



Strategy for cultural heritage capitalization is necessary to achieve the overall objective of the project "HIRSOVA Dobrichka, TOGETHER ON THE ROAD OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH BEAUTIFUL CROSS BORDER CULTURE"

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1. INTRODUCTION

The strategy paper is needed to achieve the overall objective of the project, as it assesses in a documented and coherent way the cultural realities with tourism potential specific to the Hirsova-Dobrichka area and proposes a set of realistic measures for their sustainable use through tourism. The activity also contributes to the achievement of the program's performance index in terms of the number of common strategies for capitalizing on cultural and natural heritage through its restoration and promotion.

The purpose of the strategy paper is to create an up-to-date picture of the potential of cultural tourism in the Hirsova-Dobrichka area (Constanța-Dobrich), in consultation with various decision-makers, cultural representatives and tour operators and to propose a set of objectives to determine the conditions under which cultural tourism can successfully contribute to the economic and social development of cross-border communities in the area concerned.

The main objectives of this document are:

1. in-depth knowledge of the tangible and intangible heritage with tourist potential in the cross-border area and its capitalization through the defined strategic proposals.
2. identifying the investment needs in the cultural heritage with tourist potential, establishing an estimated budget for them and indicating the possible sources of financing.
3. identifying the needs for the promotion of cultural heritage and establishing the most effective medium- and long-term promotion scenario.
4. identifying the needs for the promotion of cultural heritage and establishing the most effective medium- and long-term promotion scenario.

Following the completion of the inventory, 4 cultural and tourist circuits will be created in the analyzed area that will integrate cultural events, such as festivals, fairs and culinary exhibitions, as well as other types of cultural events specific to the area.

The 4 circuits will contain detailed information about: accessibility, the itinerary itself, tourist objectives, calendar of cultural events, calendar of tours, distances, accommodation and dining options, opportunities for relaxation and free time, logistical opportunities (fuel supply, hospitals and medical dispensaries for emergencies, police stations, etc.).

The strategy will be approved and assumed by the local councils of the two partners and will be presented to other local decision makers to be integrated into their own strategies.

The project is the basis of a tourist product focused on culture and events; the dimensions necessary for the birth of a tourist product are integrated.



The tourist product will be developed as a result of the studies carried out for the elaboration of the strategy proposals. This gives the tourism product the real chances to be efficient and to achieve the goal of revitalizing tourism in an area with a huge potential, but almost invisible from a tourist point of view.

One of the strategic measures proposed in the strategy will be to ensure the maintenance of the tourism product after the completion of the project.

Thus, by assuming the strategy, the two partners will ensure the multidimensional continuity of the tourist product by:

- permanent collaboration between the two project partners and the cultural institutions whose infrastructure has been modernized to actively maintain cultural events in the area to attract tourists. The continuity of the festivals, as well as the joint organization of other cultural events will contribute to the creation of a cross-border identity and a sense of belonging to the Romanian-Bulgarian common space;
- permanent promotion of cultural objectives and events in the area.

The activity will be implemented together, through the joint effort of the two partners who will subcontract specialized services for the development of the strategic document. The companies in charge of developing the strategy will have the obligation to collaborate in order to centralize and synthesize information in order to achieve a unitary cross-border strategy.

The project was developed to address the common problems of the Romanian-Bulgarian communities related to the lack of tourism in the Hirsova-Dobrichka area, despite the rich cultural and natural heritage that exists.

Thus, both partners identified the need to stimulate the socio-economic context through the sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage through tourism, a sector recognized as a true engine of community development and well-being. In this sense, the idea was born to create and promote a cultural tourism product that integrates both the elements of cultural infrastructure and elements related to cultural events (festivals) or services needed in cultural tourism (tourism orientation).

In order to effectively achieve the development of cultural tourism in the area and to ensure the viability of the tourism product requires rigorous strategic planning, based on studies, in-depth research and debates on tangible and intangible cultural heritage with tourist potential in Constanța - Dobrich cross-border area. Any action taken for the purpose of progress must be thought of in terms of strategic planning in order to have the desired success.

The tourism product created and promoted within the project cannot have a unitary continuity in the medium and long term, without a strategic planning of the measures and actions to be undertaken at local and county level by all decision makers with the power to act in the vast field of cultural heritage management and tourism.



The following tools were used in the strategy development process:

- Research through documentation
- Consulting the decisive actors in the management of tourism and cultural / natural heritage
- PEST and SWOT analysis
- Consultation of national and European databases

When establishing the tourist potential, the following indicators were taken into account:

- ease of accessibility,
- the current state of the objective,
- additional facilities (eg parking, information center, existence of a guide, toilets, etc.)

Cultural tourism is defined by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO Report 2012) as "excursions whose main or secondary purpose is to visit sites and those events whose cultural and historical value has made them part of the cultural heritage of a community."

According to this definition, an important feature of cultural tourism is the assumption that visiting or being present in cultural and historical places related to cultural heritage is not necessarily the main reason for the trip. From this perspective, cultural-historical tourism is rarely implemented in a "clean" perspective and is most often combined with other traditional or specialized types of tourism. This interesting feature highlights opportunities to improve the efficiency of national and regional tourism by developing a cultural-historical tourism, by absorbing and integrating cultural and historical resources into regional tourism and developing a regional tourism brand on this basis.

The main component in this definition is the concept of "cultural heritage", which includes tangible and intangible heritage as a "set of cultural values that carry historical memory, national identity and have a scientific or cultural value" (Law on Cultural Heritage, Article 2 , paragraph 1).

From the perspective of cultural tourism development, the comprehensive approach to the concept of cultural heritage leads to an integrated approach - with the exception of traditional archaeological and historical monuments that include architectural, artistic and ethnographic heritage, museum infrastructure and cultural landscape and, with increasing importance. great lately - Christian churches and other places of worship.

Tourism operators seek to create marketable tourism products that lead to economic growth by attracting visitors interested in historical, cultural, religious or lifestyle components, the traditions of a community.

The concept of cultural heritage includes, in addition to the architectural, artistic, ethnographic, cultural and religious landscape, landscapes, visual arts and theaters, lifestyles, community values, traditions and events.



Part of cultural tourism is also religious travel, especially pilgrimages. For example, we can refer here to the thousands of Catholics around the world who visit the Vatican and other holy places, the travels of Jews to Israel, to the memorial sites of the Holocaust or Mecca - the main destination for Muslims around the world.

In this context, Bulgaria and Romania and especially the border region of these two countries have the potential to become attractive tourist destinations for religious tourism.

The development and offering of the cultural-historical heritage "dressed" in an attractive package for tourist consumption must be balanced with the necessary responsibility and seriousness when we talk about history and national values.

The global nature of tourism has created a number of challenges for many communities. Faced with an increasing unification of hotel architecture, restaurant chains, street furniture and the like, communities need to preserve their local identity and at the same time meet the expectations of tourists in terms of quality and standards. It is important not to compromise on the preservation of cultural values and to ensure a balance between socio-cultural need and economic benefits.

In fact, culture can be presented through two concentric circles:

- The inner circle, which represents the cultural core, ie the rather traditional or basic elements of culture, here referring to what people do or produce in the form of culture;
- The outer circle, which represents the way of life or lifestyle of a population in a certain region;

The inner circle is the main elements of cultural tourism, which can be divided into two categories: artistic heritage tourism (cultural goods related to past achievements) and artistic tourism (related to contemporary cultural production, such as the presentation of visual arts, architecture modern literature and others).

The outer circle is a secondary element of cultural tourism, which can be divided into two categories: lifestyle (elements such as beliefs, cuisine, traditions, folklore and others) and the creative sector (fashion, design, web and graphic design, cinema, media, entertainment and more).

Chart

In many countries the two circles tend to come together and form a single cultural offer, in which both aspects are mutually complementary.

Based on the definition proposed above, there are subcategories of cultural tourism that can contribute to establishing the trends and characteristics of the most important market segments depending on motivation and behavior, as well as the activities of tourists:

- Heritage tourism;
- Artistic tourism;
- Creative tourism;



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- Urban cultural tourism;
- Rural cultural tourism;
- Local cultural tourism;
- Contemporary cultural tourism.

In this sense, there is a special role assigned to the integration links between cultural heritage and tourism practiced in the historical territory: a territory, regardless of its territorial size or topographical homogeneity, enjoys a coherence and overall historical and cultural identity, including the unifying lines of the past and what is remarkable from a historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical point of view. More precisely, this concentration of cultural values makes the historical territories a synergistic field of culture and tourism. The historical area represents a complete cultural environment, which contains in a singular or grouped hypostasis cultural values, cultural landscapes, historical cities, cultural routes, valuable natural environments and typical landscapes (in the sense of those mentioned in the European Landscape Convention). This cultural environment cannot be limited territorially - its territorial scope depends on the logic of cultural and historical processes at local, regional, national or international level.

Special characteristics and factors that influence cultural tourism

In this sense, based only on this information, we can start to identify and differentiate the main defining characteristics of cultural tourism, especially at the international level:

- Self-dependent tourism, whose place in the basic scheme of tourism classification can be established depending on the reasons and objectives of the visit;
- Travel and temporary accommodation of the tourist, having goals and purposes influenced especially by his spiritual needs;
- Consumption of material and spiritual values (respectively specialized tourism products) for visiting places and sites with a specific cultural and historical context;
- All organizations, institutions and subjects that offer specialized information, transport and other types of services, reception, accommodation, meals and accompanying tourists;
- Specific niche of tourist requests that form an independent part of the modern tourist industry.

The main factors that differentiate the development of cultural tourism can be divided into the following three categories:

The specific characteristics of the tourist's needs.

The tourist who practices cultural tourism satisfies certain objective needs and which appear at a certain stage of the socio-economic development of the society, corresponding to the changes occurred in the lifestyle. These can be defined as a set of requirements whose purpose is to restore and improve the human personality through the tourist journey.



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Cultural values

Cultural values are a specific requirement for the development of cultural tourism. In essence, it is a set of objects and phenomena whose cognitive and emotional effects are intended to meet the cultural needs of the tourist. Cultural values can be grouped into three categories: (1) Cultural and historical monuments and archaeological sites, architectural monuments and complexes, monasteries and churches, ethnographic monuments and museums and others, (2) Works of art - tangible cultural values: collection of objects art, paintings, sculpture, folk crafts, embroidery, costumes, cult objects, masterpieces of cinema and literature, etc., (3) periodic and episodic events - festivals, shows, congresses, fairs, anniversaries and much more.

The influence on the long-term viability of cultural values has an effect on size, uniqueness, management, ability to retain the interest of tourists, competition and others. However, the presence of cultural values is not a reason to travel. They must be involved in an economic turnover - the commercial offer of cultural tourism as part of the tourism product.

Tourist product

Cultural tourism is characterized as a specific tourist product defined in the form of a set (package) of material goods and services offered to culturally motivated tourists, as a total price from the moment they leave their home and until they return home. It is designed to meet the needs of cultural tourists.

Leaving the concrete nature of cultural tourism, the analysis of individual elements shows that festivals engaged in tourism can be an extremely effective tool not only for mutual understanding and cooperation between European peoples, but also for the socio-economic growth of regions. Due to their characteristics, festivals create a natural environment and give rise to various commercial initiatives related to advertising, marketing, recording and production of audio and video products, various types of services, and this is a good basis for developing business tourism promotion. small and medium as a result of the global changes induced in the socio-economic profile of the region and the improvement of the quality of life.

Museums around the world are the main attractions for tourists. In the main cities, in addition to traditional museums such as the National History Museum, the National Art Gallery and others, there are also smaller museums with specific themes: the Museum of Military History, the Museum of the History of Music, Art, Crafts. , of aviation, of various types of industries, sports, flags, of individuals and others, as well as any specific museum that can attract a certain target group.

Religious monuments - cathedrals, churches, monasteries and others could also attract tourists. The relics that are kept in them are part of the cultural heritage of the city and the state in general. Many of these monuments function as museums. Thanks to their special acoustics, they are often used as concert venues.



Visits to cultural and historical sites are influenced by many factors, such as: the characteristics of tourists' interests; the degree of general culture and their educational level; preliminary knowledge of the country or parts of it, as well as its cultural and historical heritage; financial possibilities; psychological perceptions of religions; habits and way of life etc. Of great importance is the degree of completion of the infrastructure around the cultural and historical real estate sites. All these factors have a direct link with the concept of "tourist attractiveness" of places, and destinations that many authors recently try to give the characteristic of G. Golembki (2002), include in this concept the tourist importance of the object or destination, the state of the environment. the protection of this environment and the presence of infrastructure. It is obvious that together with all the activities associated with the intensive stimulation of the development of cultural tourism, many other factors should be taken into account, some of them being indicated by B. Marinov and P. Petrov (2000): „1) destination factors in itself; 2) factors related to the regions and countries that generate a high demand for tourism; and 3) factors that ensure a link between the areas of genesis and destination; 4) factors related to the large number of other options, from the perspective of competitive destinations.

Internationally, the concerns in the field of tourism come from the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - UNESCO, ICOM, the World Organization of Historic Cities, the EU and its cultural institutions. None of these organizations recorded generic statistical information on cultural tourism. Studies are implemented at regular intervals and on different occasions, but the results serve only specific goals and objectives of the study.

Other factors contributing to the development of cultural tourism include the shift in awareness of the importance of cultural heritage, income and vacation time. This form of tourism is among the most popular in the segment of short-term trips "city escapes" or in the case of the combination of traditional vacation at sea and mountains with daytime visits to interesting cultural and historical places.

2. PREREQUISITES FOR DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY

Indicators

- I. **Geographical location, population, borders and area**
 - The top counties with the largest contributions to GDP
 - Railroads
 - Naval routes
 - Airways

- II. **Tourism as a factor of regional cross-border development**
 - Competitiveness index (by position)
 - Tourism competitiveness index (by score)



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III. Population structure and dynamics

- Population by domicile on January 1 by age and age groups, sexes, counties and localities
- Share of population after domicile on January 1 by age and age groups, sexes, counties and localities
- Demographic evolution of Harsova city and Constanta county
- The average number of employees by counties and localities
- The share of the number of employees and unemployed in the total population and total labor resources, the city of Harsova
- The share of registered unemployed at the end of the month in total work resources, by sex, counties and localities

IV. Statistical indicators of tourism activity in Constanta county

- Tourist reception structures with functions of tourist accommodation by types of structures in Constanta county
- The capacity of existing tourist accommodation by types of tourist reception structures, Constanta county
- Arrivals of tourists in tourist reception structures with functions of tourist accommodation, by types of structures, types of tourists, development regions and counties
- Accommodation in tourist reception structures by types of structures, types of tourists, macroregions, development regions and counties
- Occupation degree by type of structures, types of tourists, development regions and counties
- Average length of stay by types of structures, types of tourists, development regions and counties

V. Cultural and historical heritage:

- Archaeological sites and reserves
- Works of plastic and applied arts
- Popular crafts
- Popular art
- Architectural sites and complexes
- Sites and ethnographic complexes
- Historic sites and complexes
- Samples of park art and landscape architecture
- Natural values (samples) - anthropological remains
- Industrial heritage
- Documentary legacy
- Audio-visual heritage
- Tradition spoken and language
- Literary values



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- Habits, rituals, holidays and beliefs
- Music, songs and dances
- Traditional medicine
- Culinary and ethnological traditions
- Popular games and sports

VI. Various statistical data needed for the project

- Evolution of indicators regarding the cultural domain
- Educational units:
- National / international projects.
- Units of worship
- Agricultural companies
- Economical agents
- Provision of services to the population
- Public supply units
- Companies with trading activity

The strategy for the valorization of the cultural heritage will be elaborated taking into account the previous strategies, following the identification of what is valuable in the city of Harsova, at the cultural level, in order to make a lasting use of this heritage through tourism, by attracting new visitors and why not even of potential investors to contribute to the economic development of the city.

The development of a coherent and viable strategy involves the use of methodological tools such as statistical data analysis, sociological studies, public consultations of the authorities, involvement of the local administration.

This document aims to contribute to the development of a partnership between Harsova (Constanta county) and Dobrich based on comparable cultural traits, highlighting the importance of the exchange of know-how on destination management and added value.

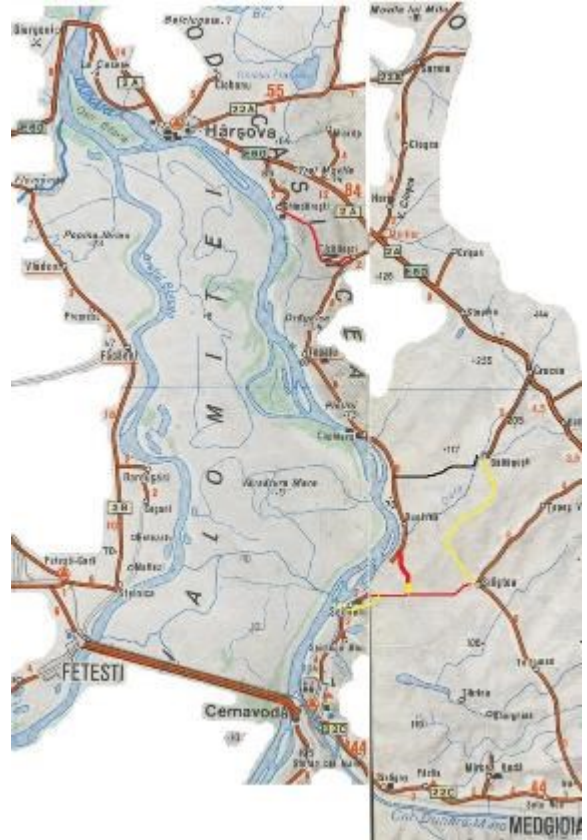
The purpose of the document is to analyze the tourism potential of the two cities by highlighting the problems related to the average length of stay, to identify a possible branding solution for the two cities and a proposal for four thematic travel packages designed to promote them on the European market.



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Geographic location, population, borders and area

The Hârșova -Dobrichka cross-border region is located in the south and the center of Dobrogea and is composed of two adjacent administrative units - Dobrich district and Constanța county. The city of Hârșova is located in the northwestern part of Constanța county, on the right bank of the Danube river. The village also comprises the village of Vadu-Oii, located 10 km northwest, near the Giurgeni - Vadu-Oii bridge. The administrative center is the city of Hârșova, located at approx. 85 km from the county residence, Constanța municipality, 100 km from Tulcea, 100 km from Braila and 60 km from Slobozia. The city of Hârșova is bounded on the north-east by the commune of Ciobanu, on the



south-east by the commune of Horia, on the south and on the southwest by the Danube river. Beyond the Danube is the county of Ialomița.

The territory of the city covers an area of 10.902 ha. The population was about 9.642 persons, according to the data recorded by the 2011 census, reaching 11.145 in 2018, according to data from the National Institute of Statistics





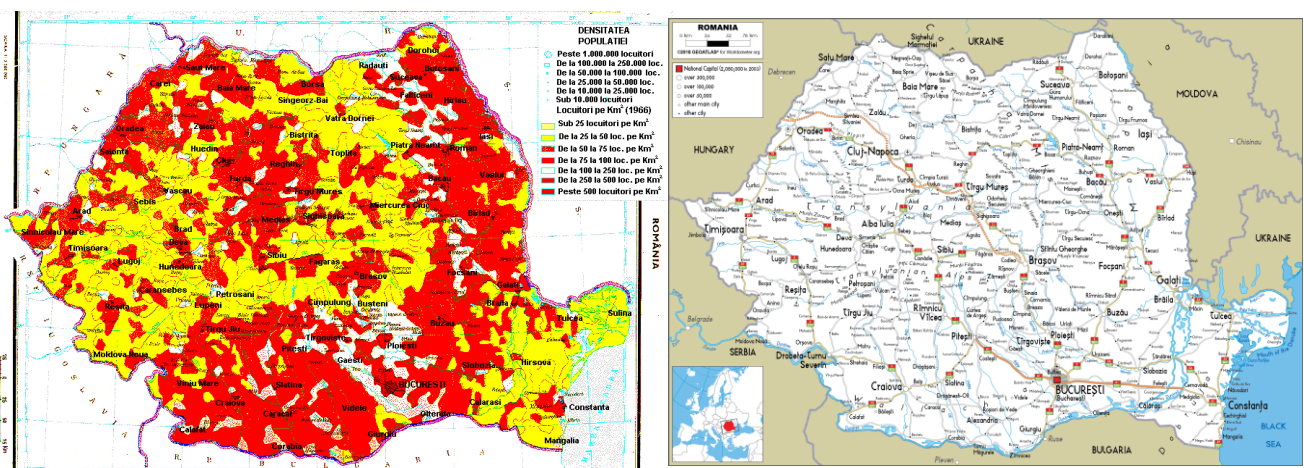
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Constanța county is the most urbanized county in Romania, the population living in cities has 506,458 inhabitants, the total population being 768,049 inhabitants, in 2018.



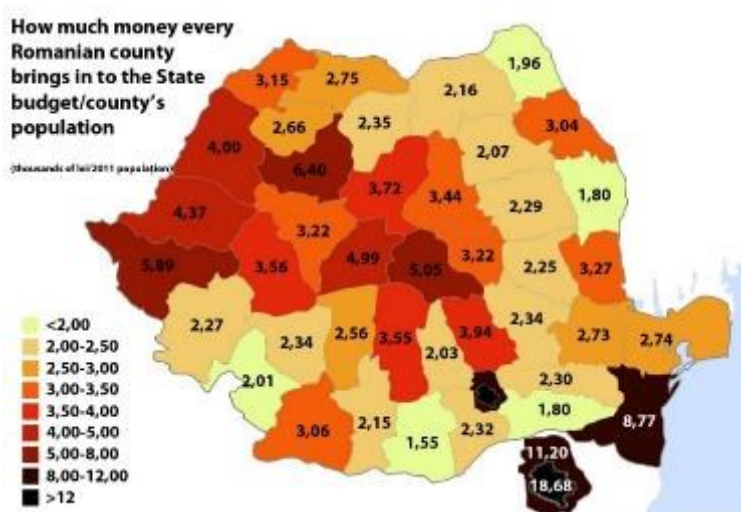
Population of Romania (2020 and historical)



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Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/K m ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Country's Share of World Pop	World Population	RO Global Rank
2020	19,237,691	-0.66 %	-126,866	-73,999	43.2	1.62	84	54.6 %	10,507,365	0.25 %	7,794,798,739	61
2019	19,364,557	-0.73 %	-141,557	-73,999	41.6	1.53	84	54.4 %	10,537,319	0.25 %	7,713,468,100	61
2018	19,506,114	-0.75 %	-147,855	-73,999	41.6	1.53	85	54.2 %	10,573,098	0.26 %	7,631,091,040	60
2017	19,653,969	-0.72 %	-142,316	-73,999	41.6	1.53	85	54.0 %	10,614,303	0.26 %	7,547,858,925	59
2016	19,796,285	-0.65 %	-128,890	-73,999	41.6	1.53	86	53.9 %	10,660,311	0.27 %	7,464,022,049	59
2015	19,925,175	-0.54 %	-109,338	-60,000	41.3	1.51	87	53.8 %	10,711,013	0.27 %	7,379,797,139	59

Top counties with the largest contributions to GDP			
County	Region	GDP (millions of lei)	
1	Timis	West	45.670
2	Cluj	Northwest	44.801
3	Constanta	Southeast	42.188
4	Prahova	South	38.275
5	Brasov	Center	32.246
6	Iasi	Northeast	29.221
7	Arges	South	26.718
8	Ifov	B-IF	25.105
9	Dolj	Southwest	24.846
10	Sibiu	Center	22.586



Also, Constanta county is ranked 3rd among counties in terms of contribution to Romania's GDP, respectively 42.188 billion lei. The county is located in the southeastern part of Romania.

To the north is separated from Tulcea county by a conventional line, which winds between the Danube and the Black Sea crossing the Casimcei Plateau and the Razim, Zmeica and Sinoe liman complex.

To the South it is bordered by the Romanian-Bulgarian state border that crosses the South Dobrogea Plateau between Ostrov (to the west) and Vama Veche (to the east).

To the West - the Danube river separates Constanța county from Calarasi, Ialomița and Brăila counties, running along the high bank of Dobrudja.

To the East - between Gura Portița and the town of Vama Veche, the Dobrogea plateau, is bathed by the waters of the Black Sea. From the shore line, 12 nautical miles (equivalent to 22 km), the area of Romanian territorial waters established according to international conventions is extended.



With the 7071.29 square kilometers, Constanța county owns 2.97% of the surface of Romania and is on the 8th place, after the surface, and on the 5th place, according to the population, among the counties of the country.

According to the Common Nomenclature of territorial units of statistics (NUTS), Constanta county is part of the South-East Region (NUTS II), with the municipalities - Constanta, Medgidia and Mangalia, 58 communes and 189 villages. The South-East region, the second largest in the country, includes the counties of Braila, Buzau, Galați, Tulcea and Vrancea.

Railroads

Of the railways we can remember:

- Bucharest - Fetești - Cernavoda - Constanța 225 km
- Tulcea - Medgidia - Constanța 179 km
- Negru Voda - Medgidia - Constanța 92 km
- Mangalia - Constanța 43 km

Naval routes

There is the possibility of access to Constanța by water:

- via the Danube (Cernavodă and Hârșova ports)
- through the Danube-Black Sea Canal (Medgidia, Murfatlar, Ovidiu and Agigea ports);
- through the Black Sea (Constanța, Agigea, Mangalia and Midia ports)

Airways

- Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airport, located about 25 km from Constanța, provides access to the coast by air.

Source: Harsova City Local Development Strategy 2017-2025 elaborated by ASSOCIATOR, INTEGRITY, SUCCE (VIS)

Methodology

In order to implement the strategy, the results of various researches were integrated and the opinions of stakeholders in the county were taken into account.

- A. Conducting research in the online environment (research within the Tripadvisor.com platform on the reviews given to the sights of Constanta County by their visitors and through the Google Trends tool, which shows the level of searches on the Google search engine according to a particular topic);

The documentation aimed to identify:

- types of consumers - one-day visitors and other demographic and social information;
- the main consumer motivations of the cultural tourism product;
- important aspects of travel planning: with whom they travel, with which means of transport they arrive at their destination, what sources of information they use to plan their journey;
- the consumption behaviour of the tourist: the purpose of the visit, what are the favorite activities, what he liked most during his stay/trip or why he was disappointed;



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- identifying solutions to increase the tourist attraction of Constanta County;
 - satisfaction with accommodation, food, leisure offer, location ambience/attractiveness, access/visitation infrastructure, available information, facilities for families with children, etc.;
- B. Documentation and research of secondary data sources, using official statistical data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and those existing in the databases of the Ministry of Tourism (tourist structures with classified accommodation functions; tourist structures with classified food functions, expenses performed by tourists / visitors during the trip).
- C. Studying the national and international literature in the field, the posts in the online environment, the existing legislation at national level and the existing tourism development strategies at national, regional, county or local level.
- D. Semistructured interviews/individual discussions

There have been 16 semi-structured interviews were conducted with experts in the tourism sector, with providers of tourism or tourism-related services, with people from the general public to whom the measures included in the strategy are addressed, as well as with sports practitioners that involve going out in nature (cycling, kayaking, yachting).

The interviews were originally planned to be conducted face-to-face, but with the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, some of the interviews had to be conducted by telephone.

Experts and representatives of travel agencies were interviewed to understand the problems faced by major tourism operators and their vision of the tourism potential of the area. The aim was to search for and validate tourism solutions in the area of interest of the project /

The niche tourism, led by small teams, very different from the big operators, received a special attention. We interviewed people who organize innovative tourist activities (lavender festival, culinary and customs tourism), with small groups, and who are constantly testing new tourist services.

People from the scientific community (museography, archeology) and art (painting, ceramics) were interviewed to evaluate the cultural and tourist potential of the area.

Representatives of restaurants in the area were interviewed to assess culinary tourism opportunities.

The interviews followed:

- identification of current practices, both in terms of the tourist economic offer and in terms of spending time;
- identification of the opinions and aspirations of the economic agents in tourism, related to the considered area;
- identifying the current problems faced by tourism economic agents;
- identification of tourist niches and of the agents that occupy them or that try to make them fruitful;



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- identifying the opinions and aspirations of the public regarding the area crossed by the routes;
- identifying the ways in which the area is currently used for tourism purposes.

Tourism as a factor of regional cross-border development

Romania ranks 56th on the tourism competitiveness indicator, out of 136 countries analyzed in 2019 by the World Economic Forum, up 8 places compared to 2017.

In Eastern Europe we are in 5th place - after, in order of index value, Slovenia - 36th, Poland - 42, Bulgaria - 45 (as in 2017) Hungary - 48, surpassing Slovakia which ranks 60th. Spain is the leader of the world ranking. In fact, six European countries are in the top 10: Spain, France, Germany, the U.K., Italy and Switzerland. Europe remains the region with the highest level of competitiveness index, while Asia-Pacific is the region with the highest positive jump of this index.

Competitiveness index (by rank)

Country	2011 Rank	2013 Rank	2015 Rank	2017 Rank	2019 Rank
Czechia	31	31	37	39	38
Slovenia	33	36	39	41	36
Croatia	34	35	33	32	27
Montenegro	36	40	67	72	67
Hungary	38	39	41	49	48
Bulgaria	48	50	49	45	45
Poland	49	42	47	46	42
Slovakia	54	54	61	59	60
Romania	63	68	66	68	56
Serbia	82	89	95	95	83
Ukraine	85	76		88	78
Moldova	99	102	111	117	103

Data source: The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness

In 2018, 2,796,622 foreign tourists arrived in Romania, spending an average of about \$ 800 each. It should be mentioned that Bulgaria with a population of less than half compared to Romania has about 8-9 million foreign tourists annually. The number of foreign tourists in Bulgaria increased by 4.4% last year, to the record level of 9.273 million people, of which 1.377 million people from Romania, which represents an increase of about 21% compared to 2017. According to the ministry data Bulgarian Tourism

In Romania, only 2,234,520 foreign tourists come, spending an average of 766 dollars each. It should be noted that Bulgaria or Hungary - countries with less than half the population of Romania - have about 7,099,000, respectively 14,316,000 foreign tourists annually. In



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Romania, the tourism industry represents US \$ 2,318.9 million, which means 1.3% of GDP. The general index is calculated by several component indices. For example, in the quality of the roads we are ranked 126 of the 136 countries considered. More precisely, Romania has a very low score for the infrastructure sub-indicator: 2.4 air infrastructure, respectively 2.8 ground and port infrastructure. At the ease of finding qualified employees we are ranked 130. As for the number of jobs in this industry, 189,769 employees represent 2.2% of the total (table 3).

We are also ranked 131 - only five countries in the world are worse - at the priority given by the Government of Tourism, although tourism was one of the traditional ways of GDP growth in Romania, at least in the statements of many politicians. Moreover, we are ranked 131 in the world in the efficiency of marketing and branding in attracting tourists to Romania.

Therefore, the money invested in fairs, country branding, Dracula Parks brought us in 6th place in the world in the ability to attract tourists. Basically, compared to other countries in the Balkans and Eastern Europe, Romania obtained the lowest score on the Natural and Cultural Resources sub-indicator of 3.0, respectively 2.3.

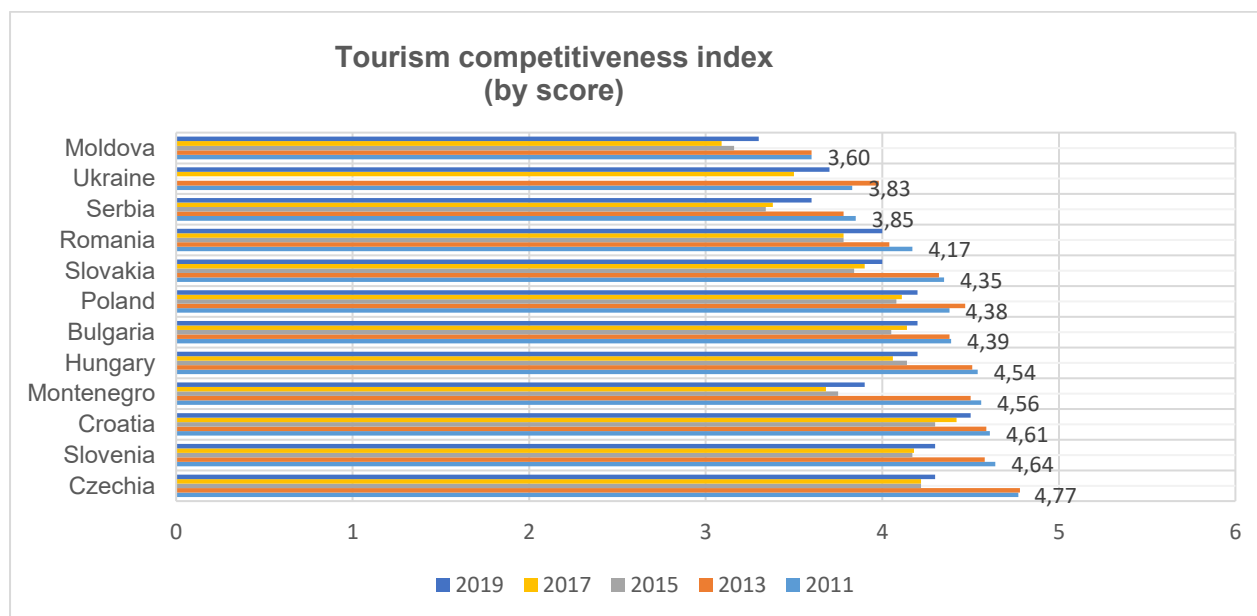
Tourism competitiveness index (by score)

Country	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Czechia	4,77	4,78	4,22	4,22	4,30
Slovenia	4,64	4,58	4,17	4,18	4,30
Croatia	4,61	4,59	4,30	4,42	4,50
Montenegro	4,56	4,50	3,75	3,68	3,90
Hungary	4,54	4,51	4,14	4,06	4,20
Bulgaria	4,39	4,38	4,05	4,14	4,20
Poland	4,38	4,47	4,08	4,11	4,20
Slovakia	4,35	4,32	3,84	3,90	4,00
Romania	4,17	4,04	3,78	3,78	4,00
Serbia	3,85	3,78	3,34	3,38	3,60
Ukraine	3,83	3,98		3,50	3,70
Moldova	3,60	3,60	3,16	3,09	3,30

Data source: The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness



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3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TOURISM

Population structure and dynamics

In the next chapter we will present statistical data on the population in Constanta county and the city of Harsova, by age groups and sexes. Based on statistical data from INS we grouped the population as follows:

- the group of young people 0-19 years,
- group of adults 20-64 years
- the group of the elderly 65 years and over in order to determine the proportion of these groups in the total populated county, the tourist preferences are very often depending on the age.

From these groups the target populations of the sociological study are to be established, as a function of demand to establish the 4 tourist routes.

POPULATION BY RESIDENCE on January 1st by age and age groups, sexes, counties and localities

Age and age groups	Sexes	County /Localities	Years					
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
			UM: Number of people					
Total	Total	Constanta	771785	771506	770996	770252	769310	768049
	-	HARSOVA	11443	11396	11347	11235	11188	11145
Male	Constanta	375528	375290	374846	374352	373635	372852	
	-	HARSOVA	5566	5553	5517	5456	5426	5394
Female	Constanta	396257	396216	396150	395900	395675	395197	
	-	HARSOVA	5877	5843	5830	5779	5762	5751



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0- 19 years	Total	Constanta	155466	155059	155161	155303	155713	155579
	-	HARSOVA	2794	2753	2719	2697	2691	2682
	Male	Constanta	79380	79230	79301	79462	79772	79731
	-	HARSOVA	1390	1381	1365	1356	1356	1360
	Female	Constanta	76086	75829	75860	75841	75941	75848
	-	HARSOVA	1404	1372	1354	1341	1335	1322
20-64 years	Total	Constanta	519203	516940	511354	506565	501568	496551
	-	HARSOVA	7335	7311	7240	7114	7037	6971
	Male	Constanta	256465	255396	252722	250392	247904	245487
	-	HARSOVA	3628	3612	3583	3524	3470	3428
	Female	Constanta	262738	261544	258632	256173	253664	251064
	-	HARSOVA	3707	3699	3657	3590	3567	3543
65 years and over	Total	Constanta	97116	99507	104481	108384	112029	115919
	-	HARSOVA	1314	1332	1388	1424	1460	1492
	Male	Constanta	39683	40664	42823	44498	45959	47634
	-	HARSOVA	548	560	569	576	600	606
	Female	Constanta	57433	58843	61658	63886	66070	68285
	-	HARSOVA	766	772	819	848	860	886

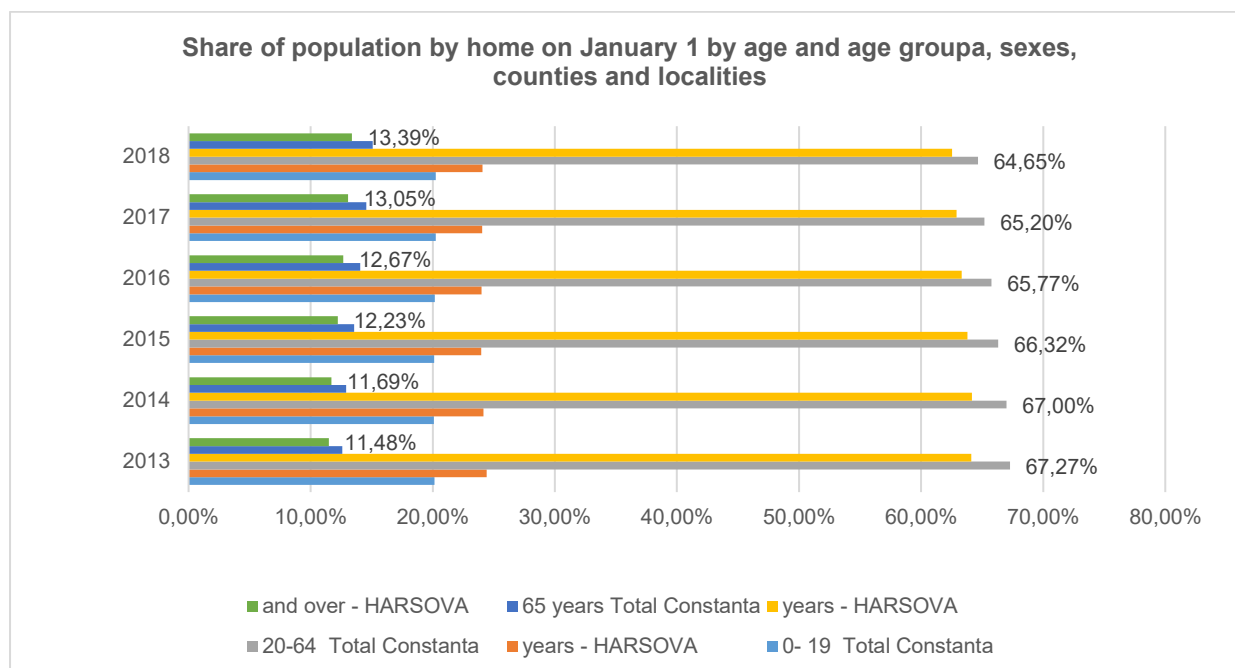
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Share of population by home on January 1 by age and age groups, sexes, counties and localities

Age and age groups	Sexe	Judet/ Localitati	Years					
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0- 19 years	Total	Constanta	20,14%	20,10%	20,12%	20,16%	20,24%	20,26%
	-	HARSOVA	24,42%	24,16%	23,96%	24,01%	24,05%	24,06%
	Male	Constanta	21,14%	21,11%	21,16%	21,23%	21,35%	21,38%
	-	HARSOVA	24,97%	24,87%	24,74%	24,85%	24,99%	25,21%
	Female	Constanta	19,20%	19,14%	19,15%	19,16%	19,19%	19,19%
	-	HARSOVA	23,89%	23,48%	23,22%	23,20%	23,17%	22,99%
20-64 years	Total	Constanta	67,27%	67,00%	66,32%	65,77%	65,20%	64,65%
	-	HARSOVA	64,10%	64,15%	63,81%	63,32%	62,90%	62,55%
	Male	Constanta	68,29%	68,05%	67,42%	66,89%	66,35%	65,84%
	-	HARSOVA	65,18%	65,05%	64,94%	64,59%	63,95%	63,55%
	Female	Constanta	66,30%	66,01%	65,29%	64,71%	64,11%	63,53%
	-	HARSOVA	63,08%	63,31%	62,73%	62,12%	61,91%	61,61%
65 years and over	Total	Constanta	12,58%	12,90%	13,55%	14,07%	14,56%	15,09%
	-	HARSOVA	11,48%	11,69%	12,23%	12,67%	13,05%	13,39%
	Male	Constanta	10,57%	10,84%	11,42%	11,89%	12,30%	12,78%
	-	HARSOVA	9,85%	10,08%	10,31%	10,56%	11,06%	11,23%
	Female	Constanta	14,49%	14,85%	15,56%	16,14%	16,70%	17,28%
	-	HARSOVA	13,03%	13,21%	14,05%	14,67%	14,93%	15,41%



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The share of the population aged 0-14, in the city of Harsova is 24.06, more by 3.8 points compared to the county, being below 35% can be considered as a young population. The share of the population aged 65 and over increased from 11.48 as it was in 2013 to 13.39 in 2018, but it is lower than the one registered in the county, which had an increase of 2.51 points reaching 15.09 in 2018.

The demographic evolution of Harsova city and Constanta county

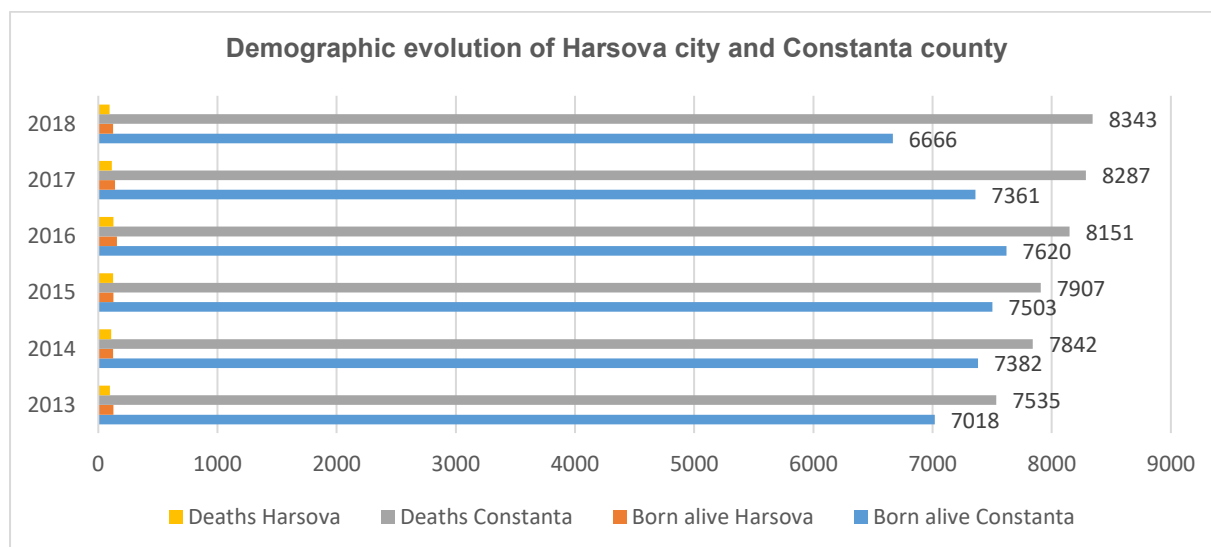
Demographic evolution of Harsova city and Constanta county

	Judet/ Localitati	Years					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Born alive	Constanta	7018	7382	7503	7620	7361	6666
	Harsova	127	123	128	156	140	123
Deaths	Constanta	7535	7842	7907	8151	8287	8343
	Harsova	97	109	124	126	114	96
The difference	Constanta	-517	-460	-404	-531	-926	-1677
	Harsova	30	14	4	30	26	27

Source: National Institute of Statistics



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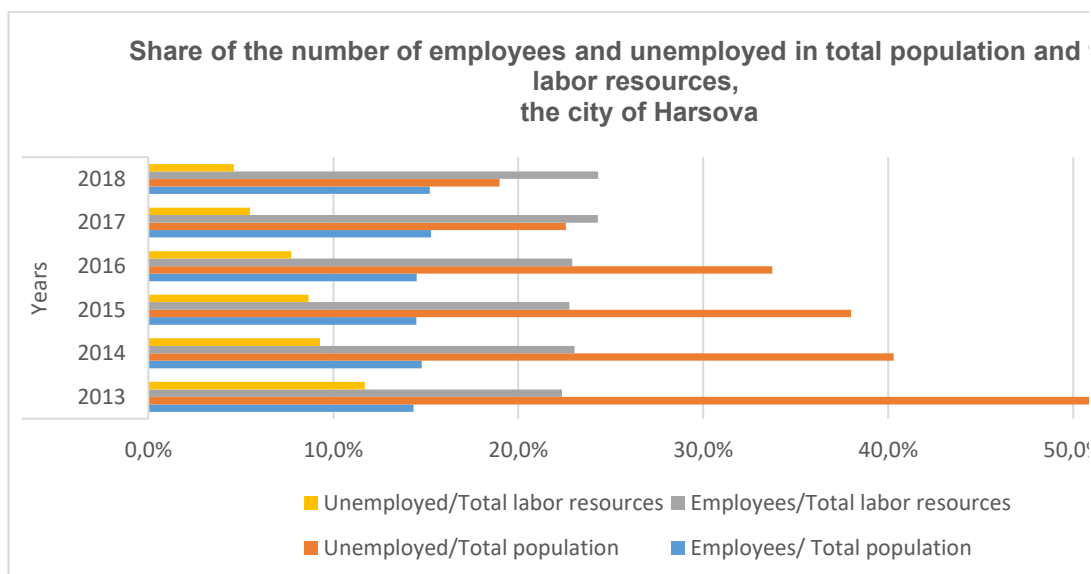
From the analysis of the birth data, it can be observed that in the city of Harsova this indicator registered positive values, the births being higher than the mortality unlike the Constanta county where the differences between mortality and birth are large, especially in the period 2017-2018.

The average number of employees by counties and localities

Share of the number of employees and unemployed in total population and total labor resources, the city of Harsova

	Years					Years
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total population	11443	11396	11347	11235	11188	11145
Total labor resources	7335	7311	7225	7114	7037	6971
No. of employees	1640	1685	1645	1630	1710	1695
No. unemployed	858	679	625	550	386	322
Employees/ Total population	14,3%	14,8%	14,5%	14,5%	15,3%	15,2%
Unemployed/Total population	52,3%	40,3%	38,0%	33,7%	22,6%	19,0%
Employees/Total labor resources	22,4%	23,0%	22,8%	22,9%	24,3%	24,3%
Unemployed/Total labor resources	11,7%	9,3%	8,7%	7,7%	5,5%	4,6%

Source: National Institute of Statistics



The number of employees in Harsova registered a slight increase, with 55 more employees, from 1640 as it was in 2013 to 1695 as it is in 2018, but by 15 less than the previous year. In Constanta county, the situation looks much better, the number of employees has increased year by year reaching 175,863 in 2018, 8124 more than in 2013.

Share of unemployed registered at the end of the month in total work resources, by sex, counties and localities

The share of unemployment in total labor resources, in the city of Harsova has decreased significantly from 11.7 in 2013 to 4.6 in 2018, but it is still 3 percentage points higher than the county. In the male population, which in 2013 was 13, it fell to 4.8, 3.5 points higher than that of the county, and in the female population, the share of unemployment in total labor resources decreased to 4.4 compared to 4.4. of 10.3 as it was in 2013, with 2.8 more than in Constanta county.

Statistical indicators of tourism activity in Constanta county

The following will be presented the indicators regarding the tourist flow, namely: structure of reception by types of structures, capacity of accommodation, number of arrivals of tourists in structures of tourist reception with functions of tourist accommodation, by types of structures, types of tourists, regions of development and counties and number of overnight stays in tourist reception structures by types of structures, types of tourists, macroregions, development regions and counties and the average duration of a visit, between 2013-2018, in order to observe the trends of tourist demand in front of by Constanta county and implicitly with the city of Harsova.

All indicators are expressed in absolute values and the proportions in relative values.



Tourist reception structures with tourist accommodation functions by types of structures, Constanta county

Types of tourist reception structures	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
	UM: Number					
Total	745	746	755	761	838	838
Hotels	300	304	329	316	324	340
Hotels for young people	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hostels	44	45	54	56	57	59
ApartHotels	5	5	6	6	6	5
Motels	1	2	1	1	2	3
Inns	:	1	:	:	:	:
Villas	197	194	170	163	166	154
Cottages	1	:	:	:	:	:
Bungalows	143	141	141	164	236	233
Campgrounds	10	10	15	14	10	9
Tourist stops	2	3	2	2	2	2
Tourist houses	10	9	7	7	7	7
Camps for students and preschoolers	5	5	3	3	3	3
Tourist pensions	20	20	21	22	20	16
Agrotourism pensions	7	7	6	7	5	7

Source: National Institute of Statistics

As can be seen from the table above, the tourist base of Constanta county did not develop too much or sometimes due to the lack of tourists some units were closed, as was the case in the Harsova area. On the whole county there was a slight increase with 93 units more than 745 reached 838, but not in hotels where the increase was dr 40 units, from 300 to 340. Increases were registered at hostels, to 44 to 59 units and to bungalows with 90 from 143 as it was in 2013 to 233 as in 2018. In the other accommodation structures there were decreases: in the tourist villas decrease from 197 as in 2013 to 154 units, the campsites pupils and preschoolers decrease from 5 to 3, and the tourist pensions from 20 to 16. The number of agrotourism pensions after registering a decrease of 5 units in 2017, had an increase reaching 7 units as it was in 2013.

The capacity of existing tourist accommodation on types of tourist reception structures, Constanta county



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Types of tourist reception structures	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Indice 2018/2013
	UM: Places						
Total	85756	87496	87848	85285	84157	85418	1,00
Hotels	64232	65209	65616	64083	65733	66949	1,04
Hotels for young people	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Hostels	2141	2302	3607	3837	4081	4134	1,93
ApartHotels	672	672	752	752	752	704	1,05
Motels	60	36	60	60	351	221	3,68
Inns	:	60	:	:	:	:	
Villas	4483	4580	4833	4439	4698	4925	1,10
Cottages	40	:	:	:	:	:	
Holiday villages							
Bungalows	1599	1531	1531	1543	1779	1785	1,12
Campgrounds	6770	6963	9037	8087	4366	3883	0,57
Tourist stops	194	702	194	194	194	619	3,19
Tourist houses	1102	978	456	456	506	506	0,46
Camps for students and preschoolers	3756	3756	1012	1012	1012	1012	0,27
Tourist pensions	468	468	537	569	501	450	0,96
Agrotourism pensions	239	239	213	253	184	230	0,96
Accommodation on ships of sea and river							

Source: National Institute of Statistics

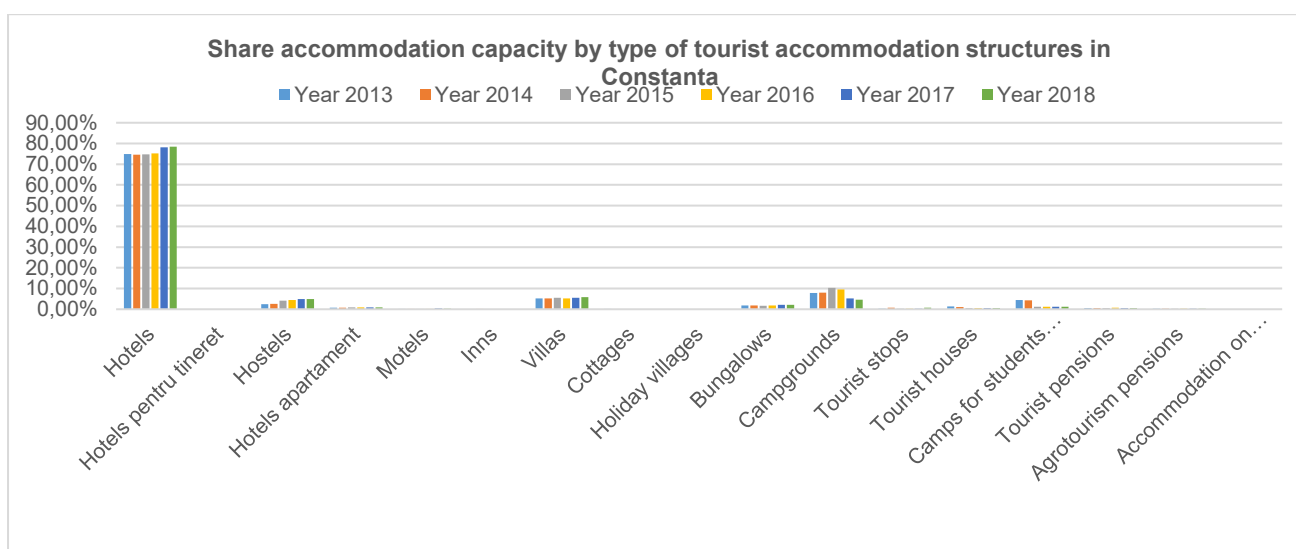
The accommodation capacity in Constanta county, during the analyzed period, had a fluctuating evolution, a slight increase in 2014-2015 with 1740 places, then a decrease with 1128 places in 2017 compared to 2016, and in 2018 it increased with 1261 places, but without to reach the capacity in 2013 (85756 places). From the comparative data 2018 compared to 2013 we can see increases in the accommodation capacity in hotels (4%) hostels (93%), apartment hotels (5%), tourist villas (10%) and bungalows (12%).

	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Total						
Hotels	74,90%	74,53%	74,69%	75,14%	78,11%	78,38%
Hotels for young people						
Hostels	2,50%	2,63%	4,11%	4,50%	4,85%	4,84%
ApartHotels	0,78%	0,77%	0,86%	0,88%	0,89%	0,82%
Motels	0,07%	0,04%	0,07%	0,07%	0,42%	0,26%
Inns		0,07%				



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Villas	5,23%	5,23%	5,50%	5,20%	5,58%	5,77%
Cottages	0,05%					
Holiday villages						
Bungalows	1,86%	1,75%	1,74%	1,81%	2,11%	2,09%
Campgrounds	7,89%	7,96%	10,29%	9,48%	5,19%	4,55%
Tourist stops	0,23%	0,80%	0,22%	0,23%	0,23%	0,72%
Tourist houses	1,29%	1,12%	0,52%	0,53%	0,60%	0,59%
Camps for students and preschoolers	4,38%	4,29%	1,15%	1,19%	1,20%	1,18%
Tourist pensions	0,55%	0,53%	0,61%	0,67%	0,60%	0,53%
Agrotourism pensions	0,28%	0,27%	0,24%	0,30%	0,22%	0,27%
Accommodation on ships of sea and river						



Significant increases were at motels, 2.68 times higher and at tourist stops 2.19 times more places than they were in 2013. Decreases in accommodation capacity were recorded at campsites (by 43%) at tourist houses (54%) at camps for pupils and preschoolers (27%) and tourist and agro-tourist pensions (4% each).

If we analyze as a proportion each type of tourist reception structure in total on the county, we can see that the highest share is hotels (78.38%), the rest of the structures having small proportions: tourist villas (5.77%), campsites (4.55%) and hostels (4.84%) and some even under 2%. What we should note is the fact that in some structures there were significant decreases, such as in campsites from 7.89% to 4.55% and in camps for students and preschoolers from 4.38% to 1.18%, in 2018 compared to what exists in 2013.



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Capacity of existing tourist accommodation by types of tourist reception structures, macroregions, development regions and counties

Types of tourist reception structures	Macroregions, development regions and counties	Years					
		Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
		UM: Places					
		Places	Places	Places	Places	Places	Places
Total	TOTAL	305707	311288	328313	328888	343720	353835
-	Region SOUTH-EST	98802	100888	100921	98769	98070	103753
-	Constanta	85756	87496	87848	85285	84157	85418
Hotels	TOTAL	182284	185172	188607	188516	193280	195457
-	Region SOUTH-EST	70450	71776	72208	70958	72509	73633
-	Constanta	64232	65209	65616	64083	65733	66949
Hostels	TOTAL	8482	9116	11757	12845	14211	14247
-	Region SOUTH-EST	2216	2428	3976	4256	4500	4548
-	Constanta	2141	2302	3607	3837	4081	4134
Aparthotels	TOTAL	1046	1064	1668	1483	1604	1777
-	Region SOUTH-EST	678	678	758	758	988	940
-	Constanta	672	672	752	752	752	704
Motels	TOTAL	8493	7883	8331	8408	8902	8886
-	Region SOUTH-EST	957	876	884	903	1240	1160
-	Constanta	60	36	60	60	351	221
Inns	TOTAL	61	143	63	63	63	101
-	Region SOUTH-EST	21	81	21	21	21	:
-	Constanta	:	60	:	:	:	:
Villas	TOTAL	14074	13812	14473	14213	15255	16555
-	Region SOUTH-EST	5603	5757	5956	5594	5815	6272
-	Constanta	4483	4580	4833	4439	4698	4925
Cottages	TOTAL	5183	5128	5876	6097	6503	6384
-	Region SOUTH-EST	58	108	8	116	108	120
-	Constanta	40	:	:	:	:	:
Bungalows	TOTAL	2834	2722	2768	2755	3554	3734
-	Region SOUTH-EST	1639	1571	1563	1575	1983	2253
-	Constanta	1599	1531	1531	1543	1779	1785
Holiday villages	TOTAL	372	717	557	479	539	493
-	Region SOUTH-EST	29	29	29	29	29	32
Campgrounds	TOTAL	11945	12925	15039	12428	8784	8923
-	Region SOUTH-EST	7578	7771	9437	8299	4433	4624
-	Constanta	6770	6963	9037	8087	4366	3883
Tourist stops	TOTAL	1800	2209	1792	1894	1919	2517
-	Region SOUTH-EST	547	1055	611	540	628	1107
-	Constanta	194	702	194	194	194	619
Tourist houses	TOTAL	2665	2398	2657	2502	2848	2782
-	Region SOUTH-EST	1272	1126	648	648	824	742
-	Constanta	1102	978	456	456	506	506



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Tourist houses Camps for students and preschoolers	TOTAL	9851	9759	6979	6702	6436	6704
	Region SOUTH-EST	4547	4421	1596	1671	1671	1592
-	Constanta	3756	3756	1012	1012	1012	1012
Tourist pensions	TOTAL	27325	27295	32051	32602	34816	35823
	Region SOUTH-EST	1167	1183	1408	1444	1332	1690
-	Constanta	468	468	537	569	501	450
Agrotourism pensions	TOTAL	28775	30480	35188	37394	44499	48574
	Region SOUTH-EST	1900	1930	1678	1817	1849	4534
-	Constanta	239	239	213	253	184	230
Accommodation on ships of sea and river	TOTAL	517	465	507	507	507	878
	Region SOUTH-EST	140	98	140	140	140	506

Arrivals of tourists in tourist reception structures with functions of tourist accommodation, by types of structures, types of tourists, development regions and counties

Types of tourist reception structures	Types of tourists	Development regions and counties	Years							
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Total	Total	TOTAL	7943153	8465909	9921874	11002522	12143346	12905131		
		Reg. SOUTH-EAST	1166418	1178132	1347969	1506616	1642715	1802189		
		Constanta	859634	883947	1021475	1162958	1235542	1312418		
		Romanians	TOTAL	6225798	6551339	7681896	8521698	9383266	10108509	
			Reg. SOUTH-EAST	1070195	1091363	1251822	1404096	1527784	1685417	
			Constanta	811210	832988	962723	1102050	1173084	1249667	
		Foreigners	TOTAL	1717355	1914570	2239978	2480824	2760080	2796622	
			Reg. SOUTH-EAST	96223	86769	96147	102520	114931	116772	
			Constanta	48424	50959	58752	60908	62458	62751	
		Hotels	Total	TOTAL	5908649	6314865	7214613	7927540	8565979	9004486
				Reg. SOUTH-EAST	981524	992016	1086524	1235680	1335634	1408113
				Constanta	763000	783625	858156	1006872	1070008	1123545
Romanians	TOTAL			4373747	4591890	5243113	5764475	6195801	6606653	
	Reg. SOUTH-EAST			893282	911744	1000938	1143663	1232405	1304945	
	Constanta			717594	735807	806327	950923	1013891	1065294	



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Hostels	Foreigners	TOTAL	1534902	1722975	1971500	2163065	2370178	2397833
		Reg. SOUTH-EAST	88242	80272	85586	92017	103229	103168
	Total	Constanta	45406	47818	51829	55949	56117	58251
		TOTAL	147848	189243	258106	317027	374806	383696
	Romanians	Reg. SOUTH-EAST	16902	21037	40395	46893	52942	51974
		Constanta	14956	19919	36188	37555	36881	40772
Aparthotels	Foreigners	TOTAL	128159	162738	217938	260788	293593	299007
		Reg. SOUTH-EAST	15815	19851	38507	45293	50966	50532
	Total	Constanta	14136	18791	34382	36203	35454	40015
		TOTAL	19689	26505	40168	56239	81213	84689
	Romanians	Reg. SOUTH-EAST	1087	1186	1888	1600	1976	1442
		Constanta	820	1128	1806	1352	1427	757
Motels	Foreigners	TOTAL	9240	11333	59249	45621	58804	62295
		Reg. SOUTH-EAST	255	828	13632	3379	10629	22169
	Total	Constanta	255	828	13632	3379	2725	22169
		TOTAL	6682	8001	40251	25754	34558	41350
	Romanians	Reg. SOUTH-EAST	255	820	12994	2634	10073	21600
		Constanta	255	820	12994	2634	2169	21600
Motels	Foreigners	TOTAL	2558	3332	18998	19867	24246	20945
		Reg. SOUTH-EAST	:	8	638	745	556	569
	Total	Constanta	:	8	638	745	556	569
		TOTAL	242522	231740	259961	264086	251047	268310
	Romanians	Reg. SOUTH-EAST	26676	23606	26494	25440	24970	32696
		Constanta	3385	3040	3361	4057	2509	3488
Motels	Foreigners	TOTAL	226604	216068	243699	246147	236588	251499
		Reg. SOUTH-EAST	25731	23099	26086	24989	24641	32416
	Total	Constanta	3318	2979	3207	3986	2489	3483
		TOTAL	15918	15672	16262	17939	14459	16811
	Romanians	Reg. SOUTH-EAST	945	507	408	451	329	280



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Inns	Total	Constanta	67	61	154	71	20	5	
		TOTAL	643	1336	1994	3409	3928	2630	
	Romanians	Reg. SOUTH-EST	Constanta	:	557	:	:	:	:
			Constanta	:	557	:	:	:	:
		TOTAL	643	1336	1805	3227	3378	2407	
		Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	557	:	:	:	:	
		Constanta	:	557	:	:	:	:	
		TOTAL	:	:	189	182	550	223	
	Tourist villas	Total	TOTAL	242187	231312	291540	327824	409165	440497
			Reg. SOUTH-EST	50269	42449	53942	67049	90031	96144
Romanians		Constanta	Constanta	31223	29356	41059	44936	56133	59590
			TOTAL	220903	207354	261831	298028	374445	398301
		Reg. SOUTH-EST	48612	41604	52644	65240	86951	92172	
		Constanta	30455	28912	40427	44332	54564	58495	
		Foreigners	TOTAL	21284	23958	29709	29796	34720	42196
			Reg. SOUTH-EST	1657	845	1298	1809	3080	3972
Tourist Cottages		Total	Constanta	768	444	632	604	1569	1095
			TOTAL	94888	94049	94976	117304	136832	144182
	Romanians	Reg. SOUTH-EST	Constanta	:	380	328	237	:	231
			Constanta	:	:	:	:	:	:
		TOTAL	89497	88711	87503	109050	127350	134273	
		Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	380	328	237	:	231	
		Constanta	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		TOTAL	5391	5338	7473	8254	9482	9909	
	Foreigners	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		Constanta	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Bungalows	Total	TOTAL	16393	18062	24491	26483	32196	40538	
		Reg. SOUTH-EST	4864	3721	6929	8742	14176	20086	



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Holiday villages	Romanians	Constanta	4444	3558	6652	8600	9402	11724
		TOTAL	15439	17312	22973	24816	29896	38484
		Reg. SOUTH- EST	4537	3624	6876	8705	13881	19848
	Foreigners	Constanta	4117	3461	6601	8563	9330	11722
		TOTAL	954	750	1518	1667	2300	2054
		Reg. SOUTH- EST	327	97	53	37	295	238
	Total	Constanta	327	97	51	37	72	2
		TOTAL	5810	3348	5932	4588	6233	4841
		Reg. SOUTH- EST	2812	:	:	:	:	59
	Romanians	TOTAL	5439	3179	5117	3887	5644	4217
		Reg. SOUTH- EST	2672	:	:	:	:	59
		TOTAL	371	169	815	701	589	624
Foreigners	Reg. SOUTH- EST	140	:	:	:	:	:	
	TOTAL	42879	30763	60723	52043	49484	38519	
	Reg. SOUTH- EST	22329	20002	41733	35295	27795	21990	
Camping	-	Constanta	19353	19905	41733	34477	27693	19497
	Romanians	TOTAL	35032	26827	53079	44541	39511	29954
	-	Reg. SOUTH- EST	21084	18881	39306	33291	25551	20300
Tourist stops	-	Constanta	18386	18822	39306	32473	25504	17926
	Foreigners	TOTAL	7847	3936	7644	7502	9973	8565
	-	Reg. SOUTH- EST	1245	1121	2427	2004	2244	1690
Total	-	Constanta	967	1083	2427	2004	2189	1571
	TOTAL	12987	14482	17772	21082	31014	30530	
	-	Reg. SOUTH- EST	3449	6079	5283	5860	14124	13280
Romanians	-	Constanta	1556	3634	2667	4460	11956	10210
	TOTAL	12442	13935	17590	20489	30027	29709	
	-	Reg. SOUTH- EST	3288	5836	5256	5860	13756	12993
Foreigners	-	Constanta	1523	3415	2663	4460	11628	10000



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Tourist houses	Foreigners	TOTAL	545	547	182	593	987	821
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	161	243	27	:	368	287
	-	Constanta	33	219	4	:	328	210
	Total	TOTAL	9580	12013	11798	14364	12100	16350
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4228	6730	4156	7239	3475	5162
	-	Constanta	1558	1994	1244	1674	2803	3769
	Romanians	TOTAL	9179	11789	11250	13884	11537	15963
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4228	6730	4154	7225	3475	5158
	-	Constanta	1558	1994	1244	1660	2803	3769
	Camps for schoolers and preschoolers	Foreigners	TOTAL	401	224	548	480	563
-		Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	:	2	14	:	4
-		Constanta	:	:	:	14	:	:
Total		TOTAL	48117	59523	48109	46468	48213	54731
-		Reg. SOUTH-EST	12461	12651	9889	9597	6931	8602
-		Constanta	10159	8246	5198	5350	5288	6745
Romanians		TOTAL	47822	58774	46504	44705	47738	53725
-		Reg. SOUTH-EST	12461	12651	8889	8397	6931	8602
-		Constanta	10159	8246	4198	5350	5288	6745
Tourist pensions		Foreigners	TOTAL	295	749	1605	1763	475
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	:	1000	1200	:	:
	-	Constanta	:	:	1000	:	:	:
	Total	TOTAL	653464	704129	899494	1020606	1157665	1234295
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	18632	20298	30229	31728	31620	41483
	-	Constanta	8113	7620	9792	9012	8279	8412
	Romanians	TOTAL	590069	635182	806696	912982	1035214	1114622
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	17340	19104	28532	30280	30119	39745
	-	Constanta	8077	7519	9581	8889	8108	8138
	Foreigners	TOTAL	63395	68947	92798	107624	122451	119673
-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1292	1194	1697	1448	1501	1738	



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Agrotourism pensions	-	Constanta	36	101	211	123	171	274
	Total	TOTAL	501746	549302	672756	813454	1004400	1173455
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	21647	27688	28435	29355	29730	74677
	-	Constanta	1632	1665	1793	2586	1865	2497
	Romanians	TOTAL	463563	507868	622187	748320	917213	1083662
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	20600	26412	27312	28160	28949	72386
	-	Constanta	1632	1665	1793	2577	1856	2480
	Foreigners	TOTAL	38183	41434	50569	65134	87187	89793
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1047	1276	1123	1195	781	2291
	-	Constanta	:	:	:	9	9	17
Accommodation spaces on river and sea vessels	Total	TOTAL	6200	409	360	623	1480	5776
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	370	90	:	122	658	5523
	Romanians	TOTAL	578	375	360	605	773	4683
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	290	70	:	122	86	4430
	Foreigners	TOTAL	5622	34	:	18	707	1093
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	80	20	:	:	572	1093

Source: National Institute of Statistics

The number of tourists who arrived in the South-East Region, in 2018, totaled 1,802,189, up 9.70% compared to 2017, and in Constanta county there were 1,312,418, 6.22% more compared to of 2017. As in the past years, the highest share is 95.20% represented by Romanian tourists, foreigners representing only 4.80% of total tourists. One of the explanations would be that the offer from Constanta county remained unchanged, from all points of view of comfort and services.

Accommodation in tourist reception structures by types of structures, types of tourists, macroregions, development regions and counties

Types of tourist reception structures	Types of tourists	Development regions and counties	Years					
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	Total	TOTAL	19362671	20280041	23519340	25440957	27092523	28644742



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-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4186623	4294722	4918408	5313781	5596081	6072287
-	-	Constanta	3418997	3616980	4181306	4541851	4729186	5010766
-	Romanian	TOTAL				2060914	2180148	2331513
-	-		15884817	16511937	19047701	1	7	8
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3849833	3970073	4547330	4974217	5251651	5742895
-	-	Constanta	3225901	3381118	3902667	4307360	4519372	4818638
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	3477854	3768104	4471639	4831816	5291036	5329604
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	336790	324649	371078	339564	344430	329392
-	-	Constanta	193096	235862	278639	234491	209814	192128
Hotels	Total	TOTAL				1922503	2001278	2093593
-	-		15121515	15928051	17813453	7	0	2
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3632116	3775923	4145472	4537709	4731782	4997466
-	-	Constanta	3062265	3257686	3592195	3983100	4112356	4334400
-	Romanian	TOTAL				1508973	1552609	1642942
-	-		12084074	12571446	13959546	0	2	9
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3318883	3467556	3810448	4230889	4420333	4704517
-	-	Constanta	2880991	3030860	3342037	3764447	3922874	4156696
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	3037441	3356605	3853907	4135307	4486688	4506503
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	313233	308367	335024	306820	311449	292949
-	-	Constanta	181274	226826	250158	218653	189482	177704
Hostels	Total	TOTAL	357287	427741	588332	683525	784204	819730
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	50476	64043	124109	143685	156092	157364
-	-	Constanta	45787	62315	116479	130217	133369	142700
-	Romanian	TOTAL	313369	372343	498667	571031	623422	644418
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	47828	61581	118631	139602	151411	153877
-	-	Constanta	43524	59951	111120	126616	129762	140370
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	43918	55398	89665	112494	160782	175312
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2648	2462	5478	4083	4681	3487
-	-	Constanta	2263	2364	5359	3601	3607	2330
Aparthotels	Total	TOTAL	25690	32521	204636	124227	110135	167354
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1317	2302	66157	11076	21898	79511
-	-	Constanta	1317	2302	66157	11076	10730	79511
-	Romanian	TOTAL	16754	20202	147523	73667	58325	113485



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-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1317	2253	63765	7552	18379	77286
-	-	Constanta	1317	2253	63765	7552	7211	77286
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	8936	12319	57113	50560	51810	53869
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	49	2392	3524	3519	2225
-	-	Constanta	:	49	2392	3524	3519	2225
Motels	Total	TOTAL	390500	365684	450186	436444	408674	432353
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	42332	36503	41201	39739	37024	54337
-	-	Constanta	5661	5386	6195	7424	4876	11255
-	Romanian	TOTAL	362336	339092	420326	406803	383703	403011
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	40970	35714	40455	39189	36602	53983
-	-	Constanta	5561	5240	5802	7337	4848	11206
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	28164	26592	29860	29641	24971	29342
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1362	789	746	550	422	354
-	-	Constanta	100	146	393	87	28	49
Inns	Total	TOTAL	790	1809	2817	4603	6403	4027
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	864	:	:	:	:
-	-	Constanta	:	864	:	:	:	:
-	Romanian	TOTAL	790	1809	2455	4332	5604	3588
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	864	:	:	:	:
-	-	Constanta	:	864	:	:	:	:
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	:	:	362	271	799	439
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	:	:	:	:	:
Villas	Total	TOTAL	627149	554798	678691	755063	912300	970413
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	179323	150013	169574	224880	279051	294356
-	-	Constanta	124638	123210	144415	173756	208488	211500
-	Romanian	TOTAL	577729	502348	611477	685423	838022	882625
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	174615	147403	166013	219821	270871	285567
-	-	Constanta	122068	121471	142307	171802	203822	208431
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	49420	52450	67214	69640	74278	87788



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-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4708	2610	3561	5059	8180	8789
-	-	Constanta	2570	1739	2108	1954	4666	3069
Cottages	Total	TOTAL	167839	169865	182980	215087	234536	253086
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	710	915	716	:	875
-	-	Constanta	:	:	:	:	:	:
-	Romanian	TOTAL	155984	157883	167557	196587	215223	234935
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	710	915	716	:	875
-	-	Constanta	:	:	:	:	:	:
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	11855	11982	15423	18500	19313	18151
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	:	:	:	:	:
-	-	Constanta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bungalows	Total	TOTAL	42532	39915	57035	75153	91336	120575
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	20352	15297	28119	42932	53542	76119
-	-	Constanta	19699	15061	27634	42678	38506	50225
-	Romanian	TOTAL	37295	37311	52881	70072	84504	114340
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	16877	14127	27607	42506	52043	75401
-	-	Constanta	16224	13891	27124	42252	37651	50223
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	5237	2604	4154	5081	6832	6235
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3475	1170	512	426	1499	718
-	-	Constanta	3475	1170	510	426	855	2
Holiday villages	Total	TOTAL	17633	8666	15451	12515	15806	13981
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	10048	:	:	:	:	122
-	Romanian	TOTAL	16780	8195	12802	10020	13797	11982
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	9640	:	:	:	:	122
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	853	471	2649	2495	2009	1999
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	408	:	:	:	:	:
Campgrounds	Total	TOTAL	119821	92640	180864	143990	152752	108142
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	81799	70242	144031	111694	110736	74167



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-	-	Constanta	72006	70040	144031	108243	110589	66028
-	Romanian	TOTAL	105700	85989	165840	130052	133096	90461
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	78126	67663	137166	106170	104669	69491
-	-	Constanta	68921	67499	137166	102719	104588	61579
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	14121	6651	15024	13938	19656	17681
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3673	2579	6865	5524	6067	4676
-	-	Constanta	3085	2541	6865	5524	6001	4449
Tourist stops	Total	TOTAL	31622	36090	45073	51731	84523	77965
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	9260	16752	16317	17369	45496	37703
-	-	Constanta	4660	10881	10863	14197	40443	30435
-	Romanian	TOTAL	30421	34668	44734	50448	82274	76074
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	8796	16046	16250	17369	44541	36876
-	-	Constanta	4576	10215	10847	14197	39569	29788
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	1201	1422	339	1283	2249	1891
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	464	706	67	:	955	827
-	-	Constanta	84	666	16	:	874	647
Tourist houses	Total	TOTAL	25809	28495	32187	38746	31685	39646
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	17017	18685	15411	23018	13631	19407
-	-	Constanta	6429	10436	6360	6884	11540	16047
-	Romanian	TOTAL	24879	27715	30947	37507	30304	38074
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	17017	18685	15409	22934	13631	19399
-	-	Constanta	6429	10436	6360	6800	11540	16047
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	930	780	1240	1239	1381	1572
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	:	2	84	:	8
-	-	Constanta	:	:	:	84	:	:
Tourist houses Camps for students and preschoolers	Total	TOTAL	195191	238472	233119	194241	201359	199711



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-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	59824	55021	56127	45537	32189	37636
-	-	Constanta	54153	35393	31510	28013	26585	32342
-	Romanian	TOTAL	194322	233466	220915	185032	199930	195927
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	59824	55021	46127	37972	32189	37636
-	-	Constanta	54153	35393	21510	28013	26585	32342
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	869	5006	12204	9209	1429	3784
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	:	:	10000	7565	:	:
-	-	Constanta	:	:	10000	:	:	:
Tourist pensions	Total	TOTAL	1197200	1273114	1664533	1881750	2113520	2229463
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	37599	40124	59551	60608	62922	83021
-	-	Constanta	15745	17109	28799	27129	25337	28687
-	Romanian	TOTAL	1053187	1128686	1454948	1640386	1855827	1995894
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	34083	36940	55687	57038	59425	78197
-	-	Constanta	15500	16748	27961	26518	24575	27144
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	144013	144428	209585	241364	257693	233569
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3516	3184	3864	3570	3497	4824
-	-	Constanta	245	361	838	611	762	1543
Agrotourism pensions	Total	TOTAL	996475	1081521	1368992	1597939	1928485	2255286
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	44180	48043	51424	54594	48515	143448
-	-	Constanta	6637	6297	6668	9134	6367	7636
-	Romanian	TOTAL	910133	990179	1256092	1457163	1750354	2068888
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	41117	45350	48857	52235	47234	137984
-	-	Constanta	6637	6297	6668	9107	6347	7526
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	86342	91342	112900	140776	178131	186398
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3063	2693	2567	2359	1281	5464
-	-	Constanta	:	:	:	27	20	110
Accommodation on ships of	Total	TOTAL	45618	659	991	906	4025	17078
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	980	200	:	224	3203	16755



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sea and river	Romanian	TOTAL	1064	605	991	888	1010	12007
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	740	160	:	224	323	11684
	Foreigners	TOTAL	44554	54	:	18	3015	5071
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	240	40	:	:	2880	5071

Source: National Institute of Statistics

The occupancy rate of the tourist structures in Constanta county increased year by year in the period 2013-2018, from 24% to 35% in 2018, identical to the one registered in the South-East region, but with 13 percentage points less than that on total country which in 2018 was 48%. The Romanian tourists accounted for the most part 34% and the foreigners only 1%. In the preferences of the tourists were the hotels, with an occupancy rate of 64% in 2018. At the hostels there is also an increase in the occupancy rate from 13% to 21% in 2018, preferred by Romanians. A special aspect appears when staying in apartments with hotel regime that during the analyzed period registered a significant increase from 1% as it was in 2013 to 67% in 2018, Romanians occupied 65% of places, and foreigners only 2%. The degree of occupancy of motels in Constanta county has decreased from 56% to 38%. Increases in occupancy rate were registered at bungalows with 10% more, at tourist stops from 14% to 29%, at campsites with 4 percentage points more in 2018 compared to 2013 and at tourist houses that reached 19% in 2018. All these types of structure were preferred by Romanians. The tables of students and preschools were also preferred by Romanians registering in Constanta county an increase from 9% to 19%. and they have a higher occupancy rate in 2018 reaching 38%.

Average length of stay by type of structure, types of tourists, development regions and counties

Types of tourist reception structures	Type of tourist	Macroregions, development regions and counties	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
			3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Total	TOTAL	2,44	2,40	2,37	2,31	2,23	2,22
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,59	3,65	3,65	3,53	3,41	3,37
-	-	Constanta	3,98	4,09	4,09	3,91	3,83	3,82
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,55	2,52	2,48	2,42	2,32	2,31
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,60	3,64	3,63	3,54	3,44	3,41
-	-	Constanta	3,98	4,06	4,05	3,91	3,85	3,86
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	2,03	1,97	2,00	1,95	1,92	1,91
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-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,50	3,74	3,86	3,31	3,00	2,82
-	-	Constanta	3,99	4,63	4,74	3,85	3,36	3,06
Hotels	Total	TOTAL	2,56	2,52	2,47	2,43	2,34	2,33
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,70	3,81	3,82	3,67	3,54	3,55
-	-	Constanta	4,01	4,16	4,19	3,96	3,84	3,86
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,76	2,74	2,66	2,62	2,51	2,49
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,72	3,80	3,81	3,70	3,59	3,61
-	-	Constanta	4,01	4,12	4,14	3,96	3,87	3,90
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	1,98	1,95	1,95	1,91	1,89	1,88
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,55	3,84	3,91	3,33	3,02	2,84
-	-	Constanta	3,99	4,74	4,83	3,91	3,38	3,05
Hotels for teenagers	Total	TOTAL						
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST						
-	-	Constanta						
-	Romanian	TOTAL						
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST						
-	-	Constanta						
-	Foreigners	TOTAL						
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST						
-	-	Constanta						
Hostels	Total	TOTAL	2,42	2,26	2,28	2,16	2,09	2,14
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,99	3,04	3,07	3,06	2,95	3,03
-	-	Constanta	3,06	3,13	3,22	3,47	3,62	3,50
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,45	2,29	2,29	2,19	2,12	2,16
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,02	3,10	3,08	3,08	2,97	3,05
-	-	Constanta	3,08	3,19	3,23	3,50	3,66	3,51
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	2,23	2,09	2,23	2,00	1,98	2,07
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,44	2,08	2,90	2,55	2,37	2,42
-	-	Constanta	2,76	2,10	2,97	2,66	2,53	3,08
Hotels apartament	Total	TOTAL	2,78	2,87	3,45	2,72	1,87	2,69
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	5,16	2,78	4,85	3,28	2,06	3,59



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-	-	Constanta	5,16	2,78	4,85	3,28	3,94	3,59
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,51	2,52	3,67	2,86	1,69	2,74
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	5,16	2,75	4,91	2,87	1,82	3,58
-	-	Constanta	5,16	2,75	4,91	2,87	3,32	3,58
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	3,49	3,70	3,01	2,54	2,14	2,57
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		6,13	3,75	4,73	6,33	3,91
-	-	Constanta		6,13	3,75	4,73	6,33	3,91
Motels	Total	TOTAL	1,61	1,58	1,73	1,65	1,63	1,61
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1,59	1,55	1,56	1,56	1,48	1,66
-	-	Constanta	1,67	1,77	1,84	1,83	1,94	3,23
-	Romanian	TOTAL	1,60	1,57	1,72	1,65	1,62	1,60
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1,59	1,55	1,55	1,57	1,49	1,67
-	-	Constanta	1,68	1,76	1,81	1,84	1,95	3,22
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	1,77	1,70	1,84	1,65	1,73	1,75
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1,44	1,56	1,83	1,22	1,28	1,26
-	-	Constanta	1,49	2,39	2,55	1,23	1,40	9,80
Inns	Total	TOTAL	1,23	1,35	1,41	1,35	1,63	1,53
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		1,55				
-	-	Constanta		1,55				
-	Romanian	TOTAL	1,23	1,35	1,36	1,34	1,66	1,49
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		1,55				
-	-	Constanta		1,55				
-	Foreigners	TOTAL			1,92	1,49	1,45	1,97
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST						
Villas	Total	TOTAL	2,59	2,40	2,33	2,30	2,23	2,20
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,57	3,53	3,14	3,35	3,10	3,06
-	-	Constanta	3,99	4,20	3,52	3,87	3,71	3,55
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,62	2,42	2,34	2,30	2,24	2,22
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,59	3,54	3,15	3,37	3,12	3,10
-	-	Constanta	4,01	4,20	3,52	3,88	3,74	3,56
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	2,32	2,19	2,26	2,34	2,14	2,08
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,84	3,09	2,74	2,80	2,66	2,21



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-	-	Constanta	3,35	3,92	3,34	3,24	2,97	2,80
Cottages	Total	TOTAL	1,77	1,81	1,93	1,83	1,71	1,76
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		1,87	2,79	3,02		3,79
-	-	Constanta						
-	Romanian	TOTAL	1,74	1,78	1,91	1,80	1,69	1,75
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		1,87	2,79	3,02		3,79
-	-	Constanta						
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	2,20	2,24	2,06	2,24	2,04	1,83
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST						
-	-	Constanta						
Bungalows	Total	TOTAL	2,59	2,21	2,33	2,84	2,84	2,97
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4,18	4,11	4,06	4,91	3,78	3,79
-	-	Constanta	4,43	4,23	4,15	4,96	4,10	4,28
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,42	2,16	2,30	2,82	2,83	2,97
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,72	3,90	4,01	4,88	3,75	3,80
-	-	Constanta	3,94	4,01	4,11	4,93	4,04	4,28
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	5,49	3,47	2,74	3,05	2,97	3,04
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	10,63	12,06	9,66	11,51	5,08	3,02
-	-	Constanta	10,63	12,06	10,00	11,51	11,88	1,00
Holiday villages	Total	TOTAL	3,03	2,59	2,60	2,73	2,54	2,89
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,57					2,07
-	Romanian	TOTAL	3,09	2,58	2,50	2,58	2,44	2,84
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,61					2,07
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	2,30	2,79	3,25	3,56	3,41	3,20
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,91					
Campgrounds	Total	TOTAL	2,79	3,01	2,98	2,77	3,09	2,81
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,66	3,51	3,45	3,16	3,98	3,37
-	-	Constanta	3,72	3,52	3,45	3,14	3,99	3,39
-	Romanian	TOTAL	3,02	3,21	3,12	2,92	3,37	3,02
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,71	3,58	3,49	3,19	4,10	3,42
-	-	Constanta	3,75	3,59	3,49	3,16	4,10	3,44



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-	Foreigner	TOTAL	1,80	1,69	1,97	1,86	1,97	2,06
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,95	2,30	2,83	2,76	2,70	2,77
-	-	Constanta	3,19	2,35	2,83	2,76	2,74	2,83
Tourist stops	Total	TOTAL	2,43	2,49	2,54	2,45	2,73	2,55
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,68	2,76	3,09	2,96	3,22	2,84
-	-	Constanta	2,99	2,99	4,07	3,18	3,38	2,98
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,45	2,49	2,54	2,46	2,74	2,56
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,68	2,75	3,09	2,96	3,24	2,84
-	-	Constanta	3,00	2,99	4,07	3,18	3,40	2,98
-	Foreigner	TOTAL	2,20	2,60	1,86	2,16	2,28	2,30
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,88	2,91	2,48		2,60	2,88
-	-	Constanta	2,55	3,04	4,00		2,66	3,08
Tourist houses	Total	TOTAL	2,69	2,37	2,73	2,70	2,62	2,42
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4,02	2,78	3,71	3,18	3,92	3,76
-	-	Constanta	4,13	5,23	5,11	4,11	4,12	4,26
-	Romanian	TOTAL	2,71	2,35	2,75	2,70	2,63	2,39
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4,02	2,78	3,71	3,17	3,92	3,76
-	-	Constanta	4,13	5,23	5,11	4,10	4,12	4,26
-	Foreigner	TOTAL	2,32	3,48	2,26	2,58	2,45	4,06
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST			1,00	6,00		2,00
-	-	Constanta				6,00		
Camps for students and preschoolers	Total	TOTAL	4,06	4,01	4,85	4,18	4,18	3,65
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4,80	4,35	5,68	4,74	4,64	4,38
-	-	Constanta	5,33	4,29	6,06	5,24	5,03	4,79
-	Romanian	TOTAL	4,06	3,97	4,75	4,14	4,19	3,65
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4,80	4,35	5,19	4,52	4,64	4,38
-	-	Constanta	5,33	4,29	5,12	5,24	5,03	4,79
-	Foreigner	TOTAL	2,95	6,68	7,60	5,22	3,01	3,76
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST			10,00	6,30		
-	-	Constanta			10,00			



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Tourist pensions	Total	TOTAL	1,83	1,81	1,85	1,84	1,83	1,81
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,02	1,98	1,97	1,91	1,99	2,00
-	-	Constanta	1,94	2,25	2,94	3,01	3,06	3,41
-	Romanian	TOTAL	1,78	1,78	1,80	1,80	1,79	1,79
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1,97	1,93	1,95	1,88	1,97	1,97
-	-	Constanta	1,92	2,23	2,92	2,98	3,03	3,34
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	2,27	2,09	2,26	2,24	2,10	1,95
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,72	2,67	2,28	2,47	2,33	2,78
-	-	Constanta	6,81	3,57	3,97	4,97	4,46	5,63
Agrotourism pensions	Total	TOTAL	1,99	1,97	2,03	1,96	1,92	1,92
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,04	1,74	1,81	1,86	1,63	1,92
-	-	Constanta	4,07	3,78	3,72	3,53	3,41	3,06
-	Romanian	TOTAL	1,96	1,95	2,02	1,95	1,91	1,91
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,00	1,72	1,79	1,85	1,63	1,91
-	-	Constanta	4,07	3,78	3,72	3,53	3,42	3,03
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	2,26	2,20	2,23	2,16	2,04	2,08
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,93	2,11	2,29	1,97	1,64	2,38
-	-	Constanta				3,00	2,22	6,47
Accommodation on ships of sea and river	Total	TOTAL	7,36	1,61	2,75	1,45	2,72	2,96
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,65	2,22		1,84	4,87	3,03
-	Romanian	TOTAL	1,84	1,61	2,75	1,47	1,31	2,56
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2,55	2,29		1,84	3,76	2,64
-	Foreigners	TOTAL	7,92	1,59		1,00	4,26	4,64
-	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3,00	2,00			5,03	4,64

Source: National Institute of Statistics

Occupation by types of structures, types of tourists, development regions and counties

Years



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Types of tourist reception structures	Type of tourist	Macroregions, development regions and counties	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 %	2018	
Total	Total	TOTAL	38%	39%	43%	46%	47%	48%	
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	25%	25%	29%	32%	34%	35%	
	-	Constanta	24%	25%	28%	32%	33%	35%	
	Romanian	TOTAL	31%	32%	35%	37%	38%	39%	
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	23%	23%	27%	30%	32%	33%	
	-	Constanta	22%	23%	26%	30%	32%	34%	
	Foreigners	TOTAL	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%	
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
	-	Constanta	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	
	Hotels	Total	TOTAL	49%	51%	56%	61%	62%	64%
		-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	31%	31%	34%	38%	39%	40%
		-	Constanta	28%	30%	33%	37%	37%	39%
Romanian		TOTAL	39%	40%	44%	48%	48%	50%	
-		Reg. SOUTH-EST	28%	29%	31%	35%	36%	38%	
-		Constanta	27%	28%	30%	35%	36%	37%	
Foreigners		TOTAL	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	14%	
-		Reg. SOUTH-EST	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	
-		Constanta	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Hostels		Total	TOTAL	25%	28%	30%	32%	33%	34%
		-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	14%	16%	19%	20%	21%	21%
		-	Constanta	13%	16%	19%	20%	19%	21%
	Romanian	TOTAL	22%	24%	25%	26%	26%	27%	
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	13%	15%	18%	20%	20%	20%	
	-	Constanta	12%	16%	18%	20%	19%	20%	
	Foreigners	TOTAL	3%	4%	5%	5%	7%	7%	
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	
	-	Constanta	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	
	Aparthotels	Total	TOTAL	15%	18%	73%	50%	41%	56%
		-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	2%	52%	9%	13%	50%
		-	Constanta	1%	2%	52%	9%	8%	67%
Romanian		TOTAL	10%	11%	53%	30%	22%	38%	
-		Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	2%	50%	6%	11%	49%	



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Motels	-	Constanta	1%	2%	50%	6%	6%	65%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	5%	7%	20%	20%	19%	18%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		0%	2%	3%	2%	1%
	-	Constanta		0%	2%	3%	3%	2%
	Total	TOTAL	27%	28%	32%	31%	27%	29%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	26%	25%	28%	26%	18%	28%
Inns	-	Constanta	56%	89%	61%	74%	8%	30%
	Romanian	TOTAL	25%	26%	30%	29%	26%	27%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	25%	24%	27%	26%	18%	28%
	-	Constanta	55%	87%	58%	73%	8%	30%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Villas	-	Constanta	1%	2%	4%	1%	0%	0%
	Total	TOTAL	8%	8%	27%	43%	60%	24%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		6%				
	-	Constanta		9%				
	Romanian	TOTAL	8%	8%	23%	41%	53%	21%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		6%				
Cottages	-	Constanta		9%				
	Foreigners	TOTAL			0%	0%	0%	0%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST						
	Total	TOTAL	27%	24%	28%	32%	36%	35%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	19%	16%	17%	24%	29%	28%
	-	Constanta	17%	16%	18%	23%	26%	26%
Cottages	Romanian	TOTAL	24%	22%	25%	29%	33%	32%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	19%	15%	17%	23%	28%	27%
	-	Constanta	16%	16%	18%	23%	26%	25%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	-	Constanta	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Cottages	Total	TOTAL	19%	20%	19%	21%	21%	24%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		4%	68%	4%		4%
	-	Constanta						
	Romanian	TOTAL	18%	18%	17%	19%	20%	22%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST		4%		4%		4%



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Bungalows	-	Constanta								
	Foreigners	TOTAL	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST								
	-	Constanta								
Holiday villages	Total	TOTAL	9%	9%	12%	16%	15%	19%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	7%	6%	11%	16%	16%	20%		
	-	Constanta	7%	6%	11%	16%	13%	17%		
	Romanian	TOTAL	8%	8%	11%	15%	14%	18%		
Campgrounds	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	6%	5%	11%	16%	13%	17%		
	Foreigners	TOTAL	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	-	Constanta	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	Total	TOTAL	28%	7%	17%	16%	17%	17%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	206%					2%		
	Romanian	TOTAL	27%	7%	14%	12%	15%	14%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	198%					2%		
	Foreigners	TOTAL	1%	0%	3%	3%	2%	2%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	8%							
	Tourist stops	Total	TOTAL	6%	4%	7%	7%	10%	7%	
		-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	6%	5%	9%	8%	15%	10%	
-		Constanta	6%	6%	9%	8%	15%	10%		
Romanian		TOTAL	5%	4%	7%	6%	9%	6%		
Bungalows	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	6%	5%	9%	8%	14%	9%		
	Foreigners	TOTAL	6%	6%	9%	8%	14%	9%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%		
	-	Constanta	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%		
	Total	TOTAL	10%	10%	15%	16%	26%	18%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	10%	9%	16%	19%	43%	20%		
	-	Constanta	14%	9%	33%	44%	124%	29%		
	Romanian	TOTAL	10%	9%	15%	16%	26%	18%		
Campgrounds	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	10%	9%	16%	19%	42%	20%		
	Foreigners	TOTAL	14%	9%	33%	44%	121%	29%		
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		
	-	Constanta	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		



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	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	0%	0%		1%	0%
	-	Constanta	0%	1%	0%		3%	1%
Tourist houses	Total	TOTAL	6%	7%	7%	9%	7%	8%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	8%	10%	14%	21%	10%	16%
	-	Constanta	3%	6%	8%	9%	14%	19%
	Romanian	TOTAL	6%	7%	7%	9%	6%	8%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	8%	10%	14%	21%	10%	16%
	-	Constanta	3%	6%	8%	9%	14%	19%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST			0%	0%		0%
	-	Constanta				0%		
Camps for students and preschoolers	Total	TOTAL	12%	15%	20%	17%	19%	18%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	8%	7%	21%	16%	11%	14%
	-	Constanta	9%	6%	19%	16%	16%	19%
	Romanian	TOTAL	12%	14%	19%	16%	18%	17%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	8%	7%	17%	14%	11%	14%
	-	Constanta	9%	6%	13%	16%	16%	19%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST			4%	3%		
	-	Constanta			6%			
Tourist pensions	Total	TOTAL	26%	28%	31%	34%	36%	37%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	19%	20%	25%	25%	28%	29%
	-	Constanta	20%	22%	32%	28%	30%	38%
	Romanian	TOTAL	23%	25%	27%	30%	32%	33%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	17%	19%	24%	24%	27%	28%
	-	Constanta	20%	21%	31%	28%	29%	36%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
	-	Constanta	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Agrotourism pensions	Total	TOTAL	21%	21%	23%	25%	26%	28%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	14%	15%	18%	18%	16%	19%
	-	Constanta	17%	16%	19%	21%	21%	20%
	Romanian	TOTAL	19%	19%	21%	23%	23%	25%



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Accommodation on ships of sea and river	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	13%	14%	17%	17%	15%	18%
	-	Constanta	17%	16%	19%	21%	21%	19%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	-	Constanta				0%	0%	0%
	Total	TOTAL	53%	1%	1%	1%	5%	12%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	4%	1%		1%	14%	20%
	Romanian	TOTAL	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	8%
	-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	3%	1%		1%	1%	14%
	Foreigners	TOTAL	51%	0%		0%	4%	3%
-	Reg. SOUTH-EST	1%	0%			12%	6%	

Source: National Institute of Statistics

The tourist stationing index at Constanta county level fluctuated during the analyzed period, insignificant increases in 2014-2015, from 3.98 to 4.04, and in the following period it decreased from year to year reaching 3.82 nights / stay in 2018, with 0.16 ppc less than in 2013. The county index is higher than the one in the region and the one in the country which were 3.37 and 2.22 respectively. The index of stationing of Romanian tourists followed a trend similar to the one for the whole county, registering a slight increase in the period 2014-2015 from 3.98 to 4.06 and then to fall to 3.86 in 2018. It should be noted that in what Regarding foreign tourists, the index registered a significant downward trend in 2018 compared to 2013, with 0.93 ppc less, especially since 2014-2015 there were increases of up to 4.74 nights / stay in 2015.

An explanation of this phenomenon would be that the tourism in the Constanta county area was carried out without an adequate strategy, without taking into account the competition with other tourist destinations, the exit from the tourist market of operators and the lack of standard accommodation spaces imposed by foreign tourists, deficient infrastructure, unskilled staff, reduced number of promotion campaigns, at international level, minor attempts to promote online at, being difficult to make incoming in Romania

Cultural and historical heritage:

An important condition for making the appropriate strategic decisions is the understanding of nature and cultural heritage. Authentic tangible and intangible evidence that has scientific, cultural and social value represents cultural property.



Cultural property is represented by authentic tangible and intangible evidence of human presence and activity, which has a scientific and cultural value, as well as a social significance.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES ARE:

- Archaeological sites and reserves
- Works of plastic and applied arts
- Popular crafts
- Popular art
- Architectural sites and complexes
- Sites and ethnographic complexes
- Historic sites and complexes
- Samples of park art and landscape architecture
- Natural values (samples) - anthropological remains
- Industrial heritage
- Documentary legacy
- Audio-visual heritage
- Tradition spoken and language
- Literary values
- Habits, rituals, holidays and beliefs
- Music, songs and dances
- Traditional medicine
- Culinary and ethnological traditions
- Popular games and sports

Culture and arts

The Culture House has a large performance hall with 364 seats and 3 halls.

Within the Culture House it activates approx. 120 students and young people active in different artistic activities: formations and vocal groups, folk dance ensembles and modern dances.

Various statistical data needed for the project

Evolution of indicators regarding the cultural domain

The Culture House has a large performance hall with 364 seats and 3 halls.

Within the Culture House it activates approx. 120 students and young people active in different artistic activities: formations and vocal groups, folk dance ensembles and modern dances.

Artistic activities	Members No.
Creation circle	10
Singing section	30



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CARSIMUM JUNIOR folk dance ensemble	16
CARSIMUM folk dance ensemble	16
The Greek dance ensemble ANOIXI	16
The modern dance ensemble NOA IN KIDS	16
Modern dance ensemble NOA DANCE	16

Evolution of indicators regarding the cultural domain

Indicator name	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Performances and concerts - total - number	1	1	1	1	1	1
Places in the theaters and concerts - number	364	364	364	364	364	364
Spectators and auditors to artistic performances - Total-number	6234	3824	4217			
Staff of institutions and companies shows	3	9	8			
Libraries - total - number	4	4	4	4	4	4
Public libraries - number	1	1	1	1	1	1
Active readers in libraries	2157	2783	2917	2856	3043	3185
Existing volume	87635	94147	94559	93168	93603	95137
Volumes released	14440	15146	13130	12544	12530	11879
Museums	1	1	1	1	1	1
Museum visitors - number	1645	1000	1093	1202	1000	

Educational units:

- Theoretical High School, Ioan Cotovu "with Theoretical profile - Technological chain with a number of 345 students, which also includes the General School with grades I-VIII with a total of 481 students and a number of 124 people in the "Second Chance" program;
- "Carsium" Technological High School with the profile of vocational schools on trades (agricultural, economic, electromechanical, meat industry preparers, installers, tailors) with a number of 211 high school students and 141 students in SAM art classes and trades;

National / international projects.

- POSDRU Project "School - my friend";
- "Dobrudean Spring" Festival - project included in the calendar of the County Educational Activities Calendar;
- Comenius multilateral project - "To understand today's life by discovering our old European traditions";



- Project "Tradition and continuity" - project inscribed in the calendar Calendar of County Educational Activities; → Twinning program with "Ibrahim Turhan Anadolu Lisesi" High School - Esenler - Turkey

High school students and teachers participated as partners in projects initiated by other educational units:

- International project "Children and the sea" included in CANE, initiated by Theoretical High School "Callatis" Mangalia; Project "Choose! It is your right" - National Project included in CANE;

The secondary school no. 1 Harsova, through the teachers and with the students, carries out a series of projects (national / international) such as:

- The project "Introduction in the tourist circuit of some ancient Dobrogea fortresses" 2006/018445;
- The project "Long live ... live green";
- The project "More green for the blue planet";
- The project "Partnership for my child";
- The project "V.I.S.E. - Valorisation of Innovation in Educational Support";
- The project "E-HOLIDAY";
- The project "Strategic steps to improve the access to education of Roma children";
- The project "Traditions and customs" in partnership with Fevzi Marshal School Çakmak İlköğretim Okulu Istanbul in Turkey;
- The project "Childhood Swing Dream"; □ The project "Get involved! Be responsible!";
- The project "My anti-drug message"

The kindergarten teachers were involved in organizing and carrying out national / international projects, of which we mention:

- The project - "Rainbow of Change"
- The project - "Let's read for the third millennium"
- The project - "Ecogrădinița"
- The project - "Kalokagathia"

All the educational units in the city of Harsova are equipped with PC units. Their number varies depending on the number of students the computers serve and the age group they are addressed to. For various reasons, especially financial ones, the provision of education units with laptops and computers has a downward curve.

Units of worship:

- 3 Orthodox Christian churches where 3 priests perform their activity;



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- 1 glass for Muslim worship;
- 1 prayer house for Adventist worship;
- 1 prayer house - church for the Baptist worship;
- The Church, the Holy Emperors Constantine and Elena ”- sanctified in 1904

Agricultural companies:

- IF Balancea Viorel,
- SC Tag Services SRL,
- SC Krokus 2005 SRL,
- SC Agromonet SRL,
- SC Terra Prosper
- SRL, Il Choroiu Sandel

Economical agents:

- SC WIRES AND CABLURI S.A. - a company that developed during the economic crisis, through constant investments. "Wires and Cables" is currently one of Europe's most renowned manufacturers of traction cables, wires and steel products. The factory measures 110,000 square meters and is located in Harsova, near the port and sells products that are considered to be complex products, with a quality GIVA STARCOM SRL furniture manufacturer.
- SC Neotell srl - Special construction works
- ELECTRO BULGARU BMS SRL - Special construction works
- Comet steel 07 srl - Manufacture of metal constructions and parts of metal structures
- SC Tudor Construct srl - Construction of buildings
- SC ACVA Construct srl - Civil engineering constructions
- SC Lacto Baron SRL (milk processing);
- ICIL Roşioru (milk processing);
- SC Alfa SRL (pastry bakery);
- SC Karma FISH SRL (fish);

Provision of services to the population:

- Socom Comixt, City Comfort Department of the City Hall,
- Dacia Service,
- Consumption Coop

Trade and services are carried out on the territory of the city through several private companies that sell a wide range of products and execute services to the population, units providing services of trade (food, non-food, pharmacies, real estate), public food (restaurant, cafes, bars, pastries, confectionery, bakery, pizzeria), beauty salon (hairdresser), health (medical offices, analysis laboratories, dentistry), cleaning (car wash, cleaning, city hygiene), tailoring, courier service, radio repair tv, painting, emptying,



carpentry, rental services, car services, vulcanization, banking, postal and telecommunications services, mobile telephony services, cable television services, public order services, protection services.

Public supply units:

- SC Emrin Serv S.R.L. - Restaurant
- SC Adriano SRL - public catering
- SC Boss Consum SRL - public food SC Logic Drink srl
- SC Salon VIP srl SC Imperial Ballrom srl - organization of events
- SC Samy "Gym
- SC Alex Pub

Pubs:

- SC Class cafe bistro srl
- SC Alfa bistro cafe
- My Place
- Caffè Filicori

Pizza's:

- Pizza house - Plantelor Street
- Pizzeria Mark Trust II
- Lupascu Florin - fast-food
- Club Robert strada Vadului nr 41 berărie în aer liber

Companies with trading activity

- Cooperativa CONSUMCOOP- Retail trade in non-specialized stores, with a predominant sale of non-food products;
- SC Quercus srl - retail;
- SC Silvascarm Industry srl - Wholesale trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- SC Alfa Med srl and SC Doris Farm 2003 srl - Retail sale of pharmaceutical products in specialized stores;
- SC Info Astel srl - Wholesale of computers, peripheral equipment and software
- SC Dial srl - 1st place in Top Profit Romania, Harsova locality; The Comixt Craft Cooperative - Harsova;
- SC Silar srl - Harsova, food trade;
- Companies with specific activity - security and protection C&I Securitate Rom srl SC Carsium Protect srl
- Hairdressing units - hairdresser in Harsova Hairdresser Alina Chivu Streets Independence Hairdresser Ene Florentina
- Local cleaning services of the city of Harsova



The fishing potential of the Harsova area

In order to carry out a project regarding the awarding of a preparatory support for the implementation of the Local Development Strategy of the fishing zone targeted by the FLAG DOBROGEAN DUNAREA ASSOCIATION through the Operational Program for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs 2014-2020, the existing fishing organization in Harsova - PEOPLE'S PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION, CYPRINUS "Harsova formed a partnership with: - 5 public partners (Harsova City, Crucea Commune, Ghindărești Commune, Topalu Commune and Horia Commune); - 1 representative of the civil society - professional fishermen's association; - 11 representatives of the private sector.

The commercial fishing activity in the FLAG DUNAREA DOBROGEANA area is carried out by the associations:

- Professional Fishermen's Organization, CYPRINUS Harsova
- The Fishermen's Organization of Producers Ghindaresti Cernavoda.

According to the data of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Agency (ANPA) In the FLAG DUNAREA DOBROGEANĂ area, the commercial fishing activity is represented by two associations totaling about 160 commercial fishermen authorized according to the data provided by ANPA.

The processing activity is concentrated in two centers in Harsova

4. PREPARATION OF A PROPOSAL / OPTIONS FOR 4 (FOUR) ROUTES AND SELECTION OF A FINAL VERSION OF 4 (FOUR) ROUTES

Context

The area of Dobrogea with the highest concentration of tourists is the coast, which has a developed (and at the same time critical) tourist infrastructure. Outside the resorts, there are very few areas with tourist audiences, although there are natural and archaeological sites that could function as attractions.

During Communism, with the economic development of Dobrogea, the continental area was destined for agricultural exploitation and industrial production.

The few places with tourist attractions functioned as destinations for coach tours and contained only one objective: the fortress Histria, the monument of Adamclisi, without other services or attractions. The predominant category of the public was the students, who were taken on organized trips with the schools.

Beyond the obvious educational value, the visits were part of the communist-nationalist propaganda scaffolding.



This type of tourism was designed to serve more the state than the public, hence the huge shortcomings of tourist services, shortcomings that became apparent only after the fall of communism or, some of them, only after the exit of the transition period.

The state of current tourism

Outside the coast, the most frequented Dobrogean tourist destination is the Danube Delta. In the Danube Delta we find two forms of tourism, both the stay and the day trip.

The number of foreign tourists in Dobrogea is small, and the maritime cruises, which included the port of Constanta, ceased with the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine. River cruise ships, with a smaller number of tourists, come from Central Europe and have as terminus Danube Delta or Constanta Port, but have very few stop-stop in the Dobrogean ports along the route. When making stop-and-going, a small number of tourists are interested in visiting the area's sights.

Itinerant tourism is poorly developed in Romania. It works for monasteries in northern Moldova, but supply and demand are weak when it comes to other areas or other themes. There are itinerant tourism initiatives in other parts of the country (e.g. wine trails), but the number of tourists is not large.

There is tourism associated with fishing and hunting, for which accommodations have appeared, and the length of stays varies between two days and one week.

The other tourist destinations in Dobrogea are those for day trips or several hours (Keys of Dobrogea, Fortresses of Enisala, Histria). At present, these destinations are not interesting for travel agencies, due to the lack of infrastructure and the low profitability of such a tourist service. They attract a small number of tourists on their own from the county, on day trips, in the form of green grass outings, without consumption of local products or services.

A special case is the sulphurous thermal bath in Harsova, which attracts tourists coming with caravans or tents.

Travel agencies organise day trips to the Danube Delta for tourists who have longer stays (6-7 days), especially on days when the weather is too bad for the beach. They have well-developed contracts with tourist service providers in the Delta.

Agencies complain about the lack of tourist infrastructure in rural Dobrogea: the lack of toilets at the tourist potential, the unkempt appearance of the objectives, the lack of guides and any infrastructure that provides information to the sights (information panels, models, dioramas, etc.). Among the historical sites Dobrogean, was given for example the positive fortress Histria, where there is a museum and staff to provide information.

The lack of interest of travel agencies is due to the different standards to which they relate. But the area is interesting for niche tourism organizers who have different marketing methods than those of agencies.



These organizers, non-profit organizations, as well as private guides, are trying to connect tourists to rural service providers. Their work is a pioneering one, as they work to encourage the emergence of supply and demand for rural tourism. Rural tourism in Dobrogea is at an early stage, and organizers are trying to follow models that have been successful in other regions of the country.

These organizers do not sell a standard service, but offers that they test and modify continuously, depending on customer preferences. They have great flexibility and invest a lot of time in customer search. The relationship they establish with clients is a more personal one, the promotion is done through detailed personal discussions, in a much different way from that of travel agencies.

The turnovers in these services are small ones, and the trips have a rather occasional frequency, disadvantages that alienate travel agencies. It is not clear the form and extent that this type of tourist service will take in the future, whether it will develop or remain more of an intention. But these are probably the only systematic attempts to create opportunities for rural tourism in Dobrogea.

Among the activities of these organizers were:

1. organizing of local festivals (lavender festival in Pecineaga commune, local producers festival);
1. organizing traditional meals, in rural households or at agritourism hostels, with local agricultural products;
2. sightseeing visits to wine cellars;
3. sightseeing visits to agricultural farms.

Dobrogea's public image: "untapped tourism potential"

Among a part of the national public (predominantly the educated), the area passes as a picturesque, interesting, atypical and exotic one, worth visiting. Importantly, this image exists even in the absence of direct experiences, in people who have not visited the interior of Dobrogea (except, therefore, the coast and the Danube Delta). This image is based on a) the atypical history of the area (Greek fortresses, then Roman, membership of the Ottoman Empire), b) on the ethnic diversity of the area and c) on the reasoning that binds them to meeting the individual needs of higher degree (knowledge, self-realization), reasoning that takes the form: "The area is very different from the rest of the country, so it is interesting".

The problem is that this image can be easily contradicted by a direct experience. The image is based on a social and cultural reality of the beginning of the 20th century. The period of social modernization, both during communism and post-communist, uniformized Romanian society. From the perspective of tourism, this means trivialization, and the pillars on which the romantic image of Dobrogea is based must be recreated with means of modern



museography: museum houses, permanent ethnographic exhibitions, dioramas and photographs with examples of past ways of life, care of historical vestiges, operations to reconstitute and put in historical-social context the ruins.

This image of Dobrogea is also responsible for the existence, among the public administration or local businessmen, that "the area has tourist potential". This conviction often appears in discussions on the development of Dobrogea, but it is rarely treated critically, being generally part of the local patriotic discourse, in formal and informal contexts. It is obvious that only the critical, analytical approach of the subject can lead to the development of applicable development plans, and the area must be adapted to the standards of modern tourism.

Needs and motivations of tourists

All this vision, of the "untapped potential of Dobrogea", is a simplified, naïve one, because the needs and motivations of individuals, when they practice tourism, are much more varied. Often, the "tourist" is seen as a kind of sponge waiting to be soaked with the undiscovered beauties of the area. In reality, people have complex needs and motivations.

From a psychological perspective, the area's travel gaps become clear when confronted with Maslow's pyramid of needs. The lack of infrastructure related to physiological needs (food, physical comfort, access to toilets), needs at the base of the pyramid, is claimed as an important barrier by travel agencies.

Places with tourist potential (ruins or natural sites) are devoid of toilets, grocery stores (either only kiosks) or small cafes. Tourists from organized groups need conditions to recover after the coach ride, the possibility to buy drinks and food. Coaches often have to stop at the edge of a forest known to drivers, so that tourists can take their in humiliating conditions.

Also, some of the roads are in poor condition, which adds to the discomfort felt by tourists.

Without meeting these basic needs, agencies will not be able to bring tourists to most of the places with "tourist potential".

Another problem is the balance between visiting time and road time. Currently, most of the places with tourist potential offer too few opportunities. Visiting the simple ruins of a fortress, without any other informative, illustrative materials, in the absence of a café or a souvenir shop, takes up little of the day. The ratio of visiting time to travel time is too small and the effort of travel is not rewarded. For both tourists and agents, the problem is one of profitability. In addition, many of the archaeological objectives are not put into context, through detailed explanations and illustrates, and the curiosity of tourists is not satisfied.

Holidays are periods when people's expectations are high. They invest in savings over the year and are unique opportunities to satisfy desires and restore energy. Holidays are



rewards that everyone gives and reasons for personal pride. People expect moments and events that are worth remembering and worth telling friends, and holidays become personal successes or failures. For this reason, the standards of tourist services must be equal to those in other areas.

Review of applicable national and European legislation in the field of tourism

Review of applicable national and European legislation in the field of tourism 10. Romania is a stable partner of UNESCO in achieving its strategic objectives, being an active member of all seven cultural conventions Review of the general framework for tourism management

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict [4]	14 mai 1954 Haga	Ratified by Decree no. 605/1957 [5]
Convention on Measures to Be Taken to Prohibit and Prevent Illicit Operations of the Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property [6]	14 noiembrie 1970 Paris	Accession Law no. 79/1993 [7]
Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage [8]	16 noiembrie 1972 Paris	Accepted by Decree no. 187/1990 [9]
Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict [4]	26 March 1999 Haga	Ratified by Law no. 285/2006 [10]
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage [11]	2 November 2001 Paris	Accepted by Law no. 99/2007 [12]
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [13]	17 October 2003 Paris	Accepted by Law no. 410/2005 [14]
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression [1]	20 October 2005 Paris	Accession Law no. 248/2006 [16]



CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM ROMANIA - BULGARIA 2014-2020.

PRIORITY AXIS 2: a green region. INVESTMENT PRIORITY 6C: Conservation, protection, promotion and development of natural and cultural heritage. The actions financed by this specific objective strengthen the capacities of the relevant participants for the restoration, conservation and sustainable use of the cultural and natural heritage in the Romania-Bulgaria cross-border area. Emphasis is placed on joint management and coordination efforts that will reduce current pressures and prevent future abuses. An important tool consists of the strong support provided by this Program for the development of common tools and technologies for the management of the natural and cultural heritage and of the tourist objectives affected either by the local pressure or by changes.

LARGE INFRASTRUCTURE OPERATIONAL PROGRAM (POIM)

Priority Axis 4 - Environmental protection through biodiversity conservation measures, air quality monitoring and decontamination of historically polluted sites. All eligible activities come from the EU's Priority Action Framework for Natura 2000. There are 4 types of activities:

- (a) Development of management plans / sets of conservation measures / action plans for the conservation of protected natural areas (including those in the aquatic environment) and species of Community interest that have not been the subject of previous projects;
- (b) Implementation of management measures or action plans;
- (c) Actions to increase knowledge in the field of biodiversity and ecosystems;
- (d) Maintenance and rehabilitation of ecosystems located outside protected natural areas;

For protected natural areas in connection with which administrators or custodians have been appointed, the candidates eligible for the drafting and implementation of management plans will be their administrators or the authorities with responsibilities for environmental protection. In connection with the elaboration of action plans for species of community interest, the eligible candidates are represented by research institutes, universities, NGOs aiming at nature protection, the Ministry of Environment and the National Agency for Environmental Protection. Regarding the actions to increase the level of knowledge in the fields of biodiversity and ecosystems, the eligible candidate will be the Ministry of Environment, individually or in partnership with research institutes, universities.

REGIONAL OPERATIONAL PROGRAM 2014-2020 (ROP)

PRIORITY AXIS 2: Improving the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. Specific objective: Strengthening the market position of SMEs in competitive fields. This tool supports the development of SMEs by investing in production equipment and facilities or services and/ or by acquiring key resources, all to improve the competitiveness of SMEs.



The support targets the competitive areas identified by the National Research Strategy (CNS) and by the Regional Development Plans (RDP), tourism being one of these areas, in terms of its prevalence in the field of human resources. Eligible candidates are SMEs (commercial or cooperative) that have been active for at least one financial year and have obtained positive operating profits.

PRIORITY AXIS 5: improving the urban environment and preserving, protecting and sustaining the cultural heritage.

Specific objective: Supporting local development by conserving, protecting and promoting cultural heritage and cultural identity. This instrument can provide funding for efforts to restore, protect, conserve and sustainably capitalize on UNESCO's cultural heritage, national cultural heritage (regardless of its location, in urban or rural areas) and local cultural heritage in urban areas. Beneficiaries can be local and central government authorities, religious associations, NGOs and partnerships between these entities.

PRIORITY AXIS 7: diversification of local economies through sustainable development of tourism.

Specific objective: Increasing the average number of employees in tourist resorts. The aim of this instrument is to encourage economic development and new employment opportunities in areas affected by the economic downturn, which, however, have important tourist advantages. This is why the goal is considered to be able to increase the average number of employees in tourist resorts. Beneficiaries may include local government authorities and institutions and partnerships between them.

Research on the current situation related to cultural tourism

Development of world tourism

The tourism industry is currently affected by the Covid-19 epidemic due to travel restrictions that have been implemented in response to the pandemic.

To assess the potential losses faced by the tourism sector due to these restrictions, we can examine the tourism figures for the last two years for the periods March-June ("spring shoulder season") and July-August ("peak summer season").

For the purpose of this analysis, the "peak summer" season does not cover June, but focuses on the overlap of the two months (July and August) with the main holiday season in most Member States.

Spring and summer are the most popular seasons for the tourism industry in Europe.

In 2019, the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in EU tourist accommodation in the spring and peak summer season each accounted for almost a third (32%) of the annual total for overnight stays.



The share of nights spent in these accommodation units was particularly high in June for the spring season, representing 11% of the annual total, as well as in July (15%) and August (17%).

A similar trend is observed for both residents and non-residents of the countries visited. In all EU Member States, the share of the spring season in annual tourist accommodation is relatively similar, ranging from 24% in Croatia and 27% in Bulgaria to 35% in Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands. For the peak summer season, this share ranged from 23% in Malta to 58% in Croatia.

Trends

This continued expansion, as well as changes in the environment, technological innovations and demographic changes will completely change the face of tourism by 2040. To analyze the evolution of tourism in the coming decades, the authors examine megatrends that profoundly affect the sector. They reflect significant long-term global social, economic, political, environmental and technological developments. They have usually been operating for decades and can fundamentally alter and disrupt various industries, including tourism, worldwide. In order to define and assess the main megatrends, which could affect tourism in the coming years, the authors draw on the responses of the OECD and Member States to the survey, aiming at analyzing megatrends to better guide the future of tourism.

The overall growth of tourism has been considerable in recent decades, as the sector has benefited from globalization and technological advances, which have reduced airfare and facilitated flight planning and booking

Tourism development in Romania

The culture of our people is an exceptional mixture of Byzantine influences with ancient foundations of Latin origin, a cultural combination that is unparalleled in the world. You can see, hear and enjoy it in almost any city, fortress, monastery or historical site in our territory.

Romania's unique cultural heritage is reflected by UNESCO World Heritage sites. From the Roman and Dacian influences of antiquity, to the Byzantine and Slavic influences of the Middle Ages - Romania is an exceptional amalgam of fascinating ingredients.

Extraordinary, picturesque testimonies of our uniqueness are the painted monasteries from the North of Moldova, the wooden churches from Maramureş, the fortress of Sighişoara, the ancient Dacian fortresses from the Orăştie Mountains, the Saxon fortified churches from Transylvania but also a singular case of nature - Danube Delta from northern Dobrogea Biosphere Reserve.

Analysis of specific indicators for tourism business

Carrying out an analysis on the average accommodation price per night, we notice that 51% of the respondents indicated a level between 110 and 200 lei, average level compared to the answer options.

The results of this analysis confirm the structure recorded in last year's analysis.



Tourism development in Constanta county

Tourism in the region is characterized by the existence of specific natural resources, such as the Black Sea coast and the Danube Delta, famous spas in the country and abroad, agro-tourist pensions (especially in the mountainous areas of Vrancea and Buzău and the Danube Delta). Also, ecumenical tourism is present in the region, especially through the monasteries in northern Dobrogea, in the mountains of Buzău and Vrancea, Galati area, as well as through cultural tourism present through the existence of cultural remains (archaeological sites, memorial houses).

The South-East region concentrated in 2011, about 1/5 of the total structures of tourist reception, the 974 structures having an accommodation capacity in operation of over 14.3 million places-days (21% of the total capacity at national level) . In the same year, they registered over 1.13 million tourist arrivals (16.1% of the national total) and over 4.0 million overnight stays (22.5% of the national total).

The tourist landscape of the Black Sea coast rarely finds its equivalent along the coasts of the European continent, being of a specific uniqueness. The Black Sea coast is also famous for its balneoclimateric tourism.

The complex of water, sand, air and sun has therapeutic effects, it works wonders for people looking for a good place for health. The air is well ionized with marine aerosols which, together with the influence of the waves, generate special thalassotherapy treatments; moreover, some resorts such as Eforie Nord, Mangalia, Costinesti, Neptun, Techirghiol are both leisure resorts and spas.

The many services offered on the seaside (children's clubs, indoor and outdoor pools, children's pools equipped with slides, playgrounds, green spaces for outdoor sports, facilities for SPA services and fitness rooms, etc.) have led to the development of leisure tourism. With a low salinity compared to other continental seas (only 17%), tourists can practice underwater and water sports without restraint.

The Danube Delta, the second largest delta in Europe (after the Volga River), is a special attraction of great scientific value and high tourist potential, especially after its inclusion in 1990, along with other adjacent natural areas, in the Biosphere Reserve The Danube Delta.

The natural and cultural values of the Danube Delta are resources that can be exploited by practicing the following other types of tourism:

- Tourism for rest and recreation (practiced through the services of tour operators);



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- Knowledge tourism (itinerant), practiced either individually or through organized excursions exploring the variety of wild landscape, combining boat trips manually propelled on picturesque canals with hiking along the canals or on river and sea ridges, etc .;
 - Specialized - scientific tourism (for specialists, researchers, students);
 - Agrotourism (tourists are hosted and accompanied by locals to visit the Danube Delta);
 - Tourism for water sports (Crișan locality);
 - Tourism for sport fishing highly appreciated by visitors of all ages, in any season, for any species of fish, and sport hunting.
- Specific for the Danube Delta is niche tourism (eg bird watching, photo-safari). In the Danube Delta there are rare species that are missing from other areas of the continent: 30 types of ecosystems and 5,429 species - of which 1,839 species of flora and 3,590 species of fauna, given that in the Danube Delta live 331 species of waterfowl that include most of the European population of common pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) and curly pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*), 60% of the world population of small cormorants (*Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*) and 50% of the world population of red-necked geese (*Branta ruficollis*) (during the winter).

Therapeutic lakes and springs are located in the counties of Brăila, Buzău and Constanța, which concentrate spas of local or national interest, arranged with treatment bases (Lacu Sărat, Soveja, Sărata Monteoru, Băile Siriului, Eforie Nord, Techirghiol, Mangalia, Saturn).

In the counties of **Brăila and Galați** there are two important areas in terms of protecting avifauna and wetlands. Balta Mică Natural Park of Brăila in Brăila County is the only area left in natural hydrological regime (floodable area), after the dam, in a proportion of approx. 75% of the former Balti of Brăila and preserves important ecological values, it being declared a Ramsar site of international importance. The Lunca Joasă a Prutului Inferior Natural Park in Galați County preserves an impressive diversity of habitats and species characteristic of wetlands of national and European interest, which led to its inclusion as an integral part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania.

The main forms of tourism that can be practiced in these protected areas are: bird watching in arranged observation towers, sport fishing, agrotourism, scientific tourism, educational tourism, nautical tourism, hiking, weekend tourism. Blasova resort, located in the Great Island of Brăila, is an area of tourist interest for sport fishing and hunting, being an important recreational area.

The mountainous area of the region is located in Buzău and Vrancea counties. Due to their remarkable heights compared to the neighborhoods, the Vrancea mountains are dominated by the Curvature Carpathians.



The region presents a favorable environment for agrotourism, which has grown in the counties of Buzau (Gura-Teghii, Lopătari, Bisoca, Cătina, Calvinii) and Vrancea (Lepșa, Soveja).

Vrancea has a remarkably varied relief, with a balanced representation of all forms of relief suitable for tourist activities:

- The plain area presents the Siret Valley, with some parts of the meadow preserving a well-preserved natural habitat, conducive to the development of eco-tourism and active tourism such as photo-safari, bird watching;

- The area of the hills is characterized by large areas of noble and famous vineyards, which can be capitalized through wine (wine) tourism;

- The mountainous area of the county has a different specificity from most of the mountainous areas in the county, being characterized by abundant afforestation, the most attractive observation point being located on the road that connects Lepșa to Soveja.

The 19 protected areas and a natural park have a special tourist attraction, including rare phenomena in Romania ("Living Fire" from Andreiașu de Jos, yew forests - Cenaru Forest, active peatlands - Black Lake, etc.). The high biodiversity of the Vrancea mountains offers hunting enthusiasts a rich hunting background.

In Buzău county the main points of attraction are: Meledic Plateau, the salt cave system in the Meledic area, Mânzălești Commune), the Salt Mountain, the Muddy Volcanoes, the Amber Museum.

Drumul Cramelor is a tourist product launched by ANTREC Buzau in 2008, through which tourists visiting the county have the opportunity to taste Buzau wines at Pietroasa Research Station, La Certa winery (Fîntesti-Năeni), Săhăteni Domains, Franco-Romanian Domains or La Butoaie Guesthouse (Pietroasele).

Riding can be practiced at the two studs for breeding thoroughbred horses (in Rușețu - the Romanian semi-gray breeds, the Romanian thoroughbred and in Cislău - the purebred English breed).

The tourist potential of the region is linked to the **cultural heritage**, which includes historical vestiges, religious and cultural buildings, monuments and museums.

The religious objectives include a significant number of monasteries, located in all counties. Founded mostly in the past centuries, some of the monasteries in the South-East Region are often very valuable from a historical and / or artistic point of view, some also offering accommodation facilities.

- Numerous historical vestiges, religious buildings, museums, monuments and tourist attractions attract tourists every year:
- The treasure from Pietroasele Buzău or Cloșca with golden chicks;



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- Dacian settlement-Monteoru Culture (in the "Cetățuia" point), Dumbrăveni Commune, Căndesti village, Vrancea county;
- Histria Fortress (Constanța), the oldest Greek settlement on the territory of Romania, founded in 657 BC by Greek colonists, who came from Asia Minor and is now called "Romanian Pompeii";
- Tomis Fortress in Constanța (6th century BC) which preserves valuable vestiges from the ancient port city; Constanța Aquarium, the first section of the Museum of Natural Sciences Museum Complex, located on the seafront on the Casino seafront, in its immediate vicinity, is also the first public aquarium in Romania and was inaugurated on May 1, 1958. It is the largest institution of this genre from the country, although later other natural science museums set up sections with the same profile;
- The Dolphinarium in Constanța, which started its activity on June 1, 1972, being the first museum form of this kind in the country and the first in South-Eastern Europe at that time. In the amphitheater with swimming pool and in the indoor pool, demonstrations are organized with dolphins and sea lions;
- The Danube seafront in Brăila and Galați is a promenade where modern constructions blend harmoniously with the architecture of the early twentieth century (river station in Brăila), the river landscape being completed by a rich collection of art monuments (sculptures);
- The Botanical Garden in Galați is part of the Museum Complex of Natural Sciences Galați, here you can admire 260,846 specimens of trees, shrubs and flowers, of 1,542 species, some very rare, endangered.
- Concerts, national and international festivals, competitions and other traditional events that take place in the South-East Development Region are another tourist attraction.
- In conclusion, it can be said that the South-East Region is characterized by a high and diverse tourist potential. The rich heritage of natural resources, as well as the cultural heritage favors the practice of many types of tourism such as: coastal, mountain, cruise tourism, rural and ecological tourism, cultural and religious tourism.
- The tourist potential is an essential component of the tourist offer and an indispensable condition for the development of tourism. Through the dimensions and diversity of its elements, through their value and originality, it represents the main motivation of the tourist circulation. The correct evaluation of its components, the analysis of the possibilities of their efficient capitalization supposes the elaboration of an adequate national and categorical system that would allow to outline a coherent strategy of the development of the tourist activity. The tourist attraction is the fundamental reason and the initial impulse to travel to a certain tourist



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destination. An area or territory is of interest insofar as it has elements of attraction whose arrangement can determine a tourism activity. From this perspective, the tourist potential of a territory can be defined in a general way, through the set of elements that are constituted as tourist attractions and that are suitable for an arrangement for visiting and receiving travelers.

- Tourism in Romania focuses on natural landscapes and its rich history, also having an important contribution to the country's economy.

Measures

Encouraging tourism in the area is possible, but requires a long process, a modernization of local governments and the existence of a regional tourism policy.

The aspects that can be harnessed are history (social, cultural, event), current cultural diversity, natural resources.

Harnessing history

It can be exploited both by archaeological vestiges and by creating permanent or periodic exhibitions.

Archaeological tourist sites in the area do not contain informative, explanatory, illustrative or have them in insufficient and old-fashioned numbers.

The museograph discourse must contain the essential, be attractive, clear and easy to understand by visitors. Modern museography uses dioramas and models, reconstructions, materials and interactive installations. Beyond the huge pedagogical value, these tools of museography are particularly attractive to the children's audience. They increase both the time allotted to the visit and the quality of the time spent. For example, the ability to handle or see in operation wine presses or archaic mills is particularly attractive, for both children and adults.

One idea proposed by archaeologists themselves is the sale, to visitors, of ceramic shards extracted from archaeological excavations. The sale can be made at a low price (e.g. at 1 euro) and may include a mark of authenticity. It would bring revenue to museums and provide authentic souvenirs to visitors. Once removed from the ground, the shards have no historical value for museums or research and do not constitute heritage. In addition, they are a danger of contamination of the layers still unresearched, which is why they are thrown as far away from the excavation area as possible. Their sale, which is done in other countries, has only advantages.

In addition to anchoring tourist attractions to existing archaeological sites, exhibitions and interactive environments related to past ways of life, including the 20th century, can be created. Traditional dwellings, craft workshops or household yards can be arranged to illustrate life in various historical periods. As an example of recent history, a scientific illustration of the communist period in the countryside could attract visitors.



One possibility, practiced in Sweden, is the creation of small local museums containing information and exhibits from various fields of the history of the area, from the archaic periods to the near past, combined with exhibits from the biology and geology of the area.

Restoring and preserving old houses for their tourist visit is another way of capitalizing on history. Old rural homes are rarely saved, and when it happens, the way is unprofessional. Local governments can find ways to take over such housing, and saving them must happen quickly, because the pace of the fall is sustained.

The issue of the care of historical sites has been raised by archaeologists themselves. The legal status of the ruins, the ownership of them, have long been ambiguous. The task of caring for them lies with the local authorities, who, in most cases, do nothing to protect the historical ruins.

For locals, the ruins are a stone resource for construction or a grazing place. A national policy to protect historical vestiges, which obliges local authorities to protect historical sites, seems to be the only solution to save them.

In most cases, local authorities view the preservation of vestiges as a hole in the budgets of localities. Moreover, sanctioning illegal exploitation, which has a long history, would make the public authority unpopular in the eyes of voters.

Harnessing the natural environment

The natural setting can be harnessed both as a space for outdoor activities and as a means of training the public, similar to museums.

Dobrogea contains many natural sites of biological, geographical or geological interest. Many of them occupy small areas of land and are not interesting to the general public in the absence of explanatory materials and context. Once put in a scientific context, they can become destinations for audiences looking for opportunities for self-training. It is necessary to provide information and explanations, in a modern way, through panels, models, dioramas. It is also important here to create interactive spaces where visitors can interact with devices or specimens of plants, animals, minerals. Made in the form of games, it would be attractive to children.

At the same time, the natural setting can be used for recreational activities, as a picnic or outdoor activities, including in the form of walking or cycling trails. There is a global trend of increasing the time devoted to sport and outdoor activities, also noticeable in Romania, with sports such as cycling, running and outdoor walking (trekking). They are beginning to be included in the lifestyle of many people. This trend opens up the possibility of promoting, as destinations for outdoor activities, areas that would not be considered touristy in the traditional sense. For example, farm roads, especially during certain growing periods, can be attractive for such activities. Local circuits for cycling, running, walking, modelled on other countries, with minimal investment can be created. They can be promoted together with other services.



Any action to arrange and open some areas to tourism must include measures to maintain cleanliness, the placement of bins and toilets.

Harnessing local culture

The rapid modernization of society has changed much of the traditional way of life, and globalization and access to information are even reflected in the uniformity of culinary recipes. The modernisation of rural housing involves new architectural forms and building materials, the change being one visible even in the way the courtyards are arranged. From the point of view of tourist interest, this trend uniformizes and trivialises the countryside. The owners of rural hostels have noticed this danger and there is a countertrend to preserve the culinary architecture or traditions, combined with contemporary standards of service delivery.

At the same time, the culinary tastes of the public have changed towards international recipes. There are differences between the internationalized form of Turkish or Greek dishes and those traditionally made in Dobrogea. Even traditional local recipes are expected to become internationalised, thanks to access to information. In many situations, restaurant customers order dishes they already know and expect confirmation of already known tastes. An ethnic restaurant owner noticed that Tatar recipes are not ordered by tourists, although they have a good opinion of them, ordered being the internationalized dishes.

In the restaurants of Dobrogea extra-litiating, widespread international or national recipes predominate. The clientele is a local one, the number of tourists is extremely small.

In culinary tourism, the danger of trivialisation must be avoided, but the disappointment of tourists must also be avoided. Local restaurants can offer international and traditional dishes at the same time. This way also serves customers who are looking for something new, but also those who are looking for the comfort of familiar recipes.

Agritourism, through the opening and arrangement of farms for visitation, is a direction that can be harnessed. Collaboration between farmers and rural tourism organisers is efficient for the design of visiting spaces, the tourist program and for bringing groups of tourists.

Niche tourism in Dobrogea, currently

Cyclo-tourism has grown in Romania in recent years, and its development is part of a global trend.

In many cases, groups of cyclists are relatively stable and their members have friendly relationships. Groups are organized more or less formally, either in cycling associations or in groups of friends. Routes are both on the road and off-road, the distances travelled varying a lot, depending on the composition of the group or the type of route (the routes on the road can be longer, because it is easier to go). The groups are relatively heterogeneous in terms of the physical condition of the members or in terms of the frequency of cycling. The route chosen for an exit can start from the locality of residence



(Constanța, for most) or cyclists can drive their cars to a starting point. The sporty nature of excursions can be more or less pronounced, often being combined with fun in the company of friends.

Cycling associations organise road or off-road competitions. Such competitions may be of regional interest or may be national competitions. The length of the competition routes varies, depending on the category of cyclists to which it is addressed and the type of route (road or off-road). They can range from a few dozen kilometers to over 200 kilometers. Such a road contest can be organised on the distance between Hârsova and Dobrich. The organization must provide a two-person support machine, checkpoints for participants, water distribution and food for participants. In general, competitions provide for a fee for participation. Depending on the difficulty of the route, the number of participants can range from a few dozen to over a hundred.

Religious tourism is practiced in Dobrogea, the monasteries of the Rooster, Celic Dere and the cave of St. Andrew, Dervent being some of the most popular destinations. Visitor accommodations are available at the monasteries. The process of opening the monasteries to the public is an old one, and the modernisation of accommodation and visitation (chiles, monastery courtyards) is obvious.

Recommendations

Currently, with the exception of the coastline, South Dobrogea does not have the resources suitable for itinerant tourism, spread over several days. Tourist itineraries can, however, function symbolically as a means of promoting the area as landmarks that are easy for the public to remember.

The use of itineraries can be fragmentary and adapted to the consumption behaviours currently in place. With a map of the routes at their disposal, tourists can more easily choose those convenient sights to visit, those on their way or those that allow a half-day trip.

Local governments must be involved or coordinate any tourism development strategy. This must involve collaborations between local governments, including through the proposal of national and regional measures and policies. Beyond the objective often brought into question by economic recovery through tourism, the responsibility for the accessibility of historical, cultural, natural resources to the public, independent of profitability, must be taken into account. The responsibility of local governments must go beyond the borders of localities. Fees too high for visiting targets and focusing on monetization of any natural or historical resource limit access to them by parts of the public. Therefore, tourism development projects must be ethical.

With the exception of the coastline, local tourism skills are reduced. The role of administrations must be an important one as facilitators of the development of the sector. Administrations can be involved in establishing contacts between the tour organisers (either



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the agencies themselves or niche actors) and potential local service providers. They can also be involved in identifying tourism opportunities and designing tourism services, together with travel agents. Town halls can designate a person responsible for the active search for tourist opportunities, who will maintain contact with tourism actors, potential local suppliers, and report the evolution of the demand for tourist services. The working style must be collaborative, not to pursue the immediate profit, to aim to explore a large number of possibilities for the development of tourism.

Heritage Inventory List

NrCrt	Name	City	Category
1	Art Museum	Medgidia	culture-history
2	Sun's Pacui	Ostrov	culture-history
3	Ovidiu Fortification	Constanta Municipality	culture-history
4	Ulmetum Pantelimon	Pantelimon	culture-history
5	Callatis Tomis	Mangalia	culture-history
6	Carsium Fortress		culture-history
7	Carsium Museum	Harsova	culture-history
8	Capidava Axiopolis	Harsova	culture-history
9	Museum Castra		culture-history
10	Sacidava-Rasova	Cernavoda	culture-history
11	Tropaeum Traiani (Monument of Trajan	Rasova	culture-history
12	Tropaeum Traiani (Monumentul lui Traian)	Adamclisi	culture-history
13	Histria Fortress	Istria	culture-history
14	Albesti - Hellenistic fortress	Albesti	culture-history
15	Medgidia - Dapyx Historical Cultural Festival	Medgidia	culture-history
16	Cultural Festival -fishing	Ghindaresti	culture-history
17	Dinu and Sevasta Vintila Art Museum	Topalu	culture-history
18	Churches dug in chalk	Murfatlar	religious
19	Catholic Church Assumption	Oituz	religious



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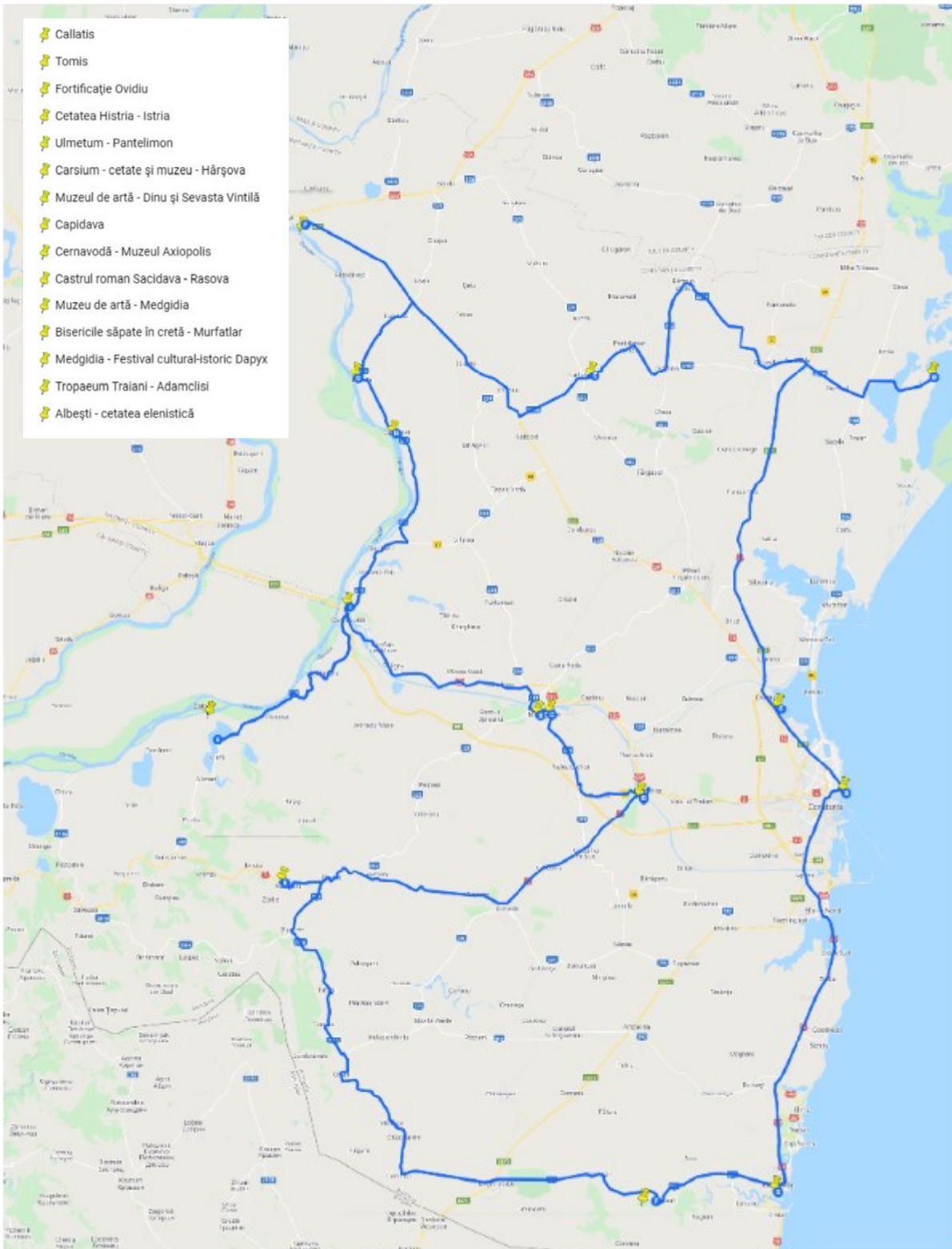
20	Constanta -Centru multiconfesional	Constanta	religious
21	Esmahan Sultan Mosque	Mangalia	religious
22	Cave and Monastery of Saint Andrew -Ion Corvin	Ion Corvin	religious
23	Dervent Monastery	sat Galita	religious
24	Casian Monastery	Targusor	religious
25	Monastery of Saint Epictet and Astion	Capidava	religious
26	Monastery of Saint John the Baptist	Lipnita	religious
27	The glass of Sultan Mahmut	Harsova	religious
28	Abdul Medgid	Medgidia	religious
29	Cernavoda -Multifaith Center	Cernavoda	religious
30	Church of The Lord's Ascension	Ghindaresti	religious
31	Dobrogea Gorge		natural sites
32	Lake Buceag		natural sites
33	Eschioi Forest	Ostrov	natural sites
34	Canaraua Fetii	Oltina	natural sites
35	Mufloni Reserve	Negureni	natural sites
36	Fossil place	Aliman	natural sites
37	Hagieni Forest	Mangalia	natural sites
38	Canary, Putroasa	Harsova	natural sites
39	Ostrov Winery	Ostrov	culinary
40	Matthew's Pescaria	Agigea	culinary
41	Cherhanale, vineyard	Tatlageac	culinary
42	Rasova Winery	Cernavoda	culinary
43	Viisoara Winery	Viisoara	culinary
44	Darie Winery	Topalu	culinary
45	Gabai Winery	Traian's Valu	culinary
46	Cobadin - gastronomic point	Cobadin	culinary
47	Fisherman's Festival	Ghindaresti	culinary
48	Pension Casa in Buceag	Buceag	culinary
49	Histria Winery	Cogealac	culinary



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5. ROUTES

THE CULTURE HISTORY ROUTE





1. Callatis (Mangalia)

The city is located on the seafront and is the former Greek colony of Callatis. It is a summer tourist town, which has wide beaches and accommodation in hotels, villas and guesthouses.

Founded at the end of the 4th century BC, by the inhabitants of the Pontic Heracles, located on the Asian shore of the Black Sea, the fortress was named in memory of the river Cales, which bathed the lands of the metropolis of Heracleea. The prediction of an oracle was the one that was at the basis for the construction of Callatis, a fortress that would become in a short time, one of the strongest in the area, but at the same time, one of the richest.

Around 262 B.C. it began the construction of the Tomis fortress. Frightened by the idea of competition, the locals tried to sabotage the construction, but they suffered a resounding defeat from the Byzantine war fleet, which came to the aid of the Tomitans. Like the Phoenix bird, the city soon recovered, remaining for a time at the head of the fortresses on the banks of the Pontus Euxinus.

The ensuing Roman period brought even more prosperity to the city, now occupying the second position, immediately after Tomis.

The invasion of the Avars towards the end of the 5th century e.n. it would put an end to one of the most beautiful and prosperous fortresses of Pontus Euxinus. The strong fortress became a simple port settlement, which kept its abandoned appearance for a long time. The mention on a map of Pisa, which dates from the twelfth century, revives the settlement under the name of Pangalia or Pancalia, the equivalent in Byzantine Greek for "Callatis" from classical Greek, translated as "beautiful".

Two centuries later, a French traveler, Walerand de Wawrin, mentions a port called Panguala, built on the site of the former fortress of Callatis. The commercial function of the port began to fade, and the first mention of the settlement as Mankalia is made in 1593, by Paolo Giorgi. Another 17th century Turkish explorer, Evlia Celebi, speaks of Mankalia as one of the largest ports in Dobrogea.

Mangalia (Callatis) is the oldest city in Romania;

The area has been inhabited since prehistory, as evidenced by the remains of the Neolithic material culture of Gumelnita;

The city is the only Doric colony on the shores of Pontus Euxinus;

The only papyrus in Romania was found here. The papyrus tomb was discovered in 1959, being dated to the 4th century BC.

Both the walls of the Callatis fortress and the ruins of the Roman edifice can still be seen near the seafront of Mangalia;

The former port of the fortress is currently covered by the sea waters. It was located on the southern part of the current port.



Some citizens of Callatis were royal mercenaries in Egypt;

Under the vaults of the basilica of Callatis resounded, it seems, for the first time Te Deum Laudamus, composed by Niceta Remesian;

The city concluded a peace treaty with Rome, currently considered the oldest document in Latin known in Eastern Europe;

In the 1st century AD, the city of Callatis helped Rome with money.

The city is the first balneo-climatic resort in our country, the sulphurous mesothermal baths being known since Burebista's time.

Under the emperor Gordian (238-244), in Callatis there was the first association of hunters attested to us, as it appears from an inscription on a marble slab, located at the archeological museum from Constanta. Here were inscribed in Latin and Greek the names of the 43 members of the association of amateur hunters, dating from the third century BC;

From Callatis originate the learned scholars who lived in Hellenistic Egypt: Demetrios, Heracleides, Satyros, Istros, Thales;

The Christian scholar Leontie the Byzantine (485-542) was born in Zaldapa, near Callatis.

The oldest Greek gymnasium in our country, with a sports profile, functioned in Callatis in the 1st century AD.

Between the XV-XVI centuries, Mangalia was part of the pasalacul of Rumelia, being the residence of a judicial district, called "caza";

Esmahan Sultan Mosque is the oldest Muslim place of worship in Romania;

In 1883, the Triangle, a journal of Freemasonry in Romania, appeared in Mangalia, under the care of Constantin M. Moroiu, Grand Master of the Grand National Lodge of Romania;

Mangalia is declared in 1899 the first maritime and spa climatic resort in Romania, after laboratory analyzes had established that its mineral waters are sulfurous, alkaline, slightly chloride-sodium and iodized.

The main tourist attractions in Mangalia are:

- **The Callatis-Mangalia Archaeological Museum** exhibits historical vestiges of the ancient Callatis fortress. The museum was inaugurated in 1959, after the modernization works of the city revealed countless vestiges from the periods: Neolithic, Greek, Roman and Roman-Byzantine. The museum includes a variety of objects of historical significance, starting with the exhibits inside the museum and ending with the archaeological monuments on the territory of Mangalia: the defensive wall of the Callatis fortress, the Roman-Byzantine Necropolis and the Princely Tomb. The permanent interior exhibition includes columns, capitals, metope friezes, ceramic vessels, amphorae, lampshades, statuettes, glass vessels, funerary stars, inscriptions, representations of deities, ornaments and jewelry, coins, utensils and many other objects of historical significance. An important



exhibit of the museum is the papyrus tomb, dating from the fourth century BC. The papyrus discovered inside the tomb was written in Greek and is the oldest document revealed in Romania.

- **The Byzantine building** in Mangalia is a historical monument dating from the 5th-6th centuries AD. The historical remains were discovered between 1993-1995 during the construction of the President Hotel and were included in the building of the accommodation unit, where it is open and a museum. The rectangular ensemble, built of large blocks of limestone connected by lime mortar, stretched in the past to close to the city beach and consisted of several halls. Inside the museum arranged inside the hotel are exposed ceramic vessels used for storing and transporting food, and various architectural fragments.

2. Tomis

The ancient city of Tomis is an archeological site located on the territory of Constanța municipality which contains:

- Remains without monumentality from the primitive commune (Iron Age) invisible today;
- compact layers from ancient Greek times (VI-IVa.Chr centuries) hidden;
- massive Hellenistic strata (4th-1st century BC);
- large-scale constructions from the late Hellenistic period (1st-2nd century AD);
- important remains of temples, warehouses, public buildings, mosaic floors, colonnades, streets and aqueducts, commercial squares, extinct art monuments, marble, glass and ceramics workshops from the Roman imperial era (1st-3rd century AD);
- basilicas with underground apses and crypts, public buildings, paved streets, etc. from the more developed period of Christianity (IV-VI centuries AD);
- the enclosure walls about 3 m thick with gates and defense towers erected in sec. III and rebuilt until the sec. VI d.Chr .;
- the neighborhood of Christian basilicas and pottery workshops on the territory of the old station.

The whole peninsula (after the discoveries of recent years) is occupied, just below the layer of the modern city, by a multitude of monuments. The layers of ancient material culture follow one another from under the modern cobblestones in the order: Byzantine, Roman, Hellenistic, Ancient Greek and Archaic Greek in which appears native material from the first Iron Age (Hallstatt). The height of the stratification varies between 1 m and 7 to 10 m, reaching the current sea level.

So far, the latest research has determined in the peninsula: the acropolis of the ancient city, the agora, the workshop district, the Hellenistic necropolis above which is the new wall of the Roman era and the Roman and Byzantine necropolises, numerous streets, sewers, temples and houses; all in one place make known the ancient orientation of the city: NE-SW.



3. OVIDIUS fortification

The archeological site is located on the shores of Lake Siutghiol, near Ovidiu Island, on a total area of 7,120 square meters. The objective is composed of a Roman camp (Roman fortification from the 6th century), a paleo-Christian basilica that is outside the walls of the camp, a Roman settlement and a Roman aqueduct. The camp had the role of protecting the aqueduct that fed Tomis, the city of Constanța today.

The camp has four corner towers, two circular and two rectangular. The inner surface of the fortification is 2,200 square meters, of which about half has been researched so far. Inside the camp was discovered, in 1984, a monetary deposit, with pieces from the time of Emperor Zeno (474-491). The Roman basilica (Paleo-Christian) was built before the Roman camp, but was discovered later, being in outside the city walls. It was identified in 1998 and amphorae from Gaza were discovered, which were used to carry liturgical wine. The exterior dimensions are 20.5 x 8.5 sqm (175 sqm). The basilica was abandoned with the fortification during the years 580-600.

The interior of the camp will be arranged: partly for exhibits and partly as an amphitheater area with concrete steps covered with wood. It will be partially covered with a light metal structure and will have state-of-the-art multimedia equipment, a stage opens to the amphitheater that will be used for screenings, cultural events, history classes for children, etc.

The project proposes the construction of a secure glass walkway, with railing, for viewing the remains without affecting them, toilets, pedestrian alleys, and parking lots.

The project is financed under the Regional Operational Program 2014-2020, the value of the investment being approximately three million euros. The duration of execution and implementation of the project is 2.5 years from the order of starting the works.

4. Histria Fortress - Istria.

Istros / Histria, the oldest Greek colony on the western shore of the Black Sea, was founded by Milesians in 657-656 BC. The etymology of its name, Histria, seems to be related to the ancient name of the Danube river, Istros (Ἴστρος), as we learn from Pseudo-Skymnos (Periegesis, 765). The Danube had a different course at the time of the founding of the Milesian colony Histria, on the western shore of Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea). One of its arms, clogged today, passed close to Histria. Herodotus located the mouth near the place where the settlers of Miletus had founded Histria (Hist. II, 33). And Pliny the Younger speaks of the arms of the Danube, which flowed above Histria, to the north (Nat. Hist., IV, 11 (18), 41). The location of the colony on a promontory easy to defend, provided with a sheltered anchorage, surrounded by a rich rural territory, as well as the proximity of one of the old arms of the Danube determined a rapid economic, social and cultural development of the settlement. In the early Roman period, before the rise of Tomis, a Milesian colony located south of it, Histria was the main Greek colony on the Dobrogea coast of the Black Sea. In the sixth century AD, when it was gradually abandoned by its inhabitants, it already had almost 14 centuries of uninterrupted history. It ceased to exist on the historical map of the region for more than 12 centuries, re-entering the world's attention when it was discovered



and identified by Ernest Desjardins and brought back to light by the initiation of the first archaeological research by Vasile Pârvan, in 1914.

In the more than 100 years of systematic archaeological research, numerous and important discoveries have been made, such as: enclosure walls from all ancient periods, from the archaic to the late Roman, the tumular necropolis from the Greek era, where about 1000 were identified. of mounds, the Greek sacred area, with some of the cult monuments that made it up, namely four temples (for example the temple of Zeus, the temple of Aphrodite), numerous altars and votive bases; various civil neighborhoods, either with modest dwellings, such as those of the archaic period, discovered on the so-called "Plateau", in the western part of the city, or with sumptuous streets and houses, starting with the end of the classical period and reaching a residential neighborhood well preserved (Domus), located on the acropolis of the fortress; two thermal buildings; six early Christian basilicas, located both inside (episcopal, with crypt or "Florescu", "Pârvan") and outside the late Roman fortress, Christian buildings of worship, among which are, through its plan with transept and architectural sculpture made of imported marble, the episcopal basilica; the flat necropolis from the late Roman era in the area of the Basilica extra muros; settlements and necropolises located in the Istrian territory, belonging to different epochs (Istria Pod, Istria Bent, Nuntași, Tariverde, Fântânele, Sinoe). In addition to the mentioned monuments, the small discoveries (inscriptions, sculptures, architectural fragments, ceramics, coins) outline the image of one of the most prosperous Greco-Roman fortresses in Pontus.

Both the 15 monographic volumes published in the last 50 years and the countless studies published in prestigious journals and volumes, testify to this. All this made Histria to be considered a pilot site in the study of Antiquity in the Black Sea area and at the same time an important school site for classical Romanian archeology.

In addition to the ruins, which can be visited, there is an archeological museum, a restaurant, and a car park in Histria. The fortress is one of the important tourist objectives in the area, due to the developed tourist infrastructure.

5. Ulmetum - Pantelimon

The fortress is located on the territory of Pantelimon commune. Both the local administration and the archeological community of Constanta want to include the fortress in the Dobrogea tourist circuits.

The first archaeological excavations at the fortress were carried out by the great archaeologist Vasile Pârvan during the years 1911-1914, they are being resumed by a group of archaeologists from Constanta since 2004 until now.

Located on the northwestern edge of Pantelimonul de Sus, the fortress was built around the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century AD, probably under Theodosius the Great, as well as numerous buildings with a varied number of rooms. such as military barracks, a basilica and probably a military command. With some syncope's it lasted until the end of the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th century, at the end of the Roman-Byzantine era. It is a fortification integrated into the small or medium



categories, which gradually became a fortified settlement and which in the 5th century AD. it was attacked and almost destroyed by successive Hun waves. Among the military units stationed in the fortress over time are *Cuneus equitum scutariorum* and *Paedatura lanciarius iuniorum*.

The plan of the settlement has the shape of a right triangle with curved hypotenuse. On the corners the fortification is provided with three round towers. It also has two gates flanked by two towers with the semicircular front side in the shape of the letter U. On the south-east side there are four rectangular towers to which are added two more towers of the same shape, one on each side of the city. According to some opinions, the craftsmen who worked to build the fortification would have come from the Thracian space, there are many similarities in plan with other centers from the same period built in Thrace.

The enclosure wall is 2.60 m thick, the foundation of the wall being 20 to 60 cm wider than the elevation. The foundation had a depth of 1.85 m to 2.50 m. Outside, the wall was covered with reused stone blocks, their dimensions reaching 2.70 m (a funerary star). Inside the enclosure has no facing blocks. Traces of stone stairs were preserved on most of the curtains, allowing them to climb the wall, the steps being between 28 and 40 cm high, and the width up to 1 m.

The north-eastern side of the fortification is delimited by two round towers that have a diameter of just under 10 m. In the middle the towers had a quadrilateral stone pillar with mortar to support the floor and the roof, the length of this side is 135 m, in the middle there is a rectangular tower that was 4.43 m long inside and 5.30 m wide. The northwest side of the enclosure is almost equal to the one shown above, with which it has a common tower, and the other end also has a circular tower. On this side is a gate flanked by two towers. It seems that the gate has been blocked since antiquity, as the blocks built in the opening of the gate suggest. Also, on this side is the large, quadrilateral tower (14.75 x 10.46), which inside is provided with two support pillars, made in the opus mix-up technique. The usable area of the tower was 155 m, it underwent repeated arrangements over time.

The south-eastern side of the fortification is provided with a gate flanked by two U-shaped towers, which seems to have functioned during the periods of operation of the whole ensemble. On this side were four rectangular towers of different sizes. Also, two small entrances / exits were discovered, which we can consider secret. The last phase of the restoration of the fortress (which seems to have been limited, only in certain sectors of it) seems to have been completed in the first half. of the 6th century when out of desperate needs all the available tombstones, the fragments of shaped stone from the monumental old buildings, all the previous secular inscriptions, etc. were reused. The Avar-Slavic attacks at the end of the 6th century destroyed any form of continuity in a quasi-urban aspect in the fortification, the last elements present locally effectively disappearing at the beginning of the next century. Only after almost three centuries the area seems to be populated again, for the entire period between the IX-XI centuries.

Archaeologists in Constanța have established that, at the end of the 4th century, the fortress of Ulmetum hosted hundreds of Gothic federations, who had received the right to



settle in this area. During the excavations, the tomb of a Germanic nobleman was discovered in the center of the fortification, which contradicts the hypothesis that the necropolises were located only outside the localities.

The tomb discovered inside the fortress aroused the interest of researchers, the necropolises being usually built only outside the fortifications. Gothic specific ornaments, two silver brooches, Germanic pottery, lead to the conclusion that in the IV - V centuries there was a large Gothic population in the area. Along with the tomb, the archaeologists from Constanta also discovered a rather large building in the center of the fortress. Thus, the fortress built in the fourth century lasted until the sixth century. Gradually becoming a fortified settlement in the 5th century, the fortress was attacked and almost destroyed by the three Hun waves.

6. Carsium Fortress - Harsova

The Roman and Roman-Byzantine fortress Carsium was probably built over a Getic fortification, as early as the second half of the 1st century AD. At the beginning of the 2nd century AD, during the Dacian wars, in the year 103 AD, Emperor Trajan strengthened the fortification with stone walls.

The fortress is frequently mentioned in all documents of antiquity from the second century AD to the seventh century (Ptolemy, Tabula Peutingeriana, Itinerarium Antonini, Notitia Dignitatum, Hierocles, Procopius, the Geographer of Ravenna) with the name of Carsum, Carsio, Carso, Carsos. Most likely, the toponym has a Thracian origin and is related to the rocky appearance of the place. The fortress was built on the bank of the Danube near the most important ford to the Ialomita Plain. This is where the rapid passage of goods from the western coast of the Black Sea to human communities in the southeastern Carpathian area is ensured. Also, the fortress had the role of ensuring the protection and defense of the most important ford crossing the Danube which ensured the connection between the communities of the Romanian Plain with those on the western coast of the Black Sea, later with the world in the southern Balkan Peninsula. For the first Christian centuries there was a flourishing economic life here. Proof are the architectural elements discovered since the last century, made of marble, the large number of discoveries - ceramic vessels, coins, glass. A life comparable to that of the great metropolises.

Historical sources indicate the repeated destruction of the city and its restoration during the reigns of Emperors Constantine the Great and Justinian. Older research, but also recent ones, have discovered archaeological materials of great scientific and museography value both in the fortification and especially in its necropolises. In Hârșova is known the largest number of milestones (Roman road terminals) in Dobrogea: ten so far. This fact proves that the authorities repaired and maintained, in antiquity, in optimal conditions, permanently, the roads that ensured its connection either along the Danube limes or inside the province with the other settlements. Hence the importance of the ancient town as a commercial and transit area, as evidenced by the exceptional discoveries made over time.

Carsium Museum



The museum illustrates, with the most representative discoveries from Hârșova and its surroundings, the development of the material and spiritual civilization in the Danube area, starting from the Neolithic and until the beginning of the modern era. Pieces of special value are exhibited, some presented in international or national exhibitions, typical of Neolithic cultures (Hamangia, Gumelnita), metal culture, Roman, Roman-Byzantine and medieval civilization on the Lower Danube.

The museum in Hârșova was organized by the teacher Vasile Cotovu, the son of Ioan Cotovu, the founder of the state school in the city, in the first years of the 20th century, in the old school building. The museum was opened with the school on May 1, 1904 in the presence of King Carol I, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Ferdinand, Princess Maria, who, along with other members of the Royal Family and the Government, were on a trip to the Danube. All of them signed, on this occasion, in the Golden Book of the Dobrogea Regional Museum, as the institution was called at that time. During the First World War the museum was completely destroyed. It is officially reorganized and inaugurated, for the second time, this time in the personal home of the school principal, on May 29, 1926, by King Ferdinand and Queen Maria. In the first years of the communist regime it was abolished, the archeological pieces were taken to the museum from Constanța, and the art, ethnographic, geological, photographic collections were scattered. After 1975, the idea of re-establishing the Hârșova museum was resumed and as research began, in the Neolithic settlement, in 1985, in the necropolises, civil settlement or ancient fortifications, in 1987-1989 and especially after 1993, as a result of the huge amount of archeological materials of exceptional importance, it has become an urgent necessity. The museum was the result of the efforts of the teacher, the children, and the inhabitants of the city, who collected over time fragments of inscriptions, vessels and fragments, coins, paintings, rocks, folk costumes.

The activity of the Carsium Museum focuses on two main directions: presenting the results of archaeological research in Hârșova in recent decades, especially valuable for Romanian history and museography, on the one hand, and educating the city's inhabitants in order to cultivate a new attitude towards testimonies of the past, regardless of their size, state of preservation or the material from which it is made, on the other hand; ensuring the logistical framework for the development of archaeological research in Hârșova, in a modern conception, thus relieving the central institutions of this responsibility. The antiquity of the institution, the exhibition with materials of special importance for the Romanian history but also the European one, but last but not least the fact that it was reopened every time by the Kings of Romania, make this small museum a great institution in the museography and tourist landscape. Dobrogea.

The Sultan Mahmud Mosque is the oldest building in Hârșova and one of the most important historical monuments. It was built in 1812, during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II.

The water channels from Hârșova is a special avifauna protection area - SPA (Natura 2000 site) which includes Jurassic limestones with a special landscape aspect. The Harsova Canary Islands Reservation is characterized by a good representation of the rock (limestone) habitats to which typical flora and fauna species are associated. The waters of the Danube are a determining factor in the presence of a rich avifauna represented by many species.



The reservation covers an area of 5.30 ha and has been declared a natural monument due to its scientific importance. The Jurassic limestones existing in this area have been studied since 1867, thus identifying different species of corals, sponges, etc. The canals in the Port of Hârșova are located downstream of the current port of Hârșova, on the right bank of the Danube River, where the streams of water of the river begin to intertwine for a short time. The canaries present the most spectacular landscape view from the Danube when the sunset gives the red limestone bright reflections, blood. In the area of the site is reported the presence of several birds of passage, with species of: great egret (*Egretta alba*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), little cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*) or big cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), yellow heron (*Ardeola ralloides*), gray heron (*Ardea cinerea*), fox (*Gallinula chloropus*), gypsy (*Plegadis falcinellus*), common pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*), shovel (*Platalea leucorodia*) or white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*); nesting species or birds that winter in the site: white-tailed deer (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) and red-breasted goose (*Branta ruficollis*).

Celea Mare - Ene Valley is a protected area on the Danube bank, between Hârșova and Ghindărești, with limestone reliefs and flora specific to Central Dobrogea, a valuable reminiscence of the forests that covered the area in the past.

Sulfur thermal baths Hârșova - Puturoasa. The water of an underground thermal sulfur spring is captured in two cement basins right on the bank of the Danube, in the middle of nature, becoming a very popular place among the inhabitants of Hârșova and beyond. The water is very warm, has around 38-40 degrees Celsius and is very good for bathing, especially on cool days. Tests have shown that water has therapeutic indications for diseases: rheumatic, gynecological, dermatological and neurological. The place needs a proper arrangement, without losing its character of space in nature.

7. Art Museum - Dinu and Sevasta Vintila

The Dinu and Sevasta Vintila Art Museum is arranged in Topalu commune, based on the collection donated to the native commune in 1961 by Doctor Gheorghe Vintilă, son of Dinu and Sevasta Vintilă. The museum is a section of the Constanta Art Museum.

The museum is organized in the 13 rooms of the former home of the two teachers in Topalu. The art museum is unique in rural Romania, with 228 works of painting, sculpture and graphics by famous artists, including: Ioan Andreescu, Octav Băncilă, Nicolae Grigorescu, Ștefan Luchian, Gheorghe Petrașcu, Nicolae Tonitza, Alexandru Ciucurencu, Dimitrie Paciurea, Cornel Medrea, Theodor Aman, Corneliu Baba, Nicolae Dărăscu.

Among the exhibits at Topalu are the famous Children's Head and Women's Head belonging to Master Tonitza. Among the exhibits can be admired one of the last paintings of master Grigorescu from the series *Carul cu boi*, one of the most famous Romanian paintings of all time. Along with the creations of Nicolae Grigorescu, Ștefan Luchian and other great Romanian painters, the Vintilă collection has paintings of inestimable value.

8. Capidava



Capidava Fortress rises on the right bank of the Danube, halfway between Hârșova and Cernavoda, the road that connects the localities passing right next to the fortress walls.

The fortification has the shape of a quadrangle with long sides from NW to SE - 105 m x 127 m, with walls over 2 m thick and 5-6 m high, with 7 towers over 10 m, of which 3 rectangular towers, 2 towers in a quarter of a circle and 2 horseshoe-shaped (U) intermediate towers, a 2.50 m wide gate located on the SE side that connected with the rest of the territory and a strategic exit on the SW side of the tower from the Danube, where it was arranged the port.

The fortress occupied an important place in the Roman defensive system, being part of the series of camps and fortifications built during the reign of Emperor Trajan, at the beginning of the second century, within the measures of organizing the Danube limes. The place was particularly suitable, the character of the building offering a vast area of surveillance: a rocky massif that rises between the foot of the slope that descends from the NE and the Danube. The massif had an advantage from a strategic point of view, namely a natural ditch that started from the Danube, bypassed it on the NE side, until close to the eastern corner of the fortress. In fact, the shape of the massif imposed the shape and orientation of the camp.

The strategic importance of the place determined the installation of a military station as well as the location and development of a civilian center in the Roman era. The camp, located near a crossing ford, was built by detachments from the 5th Macedonian Legion and the 11th Claudia Legion. The Getic toponym of Capidava - meaning the fortress at the turn - confirms a pre-Roman settlement, the special geographical position explaining the significance of the native settlement, a place that allowed communication between the Dacians from Dobrogea and those from the Muntean Plain. The Peutingerian table gives us exact data on the distances between Axiopolis, Capidava and Carsium. These distances coincide with the distances between the current localities Hinog - Capidava and Capidava - Hârșova. In the verification of the table comes the discovery of a milestone pillar in the locality of Seimenii Mici which gives the distance of 18000 steps from Axiopolis to Capidava, ie 27 km.

9. Cernavoda- Axiopolis Museum

The Neo-Eneolithic is represented by the Hamangia culture. The ceramics with a black, dark brown coating can be admired, with parallel rows of fine stings with circular, meandering strips, inlaid with white kneaded limestone paste. The stone was polished, with small axes, hoes, chisels, arrows. The plastic is represented by "the thinker and his partner" masterpiece of Neolithic sculpture, discovered in Cernavoda, in a tomb in the necropolis on Sofia Hill, in 1956. They have expressive details: contour of the cheeks, the woman is pregnant indicating the cult of fertility. The statuettes are slightly triangular, dark brown to black. Their significance can be a funeral one, the belief in fecundity and fertility, they can represent two deities or the deceased.

The Neolithic is a "revolution" in the way of life of prehistoric communities. It goes from semi-nomadic to sedentary living. Pottery, torso and weaving are invented.



The Hallstatt era (the first Iron Age 1200 / 1190-450 / 300 BC is the period when the Thracians spread in the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic area. The ceramics of this period are exposed: jar vessels, cups, cups. They have a dark color, polished surface. In the hall is exhibited the funerary inventory of a Hellenistic tomb from Medgidia dating from the 2nd century BC, Hallstatt vessels discovered at Cernavoda and Rasova, funerary urns and imported ceramics, amphorae.

In the hall of the early Roman era are exposed vestiges identified at Axiopolis in the stone quarry in the canal area, where a sculpture of Hercule Sextanus, the protector of workers in stone quarries, was also found. It is represented empty, with a stick in its left hand and in its right hand it holds a weighing vessel with its mouth towards the fire. He has a lion's head skin hanging over his left shoulder.

One can admire the Roman pottery, the specific opaque vessels, the monetary issues during the different emperors during the Roman Republic (II-III centuries BC). Located at the mouth of the Danube, at the most dangerous gate of invasions and migrations from the north, Schytia Minor acquired, within the Roman defense, a special importance. The emperors will bring here twice as many military troops as in the rest of the provinces. Proof of the presence of great Roman legions (XIII Gemina, XI Claudia, I Italica) are the clay bricks and clay tiles with the stamps of these legions, found in Dobrogea.

The Roman-Byzantine and Christian eras are represented by vestiges of the Roman presence at Axiopolis, Capidava, Sacidava and Basarabi. Christianity in Schytia Minor is represented by the hypogeous tomb at the Axiopolis from the 15th century. VI. The tomb preserves a beautiful mural with crosses, acanthus leaves and funerary inventory. Axiopolis was not only an important port on the Danube or residence of some units but also a true religious center of Schytia Minor (Dobrogea).

Proof is the limestone slab with the three martyrs Chindeas, Cyril and Dasius (Tasius) discovered at Axiopolis and dating from the century. IV e.n.

The feudal period, when Dobrogea was part of the Ottoman Empire, is mainly represented by a discovery from Dobrogea, a monetary treasure from the 15th century. XVII-XVIII of 2394 pieces issued by the sultans Suleiman II, Ahmet II, Mustafa II and Ahmet III. The pieces come from workshops in Constantinople, Adrianople, Izmir and Erzurum.

Floor: Modern and contemporary era

The modern and contemporary era is present by exposing the great achievements of Romanian thought and technique: the bridge from Cernavoda by the engineer Anghel Saligny built between 1890-1895, the lock and the Danube-Black Sea canal (1986). You can also see silver objects and vessels belonging to the royal family.

In the inner courtyard of the museum are exposed, freely, historical vestiges: funerary inscriptions, milestones, the Dacian vessel chiup, tombstones and stone sarcophagi

10. The Roman camp Sacidava-Rasova



Between the localities of Rasova and the Danube, on a high hill on the right bank of the Danube, in the Musait point, were identified traces of walls and were recovered some inscriptions. Archaeological research began in 1969 and continued, with some interruptions, until 1980. In the last three years, small interventions have been made in the fortification here.

The name Sacidava is known from ancient literary sources and was confirmed by epigraphic discoveries.

At the Musait point there is a fortification of the Scythian limes, with several phases of development, having an uninterrupted evolution since the beginning of the second century AD. until the first quarter of the seventh century AD.

A great fire and a massive destruction are related to the third century, but the south of the fortification was not reached. It has been hypothesized that the Gothic attacks of the middle of this century were the cause of the destruction. In the 4th century there was a restoration of the enclosure on the west side and an extension of the fortress to the south by building a new enclosure. Sacidava now has a rectangular plan, with 125m long sides, which closed an area of about 4ha. The walls were about 2m thick, and the towers are rectangular.

In the fortification they had their garrison in the second century Cohors IV Gallorum and, probably, from the time of Hadrian, Cohors I ciliicum sagittariorum milliaria, and later a vexillatio from the legion II Herculia of Troesmis (Church); later, in the 4th-5th centuries, a cuneus equitum scutariorum lived here.

The end of the fourth century is linked to a new massive arson.

The fifth century is an era of repeated reconstructions, archaeologically finding strong layers of burning and ash. It is the time when raids of the Germanic and Hun tribes take place on the territory of Scythia.

The restoration and flourishing of the fortress from the beginning of the 6th century is interrupted by a great fire, probably related to the kutrigur attack of 559. The next level of this century, with the restorations on the southern side of the enclosure, is dated in the second half of 6th century.

The last stage of life within the walls of Sacidava takes place between the years 602-620.

Even after the decommissioning of the precinct, there is a sporadic Roman-Byzantine dwelling, which disappears when the last inhabitants leave these places.

11. Art Museum- Medgidia

The "Lucian Grigorescu" Art Museum is a county museum in Medgidia, located in Aleea Trandafirilor no. 1.

The museum operated from 1964 to 1975 in an inappropriate building. In 1975, the museum moved to the building of the former high school, becoming a section of the Constanța Art Museum.



The collection has as its theme Romanian painting with subjects inspired by the Dobrogean landscape (Nicolae Tonitza, Gheorghe Petraşcu etc.) works made by Dobrogean artists (Lucian Grigorescu, Alexandru Ciucurencu, Ion Pacea, Ion Nicodim, Ion Biţan etc.), sculpture works signed Ion Jalea , Boris Caragea etc., as well as over 100 ceramic works made in the "Hamangia" art camps.

12. Churches dug in chalk (Ensemble dug in chalk - Murfatlar)

The ensemble dug in chalk from Murfatlar consists of rooms and galleries, being dug in a chalk hill located near the chalk quarry in Basarabi. The rooms, with a monastic function (churches and cells), were used in the X-XI centuries. Their walls are engraved with crosses and inscriptions in Greek and Slavonic.

The complex was discovered in 1957, following works to expand the chalk exploitation areas.

13. Medgidia - DAPYX Festival of historical games and reconstructions

Annual festival in late April-early May. The event brings together over 100,000 participants in the four days of development. The number of associations participating in the event totals over 400 people, thus having chances to become the largest genre festival in Eastern Europe. Becoming unique through the diversity of historical eras reconstituted by the participating profile associations - antiquity, the Middle Ages, modern and contemporary eras - the event takes place with scheduled a series of specific activities every day. These take place in the camps of the historical reconstruction associations participating in the event, satisfying both the curiosity of the general public and lovers of culture, history buffs, traditional crafts, weapons and demonstration fights.

At the same time, show lovers will be delighted to participate on the Municipal Stadium "Iftimie Ilisei" in the performances of historical reconstruction associations, but also in the concerts with established artists, which take place every afternoon and evening.

14. Tropaneum Traian - Adamclisi

Tropaneum Traian is one of the most important ancient monuments in Romania. The first excavations were undertaken starting with 1882 by Grigore Tocilescu. The monument, in the version in which it was reconstructed by archaeologists, consists of a cylindrical base, which is based on several rows of circular steps, and at the top a conical roof, with scales on concentric rows of stone, in the middle to which the hexagonal superstructure rises. At the top is the bifacial trophy, 10.75 m high, featuring armor with four cylindrical shields. This is, in fact, a trunk dressed in classical armor, with combat weapons, at the feet of which are also weapons. At the base of the trophy are two statuary groups that each contain the representation of the bodies of three captives. The height of the monument together with the trophy is approximately equal to the diameter of the base, namely about 40 m. All around, the 54 metopes made of Deleni limestone, depict in bas-relief war scenes. The metopes were rectangular slabs with a height of 1.48-1.49 m. Of the 54 initial metopes, 48 are still preserved. Above the metopes is a frieze with 26 battlements, of which 23 have been preserved, also carved in bas-relief, which make up the crown of the circular core.



On one of the faces of the cylindrical core was inscribed an inscription which would show that the monument is dedicated to the "God Mars Mars Avengers" by "Nerva Trajan Augustus, emperor and Caesar, the conqueror of the Germans and Dacians, son of the divine Nerva, high priest, to XIII for the sixth time a tribune, for the sixth time an emperor, for the fifth time a consul, the father of the country ”.

The ensemble, of which the monument was a part, also included a funerary altar, of which walls were inscribed the names of the approximately 3,800 Roman soldiers who probably fell in the battle of Adamclisi, and also a mausoleum, with three concentric walls, in which it seems that the commander (praefectus castrorum) was buried, who, at the cost of his life, decided the victory in 102.

The **Adamclisi Archaeological Museum** is a "site museum" which, together with the Tropaeum Traiani Triumphal Monument and the Tropaeum Traiani Fortress (dating from the 2nd century) forms the Tropaeum Traiani Museum Complex. The museum building, inaugurated in 1977, is designed as a lapidarium and includes many archaeological remains discovered in the fortress and surroundings. On one side of the museum are exhibited the metopes, the lower and upper frieze, the pilasters, the battlements and the parapet blocks. In the middle of the museum is the original statue at the top of the Tropaeum Traiani monument as well as most of the metopes that were in the middle area of the monument, depicting scenes from the Dacian battles with the Romans. The other exhibits are made up of ceramic collections (vessels belonging to the Hamangia culture, Getic pottery, Greek, Roman and Byzantine amphorae), lamps, tools, ornaments, fragments of aqueducts, sculpture, epigraphic documents.

15. Albesti

The fortified settlement from Albești is located in the territory of Callatian, on its western limit and on the line of a traffic artery that ensures the connection between the settlements from the south-east of Dobrogea and those from the Danube area. The period of inhabitation of the site is placed between the IV-III centuries BC.

It falls into the category of permanent fortifications, designated by the term *frurion*, with a role in the defense and agricultural exploitation of the area. The proximity to Callatis, but especially the manner of construction of the premises, the quasi-urban character of the settlement, the preponderance of Greek materials supports the idea of a Callatian creation. The other elements - Getic and possibly Scythian -, identified by inventory objects and their own forms of spiritual manifestations, give the measure of the Greek-indigenous character of the settlement.

The erection of the first precinct, towards the middle of the 4th century BC, coincides with the action of organizing the territory and with the period of economic development of Callatida. The erection of the second precinct may have been occasioned by Macedonian actions at the end of the penultimate decade of the century. IV a. Chr. Hostile to Callatida and the desire of the same power to control the territory and the commercial traffic in the area. The third precinct marks an extension to the south and west of the fortified area, in accordance with the period of special economic development of the third century BC.



The stages of existence of the settlement generally correspond to the three moments of construction of the premises. The first two stages are placed towards the middle and in the second half of the century. IV a.Chr. (possibly the end of the 4th century / beginning of the 3rd century BC). The inhabited area delimited by the first premises is approx. 1350 m² and 1680 m² respectively. In the third stage, the inhabited area is approx. 3200 m² and exceeds to the south and west the fortified space. From a chronological point of view, this stage is placed in the sec. III a.Chr. (after the first decades of the century) until the end of it or the beginning of the next century.

The economic fall from the end of the 3rd century / beginning of the 20th century II a.Chr. it is highlighted by the import materials. In fact, the end of the century. III a.Chr. represents the moment of cessation of existence and other settlements in Dobrogea. During this period in Dobrogea there are raids of "bastarnilor" and the presence of Scythians (the last attested in literary sources and recognized by material evidence, especially monetary). It is possible that the establishment in the area, between Callatis and Dionysopolis, of some Scythian "kingdoms", was a reason for the cessation of the operation of the fortified settlement from Albești.

The material evidence of the Roman era was discovered to the south and west, beyond the walls of the fortress. In the current stage of research on the plateau and in the absence of such materials in the more intensively researched area inside the fortification, we can not decide whether it is a long-term Roman dwelling, during the century. I-IV p.Chr. or only one passenger in the mentioned interval.

Archaeological materials

The recovered archaeological inventory is numerous and varied: containers and stamps, household vessels (imported or of local origin), ceramic statuettes and reliefs, bone or metal objects, coins, etc. The best represented category

From a quantitative point of view, it is that of amphorae, coming from well-known production centers in the western Pontic area: Pontic Heracles, Thasos, Sinope, Rhodes, Cnidos, Cos.

The usual pottery consists, in order of frequency, of lekythoi, bowls, cups, plates, ointments and lampshades. An important and well-individualized category is the local ceramics; it appears in forms and techniques that continue the older Hallstattian tradition and always together with pottery of Greek origin.

The figurative ceramic material - statuettes and ceramic sconces - proves to be particularly significant in the continuation of the spirituality of this rural settlement from the Hellenistic era. The representations belong, in order of frequency, to Cybele, Aphrodite, Demeter, Dionysus and Apollo.

The imported ceramic material (amphorae and amphora stamps) allows the shaping of two peak periods of economic activities here: the first is placed towards the end of the fourth century and the first decades of the century. III a.Chr. ; the other peak period will occupy the entire second half of the century. III a.Chr. and will surpass the former in breadth and



TOGETHER ON THE ROAD OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
BEAUTIFUL CROSS BORDER CULTURE



HIRSOVA - DOBRICHKA

diversity. In fact, the third century BC. it is best represented in terms of amphora imports, giving the measure of the economic development of the settlement during this period of its existence.

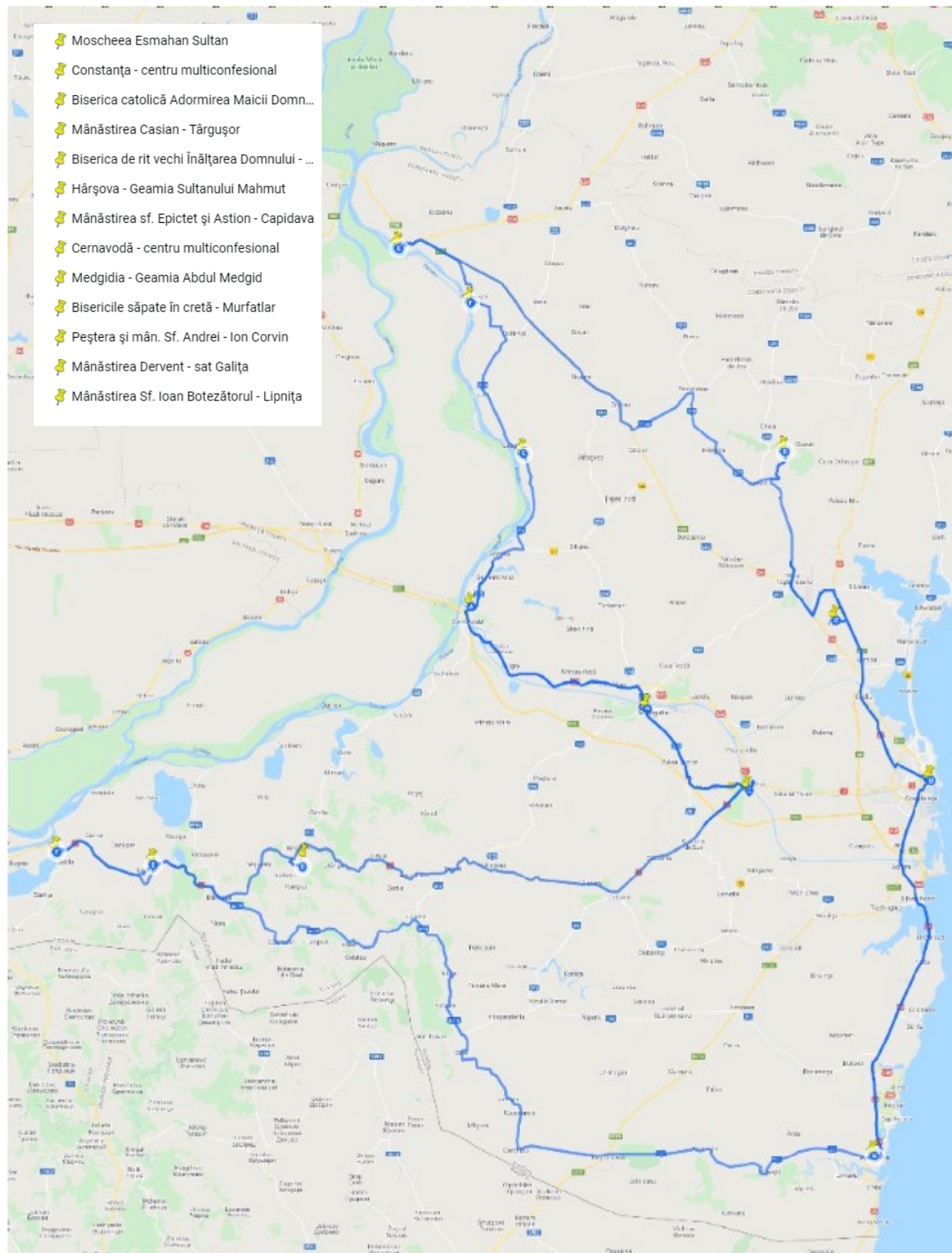
source: Museum of National History and Archeology Constanta

Near Albești it is the Hagieni forest, a natural reservation with a zoo-botanical profile. The importance of the forest, dominated by oak species, lies in the fact that it is a nesting place for various species of birds.



HIRSOVA - DOBRICHKA

THE RELIGIOUS ROUTE





HIRSOVA - DOBRICHKA

1. Esmahan Sultan Mosque

The Esmahan Sultan Mosque from Mangalia is one of the most important historical and cultural monuments in the south of the Romanian coast.

The mosque is built of carved stone, recovered from the ruins of the Callatis fortress, and was executed by a team of Turkish craftsmen.

The mosque is surrounded by a cemetery as valuable as the monument itself which contains Muslim tombs over 300 years old.

Both the mosque and the cemetery are on the list of Historical Monuments in Romania

The mosque was built in 1575 by the daughter of Sultan Selim II (1566-1574), who was the wife of Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, his father's vizier.

The Esmahan Sultan Mosque is a Moorish-style architectural monument, with a special style compared to the Turkish buildings in Dobrogea, the entrance to the window being preceded by a covered veranda.

A peculiarity of the construction is the fact that the stone blocks were joined together without using any binder, but only with the help of steel clamps cast in place in holes made of stone. At the entrance, the Esmahan Sultan Mosque is provided with oak support pillars. The ceiling decorated with wood is a work full of beauty and artistic mastery and attracts the attention of all visitors. Through an interior spiral staircase, you can reach the terrace at the top of the minaret. On the outside, the porch, pillars and wooden railings stand out.

In the courtyard of the place of worship there is a fountain made of stones from an ancient tomb.

After 1989, the Turkish tombs, over 300 years old, as well as the mosque itself, were reconditioned, and the courtyard was surrounded by a high fence.

In 2008, the foundation of the mosque was restored. The roof was stripped to be replaced with a new one. The plaster was restored inside and the minaret, which was very sloping, was restored to its original condition. The fountain in the courtyard, which was closed in 1959, has also been rebuilt, and the water will be used again for the ritual of washing the dead. The price of the works is over one million euros, an amount fully borne by Capa Tunc, former banker and owner of a mall in Bucharest.

2. Constanta - multiconfessional center

Constanta, the place that tells the story of the ancient Greek fortress Tomis and the oldest city in Romania, has a rare treasure.

Perhaps unique in Europe, this octagon of places of different cults, found in such a small space, is an unpolished diamond with an inexhaustible tourist potential. It is a true miracle what Constanța can tell, through its churches, about what she lived, how she lived together, what she offered as a model. Orthodox Christians, Catholics or Protestants, Mohammedans,



HIRSOVA - DOBRICHKA

Mosaics, Gregorian Armenians, all together are part of the common heritage of this place, and often the place of prayer is the last testimony of their passage through city life.

The confessional octagon of Constanța Vechi is an invaluable legacy of the city. The places of worship, without error, still bear, today, the memories of the ethnic communities that lived in these lands.

70 years of confessional construction, starting with the construction of the first place of worship, the Greek Church Metamorphosis, built in 1867, which still stands today in Constanța Veche, and until the Roman Catholic basilica was built in 1938, does as today, The peninsula to host one of the most important legacies of the ethnic mosaic and certainly the clearest evidence of tolerance.

Earlier, about eight decades ago, Romania's most famous geologist, Ion Simionescu, president of the Romanian Academy in World War II, traveled professionally through Dobrogea. He wrote, however, with a sensitive artist's soul, that "a real ark of Noah is the land of Dobrogea. The same amalgam is observed among humans. It's not just Babylon in space. From the extinct Tartars and Gagauzians of enigmatic origin, to the Italians who maintained their southern vivacity in the village of Cataloi. It's mostly a variation in time. In Dobrogea, more than anywhere, there are overlapping extinct, ancient civilizations, historical layers continuing the geological ones ". "Our Corner of Asia" was then completed by N. Iorga.

The ancient Greek church "Metamorphosis", built of stone, rises towering a few steps away from the Mosque "Hunkiar", the place where the Muslims of Constanta have been praying for more than 150 years. A little further south, in the eastern extremity of the peninsula, on the edge of the high cliff, the few Armenians left in Constanța still open the doors of the church "St. Maria ". On the other side, towards the port, the ruin of the Ashkenazi Synagogue is still waiting for its saviors. In the south, in a small perimeter, the Orthodox Cathedral "St. Apostles Peter and Paul ", the Bulgarian Church" St. Nicolae ", the Great Mosque" Carol I "and the Roman Catholic Basilica" St. Anton de Padova "closes the circle of places of worship around Ovidiu Square.

More than a century ago, the confessional octagon from the old part of Constanța proves it, in the markets, cafes, pubs, restaurants, on the stock exchange, on the main streets you could hear Greek, Turkish, Armenian, German, French, English spoken frequently, Bulgarian, Russian and more and more other languages of the East and the West.

Religious holidays are also shared with neighbors of another faith, and not infrequently, if you look closely, you can easily see borrowings of customs from an Orthodox to a Muslim family, from a Catholic to a Protestant, and all together. quick solutions to situations that require them. Constanta has become, since the first half of the last century, the largest port on the Black Sea and, beyond what separates people, it has united their confidence in the power of the mind, clean or dirty accounts, gallant celebrations, forgiveness of sins through prayer in own place of worship. In this Constance, until 1878 modest in appearance and unimportant, a Christian king, and his queen, built the largest mosque in non-Muslim Europe of the time and not infrequently entered regularly to admire its foundation.



3. The Catholic Church Assumption of the Virgin Mary - Oituz

The Parish of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin in Oituz (Constanța) was founded in 1991, but the presence of Catholic believers in the locality dates from the beginning of the century. twentieth century, the history of the Catholic community in Oituz being closely linked to the history of the locality.

The new church was also dedicated to the Assumption of the Mother of God, keeping the old patron saint. It is 31 m long and about 12 m high, with a 40 m tower (4 clocks) and a 3 m cross, illuminated. Built in Romanesque style, with Gothic windows, it has an elliptical vault and a presbytery like a triumphal arch. The altar is made of granite and covered with marble,

In the basement of the new church there is a chapel with the Holy Sepulcher. Also here is a large hall, for catechesis and meetings, and four other smaller rooms, with a parish museum, space for ministers, for the parish committee and for current use.

On April 23, 1923, several Catholic families from the communes of Luizi Călugăra and Poduri (Bacău) came and settled on the expropriated estate of Luca Ionescu, 4 km southeast of Ferdinand I commune (current Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, former Karamurat). At the founding of the village, which received the name Oituz, 5 ha of land were allocated for the construction of the church which, according to the testimony of the faithful, was built with great effort and sacrifice only after the end of World War II, during the time of Bishop John Duma, who had been living in Kogălniceanu since 1956, with a forced residence. Therefore, Bishop Ioan Duma built the church, Fr. Damian Ghiuzan built the tower and Fr. Isidor Mărtincă built the cave of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Lourdes, at the entrance to the churchyard. Other priests who pastored in the Parish of Oituz are: Fr. Ioan Sociu, pr. Adam Andrei and Fr. Vochin Vincentiu.

The first parish priest established in Oituz was Fr. Damian Spătaru, and since August 1, 1999, the current parish priest is Fr. Petru Mihăică (born in Adjudeeni, Bacău County, on August 1, 1956 and consecrated priest in Iasi on July 29, 1983) a new church, next to the old one, later demolished. In the altar of the church His Eminence John placed the relics of Saint Giovanni Antonio Farina, bishop, and of Saint Maria Bertilla Boscardin, nun.

The painting of the church was made by Petru Roca, from Răducăneni (Iași), and the stained glass windows and the Way of the Cross are made in Poland, as well as the statues, except for the statue of the Holy Virgin Mary, which dates from the beginning of the century. twentieth century, is made of wood and has been restored.

4. Cassian - Targusor Monastery

Founded in 2003, the settlement reactivates the ancient monastic hearth in the "borders of the Casians and the Cave" where three saints from Dobrogea lived: Ioan Casian. Gherman Romanul and Teotim I.

Four cell bodies were built, with a refectory and a meeting and conference room; the bell tower rose. Other achievements are: the access road, the supply of electricity and running



water by installing a wind farm and solar panels, an apiary, etc. The erection of the great church also began. Future projects include: abbey, library, museum, archondaric.

The place where heaven is closer to the earth or the place where Christianity began is today, the Monastery of St. John Casian. A place of pilgrimage, the monastery is located on Dealien Casienilor which houses a set of caves. Many of them still unexplored

Located on the northwestern edge of Pantelimonul de Sus, the fortress was built around the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century AD, probably under Theodosius the Great, as well as numerous buildings with a varied number of rooms. such as military barracks, a basilica and probably a military command. With some synopes it lasted until the end of the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th century, at the end of the Roman-Byzantine era.

You meet Saint John Casian at opposite ends of the world: in Marseilles, where his reliquary with relics is located, and in Dobrogea, his birthplace, where today stands a monastery that bears his name. The French consider John Casian their first saint and the first monk in Roman Gaul. They pray to his casket and say his name with deep emotion. that the place of his birth and childhood is not far from the cave and the village that bears his name: Casieni Golgota, Dealul Casienilor.

The monastery is right on top of the plateau - awkward, lonely and without defensive walls. It's a simple house, a mountain refuge. It seems close, but it takes a long time to get to it.

5. Harsova - The Mosque of Sultan Mahmut

It is the oldest building in Hârşova and one of the most important historical monuments. It was built in 1812, during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II.

6. Cernavoda - multiconfessional center

At Cernavoda it speaks the universal language of music. Children of different religions and denominations sing together and delight in a community of just over 100 souls. Through the voices of children, the community rejuvenates and heralds a way of living in which the only choice that matters is the love of people. ”

The community of Cernavoda gathers together to live the same virtues of humanity and good common to all religions.

7. Church of St. Emperors Constantine and Helen

The construction of the Christian church, of Orthodox worship, has the shape of a cross, with a large dome in the middle and is built of stone and brick, covered with tin. The temple, pulpit and pews are carved in oak wood

The construction of the Christian church, of Orthodox worship, was made between 1882 and 1895 in Byzantine style.

During the war of 1916-1918, the church suffered damage. After the end of the war, the priest Ioan Ciocan rebuilt and consecrated it, in 1936. Under the leadership of the priest



Constantin Coadă and the priest Teodor Samoilă, the painting was reconditioned, keeping the elements of the original painting, made by Vermont.

The fresco painting of the church of St. Emperors Constantine and Helen is the work of the famous Vermont painter and is made in Byzantine style

8. Roman Catholic Church dedicated to the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

At the end of the 19th century, when the construction of the bridge over the Danube began, foreign workers arrived, mostly of the Catholic religion, including Anghel Saligny. Also, the cement and screw factories were built, where foreign citizens (Italians, Swiss, Germans, Hungarians), of Catholic religion worked and who, most of them, settled in Cernavoda. Thus, the nucleus of the Catholic community in the city was established, where several priests of Italian origin served.

In 1950, the communist regime nationalized the building with all the property of the then priest. The parish priest was arrested. Most Catholics repatriated to their countries of origin and, due to the restrictions imposed by the dictatorial regime, the remaining Catholics in the country lost their Catholic identity.

In 1997, the construction of an atomic energy group resumed in Cernavoda, where many workers came from the country, especially from Moldova, many of whom were Catholics, who regrouped in a new Catholic community.

Wooden Orthodox Church of St. Andrew the Apostle.

Built in Maramures style, the place of worship stands out through the elegance of its construction. The foundation stone was laid in 2000, the construction being completed in 2003

The mosque of the Muslim cult is declared a historical monument.

The most special element is the ceiling, which is not flat, the central part being raised in the shape of a pyramid trunk. And the minaret from Cernavoda is unique.

The same ingenious masons rounded the muezzin's balcony in the shape of a swallow's nest, raised on three successive rows of plaster teeth. The masonry of the facades is wrapped in a thin plaster through which the stone blocks are vaguely guessed.

In 1756, during the short reign of Sultan Osman III, this mosque of the city of Cernavoda was built, which is said to have been built with stone from an old bridge over Lake Carasu, possibly a Roman bridge.

The same ingenious masons rounded the muezzin's balcony in the shape of a swallow's nest, raised on three successive rows of plaster teeth. The masonry of the facades is wrapped in a thin plaster through which the stone blocks are vaguely guessed.

9. Medgidia - Geamia Abdul Medgid



The Abdul Medjid Mosque (also called the Great Mosque) was built between 1859 and 1865 by the Ottoman Government in the city of Medgidia. Today, the mosque is the oldest building in the city and one of the two places of Islamic worship in Medgidia.

The Russo-Turkish War (1828-1829) resulted in the complete destruction of the city of Medgidia, the population being dispersed in the surrounding localities. After the Crimean War (1853-1856), Said-pasha, the Ottoman governor of Dobrogea, settled about 6,000 Crimean Tatars on the site of the destroyed old city, which was rebuilt in almost 30 years.

Sultan Abdul-Medjid (1839-1861) issued a firm for the construction of the mosque on September 2, 1857, which was later named after the sultan.

It is a monumental construction, square in shape, in neoclassical style specific to Islamic architecture, made of hand-shaped limestone and cedar wood, brought from Lebanon. The minaret, 25 m high, with a spiral interior staircase and a circular terrace at the top, is also built of limestone. The interior is unchanged from construction and retains all the details in the original.

10. Churches dug in chalk ARE NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

11. Cave and monastery of St. Andrew - Ion Corvin

The monastic complex impresses with its monumentality.

St. Andrew's Monastery consists of three churches, the oldest of which was built in 1920 and houses the relics of St. Andrew. A very old cross, in the shape of an X, is erected in front of the altar, here being placed a finger that is considered to belong to Saint Andrew.

St. Andrew's Cave is the first place visited by pilgrims on arrival around St. Andrew's Monastery. It has the shape of a church with a single nave dug into the rock, placed at the base of a forest hill. There are icons on the walls of the cave church. The most revered of them is that of St. Andrew the Apostle. On the left you can see the bed carved in stone, on which Saint Andrew rested during the period he preached in Dobrogea. Near the cave is the spring of St. Andrew, created according to legend by the Apostle himself.

On the way to Adamclisi two other monasteries can be visited. The first monastery is about 3 km away, and the second monastery is about 9 km.

12. Dervent Monastery

It is located about 20 km away from the Romanian-Bulgarian border along the Danube.

It is famous for the healing properties of the "Stone of God", located in a special annex in the church of the monastery. Outside the monastery there is a healing spring, which, according to legend, was the spring where St. Andrew baptized the inhabitants of these lands. Instead of the spring, today a beautiful chapel with healing water is built

13. The monastery "St. John the Baptist" - Lipnita



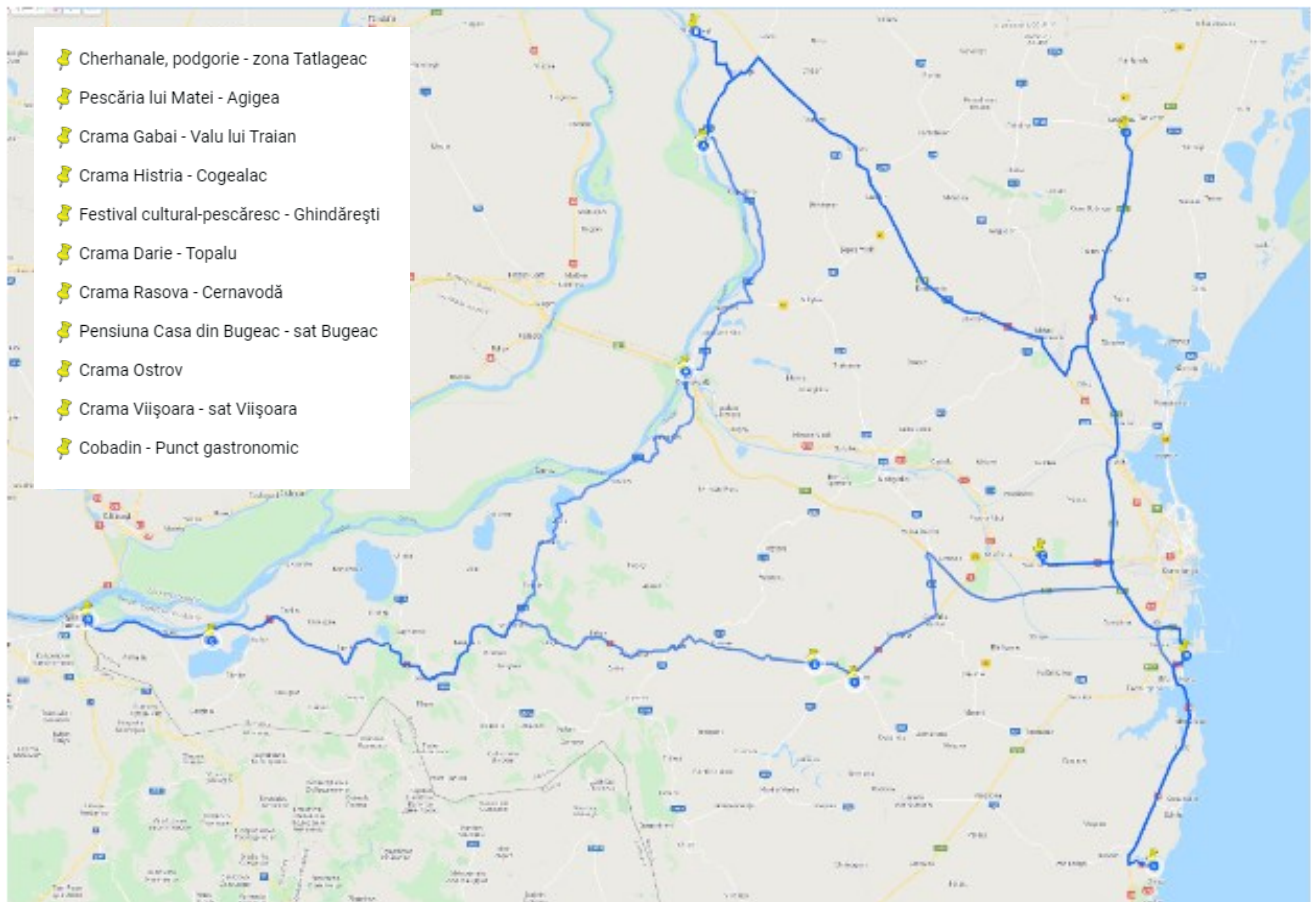
HIRSOVA - DOBRICHKA

The "St. John the Baptist" Monastery is located near the village of Lipnita. There is kept a fragment of the relics of St. John the Baptist, the relics of St. Dasie Dorostolski and a copy of the miraculous icon of the Blessed Virgin Mary brought from Moscow.

Lipnita Monastery is located between St. Andrew's Cave Monastery and Dervent Monastery, being closer to the latter.

The monastic settlement in Lipnita was founded in November 2004, being placed under the protection of Saint John the Baptist, the first teacher of Saint Andrew the Apostle. In his turn, Saint Dasie, a martyr from Dobrogea from the III-IV centuries, is also the protector of the monastery, his holy relics being kept with reverence in the chapel arranged under the big church.

THE CULINARY ROUTE



1. Cherhanale, vineyard - Tatlageac area

Between 23 August and Olimp resort, in the area of Lake Tatlageac, there are several cherhanales, where various fish dishes are eaten. Some of the fish is locally fished, and menus include local recipes.

In the same area is the Clos des Colombes vineyard, where there is a restaurant, wine cellar and accommodation

2. Matei's fishery - Agiea



It is located at the root of the southern dam of Constanta port and is one of the most popular fish restaurants in Constanta.

The restaurant is run by a family of fishermen. Local and international recipes are used.

3. Gabai Winery - Traian's Valley

The winery and vineyards are located on the hills of Valu lui Traian, 10 km from Constanța, on an area of 3 ha, with a beautiful view over the hills from Murfatlar.

Visits include vineyards, wineries, five wine tastings, snacks, coffee and water.

4. Crama Histria - Cogealac

5. Cultural fishing festival - Ghindaresti

The largest community of Lipovan Russians in Constanța, 95% of the almost 2000 inhabitants, is located in Ghindărești, a locality located 11 km from Hârșova, on the right bank of the Danube. In Russian, Ghindărești is called "Novoseolki" or "Novinkoe", meaning "New Village", because it seems that this was the last settlement in Dobrogea where the Lipovan Russians settled, their presence here being recorded by a document from 1837. However, it is believed that the starovers settled here earlier, after the village hit by a plague epidemic, around 1827, was abandoned by the Romanians who lived there. Lipovan Russians are believers of the old rite, their holidays, a factor of social cohesion, as well as going to church, being kept according to the Julian calendar, 13 days away from the Gregorian calendar, used by Romanians.

In the church, services should be conducted in the Slavonic language. That is why church Slavonic is learned from an early age, and the best place to learn the words of this ancient language is none other than the church. A summer school takes place here every summer to learn the Clock, the church verses, so that the little ones can understand what is said and sung in the church. The church summer school is also attended by children who have come on holiday, some from far away, from foreign lands where their parents have settled for a better life.

6. Darie Winery - Topalu

Near the town of Hârșova and the Danube, in the commune of Topalu, there is the vineyard of the Darie family, with the winery of the same name. The 29 ha vineyard was established in 2009 by the owners' desire to make a high quality wine from grapes grown on a particularly suitable soil.

Darie Winery can be visited and offers wines from the category of Premium wines from the following varieties: Chardonnay, Fetească Neagră, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and Roze.

7. Crama Rasova - Cernavoda

The vineyard and winery are located in Cernavoda, Constanța, near the Autostrada Soarelui - Cernavoda exit, stretching over an area of 50 hectares. The presence of the sun plays an essential role for the quality of grapes and wine and is one of the symbols of the winery.



The huge potential of the terroir is given by its location in the vicinity of the Danube, being influenced by a number of factors favorable to the development of a quality vineyard: dry climate, the presence of the Danube wind, calcareous and sandy soil, Dobrogean food chain: the presence of plants and rare animals (Dobrogean land turtle, partridge, pelican).

Visitors can follow the course of the Danube from the sunny terraces of the winery, which describe a charming landscape and harmoniously complete the "wine road".

The main grape varieties grown in Rasova, with care and passion for quality, are: Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Gris, Cabernet, Syrah and Pinot Noir. The collections are composed of fresh, light wines. Most come from the production of 2018 and only a few from the production of 2016, so we present a category of young wines.

Visitors can witness the entire winemaking process, from grape picking to fermentation in tanks and maturation in special barrels. The transparency of the entire winemaking process is one of the values of the winery, and the road of wine and the unique architectural space offers a unique experience for visitors.

8. Pension house from Bugeac - Bugeac village

Lake Bugeac is Lake Bugeac Natura 2000 site and is located on the territory of Ostrov commune. It is a fluvial estuary with an area of about 1400 ha, where rare species of plants, birds and fish are protected. The relief around the lake is very varied, it has high and steep shores that can reach 30 m in height, calcareous rocky areas with fossil deposits separated by wide bays.

In some areas of the lake there are fish farms, where sport fishing can also be practiced.

"Ecological fish of Bugeac" is a fish farm on Lake Bugeac, within the commune of Ostrov, and a fishing spot, where sports fishing competitions are also organized. The species of fish are: carp, crucian, perch, pike and pikeperch.

"Casa din Bugeac" is a tourist pension in the commune of Ostrov, located in a special natural setting, between the Danube and Lake Bugeac, being surrounded by unique landscapes and close to fishing places on Lake Bugeac and tourist attractions such as the Monastery Dervent, St. Andrew's Monastery and Cave, Byzantine Fortress at Păcuiul lui Soare, Tropaeum Traiani Monument at Adamclisi

9. Ostrov domains

Ostrov domains. They are located in the southwest of Constanța County, along the right bank of the Danube, on the upper terrace, with a length of 30 km. The exposure of the hills and the luster of the Danube give the vine culture very good conditions necessary to obtain high quality wines.

Wine Museum - Visit to the Wine Museum of the Ostrov Domains and the museum exhibition EXPO "BEGINNING" - MUSEOGRAPHIC ESSAY.

Ostrov Winery - Visit to the winery, where the technological flow from the winery, the barrel room - the wine bar, to the bottling station is presented.



Excursions can be organized with tasting of premium wines at the wineries Domeniile Ostrov (“Lipnița” and “Ostrov”) and tour of the estate followed by a fine dinner, with a night of accommodation and breakfast at the restaurant Curtea entre Vii, with artistic program at request.

Ostrov Domains organizes introductory workshops in the art of wine tasting at the Cross-border Center for Oenology and Viticulture “Danube Terraces”.

10. Viisoara Winery - Viisoara village

is a winery of a vineyard plantation brought from France. A characteristic of Viisoara Winery is that you can find here all types of wine: dry white, semi-dry and semi-sweet white wines, dry and semi-dry red wines, rosé wines, because all these vine varieties are present and the winery can make the whole range of wines, covering all consumer tastes and requirements.

Other reasons of pride of the Viisoara Winery are that it processes only grapes from its own harvest, and the harvesting is manual. The fermentation of white and red wines in Viisoara is carried out in 7 types of barrels, kept in a room with a controlled atmosphere. Each of these 7 types differs according to the origin of the oak from which the barrel is made (French, European, American and Romanian oak, etc.). Each barrel differs according to the method of preparation and preparation of the wood from which it is made. The secret of the Viisoara barrel is the way of roasting oak wood, by convection with hot air and not with direct flame. Therefore, the same variety of wine, put in 7 different types of barrel, ends up having different qualities and thus satisfying different tastes.

At Crama Viisoara there is a restaurant with 100 seats, located in the extension of the wine shop and a small museum where you can find interesting things about Viisoara, about the story of the wine here, and about how Crama was born. The less hurried can make a long walk through the whole complex.

Near the winery, there is a mansion, an imposing building, located in a very beautiful green area. Here visitors can relax admiring the variety of animals found in the small park, swans, Vietnamese pigs, horses, ponies, deer and many other birds, such as ducks and geese.

11. Cobadin - Gastronomic point

Cobadin is a commune with potential in tourism due to the festivals it organizes, with culinary specificity, from Turkish and Tatar cuisine or cultural, with ethnic dances.

It also has the potential to have open local gastronomic points, which are successful in the Danube Delta, ie households open to tourists who are served with traditional food and thus spend time in the local atmosphere.

Within the commune there is a plantation of several hectares of Tunisian roses, a very fragrant variety from which the owners produce and sell a series of specific products (syrup, jam). The owners plan to open a tourist boarding house and, depending on the conditions, a rose festival.



THE FESTIVALS ROUTE (to decide which one)

After analyzing the possibility to generate a distinct itinerary organized on the basis of Festival type events, we came to the conclusion that the distribution throughout the year is uncorrelated, the regularity of their organization is uncertain, due to organizational and motivational factors. For this reason we concluded that the organization in the same period of the year, in the interval of max 7-14 days as a tourist can allocate time for participation, is practically impossible and there is no capacity to generate a realistic itinerary.

However, given that in Bulgaria the situation is different, insofar as this itinerary can be linked to certain events, from a certain period in the Dobrichka area, combining with the locations in the Culinary Itinerary, a special route can be generated, which to highlight common Romanian-Bulgarian traditions and to provide a realistic overview of the diversity and originality of these events in the Harsova-Dobrichka area.

No	Location	Cultural events	Months														
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII			
1	Constanta (Museum of Folk Art)	Martişor fair															
2	Constanta (exhibition pavilion)	Beer Festival															
3	Constanta (exhibition pavilion)	Dobrogen E-traditions and crafts festival"															
4	Constanta (Ovidiu Square)	Scallops Festival															
5	Constanta (Ovidiu Square)	Constanta Street Food Festival															
6	Constanta (Art Museum)	Mineral Expo Jewelry, Minerals and Semi-Precious Stones Fair															
7	Constanta (Ovidiu Square)	"Dobrogean Wine Festival 2019 Pontus Euxinus"															
8	Constanta (National Opera and Ballet Theatre "Oleg Danovski" Constanta)	Romanian Summer Musical Artistic Stage - SAMER 2020															
9	Constanta (Country of Dwarfs, Tabacaria Park)	Winter Festival (columns, musical recitals, performances)															
10	Constanta (Ovidiu Square)	Dobrogea Day -DobrogenE Ethnic Festival															
11	Albesti	Inter-county Contest Festival "I am proud of my port"															
12	Agigea	Festival Contest "Spring Festival": music and dance, modeling, painting, theater, poetry															
13	Cumpana	International Festival "Rode of the Earth": gastronomy, ethnography, folklore, exhibition, parade, sculpture contest, music															

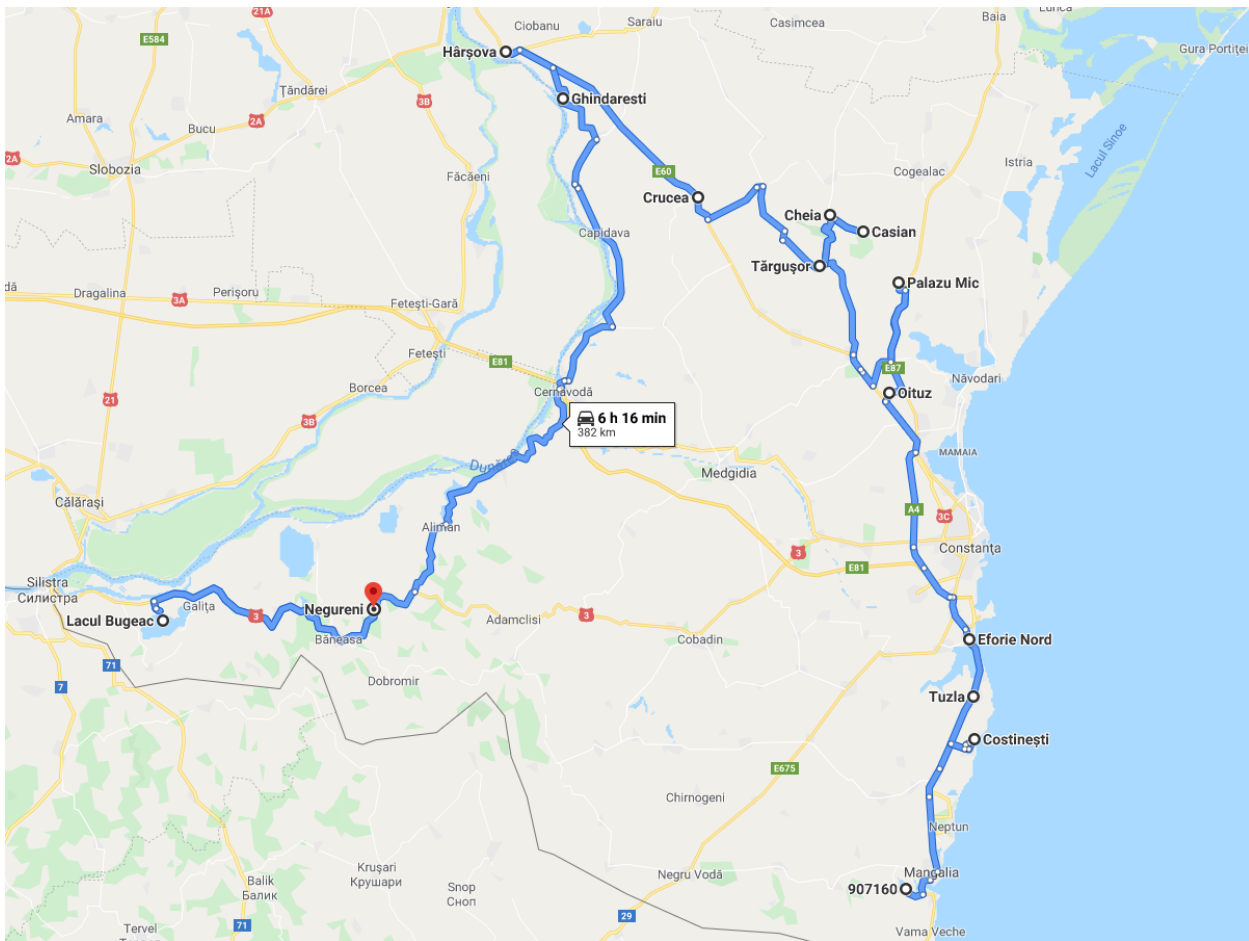


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No	Location	Cultural events	Months															
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII				
14	Ghindaresti-Constanta County	Fishing Festival , with lipoven specific																
15	Harsova	Festival-Concert of Interpretation of Song and Popular Dance "Dobrogean Spring Spring of Folklore", 3rd edition - House of Culture "Carsium																
16	Harsova	Days of Hârşova																
17	Ostrov - Constanta County	Festival "New Wine"																
18	Pecineaga- Constanta County	Lavender Festival - Dobrogen experiences																
19	Mangalia	Navy Day: Navy parade, show, music, traditions																
20		National Folklore Festival for Children and Young Performers of the National Folk Song and Dance "Dobroge, folklore hearth"																
21		Mangalia Day: cultural-artistic																
22		National Folklore Festival for Children and Young Performers of the National Folk Song and Dance "Dobroge, folklore hearth", 12th edition																
23	Cernavoda	Cernavoda days cultural-artistic, gastronomy, exhibitions, traditions																
24	Murfatlar	Martyr's secateurs: campcelebration, music, traditions																
25		Murfatlar Day: camp celebration, music, traditions																
26		Kures:Tatarcountry serbare, traditions, gastronomy, music																
27	Navodari	Fish Festival																
28	Topalu	Festival - National Contest for the Interpretation of the Romanian People's Song "Dan Moiesescu"																
29	Tuzla	Ttuzla's Cultural Week: traditions, music, gastronomy																
30		Household Fair: traditions, music, gastronomy																
31		Dobrogea Week: music, traditions, gastronomy																
32	Traian's Valu	Kures: Tatarcountry celebration, traditions, gastronomy, music																
33		Harvest Day																



THE NATURE & XTREME ROUTE



The Nature Exploration and Xtreme Activity Trail is a proposal that aims to spend an active vacation, sprinkled with objectives that offer clients a wide variety of activities, so that they can practice or learn various sports, there is even the possibility to create small competitions that offer **unforgettable memories**

Thus, between the objectives of the route, participants will have the opportunity to travel by bicycle, ATV, horse and or other boats.

1. Limanu

Due to the infrastructure developed in the sphere of water sports, Limanu is the first stop where sailing courses can be made, on various boats, and participants will be able to sail in a mini regatta to Eforie Sud, **learning** the secrets of the handle of a sailboat and the specific terms used by sailors.

2. Eforie Nord

In the resort there is an underwater diving center where participants will have courses and will be able to do underwater activities accompanied by instructors. They will be able to admire the flora and fauna of the sea in the area and for those who are interested will be able to organize an underwater voyage to Tuzla, from where they will be picked up by coach. Those who do not like this mode of travel will be transported by coach to the Airport/Tuzla Aerodrome.



3. Tuzla

Tuzla Participants will be able to participate in Skydiving sessions where they can see the sea and resorts from above. Once at the airfield, they will be met by professional instructors who will give them all the information on the jump and equip them. Next comes the 20-minute flight to Mihail Kogalniceanu airport, during which time it will climb to an altitude of 4000m. After they get out of the plane, they'll float through the air through a free fall of about 60 seconds, at a speed of about 200 km per hour. At 1500 m the instructor will open the parachute, following a flight of 6 to 10 minutes, then landing. This will be done near the Oituz

4. Oituz

There is a riding centre where participants will be trained and equipped. Then they'll be able to learn trot or gallop riding. For the experienced there will be a route to the next location of the Itinerary Palazu Mic. The others will be able to travel by ATVs or coach.

5. Palazu Mic

The area is smooth, without any obstacles, with constant winds and quite strong, conducive to take-off with hang glider or paraglider. For??? On takeoff you can drive up a stone road and then park on the plateau. Short and dense grass, grown among the stones offers the possibility to take off without problems. Participants will be able to fly with instructors to Casian, another location known for practicing these aviation sports.

6. Casian

The take-off and landing area is called "La Pietre" due to rock formations well sanded by the wind. This area is loose, NE-oriented, you can take off or land with the hang glider and paraglider. We need a lot of attention on takeoff, only with the wind in front. After landing, participants will participate (take part) an off-road session in ATVs and field cars with the destination Cheia.

7. Cheia

At Cheia we are on the territory of Central Dobrogea, between the Peceneaga-Camena fault (to the north) (Peceneaga, a village on the banks of the Danube, 48 km north of the town of Hârsova; Camena, a town west of DN 22D, just south of Slava Russa) and the Capidava-Ovidiu fault (to the south) (Capidava, on the banks of the Danube, 22 km north of Cernavoda; Ovidiu, 10 km northwest of Constanta).

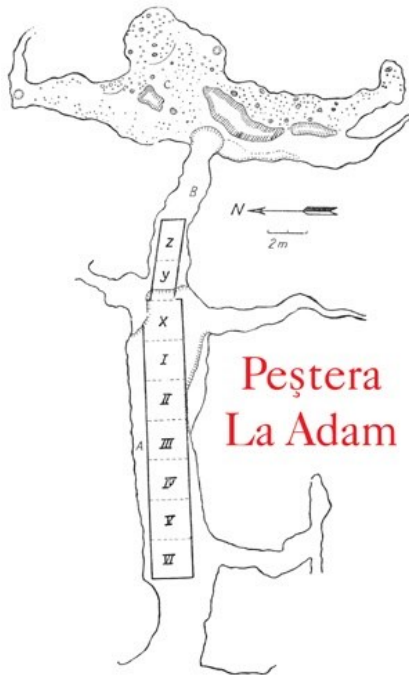
In this area participants will be able to learn the method of climbing, climbing and descending in booster with insurance. For those experienced will organize competitions with routes with degree of gradual difficulty and contractimp. The Dobrogea Gorge and Cheia form a huge exhibition of natural sculpture, declared a nature reserve on an area of 285 hectares. The limestone colossus, dating back to the time of the Thetis Sea, are former coral reefs. The keys have been targeted by the climbers since 1995, but it was not until 1997 that the first route was opened. Subsequently, all routes were marked at the base with their name and degree (degrees ranging from 3 to 8, both climbing and trad). The area's potential for new routes is very high, both trad and bouldering.

8. La Adam Cave and Bat Cave (Targusor)



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From Cheia you can cycle to Harsova with a stop to visit the caves in the Targusor area. Participants will have the opportunity to carry out special

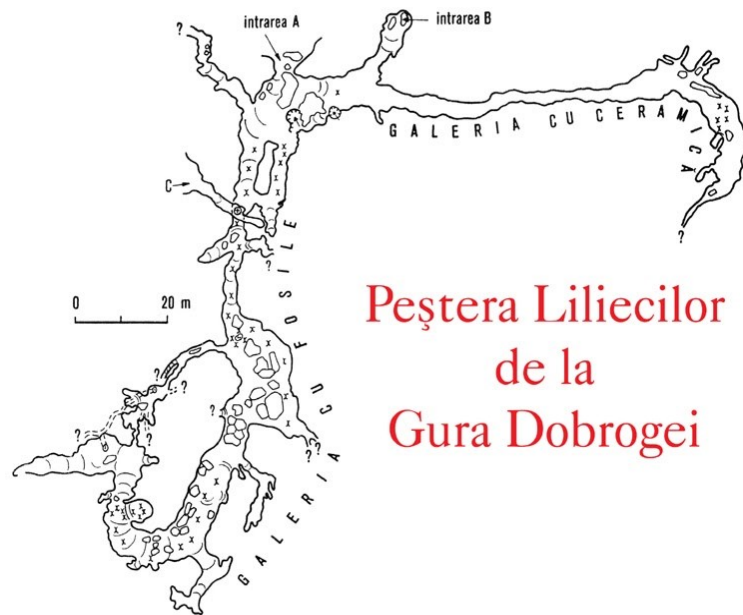


Located towards the center and base of the La Adam Cave cliff shows a spacious entrance into the cavity (about 8 meters high) that is easy to observe in the leafless season; and outside of it, even the versed eye of a speologist cannot even immediately discover it, beyond the horn tree, the bushes and the lianas that tangle in front of it. Beyond the entrance follows a large gallery (images 6 and 7), high (up to 11.5 meters), strongly ascending, with walls that ba open, ba approach, gradually losing themselves in deep darkness. Through the ceiling of the gallery comes light from other spaces of communication with the outside.

The Bat Cave is 500 meters long and -15 meters uneven and map 17 has 656 meters total development and 26.2 (-14.2/ +12) meters; Beyond the entrance C (share -7.6 meters, about 40-50 meters difference in level from the base of the limestone cliff) we enter the first important space of the cave, i.e. Hall b, from which the two main galleries of the cavity come off (to the south and east).

The ample shapes on the ceiling and walls already show us that the Bat Cave was created in a flooded regime (i.e. at a time when all its spaces, as large as they were then, in formation, were filled with water). A stage followed in the evolution of the cavity when aeration spaces began to appear above the water, while the liquid was circulating/ flowing - probably in the north direction - leaving on the walls particularly obvious traces of this stage. Finally, there followed a time when the water source that passed through this cave dried up (either because of the general rise of the block in which the cavity is now located, or because of the passage of the leak that formed the cave to a lower level of flow. Currently only on the gallery in the east of the cavity (Ceramic Gallery) is formed a temporary course, up to one meter deep and several centimeters deep.

9. Crucea



Peștera Liliecilor de la Gura Dobrogei



The next stage of the bike route is to visit a rare, particularly beautiful area. Participants in the itinerary will be able to admire In the warm seas live some animals - to the corals we mean - that gather in colonies with the appearance of trees; over time, as the colonies develop, the trees turn into structures that can be tens or hundreds of meters in diameter and height. The skeleton of the corals is calcareous, red or white, and is appreciated when making various ornaments. The surrounding colonies sometimes give rise to other important shapes, called atolls, which can reach tens of kilometers in diameter and significant highs. At the center of the atolls is a hollow that can sometimes be hundreds of meters in diameter and depth. From here it will go to Harsova on the road route - E60.

10. Harsova

From the city's wharf you will be able to go on the route to Ghindaresti with the kayak of 1 or 2 people assisted by instructors and motor boats. Participants who do not wish to go by kayak or traditional lotca., will leave by cruise boat with the final destination Ostrov, or by coach.

11. Ghindaresti

In addition to sport fishing, participants will be able to visit the fine sandy island of Mileaki, the Halubeanic and Ded i Babka cliffs, and stroll the hidden canals. They will also be able to taste the famous dishes of lipovene fish, made from fish caught by them.

12. Ostrov - Lake Buceag

Once in Ostrov, participants will board the bus bound for Lake Buceag Next to Ostrov is one of the favorite destinations of the keen fishermen. Lake Bugeac is a protected area and Natura 2000 site due to the numerous species of waterfowl that often come to winter in this area. Some of them are rare, as in the case of the curly pelican, which you can only meet in the Delta. Sport fishing is allowed, for a seemingly peppery fee of 100 lei per 12 hours The lake is the southernmost of the series of river limans, it has high and steep banks that can reach 30 m high, the flat bottom in the form of a bay-depression. The lake is connected to the Danube, and there is a dam that regulates the exchange of waters. In the western part of the lake is the presence of a tall and rocky (limestone) strip of land.

Remarkable is also the existence on the right side of Lake Bugeac of an untapped tourist cave, formed in the fossil deposits of this area. It is a good place for wintering and passage for aquatic bird populations, most of which are particularly important from a conservative point of view, such as the curly pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*).

13. Negureni

Here, participants will be trained and equipped to organize a hunting session, during which they will participate in the panda and hunting of specimens from the reserve. In Negureni, in Constanta County, the hunting complex is beginning to become what it was 50 years ago: an attraction for hunters from all over Europe. A handful of foresters managed to restore this place the value of old. Today, at The Negureni there are almost 70 specimens of mufloni and 30 deer. The complex at Negureni is open to hunters every autumn, and a trophy reaches 1500 euros.



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6. SWOT ANALYSIS

STRONG POINTS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seaside area is one of the most developed in terms of tourist infrastructure, where there is a chain of resorts recognized both nationally and abroad. • High potential, outside the established tourist areas, for the generation of new alternative tourist areas, dedicated to other types. • Except for the area adjacent to the coast, the rest of the areas are relatively untouched by globalization, urbanization and mass tourism. • The proximity of the protected area of the Danube Delta gives the potential to identify routes with an authentic and untouched nature, conducive to an "escape" from the daily life of the city. • Access to funding through European programs to improve access, by opening new border crossing points and rehabilitating road infrastructure. • The existence of three international airports nearby: Varna, Constanța and Bucharest. • Existence in the area of important sea and river ports: Varna, Constanța, Ruse, Silistra, Călărași and Giurgiu. • Diversified flora and fauna, deciduous forests, caves, birds, linden forests, fish and medicinal plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty in rural areas crossed by the route, which, through the appearance of houses and people's clothing, is visible to those who only pass by car. Beyond a simple "area aesthetic" problem, the problem is a moral one. • The countryside is poor and not attractive for long stay tourism. The holiday is a reward that people give themselves once a year or even less often, and it must be "perfect." • Degraded traditional buildings, due to poverty, coexist with the ugly architecture of recent years • Lack of general competences in local administrations. • Tourism activity involves skills that do not exist in many of the administrations and communities in the area. • Local authorities are disinterested in local development or have misconceptions about it. • Corruption in local governments, which translates into poor allocation of budgetary resources. • Local budgets are small. • Lack of cooperation between local authorities on the proposed routes. • The transport infrastructure is deficient, and the existing one is often in poor condition. • Municipal facilities and services are undersized compared to entrepreneurial demand, which



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- *The area presents the influences of 3 major cultural corridors in Southeast Europe: the Danube, Pontic Istria, the Black Sea Road.*
- *Existence of strong and recognized vestiges of Neolithic, Roman, Thracian, Byzantine, Old Bulgarian, Ottoman civilizations.*
- *• Great diversity in terms of faith and religion due to the existence of several ethnic groups concluding agriculture.*
- *Conservation through national programs of natural sites that ensure biodiversity.*
- *The potential for adventure tourism due to the large number of caves.*
- *Potential for the development of spa and recuperative tourism, combined with that dedicated to tasting festivals: wine and gourmet.*

leads to a low rate of investment in tourism.

- *Accommodation facilities are mainly developed in the coastal area and adjacent, without the existence of a minimum necessary in other areas with tourist potential in the region.*
- *With the exception of summer tourism, dedicated to providing services and qualified personnel for the resorts bordering the coast, the rest of the areas are impoverished by these resources.*
- *The municipal transport infrastructure is relatively well developed, but the tourist infrastructure is deficient.*
- *There is no coherent and consistent information system - insufficient panels and indicators, with unsatisfactory information and without repetitiveness and pre-signaling.*
- *Lack of dedicated circuits, well informed and organized for visiting natural and cultural sites.*
- *Toilets, bathrooms are non-existent in areas with development potential, and parking spaces are missing, and in some locations there is no electricity and water supply.*
- *There is a greater attraction for established tourist destinations: Seaside, Danube Delta which polarizes most of the offers of travel agencies.*
- *There are no awareness campaigns and generating a strong identity of the area and tourist attractions.*





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Most of the cultural-historical monuments are not maintained and are not exploited as tourist attractions, the conservation of archeological sites often limiting the possibility of visiting them.</i> • <i>There are no presentation materials and minimal presence in digital guides, mobile applications and on specialized platforms such as: booking, airbnb, trivago, tripadvisor.</i> • <i>Lack of agreements with national and international tour operators for specialized service packages with the inclusion of diversified objectives.</i> • <i>Lack of specific tourist routes: religious, cultural, culinary, adventure and relaxation.</i> • <i>Sezonabilitate - dependenta de perioada de vara a serviciilor turistice - max 5 luni</i>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Preservation of traditional architecture, by renovating some buildings and by local urban regulations.</i> • <i>Co-opting NGOs or groups of professionals to offer help, in any form (pro bono counseling, institutional collaboration, etc.) in preserving the cultural specificity of the areas.</i> • <i>Actions for cultural conservation of the area, which should use real expertise, external to the local administration, but in which the administration should be financially and organizationally</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Loss of cultural specificity of areas: occupations, port, folk art, rituals, recipes, etc..</i> • <i>Almost always, actions of "preserving traditions", managed by local authorities, denote dilettantism, lack of culture and are worthless. They replace scientifically done actions and lead to the permanent loss of the opportunity for conservation.</i> • <i>In the display of traditions, in Romania the recipes of the nationalist ideology from the communist period are still used.</i> • <i>The lack or poor application of urban regulations, as well as</i>



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involved. Conservation decisions should be made according to scientific criteria, independent of the local administration.

- *Taking over functional conservation models in other countries.*
- *Establishment of museums of local history and culture, non-specialized in subject matter, with permanent consultancy from specialists. Such museums operate in other countries (eg Sweden).*
- *Collaboration with niche tourism organizers, for testing destinations and organizational formulas. Monitoring social networks to identify niche tourism operators. Contacting them to investigate local opportunities.*
- *Attracting the public in the area, in one-day tourism.*
- *Development of a modern waste management system in line with the sustainable development of tourism*
- *Implementation of support measures for the establishment of small and medium-sized bio-farms*
- *Establishment of producers' associations (guild type) - ex. producers of honey, milk, chicken farmers, ducks, geese and the promotion of partnerships with tourism entrepreneurs (hotels and restaurants) their partnership with the tourism business environment*

unrefined tastes, allow the emergence of homes with ugly architecture. In the absence of administrative measures, the trend will continue and the pace will increase in the coming years.

- *Loss of the architectural specificity of the areas, due to the circulation of stereotypical architectural models.*
- *Loss of old buildings due to degradation.*
- *The development of tourism, in a poorly regulated environment at local level, does not ensure sustainability and can affect the opportunities of others.*
- *Depopulation of some localities.*
- *Aged population, demographic crisis*
- *Poorly developed service sector, strong dependence on agriculture as a livelihood - lack of diversification*
- *Low income and low standard of living*
- *Lack of sustainable employment of the local population - the departure of talents and human resources in more developed regions and abroad*
- *political and economic instability, unstable political vision and unstable governance framework*
- *Worsening of the investment and entrepreneurship climate*
- *Tourist destinations that have adapted more quickly, that have established themselves as green and quiet destinations and that are*



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- *Establishment of new border crossing points*
- *Construction of mini-ports on the Danube - docking stations, in areas with sufficient draft for passenger ships*
- *Generating measures to favor the emergence of Danube recreational areas - water parks, water sports*
- *The existence of the A2 motorway which ensures a quick and easy access road from the capital area*
- *Establishment of the eco-route on the Suhodol valley*
- *Investment planning based on an efficient absorption of European funds after 2020 to support direct and indirect measures to support tourism*
- *Digitization and social media - opportunities for promotion and rapid inclusion of the destination using the speed and cost-effectiveness of new digital platforms for tourism and travel*
- *Early and successful involvement of the mayor's office, the main business stakeholders (public) in the mission to place Krushari in the right position on the tourism map*
- *Develop a comprehensive economic strategy for the sustainability of the region by integrating tourism as a key link*
- *Defining the identity and logo for Krushari, which is more than just tourism - a "green" and not a "golden" symbol of Dobrogea*

successfully following an upward trend.

- *Lack of interest in the region from investors and the business environment*
- *Blurred vision and development strategy, poorly formulated or executed business plans and projects.*
- *Experience of an "all-in-all" approach, instead of a strictly target-oriented target group and segment*
- *Rising basic costs, such as the price of oil, gas, electricity, water, which increases the price of hotel services and tourism products*
- *Lack of synergy and consensus between stakeholders*
- *Non-inclusion and early engagement of the public, business, regional media and business partners*
- *Climate change with manifestations of extreme phenomena - drought, floods, storms, extreme heat.*



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- *The prosperity of the middle urban class in the towns near Krushari - the most important segment targeted for visits in the area. This makes positioning the region a viable alternative for a middle-class and predominantly urban class that can afford, evaluate and allocate a good budget for a short period of time (as long as value and quality products are offered in return).*
- *An increasingly common search in the world, also in Bulgaria / Romania for quiet, clean destinations, not too touched by modern civilization, to remind us of life at a lower speed and recharge our batteries with emotions positive*
- *Posibilitatea de poziționare dublă pentru alimentele bio din Krushari și vinurile bio din Hârșova, fiind întrunite premisele necesare*
- *Career development opportunities and internship programs at the Dobrich School of Management, Dobrich Tourism College, Constanța Faculty of Tourism*
- *Total feeling of saturation and overexposure to popular local destinations, which opens the curiosity and appetite for experience and adventure of another kind in the 21st century*
- *Measures are needed to encourage private investment in the region*



7. PEST ANALYSIS



PEST Analysis: involves the analysis of four external factors that may impact your business: **P**olitical, **E**conomic, **S**ocial and **T**echnological. It should not be confused with a SWOT Analysis, that concerns itself with factors at a more micro level, whereas the PEST process considers the macro environment.

POLITICAL FACTORS

Local or national elections and the issues that politicians aim to implement such as legal constraints, environmental regulations, taxation of business and people, product labeling and customer protection.

P	<p>Political</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuity at decisional level of the implementations of the measures by accessing specific programs in order to finance, in case of changes at managerial level of the decision-makers 2. Proximity to the Danube Delta protected area and limitation of access to financing programs for the development of infrastructure that can interact with it. 3. Lack of special measures for taxing businesses in the field of tourism and those associated - eg: agrotourism in Constanta county 4. Most tourism support programs take place in the vicinity of the coast
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ECONOMIC FACTORS

The long list of factors may include: consumer confidence, economic stability of change, exchange rates, interest rates, inflation, investment levels, consumer confidence and disposable income, credit, national and local tax rates, globalization of tariffs.



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Economic

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1. International economic situation. The consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic will have a strong impact on the euro area due to the decrease in the area's exports, as well as blockages in global supply flows leading to uncertainties in forecasting economic activity, affecting both supply and demand. Tourism is one of the sectors strongly affected by isolation measures. Overall, real GDP growth is expected to decline from 1.2% in 2019 to 0.8% in 2020, rising to 1.3% in 2021 and 1.4% in 2022, revised increases from the cause of the health crisis.

On the other hand, the year 2020, marked by the pandemic and, implicitly, by the fear of traveling to very distant areas or simply to travel by plane, I think that Romanian tourism will benefit.

2. Macroeconomic developments. The draft budget for 2020 is built on an economic growth of 4.1%, a budget deficit of 3.59% and an average inflation rate of 3.1%, according to the Report on the macroeconomic situation for 2020 and its projection on years 2021-2023. The revenues provided for 2020 are of 360.149 billion lei, with a share in GDP of 31.89%, and the expenditures are estimated at 400.694 billion lei, respectively 35.48% of GDP. The cash budget deficit target for 2020 is estimated at 3.59% of GDP (40.545 billion lei), and the ESA deficit at 3.58% of GDP, which will reach 1.94% of GDP in 2023 , thus complying with the provisions of European regulations The current account deficit is forecast at 10.6 billion euros in 2020, having a share in GDP decreasing compared to the previous year, respectively 4.5%, with a deficit of the balance of goods of 7.7% of GDP. Gross domestic product in current prices is estimated at 1,129.2 billion lei for 2020, up from 1,040.8 billion lei reported for this year. The investments are estimated at 4.5% of GDP, higher by 6.3 billion lei than in 2019. The gross earnings have a value of 5,429 lei in 2020, and the net one of 3,324 lei. The unemployment rate in 2020 is estimated at 3%, compared to 3.2% in 2019, and the number of unemployed at 275,000. An increase in the number of employees of 1.9% is expected, simultaneously with the reduction of the unemployment rate registered to 3.0% at the end of 2020. For the year 2020, it is estimated that inflation will be reduced both as an annual average to 3.1 %, as well as at the end of the year up to 3.0%.



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3. Situation of the national economy According to the economic forecasts from spring 2020, in Romania, the GDP will decrease by 6% in 2020, and will increase by 4% in 2021. Inflation will reach the value of 2.5% during 2020, being followed by 3.1% in 2021, while the unemployment rate will reach 6.5% in 2020 and 5.4% in 2021. The eurozone economy will also record a record contraction of 7.7 - 8% in 2020, and in 2021 will see an increase of 6%. The shock felt by the EU economy is symmetrical in that the pandemic has hit all Member States, but both the decline in production in 2020 (from -4% in Poland to -9% in Greece) and the recovery capacity in 2021 will vary considerably. from one country to another. The economic recovery of each Member State will depend not only on the evolution of the pandemic in that country, but also on the structure of the economy and the ability to respond through stabilization policies. The recovery dynamics in each Member State will also affect the recovery capacity of other Member States, given the interdependence of EU economies (.https://ec.europa.eu/romania/news/20200707_previziuni_economice_vara_2020_en)

4. Fiscality. Romania has the lowest taxation in the European Union, VAT 5%, which led to constant increases in the number of tourists. The budget of the Ministry of Tourism increased year by year, in 2019 reaching 73.72 million lei, double compared to 2018. It is necessary to update the legislation on its expenditure. From 2019, holiday vouchers were granted from the state budget, which led to a significant increase in the number of tourists. But attracting foreign tourists continues to be a problem. Considering that the tourism in the seaside area is seasonal, it would be indicated that these vouchers would not be valid during June-August and thus the resorts would not be very crowded and in addition the tourist season would be extended.



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5. Taxes in tourism. One of the measures taken by the Government to help tourism was the elimination of the specific tax for three months. The Federation of Romanian Tourism Employers claims that this measure is insufficient. They also claim that the development of all outdoor tourism activities is a big problem and the allocation of a fixed percentage of salary (41.5%) for a period of several months is a rigid measure, Tourism Employers propose the implementation of the Kurzarbeit system which is a combination of work and unemployment, a flexible combination that can vary from day to day, from department to department, from company to company. It is a system that has paid off in Germany and is implemented in many European countries. Some tour operators have requested an exemption from land and building taxes until the end of 2020 and the employer only bear the net value of salaries to employees, and during the period of emergency and alert the employer should no longer pay the tax on wages

6. Economic cycles After the transition period of the 90s, Romania went through two economic cycles. The first cycle of market economy (2000-2008) characterized by a high GDP dynamics, with an average growth rate of over 6%, massive inflows of foreign investments, privatization of important companies and the development of the banking sector, by penetrating the domestic market. foreign banks. The macro-financial adjustment process (2009-2010) as a result of the Great Recession, the biggest economic crisis after the Second World War, accentuated in Romania by the existing deficits and the dependence on external financing. The post-crisis cycle (2011-2019) when the growth rate decreased to an average of 4%, due to the prudence of the private sector, the decrease of the share of non-government credit and the increase of the domestic savings rate. In the medium term, even in the current conditions of health crisis, the Romanian economy presents favorable prospects supported by: potential GDP dynamics (compared to EU member states), revitalization of structural reforms, capital market development, accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and last but not least, the strategic geo-political positioning. (Source: www.zf.ro)



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7. Aspects of seasonality / climate. Compared to the natural causes (climate conditions) of seasonality which represent variables independent of human action, social causes (fixing by certain institutions of school holidays, paid leave, traditional holidays, certain periodic events, etc.) they can be influenced in such a way as to attenuate the seasonality curve in tourism. Implications of seasonality on the activity of tourism operators In the off-season periods there is an underutilization of the capacities of tourism service providers, with negative economic consequences (reduced revenues, decreased capital and labor productivity, low profits or even losses, prolonged periods of amortization of investments etc.). During peak seasons, the tourist and general technical infrastructure (railway, road, maritime, air, commercial, etc.) are overloaded. This generates problems in the normal development of traffic on the routes that connect the demand basins with those of the tourist offer, which can even lead to an increase in the number of accidents. At the places of tourist destination it can be noticed the insufficiency of the public services that are not proportionate for the level and intensity of the requests from the periods of maximum tourist concentration. The natural resources that are the attraction of tourists can be affected due to the tourist overload, which has negative effects on the environment (air, water, vegetation pollution).

SOCIAL FACTORS

Such aspects related to the social factors of the PEST analysis could take into account: demographic trends, levels or trends of unemployment, consumer behavior in light of the other three areas of change, social habits or prejudices and changes in laws that reflect them, changing cultural norms.

Social

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1. Poverty is the major social problem of rural areas crossed by routes, and it influences the other social and economic processes in the area.

At the same time, there is an accentuation of income polarization and a wide adoption of maxims such as "the competent have money", which facilitates the perpetuation of poverty, especially in rural areas.

External migration in search of work, as a personal solution to poverty, generates new problems: the break-up of families and the poor care of children. The lack of parents



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causes suffering and poor emotional and cognitive development of children. Children in this situation easily lose the opportunities for development, and so reduced, that society offers.

2. The access to public services of the rural population is deficient. The problems of the educational system are much amplified, and the deficit of competent teachers is higher than in the urban environment. Health services are poorly developed, even access to basic consultations and treatments is difficult.

3. The life expectancy of the rural population is approximately three years lower than that of the urban population in Romania, according to INSSE data.

4. Infant mortality has a higher rate in rural than in urban area of Romania. Also, the infant mortality rate in Constanța County is 160% of the national average, both in urban and rural areas - INSSE data, 2019.

5. Globalization and its effect of cultural uniformity are also felt in rural areas. We are witnessing a loss of folk art forms, traditional occupations, rituals, architectural forms, etc..

TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS

Technological factors that could be influential include: the immediate and spread of online retail, IT in energy and the impact of things like net metering, distributed generation and clean power, web platforms that allow micro-business to thrive in open fields traditionally only for large operators, nanotechnology and wearable computers.

T

Technological

1. Online visibility represents in the current context a defining and differentiating element compared to the competition and in front of the consumer. Thus, the presence on online social media (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn) and the interaction with their users, continuously and sustainably, through notable contributions to the organization and popularization of civic events necessary to promote and support tourism in the project area is unstructured and non-unity

2. The technological comfort that any consumer of tourist services and products is looking for is composed of the sum of common facilities in the urban environment: cellular telephony, mobile data to ensure access to online information from smart devices, charging points for smart devices, WiFi networks. The current infrastructure is under development and due to the leading position in the world of the national



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infrastructure, it has enough elements to allow the achievement of sufficiently developed nodes in the objectives of the proposed itineraries.

3. Electronic transactions are a capital requirement in the current context, especially since most decisions on choosing a tourist attraction are related on the one hand to the legitimacy offered by a secure transaction at the time of payment and on the other hand to the easy way of electronic access, in any moment, both of the information about the tourist products and of their acquisition.

4. Promotion in the online environment shows an increasing trend after the crisis of 2008, being accentuated by the current pandemic crisis, polarizing most of the marketing campaigns. The existence of specialized behavioral analysis applications, integrated in paid promotion platforms (eg Google AdWords), allows the development of smart campaigns, which can supplement the existence of a human guide with pre-programmed suggestions.

5. Artificial intelligence (AI) is the pioneer of the 21st century, gradually becoming an integrated component of any specialized application. Creating a platform dedicated to this project, containing an AI module is an advantage that will be translated by contributing to improving consumer interaction with the program and will add a virtual assistance component, inherently needed in the next period.



8. STRATEGIC PLAN

Measures and activities to achieve the strategic objectives

The tourist brand has an important role in promoting and attracting tourists. He must have the ability to convey meaningful messages about the destination and attract media attention. The brand must be very well customized so that the consumer can correctly identify the destination and arouse certain preferences for identical or similar offers from other countries, to influence him in the decision to buy the tourist offer associated with that brand.

The tourist products and services of a destination must be known by the target audience of the brand. A destination should not be briefly presented but with all the hospitable characteristics of the area, with reference to culture, authenticity, safety, traditions, etc. Sometimes even accompanied by certain stories, legends, images that attract the attention of the virtual visitor.

It is necessary to segment the tourist market taking into account the nature and beauty of the landscape, cultural, sports and adventure events.

To be successful, managers of tourism products and services must focus in the first stage on capitalizing on existing resources.

In the next stage, as the financial resources increase, sometimes even due to the activities carried out in the first stage, they can make investments in infrastructure development and creation of new attractions according to the values sought by tourists: cultural, social, educational, religious values, etc.

At the same time, the offers of the market competitors must be analyzed, the demand and the supply in real time considering that in the current conditions the tourists have at their disposal an extremely large number of variants and will choose the destinations that have the best quality-price ratio. compared to the competition.

Sources of financing

In acest moment, nu exista suficiente informatii in detaliu cu privire la forma pe care o vor avea finantarile in urmatul exercitiu financiar 2021-2027.

Cu toate acestea, prezentul Plan de Actiune isi doreste formularea unor masuri care sa tina cont de informatiile disponibile pe site-ul: www.fonduri-structurale.ro si a https://ec.europa.eu/commission/index_ro. In cadrul următorului buget pe termen lung al UE pentru 2021-2027, Comisia propune modernizarea politicii de coeziune, principala politică de investiții a UE.



Sunt de retinut deocamdata, Cinci priorități investiționale:

Investițiile în dezvoltare regională se vor axa mai ales pe obiectivele 1 și 2. Acestor priorități li se vor aloca 65 % - 85 % din resursele FEDR și ale Fondului de coeziune, în funcție de prosperitatea relativă a statelor membre.

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Five EU-wide investment priorities have been set to:

A smarter Europe:

The **Research and Innovation** component will continue to be a funding priority involving the development and strengthening of organisations' research and innovation capacities by creating attractive innovation systems (e.g. SMART Systems in Health) and adapting advanced technologies to create a solid entrepreneurial system.

If we discuss **Competitiveness**, the Authorities announce that we want to facilitate access to finance for SMEs in the coming period, support them for internationalisation and investment in new technologies.

Digitalisation will also be an objective that will benefit citizens, companies and state authorities.

In the context of a knowledge-based economy, skills for **smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship** will be developed at SME level, including the organisation of practical training courses, training for the implementation of the standard - Innovation Management system in companies. At the same time, the administrative capacities of the actors involved in the implementation, monitoring, review of smart specialisation strategies will also be developed.

A greener Europe

If we think of **energy**, projects as specific targets proposed, we mention promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy and developing intelligent energy systems, networks and storage outside the TEN-E (Trans-European Energy Networks).

As we live in a time when the **consequences of climate change** and the water crisis are the main risks, the Commission supports the financing of projects that promote adaptation to climate change, risk prevention and disaster resilience and promote sustainable water management.



To promote the transition to a **circular economy**, investments will be made to expand and improve integrated waste management systems, increase their reuse and recycling, prevent waste generation and diversion from landfills.

The protection of nature and biodiversity will be improved by developing green infrastructure (especially in urban areas) and reducing pollution.

With regard to the objective of **Urban Mobility**, those projects will be selected to facilitate faster and cheaper access of the population to the urban area.

A connected Europe

part of the funding allocated to Romania for this stage (approx. **€30.6 billion**) will be targeted at **connectivity**, i.e. those investments that will facilitate the development of a sustainable, climate-resilient, smart, secure and intermodal TEN-T network. At the same time, investments in broadband infrastructure, very high capacity, broadband type Broadband will be **considered**.

A more social Europe

Through this operation, the European Pillar of Social Rights is intended to be implemented, i.e. investments will be pursued to improve access to the labour market through active labour market (**employment**) policies, by anticipating skills needs and by supporting transitions and mobility in the labour market. Investments that will also improve the quality, effectiveness and relevance of the labour market by creating **includiunea activă asistență medicală** high-performance **education and training** systems will also be analysed.

A Europe closer to its citizens

Strategic sustainable development projects will be supported, which will aim at investments in **tourism** (urban tourist resorts of national interest), investments in cultural infrastructure, investments in cultural **heritage**, investments for urban regeneration and the security of public **spaces**.

In the upcoming programming period, 2021-2027, a **personalised approach to regional development** is announced. Thus, part of the methods of allocating funds (e.g. GDP per capita) will be retained and new selection criteria (youth unemployment, low levels of education, climate change and the reception and integration of migrants) will be introduced, in order to make real interventions adapt to regional needs and specificities, by decentralising management and implementation at the level of local authorities.

Cohesion policy continues to invest in all regions, based on 3 categories (less developed, in transition, more developed). The method of allocating funds is still largely based on GDP per capita. New criteria (youth unemployment, low levels of education, climate change and the reception and integration of migrants) are being introduced to better reflect the reality on the ground. The outermost regions will continue to receive special support from the EU. Cohesion policy continues to support locally led development strategies and to empower the management of funds by local authorities. It also increases the urban dimension of



cohesion policy by allocating 6% of the ERDF to sustainable urban development and a new programme of networking and capacity-building dedicated to urban authorities under the name European Urban Initiative.

Simplification: shorter, fewer and clearer rules

According to the European Commission, for businesses and entrepreneurs with EU support, the new framework offers less red tape and easier ways to request payments by using simplified cost options. To facilitate synergies, a single regulatory framework currently covers 7 EU funds implemented in partnership with Member States ('shared management'). The Commission also proposes more relaxed controls on programmes with a good track history, greater confidence in national systems and the extension of the 'single audit' principle, in order to avoid duplication of checks.

A more flexible framework

The new framework brings together the stability needed to plan investments with the appropriate level of budgetary flexibility to deal with unforeseen events. An interim evaluation will determine whether there is a need to amend programmes for the last two years of the funding period, based on emerging priorities, programme implementation and the latest country-specific recommendations.

Within certain limits, transfers of resources within the programmes will be allowed without the need for formal Commission approval. A specific provision facilitates the mobilisation of EU funds from day one in the event of a natural disaster.

Closer link with the European Semester and the economic governance of the Union

Cohesion policy supports reforms to create an investment-friendly environment in which businesses can thrive. Full complementarity and coordination with the Reform Support Programme will be ensured in its new and consolidated form.

During the budget period, country-specific recommendations (STRs) made in the context of the European Semester will be taken into account twice: first, for the design of cohesion policy programmes, and then in the interim evaluation. In order to establish the conditions for economic growth and job creation, the new favourable conditions will help to remove barriers to investment. Their application will be monitored throughout the financial period.

More opportunities for synergies in the EU set of budgetary instruments

The single regulatory framework covering cohesion policy funds and the Asylum and Migration Fund will facilitate the creation of locally supported migrant integration strategies through EU resources used in synergy; The Asylum and Migration Fund will focus on the short-term needs of migrants upon arrival, while cohesion policy will support their social and professional integration. In addition to the single regulatory framework, synergies with other EU instruments, such as the common agricultural policy, Horizon Europe, LIFE or Erasmus + .



Interreg: removing cross-border barriers and supporting interregional innovation projects

Interregional and cross-border cooperation will be facilitated by the new possibility for a region to use parts of its own allocation to finance projects elsewhere in Europe, together with other regions. The new generation of interregional and cross-border cooperation programmes ('Interreg') will help Member States overcome cross-border obstacles and develop common services. The Commission is proposing a new instrument for border regions and countries willing to harmonise their legal frameworks, called the European Cross-border Mechanism.

Building on the success of the 2014-2020 pilot action, the Commission proposes the creation of Interregional Innovation Investments. Regions with corresponding 'smart specialisation' assets will be further supported for the composition of pan-European clusters in priority sectors such as massive data, circular economy, advanced manufacturing systems or cybersecurity.

Consolidated rules for best performing EU investments

All programmes will maintain their performance framework with quantifiable objectives (number of jobs created or additional access to broadband networks). The new framework establishes an annual performance review in the form of a political dialogue between the programme authorities and the Commission. The performance of the programmes will also be assessed during the interim evaluation. For the sake of transparency and for citizens to be able to track progress, Member States will have to report all implementation data every two months and the open cohesion data platform will be updated automatically.

More intensive use of financial instruments

According to the European Commission, grants can be effectively supplemented by financial instruments, which have a potentiating effect and are closer to the market. Member States will be able to transfer some of their cohesion policy resources to the new centrally managed InvestEU fund to access the guarantee provided by the EU budget. It will be easier to combine grants and financial instruments. The new framework also includes special provisions to attract more private capital.

A stable euro area is a prerequisite for job creation, economic growth, investment and social equity in our Union. **Under the Treaties, the euro is the single currency of the European Union** and economic convergence and stability are objectives of the Union as a whole. Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, the euro area's gross domestic product (GDP) will account for more than 85% of the EU's total gross domestic product (GDP). This is why the instruments for strengthening economic and monetary union must not be separated, but must be an integral part of the overall financial architecture of the Union.



Programmes to support SMEs with funding from the State Budget

- UNCTAD/EMPRETEC Romania programme to support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises;
- The programme to stimulate the establishment and development of micro-enterprises by
 - beginner business entrepreneurs;
 - National programme for the support of crafts and crafts;
- Programme for the development of marketing activities for market products and services;
- Programme for the development of entrepreneurial skills among young people and facilitating their access to START funding;
- Multiannual national programme for the development of entrepreneurship among women in the SME sector;
- Multiannual national programme for the establishment and development of small and medium-sized enterprises in rural areas;
- Multiannual national microindustrialisation programme;
- Program for the organization of the Small and Medium Enterprises Fair;

Romania has finalised a draft Partnership Agreement, still in negotiation with the European Commission, which will be the key programmatic document by which the country sets its priorities and how to spend European funds in the 2021-2027 programming period.

10 operational programmes will be managed by management authorities from 3 ministries and Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), under the control of local authorities.

Two scenarios are currently being negotiated, a more convenient one, in which Romania will contribute 15% of the state budget to operational programmes, and a more likely one, in which we will have to cover 30%. With 30% of national money, the programmes amount to investments of EUR 47 billion, and in the version desired by the Government, with 15% of our money, the investments will amount to EUR 41 billion.



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Variant of operational programmes:

SCENARIO 1

70% EU contribution/ 30% State budget

Title	Fund	Category of regions	UE Contribution	National Contribution	Total
POCIDIF	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POCIDIF	1.500,00	642,86	2.142,86
PODD	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR PODD	3.085,00	1.322,14	4.407,14
	FC		837,80	359,06	1.196,86
POT	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POT	2.041,80	1.765,41	3.807,21
	FC		2.570,20	2.564,01	5.134,21
POR B-I	FEDR	More developed	584,19	876,28	1.460,47
POR N_V	FEDR	Less developed	1.223,43	524,33	1.747,76
POR V	FEDR	Less developed	1.004,87	430,66	1.435,53
POR CENTRU	FEDR	Less developed	1.179,88	505,66	1.685,54
POR SUD- MUNTENIA	FEDR	Less developed	1.343,80	575,91	1.919,71
POR S-E	FEDR	Less developed	1.268,67	543,71	1.812,38
POR S-V OLTENIA	FEDR	Less developed	1.021,94	437,97	1.459,91
POR N-E	FEDR	Less developed	1.494,92	640,68	2.135,60
POS	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POS	1.700,00	1.014,29	2.714,29
	FSE+	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POS	1.081,00	481,00	1.562,00
POIDS	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POIDS	558,00	239,14	797,14
	FSE+	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POIDS	2.401,94	1.084,35	3.486,29
POEO	FSE+	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POEO	3.861,70	1.913,58	5.775,28
POAT	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POAT	155,05	103,34	258,39



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	FSE+	More developed Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POAT	201,86	134,57	336,43
POTJ	FC				
POTJ	FTJ Alocare FTJ, FSE+ complementary support to be transferred to FTJ	Less developed	1.766,00	756,86	2.522,86
	FTJ, FEDR complementary support to be transferred to FTJ	Less developed			
		Less developed			
TOTAL	FEDR, FC, FSE+, FTJ		30.882,05	16.915,80	47.797,85
PAP	FEPAM		162,00		
PN FAMI National Asylum Fund, Migration and Integration Program					
PN FSI National Fund Internal Security Program					
PN IMFV National Border and Visa Management Instrument Program					
TOTAL	All Funds		31.044,05	16.915,80	47.797,85

SCENARIO 2

85% Contributie UE/ 15% Buget de Stat

Title	Fund	Category of regions	UE Contribution	National Contribution	Total
POCIDIF	FEDR	More developed Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POICIDIF	1.500,00	264,71	1.764,71
PODD	FEDR	More developed Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR PODD	3.085,00	544,41	3.629,41
	FC		837,80	147,85	985,65
POT	FEDR	More developed Less developed			



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		General allocation FEDR POT	2.041,80	1.427,82	3.469,62
	FC		2.570,20	2.327,83	4.898,03
POR B-I	FEDR	More developed	584,19	876,28	1.460,47
POR N_V	FEDR	Less developed	1.223,43	215,90	1.439,33
POR V	FEDR	Less developed	1.004,87	177,33	1.182,20
POR CENTRU	FEDR	Less developed	1.179,88	208,21	1.388,09
POR SUD-MUNTENIA	FEDR	Less developed	1.343,80	237,14	1.580,94
POR S-E	FEDR	Less developed	1.268,67	223,88	1.492,55
POR S-V OLTENIA	FEDR	Less developed	1.021,94	180,34	1.202,28
POR N-E	FEDR	Less developed	1.494,92	263,81	1.758,73
POS	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POS	1.700,00	711,76	2.411,76
	FSE+	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POS	1.081,00	216,29	1.297,29
POIDS	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POIDS	558,00	98,47	656,47
	FSE+	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POIDS	2.401,94	604,87	3.006,81
POEO	FSE+	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POEO	3.861,70	681,48	4.543,18
POAT	FEDR	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FEDR POAT	155,05	103,34	258,39
	FSE+	More developed			
		Less developed			
		General allocation FSE+ POAT	201,86	134,57	336,43
POTJ	FC				
POTJ	FTJ Alocare	Less developed	1.766,00	311,65	2.077,65
	FTJ, FSE+				
	sprijin complementar care urmeaza a fi transferat catre FTJ	Less developed			
	FTJ, FEDR				
	sprijin complementar care urmeaza a fi transferat catre FTJ	Less developed			
TOTAL	FEDR, FC, FSE+, FTJ		30.882,05	9.957,94	40.839,99
PAP	FEPAM		162,00		
PN FAMI					
National Asylum Fund, Migration			35,90	11,97	47,87



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and Integration
Program

PN FSI
National Fund
Internal Security
Program

58,39 19,46 77,85

PN IMFV
National Border
and Visa
Management
Instrument
Program

98,78 32,93 131,70

TOTAL	All Funds	31.237,11	10.022,30	41.097,40
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* FTJ policy objectives and specific objective according to Article 4 (1), DRC. For ERDF, ESF +, FC and FTJ for the years 2021-2025; for FEPAM 2021-2027.

** In accordance with Article 106 (2) on the determination of co-financing rates.

*** Preliminary allocation of FTJ - indicating separately the initial allocation of FTJ and the complementary support of ESF + and ERDF for the category of regions concerned, if already known. "

**** In accordance with the specific regulations, the co-financing rates applicable within FAMI, FSI and IMFV are the following:

Internal Security Fund (ISP):

- 75% non-reimbursable external financing and 25% national co-financing (based on the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Internal Security Fund - COM (2018) 472 final) - this proportion of was taken into account when calculating the estimates in the table
- 90% non-reimbursable external financing and 10% national co-financing (based on the provisions of Article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Internal Security Fund - COM (2018) 472 final)
- 100% non-reimbursable external financing based on the provisions of Article 11, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Internal Security Fund - COM (2018) 472 final)

Asylum Fund for Migration and Integration (FAMI):

- 75% non-reimbursable external financing and 25% national co-financing (based on the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Final Council establishing the Asylum and Migration Fund - COM / 2018/471 final)
- 90% non-reimbursable external financing and 10% national co-financing (based on the provisions of Article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Final Council establishing the Asylum and Migration Fund - COM / 2018/471 final)
- 100% non-reimbursable external financing (based on the provisions of Article 12, paragraphs 4, 5 and 5a of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Final Council establishing the Asylum and Migration Fund - COM / 2018/471 final)

Border and Visa Management Tool (IMFV)

- 75% non-reimbursable external financing and 25% national co-financing (based on the provisions of Article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund) financial support for border and visa management - COM / 2018/473 final)
- 90% non-reimbursable external financing and 10% national co-financing (based on the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1 of the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund) the financial support instrument for border management and visas - COM / 2018/473 final)
- 100% non-reimbursable external financing (based on the provisions of Article 11, paragraphs 4, 5 and 5a of the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund) the financial support instrument for border management and visas - COM / 2018/473 final)



Regional Operational Programme (MRP) 2021-2027

The Regional Operational Programme (MROs) is designed the most opportunities for micro and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) during the 2021-2027 programming period. In contrast to the situation until now, when POR was managed by the Ministry of Development (under its many names and formulas in Romania's nearly 14 years of EU membership), in the 2021-2027 programming period the POR will be broken into 8 smaller programmes, each managed by the managing authority of each Regional Development Agency (ADR) in each region.

POR Bucharest-Ilfov will have a total allocation of EUR 1.46 billion (of which 30% is from the state budget and the rest from the EU),

POR Northwest - 1.74 billion euro

POR West - 1.43 billion euros,

POR Centre - 1.68 billion euros,

POR South-Muntenia - 1.91 billion euros,

POR South-East - 1.81 billion euro,

POR South West - Oltenia - 1.46 billion euros,

POR Northwest - 2.13 billion euros.

"The "ROs are intended to target investments that mainly target SMEs in areas of smart specialisation," the draft Partnership Agreement reads. It also writes here about "developing the capacity of the entrepreneurial innovation ecosystem for the creation, maturation and internationalization of start-up / spin-off in RIS3 fields (intelligent specialization n.r.)".

Also 'through THE MROs, the grant financing of entrepreneurship and business support infrastructure and the stimulation of innovative activities and the increase of the competitiveness of SMEs' is envisaged.

As objectives and areas of investment, there is largely an increase in the competitiveness of SMEs, as well as technological investments in SMEs, including IT&C, IoT (the internet of all things), automation, robotics, artificial intelligence, mass customization.

Investments in services and equipment for the digital transformation of micro-enterprises and SMEs, 'design-based innovation' for the development of new products, technology transfer, support for the development and implementation of new business models for SMEs, in particular for internationalisation, investments in tangible and intangible assets in micro-enterprises and SMEs, including scale-up, are also mentioned at THE MROs.



The 8 MROs also include investments for the development of skills at the level of SMEs and entities involved in the entrepreneurial discovery process.

2. POCODIF 2021-2027 - digitisation and financial instruments

Another relevant programme for SMEs will be the Operational Programme intelligent growth, digitalisation and financial instruments (POCIDIF), which would be managed as a managing authority by the Ministry of European Funds.

POCIDIF 2021-2027 would have a budget of EUR 2.14 billion, with a national contribution of 30%.

Here we find priority axis 10 - Stimulating access to finance for SMEs through the use of Financial Instruments. It will most likely be European funds allocated to investment funds to provide venture capital financing or private equity to technology startups.

3. POEO 2021-2027 - funds for courses

The Operational Education and Employment Programme (POEO) has a total budget of 5.77 billion euros, of which 30% is money from the state budget. It will come in place of the former POSDRU and the current POCU, social programmes, through which Romania takes money from the EU and spends it mainly in courses and trainings for the unemployed, disadvantaged people, young people who do not go to school and do not have a job, etc. State institutions and NGOs usually do projects with this money.

The Ministry of European Funds will also be a managing authority at POEO 2021-2027, as now, at POCU 2014-2020.

This programme will also include from 2021 the financing schemes for small business opening: "grants for the financing of entrepreneurship schemes (such as start-up students)".

It will also continue with subsidies for salaries in private firms - 'incentivating employers to use flexible forms of work and to finance investments to enable the use of these forms by facilitating access to finance for SMEs and providing accompanying measures to finance benefits to young people'.

Nor will the money for 'social enterprises supporting young NEETs (who do not go to school or work) be deprived of the costs of qualification in the workplace, counselling and vocational guidance, subsidising employment contracts and placing on the labour market at the end of the support period'.

The "Young Volunteer" Programme, which will give grants to "familiarise young people with the rigors required at a job, with the aspects of the practice of a trade" will also be announced.

In this operational programme there will also be money for 'manager training programmes or measures to improve SMEs' access to the various ways of digitising their business (e.g. SME Digital Start Pack)'.



4. PODD 2021-2027 - environmental projects

The Operational Programme for Sustainable Development (PODD) 2021-2027 will have a total budget of 5.6 billion euros, with 30% from the state budget. All MFE will be a managing authority, according to the interim draft of the Partnership Agreement.

This will mainly be projects related to environmental protection and energy efficiency.

Under the programme, a budget of EUR 400 million will be allocated to promote energy efficiency. Small and medium-sized firms will also enter this funding line.

5. Fishing programme 2014-2020

The Programme of Aquaculture and Fisheries (PAP) 2021-2027 will have an allocation of only EUR 162 million, with the total 30% from the national budget. PAP will be handled by the Ministry of Agriculture (as before) and will also finance a number of SME projects, such as those in the field of leisure fishing tourism, fish restaurants, fish farms, fish products processing, etc.

The other operational programmes of Structural and Cohesion Funds will be:

7. Transport 2021-2027

The Operational Transport Programme (POT) will be the largest operational programme of Structural and Cohesion Funds - about 9 billion euros, with the 30% from the Romanian state. The Minister of Transport will be the managing authority.

With this money should build highways, railways, bridges and airports mainly.

Transport currently enters the Large Infrastructure Programme (POIM) 2014-2020, which also includes the environmental part, managed by the Ministry of European Funds, as a managing authority.

8. Health 2021-2027

The Operational Health Programme (POS) will have a total budget of around 4.2 billion euros, with a national contribution of 30%. POS 2021-2027 will also be managed by MFE as a managing authority.

This will include, among other things, the construction of "famous" regional hospitals, which should have been built with money from the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 and national funds mainly.

At the lower level, family medicine practices will also be able to be funded - as beneficiaries - from POS 2021-2027, according to the draft programme.

9. POIDS 2021-2027

The Operational Programme Inclusion and Social Dignity (POIDS) will have an allocation of EUR 4.2 billion, with the total 30% from the national budget. The programme, also managed



by the MFE as a managing authority, will mainly include services and assistance for elderly people, people with disabilities, disadvantaged people. Basically, POIDS 2021-2027 takes over part of the current POCU 2014-2020 and the former POSDRU 2007-2013.

10. Technical support

The Operational Technical Assistance Programme (POAT), also managed by the MFE, will have a total allocation of EUR 258 million, in the 30% national contribution. As before, the money will be used for the training, training and additional payment of staff involved in the absorption of European funds on all other programmes.

Consolidated state budget

It reflects the public financial flows of the formation of tax and non-tax revenues and their distribution by destinations according to the social need and the financial and economic policy objectives of the government. Consolidated general budget represents all budgets, components of the budgetary system, aggregated and consolidated to form a whole.

The national public budget is the central link of the country's financial system and is regarded as a document presenting the forecast for a certain period (year, quarter) of both state revenue and expenditure, administrative-territorial units and public institutions of national or local interest, approved at different levels after which it becomes a document with the power of law, operative and binding for those who manage and follow the execution of each of the component budgets. As a first conclusion we can say that the national public budget represents the synthesized expression of economic relations that manifests itself in the processes of formation and use of the main centralized fund of state money and funds of administrative - territorial units, in order to finance social cultural activities (education, health, culture and art, sport, social and ecological protection, cult activities; scientific research, modernization and infrastructure development , communal housekeeping, national defence, security and public order and law; integration and participation in international forums where the state has joined or wishes to join).



Budgeted Action Plan

Action	Proposed project	Financing source	Proposed deadline	Budget	EF	SB	LB	PPP	PF
				EURO	European Funds	State Budget	Local Budget	Public&Private Participation	Private Funds
Modernisation of transport infrastructure	Upgrading county roads	EF/SB/LB	2023	3.074.715,59 €	2.152.300,91 €	922.414,68 €			
	Building urban bike lanes	SB/LB	2021	245.977,25 €			245.977,25 €		
	Construction of extra-urban bike lanes	EF/SB/LB	2022	2.049.810,39 €	1.434.867,27 €		614.943,12 €		
	County public transport network interconnected and synchronized by dispatch	LB/PPP/PF	2022	614.943,12 €			153.735,78 €	307.471,56 €	153.735,78 €
Rehabilitation of existing facilities	Modernization of accommodation units of the type holiday cottages, holiday village	LB/PPP/PF	2022	717.433,64 €			179.358,41 €	358.716,82 €	179.358,41 €
	Upgrading campsites for tents and caravans	LB/PPP/PF	2022	922.414,88 €			230.603,72 €	461.207,44 €	230.603,72 €
Arrangement of new tourist facilities in key centres	Harsova SPA recovery and recovery resort - mud baths and physiotherapeutic recovery	EF/SB/LB	2021	10.249.051,96 €	7.174.336,37 €	3.074.715,59 €			



Action	Proposed project	Financing source	Proposed deadline	Budget	EF	SB	LB	PPP	PF
				EURO	European Funds	State Budget	Local Budget	Public&Private Participation	Private Funds
Development of adjacent transport infrastructure	Construction of bungalow accommodations	LB/PPP/PF	2022	358.716,82 €			89.679,20 €	179.358,41 €	89.679,20 €
	Shipping by setting up a public passenger transport line on the Danube	EF/SB/LB	2021	4.509.582,86 €	3.156.708,00 €	1.352.874,86 €			
	Bicycle rental/bike sharing both urban and county	LB/PPP/PF	2021	122.988,62 €			30.747,16 €	61.494,31 €	30.747,16 €
	Rental of ATVs and land cars for off-road	LB/PPP/PF	2021	896.792,05 €			224.198,01 €	448.396,02 €	224.198,01 €
	Rental of fully equipped authorotes	LB/PPP/PF	2021	1.691.093,57 €			422.773,39 €	845.546,79 €	422.773,39 €
Development of an atypical network of tourist services	Sea and dunarene water bases - canoeing, canoeing, kitesurfing, yachting, wakeboarding, paddling	EF/SB/LB	2025	3.074.715,59 €	2.152.300,91 €	922.414,68 €			



Action	Proposed project	Financing source	Proposed deadline	Budget	EF	SB	LB	PPP	PF
				EURO	European Funds	State Budget	Local Budget	Public&Private Participation	Private Funds
Increasing the number of posts in the education system with tasks in the field of tourism;	Efforts to increase the number of posts in the education system with tasks in the field of tourism	EF/SB/LB	2021	163.984,83 €	114.789,38 €	49.195,45 €			
Establishment of a structure (office/service) in the administrative apparatus responsible for coordinating tourist activities and development of tourism infrastructure	Local Council Decision	LB	2020	40.996,21 €			40.996,21 €		
Affiliate of the program at the Faculties of profile, with dedicated sections of tourism, archaeology, religion, including sports activities sections for the study of navigation, riding, hang-gliding,	Organization of courses/trainings/training of short and medium duration, with completion on the chosen specialization	EF/SB/LB	2021	286.973,45 €	200.881,42 €	86.092,04 €			



Action	Proposed project	Financing source	Proposed deadline	Budget	EF	SB	LB	PPP	PF
				EURO	European Funds	State Budget	Local Budget	Public&Private Participation	Private Funds
Promotion and guidance of young people to professions in the field of tourism activity (tourism agent, tour guide, receptionist, restaurant boss, waiter, picollo, yachting instructor, underwater diving instructor, light craft navigation instructor, hang-gliding and paragliding instructor, etc.)	Identification of short-term courses/trainings/trainings and promotion among young people.	SB/LB	2022	30.747,16 €			30.747,16 €		
	Providing financial support - scholarships - to access these courses.	SB/LB	2022	163.984,83 €			163.984,83 €		
Actions to inform and publicize circuits on specific channels, adapted to each profile	Annually edited guide - presentation of circuits and updating of data - Romanian, Bulgarian, English	EF/SB/LB	2021	40.996,21 €	28.697,35 €	12.298,86 €			
	Information leaflets with the presentation of each circuit - Romanian, Bulgarian, English	LB		10.249,05 €			10.249,05 €		



Action	Proposed project	Financing source	Proposed deadline	Budget	EF	SB	LB	PPP	PF
				EURO	European Funds	State Budget	Local Budget	Public&Private Participation	Private Funds
Organizing and promoting routes, objectives and activities within them	Create online communities for each route (facebook, linkedin)	LB		12.298,86 €			12.298,86 €		
	Making promotional spots for each route and a unique spot to promote the program	SB/LB		11.273,96 €			11.273,96 €		
	Contacting travel agencies in the project area and offering to them the benefit packages for promotion among direct consumers	LB/PF		30.747,16 €			15.373,58 €		15.373,58 €
	Opinion leaders, business personalities invited to promote tourist routes	LB/PF	2021	40.996,21 €			20.498,10 €		20.498,10 €
	Events, thematic conferences with promotion on each route	SB/LB	2021	122.988,62 €			122.988,62 €		



Action	Proposed project	Financing source	Proposed deadline	Budget	EF	SB	LB	PPP	PF
				EURO	European Funds	State Budget	Local Budget	Public&Private Participation	Private Funds
	Organizing international camps for tour operators to promote international routes - follow each route	EF/SB/LB	2022	163.984,83 €	114.789,38 €	49.195,45 €			
TOTAL				29.648.457,72 €	16.529.671,01 €	6.469.201,60 €	2.620.426,41 €	2.662.191,35 €	1.366.967,36 €



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