

MOINESTI

Geographic position: The City of Moinesti is located in the north-west area of Bacau county, 45 km away from the City of Bacau and 8 km away from Comanesti;

Structure: Moinesti – administrative center, Hangani, Vasaesti, Lunca-Dealu' Mare, Lucacesti, Micleasca, Albotesti and Gazarie - neighborhoods;

Access routes: DN 2G, links with the city of Bacau (45 km.), the town of Comanesti (8 km.), DN 11A: town of Tirgu-Ocna (30 km.), Slanic Moldova resort (46 km.), city of Onesti (45 km.); railroad Moinesti-Comanesti;

Surface: 5490 ha;

Population: 25691 inhabitants, of which 65% are able to work.



The City of Moinesti is located in the middle reservoir of the river system Trotus-Tazlau, in an area rich in natural resources (oil, coal, curative mineral waters). The 10 springs of mineral waters in "Bai Park", set on the Gazu stream, such as the area's ozone-rich micro-climate, lacking noxious dust, together with the beauties of local topography and flora, plead for the status of spa resort. Further to all that, the city of Moinesti has an intense spiritual and sports life, as well as a continuous development of schools, court houses, banks and touristic institutions. As such, the city has clear perspectives of urban, economic and touristic development, there is a desire for it to become an important spa center, preferred by local tourists as well as those in other towns in the country or abroad. The first time the settlement was certified in a document is dated 1437, and the first document where Moinesti is nominated as a fair is that from 1832, when it had 188 houses and 588 inhabitants. The fair of Moinesti was a meeting place for inhabitants of Trotus Valley and Tazlau Valley, those coming from Transilvania, there were crude oil springs, forestry exploits, other hand-made and agro-food products. Here, in 1896, the poet and essayist of world renown Tristan Tzara (Samuel Rosenstock), the founder of Dada, a revolutionary art movement, was born. In 1921 Moinesti became an urban commune and at the same time its administrative function increased. Moinesti was the

residence of the urban commune and at the same time the residence of Tazlau rural district. In 2001 the town of Moinesti was declared a city. The oldest mention of the existence and exploitation of oil in Romania refers to the settlement of Lucacesti, today a component of the city of Moinesti, on Tazlaur Sarat Valley; the first oil distilleries in the country are mentioned in the first half of the 19th century in Gazarie, a neighborhood of the town of Moinesti. In the oil reservoir of Moldova the first mechanical probe in Romania was dug (in 1861) and among the first ones in the world. The fourth largest refinery in the country was set in Moinesti (1932); the conclusion of all these facts is that the beginnings of the oil industry in our country took place in the Moinesti region.

Agriculture

Of the city's total administrative surface, agricultural land covers 2590 ha, of which the arable land is 538 ha. In order to capitalize on the commune's economic tradition, to make it more productive, a true boost to local economy, we wish to attract investment in agriculture and animal breeding. Investment is needed in order to extend and upgrade current agricultural exploits, by stimulating the development of ecological vegetal farms, structured per specific cultures, by de-

veloping associative structures capable of doing efficient agricultural production activities; It is necessary to ensure optimal conditions for processing and selling agricultural products, attracting suppliers of specific services in the area of mechanized work, phyto-sanitary protection, purchasing selected and treated seeds, areas that can have a positive influence on the quality and profitability of agricultural activities.

There will be support for consolidating new farms, promoting producers' associations,

as well as developing the market niche of ecological agriculture;

Bird breeding farms can be set up within the commune – including centers for processing-capitalizing on bird products, farms for snails, rabbits etc.;

Agricultural and food industry

- Centers for disjuncting, slaughtering, butcher's, units for collecting and processing animal products: milk, wool, skins etc.;
- Centers for collecting, processing and capitalizing on vegetal products;
- Forests ensure sufficient productions of wild berries, mushrooms and medicinal plants so as to make it opportune to endow a center for collecting, processing and capitalizing on them;

Industry

In order to fully occupy the available work force and for the city's socio-economical development, local administration encourages investment, especially in non-polluting areas. There is qualified work force in the area for foraging-extraction and maintenance in the oil industry, wood processing, making it possible to invest in setting up new workshops for small scale furniture, carpentry, wood profiles, garden furniture, timber etc., but there are also persons qualified for light industry (fabric, shoes, handicraft);



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Tourism and agro-tourism

The city of Moinesti stands a real shot at aligning in with the other spa resorts, both due to the natural landscape, and to the numerous curative mineral water springs. The area where the city is benefits from numerous tourist attractions, among which we mention:

- *Bai Park (where the curative mineral water springs are),
- *Pine Park (guesthouse, motel, camping huts, tennis court),
- *Cetatuia (dacic citadel, archaeologically certified),
- *Ghindaru Hill (where archaeologists discovered artifacts of the pre-Cucuteni culture, over 3000 years old),
- *The Dada Monument (a work by artist Ingo Glass),
- *The Jewish Cemetery and Sinagogue (where the oldest tomb stone with readable text is, dating 1692),
- *The Bottomless-Tarnita Lake and, in the city's immediate proximity:
- *Stirigoi Monastery (in a wild landscape, surrounded by century-old forests)
- *Tirgu-Ocna salt mine,
- *Slanic Moldova Resort,
- *Rossetti-Tetcanu Cultural Center (where the internationally famous composer George Enescu created).

We can also mention local traditions, spe-

cific cuisine and the Moldavian proverbial hospitality. Local administration is preoccupied with promoting touristic potential, and creating the necessary infrastructure for increasing the area's attractivity as a touristic destination. In this sense, we encourage investment in the area of wind energy (the city is basically surrounded by hills), setting up guesthouses, motels, hotels, winter sports grounds, ski slopes, sledding, skating ring, camps and sports training grounds, a spa treatment center, covered swimming pools (on the location of the existing swimming pool), camping sites, summer sports grounds, forest and mountain trekking routes, ATVs, restaurants with local specific, hunting and fishing centers etc.;

Infrastructure:

The local administration's strategy envisages measures intended to improve the inhabitants' living conditions, to raise the qualitative standard of local design, services and the commune's image in general, to offer opportunities for the intervention of the private sector, either as direct investments, or as partnerships. Investment is needed to rehabilitate roads, water supply, sewerage, set up social centers, rehabilitate certain public buildings, water works, endow the local public administration with the necessary vehicles and tools

to manage the commune, endow public institutions with modern working equipment and technology, develop sports grounds, set up a swimming pool with covered swimming tanks etc.

On-going projects, with European financing:

- *upgrading of Integrated Outpatient Unit in the City Emergency Hospital;
- *rehabilitating and upgrading the City Emergency Hospital, by the partial transformation of the space from specialty outpatient unit to Obstetrics-Gynecology-Maternity department – finalized, put to use;
- *increasing the efficiency of public services by implementing an integrated IT service, with e-administration functions and e-governing;
- *an Integrated Urban Development plan: rehabilitating street infrastructure, upgrading and redoing Bai Park, rehabilitating the building with the purpose of turning it into a building for services and social assistance, an urban video monitoring system, with an overseeing exchange;
- *selective collecting system, center for capitalizing on and optimizing waste transport in the municipal area;
- *rehabilitating the water-sewers network and upgrade the used water cleaning station.

