.4
TOTAL	100.00	53.0	55.7	58.5	61.4	64.5	67.7	71.1	431.9

Note: The allocation of fund by county was done by following the steps below:

1. Determining county weights based on the Total Real Ranking, as follows:

County Weight for County $i = 100 - \text{Total Real Ranking for County } i$

2. Determining percentage share for each county:

Percentage Share for County $i = \frac{(\text{County weight for County } i)}{(\text{County weight for County } 1 + \text{County weight for County } 2 + \dots + \text{County weight for County } n)} * 100$

3. Determining PNDL allocation of funds by county and by sector:

PNDL Funding Allocation for County Roads for County $i = (\text{Percentage Share for County } i) * (\text{PNDL Funding Allocation for County Roads for 2014-2020})$



Annex 21. Allocation by county of PNDL 2014-2020 proposed budget for communal roads (in mil. Euro)

County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ALBA	2.47%	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	17.8
ARAD	2.43%	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	17.5
ARGES	2.91%	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	21.0
BACAU	2.89%	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	20.8
BIHOR	2.92%	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	21.0
BISTRITA-NASAUD	2.36%	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	17.0
BOTOSANI	2.77%	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	19.9
BRAILA	2.06%	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	14.8
BRASOV	2.21%	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	15.9
BUZAU	2.87%	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	20.6
CALARASI	2.25%	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	16.2
CARAS-SEVERIN	2.13%	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	15.3
CLUJ	2.63%	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	18.9
CONSTANTA	2.60%	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	18.7



County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
COVASNA	2.01%	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	14.4
DAMBOVITA	2.66%	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	19.1
DOLJ	2.75%	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	19.8
GALATI	2.38%	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	17.2
GIURGIU	2.28%	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	16.4
GORJ	2.39%	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	17.2
HARGHITA	2.56%	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	18.4
HUNEDOARA	2.42%	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	17.4
IALOMITA	2.19%	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	15.8
IASI	2.83%	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	20.4
ILFOV	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MARAMURES	2.34%	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	16.9
MEHEDINTI	2.34%	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	16.8
MURES	2.62%	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	18.9
NEAMT	2.71%	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	19.5
OLT	2.69%	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	19.4
PRAHOVA	2.59%	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	18.6
SALAJ	2.33%	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	16.7



County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
SATU MARE	2.31%	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	16.6
SIBIU	2.15%	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	15.4
SUCEAVA	2.93%	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	21.1
TELEORMAN	2.45%	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	17.6
TIMIS	2.72%	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	19.6
TULCEA	2.21%	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	15.9
VALCEA	2.62%	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	18.8
VASLUI	2.66%	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	19.1
VRANCEA	2.39%	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	17.2
TOTAL	100.00	88.4	92.8	97.5	102.3	107.5	112.8	118.5	719.8

Note: The allocation of fund by county was done by following the steps below:

1. Determining county weights based on the Total Real Ranking, as follows:

County Weight for County $i = 100 - \text{Total Real Ranking for County } i$

2. Determining percentage share for each county:

Percentage Share for County $i = \frac{(\text{County weight for County } i)}{(\text{County weight for County } 1 + \text{County weight for County } 2 + \dots + \text{County weight for County } n)} * 100$

3. Determining PNDL allocation of funds by county and by sector:

PNDL Funding Allocation for Communal Roads for County $i = (\text{Percentage Share for County } i) * (\text{PNDL Funding Allocation for Communal Roads for } 2014-2020)$



Annex 22. Allocation by water region of PNDR 2014-2020 proposed budget for water and wastewater infrastructure (in mil. Euro)

County	Regional share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ALBA	2.69%	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	38.7
ARAD	2.49%	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	35.8
ARGES	2.90%	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.9	41.7
ARIES	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BACAU	2.95%	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	42.5
BIHOR	2.63%	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	37.9
BISTRITA NASAUD	2.31%	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	33.2
BOTOSANI	2.69%	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	38.7
BRAILA	2.42%	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.7	34.8
BRASOV	2.81%	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	40.5
BUZAU	2.78%	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	40.0
CALARASI	2.41%	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	34.7
CARAS SEVERIN	2.53%	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	36.5
CLUJ-SALAJ	3.42%	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.1	49.2
CONSTANTA-IALOMITA	4.16%	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.8	59.8
COVASNA	2.39%	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	34.4



County	Regional share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
DAMBOVITA	2.54%	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	36.6
DOJ	2.74%	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	39.4
GALATI	2.71%	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	39.0
GIURGIU	2.63%	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	37.9
GORJ	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HARGHITA	2.41%	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	34.7
HUNEDOARA	2.40%	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	34.6
IASI	2.97%	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	42.7
ILFOV	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MARAMURES	2.70%	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	38.9
MEHEDINTI	2.44%	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	35.1
MURES	2.83%	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	40.7
NEAMT	2.73%	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	39.4
OLT	2.68%	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	38.5
PRAHOVA	2.88%	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	41.4
SATU MARE	2.71%	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.4	39.0
SIBIU	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUCEAVA	2.96%	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	42.6
TARNAVE	0.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TELEORMAN	2.77%	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.6	39.8



County	Regional share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
TIMIS	2.88%	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	41.4
TULCEA	2.43%	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	34.9
VALCEA	2.69%	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	38.8
VALEA JIULUI	2.16%	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	31.1
VASLUI	2.71%	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.4	39.1
VRANCEA	2.46%	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	35.4
TOTAL	100.00	176.82	185.66	194.94	204.69	214.92	225.67	236.95	1439.65

Note: The allocation of fund by county was done by following the steps below:

1. Determining county weights based on the Total Real Ranking, as follows:

County Weight for County $i = 100 - \text{Total Real Ranking for County } i$

2. Determining percentage share for each county:

Percentage Share for County $i = \frac{(\text{County weight for County } i)}{(\text{County weight for County } 1 + \text{County weight for County } 2 + \dots + \text{County weight for County } n)} * 100$

3. Determining PNDL allocation of funds by county and by sector:

PNDL Funding Allocation for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure for County $i = (\text{Percentage Share for County } i) * (\text{PNDL Funding Allocation for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure for 2014-2020})$



Annex 23. Allocation by county of PNDL 2014-2020 proposed budget for social infrastructure (in mil. Euro)

County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ALBA	2.38%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.8
ARAD	2.45%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
ARGES	2.46%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
BACAU	2.58%	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.4
BIHOR	2.54%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.3
BISTRITA-NASAUD	2.44%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	7.0
BOTOSANI	2.58%	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.4
BRAILA	2.34%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.7
BRASOV	2.47%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
BUZAU	2.37%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.8
CALARASI	2.35%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.8
CARAS-SEVERIN	2.41%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.9
CLUJ	2.56%	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.4
CONSTANTA	2.48%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
COVASNA	2.42%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	7.0
DAMBOVITA	2.44%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	7.0



County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
DOLJ	2.46%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
GALATI	2.47%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
GIURGIU	2.24%	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.4
GORJ	2.40%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.9
HARGHITA	2.45%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.0
HUNEDOARA	2.37%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.8
IALOMITA	2.34%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.7
IASI	2.66%	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	7.7
ILFOV	2.36%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.8
MARAMURES	2.47%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
MEHEDINTI	2.31%	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.7
MURES	2.58%	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.4
NEAMT	2.50%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.2
OLT	2.39%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.9
PRAHOVA	2.43%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	7.0
SALAJ	2.29%	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.6
SATU MARE	2.40%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.9
SIBIU	2.53%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.3
SUCEAVA	2.63%	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.6
TELEORMAN	2.27%	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.5



County	County share of total allocation (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
TIMIS	2.58%	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.4
TULCEA	2.24%	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.4
VALCEA	2.44%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	7.0
VASLUI	2.47%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
VRANCEA	2.46%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1
TOTAL	100.00	35.4	37.1	39.0	40.9	43.0	45.1	47.4	287.9

Note: The allocation of fund by county was done by following the steps below:

1. Determining county weights based on the Total Real Ranking, as follows:

County Weight for County $i = 100 - \text{Total Real Ranking for County } i$

2. Determining percentage share for each county:

Percentage Share for County $i = \frac{(\text{County weight for County } i)}{(\text{County weight for County } 1 + \text{County weight for County } 2 + \dots + \text{County weight for County } n)} * 100$

3. Determining PNDL allocation of funds by county and by sector:

PNDL Funding Allocation for Social Infrastructure for County $i = (\text{Percentage Share for County } i) * (\text{PNDL Funding Allocation for Social Infrastructure for 2014-2020})$