



**Burgas Municipality Development Plan
2014 - 2020**

**Resume
Burgas, 2014**

National Operational Programmes for the period 2014-2020:

- OPRG Operational Programme Regions in Growth
- OPE – Operational Programme Environment
- OPIC – Operational Programme Innovation and Competitiveness
- OPSESG – Operational Programme Science and Education for Smart Growth
- OPHRD – Operational programme Human Resources Development
- OPGG – Operational programme Good Governance

ЕМЕРА - Enterprise for management of environmental protection activities

PMAF - Programme for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

PPP – Public Private Partnership

SRD – scientific research and development

INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Development Plan 2014 – 2020 г. of Burgas Municipality (MDP) is a major strategic document that sets up the goals and objectives for sustainable and integrated social and economic development of the Municipality for the following 7-year period.

The strategic framework of the MDP is based on the existing potential of Burgas Municipality as described in the situational analyses of the current status and the development perspectives as well as the policies that are set up in the newest European, national and regional strategic documents.

The Municipal Development Plan of Burgas Municipality for 2014 – 2020 defines the development framework for the new programming period through integrating the economic, environmental, social and infrastructure aspects of the desired sustainable and balanced growth on the territory of the municipality.

The guiding principles for developing the MDP are:

- Correspondence with the principles of Europe 2020 – sustainable, smart and inclusive growth;
- Stakeholders and partners participation in the development and implementation of the Plan;
- Complementarity between the strategic documents and financial resources.

ANALYSES

Burgas Municipality covers the area of 514 362 acres and is the biggest municipality in Southeastern Bulgaria. It is situated on the Black Sea Coast surrounding the largest bay area - the Bay of Burgas. To the North it borders with Pomorie Municipality, to the South – with Sozopol Municipality and to the West – with the municipalities of Aytos, Kameno and Sredets. Part of the municipal territory bordering with the Black Sea is covered by several lakes – Atanasovsko, Mandrensko and Burgasko (Vaya) that together with the Pomorie Lake make-up the biggest group of salt lakes in Bulgaria. The biodiversity in these lakes is impressive. Via Pontika – one of the main migratory routes for European migrating birds goes above them.

The total population of Burgas Municipality is 212 902 people.

Burgas is important industrial, commercial, transportation and tourism centre. Some industries are characteristic for Burgas and are structural for the country like light and dark oil products manufacturing, chemical fibre, plastics and other chemical products production, ship-building, ventilation and climatic equipment, cargo carriages, fish processing.

The extended school network as well as the targeted educational policy to include all children and schoolchildren, who are subject to mandatory education, increasing the quality of education at all stages and improving the facilities are an important prerequisite for increased access to education.

Significant efforts are being focused to improve healthcare and offer innovative social services that are major factors for increasing the quality of life in the municipality. The municipality has an active policy towards development of sports and sports culture of the citizens and improvement of the physical infrastructure. Burgas Municipality is the

most important cultural centre in Southeastern Bulgaria with long cultural traditions in the area of music, poetry, theatre and fine arts.

The location of the municipality determines it as a major logistics point of the Pan European Orient/ Eastern Mediterranean transport corridor that connects the German ports of Bremen, Hamburg and Rostock with the ports in the Black Sea (Burgas), Aegean (Athens) and Adriatic (Patra) through the Check Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece.

This corridor joins railway and road, important ports and airports. Trakia Highway is part of this corridor. The Burgas International Airport is a distribution hub for international and domestic tourism and provides excellent connectivity.

The good transport connectivity of Burgas Municipality is complemented also by the availability of water transportation (by sea) – there are 4 marine ports for public transportation and 3 special purpose ports. The implementation of the modernization of the public transportation system is a key component of the intermodal transportation on the territory of the municipality.

Burgas Municipality is working for establishing “green identity” through implementing energy efficiency measures in public transportation, using renewable sources of energy and increasing the energy efficiency of buildings and street lighting. In terms of waste management, Burgas municipality is focusing to implement “the zero-waste” approach with the purpose to eliminate disposal of dangerous waste for people, animals or plants in the ground, in the water or the air. The potential for R&D on the territory of the municipality is huge in terms of existing favourable business environment, the good transportation connectivity, availability of universities and research centres. In terms of concentration of human and economic activities on the territory of Burgas municipality, it is extremely important that the municipality has a responsible environmental policy. Burgas municipality has a mobile laboratory for controlling the air quality – it is used to monitor the levels of 8 air pollutants of the air. There are four terminal stations to measure and register the noise on the buildings, as well as a last generation system to permanently monitor the noise in the environment (ENM type) that has 3 stationary measuring terminals. With the goal to limit pollution of the environment with waste waters that are not treated and also decrease the losses of valuable natural resources, such as drinking water, since 2009 the Burgas Municipality has undertaken actions for complete rehabilitation of the water supply and sewerage network. There are two water purification stations for waste waters on the territory of the municipality that have all installations for purification, including biogenic elements like nitrogen and phosphorus. Having in mind the fact that over 43% of the territory of Burgas Municipality is included in the NATURA 2000 ecologic network protection of the environment is a major priority. Burgas Municipality also provide a wide variety of administrative services whose quality increases the satisfaction of end users.

STRATEGY

The vision for development of Burgas Municipality is based upon and corresponds to the Vision of the Integrated Plan for City Regeneration and Development (IPCRD) which is: Burgas – a key city for the Black sea region – the Eastern gate of EC and Burgas – a city of high technology, Energy, Management, Industry and Education, Tourism and Environment

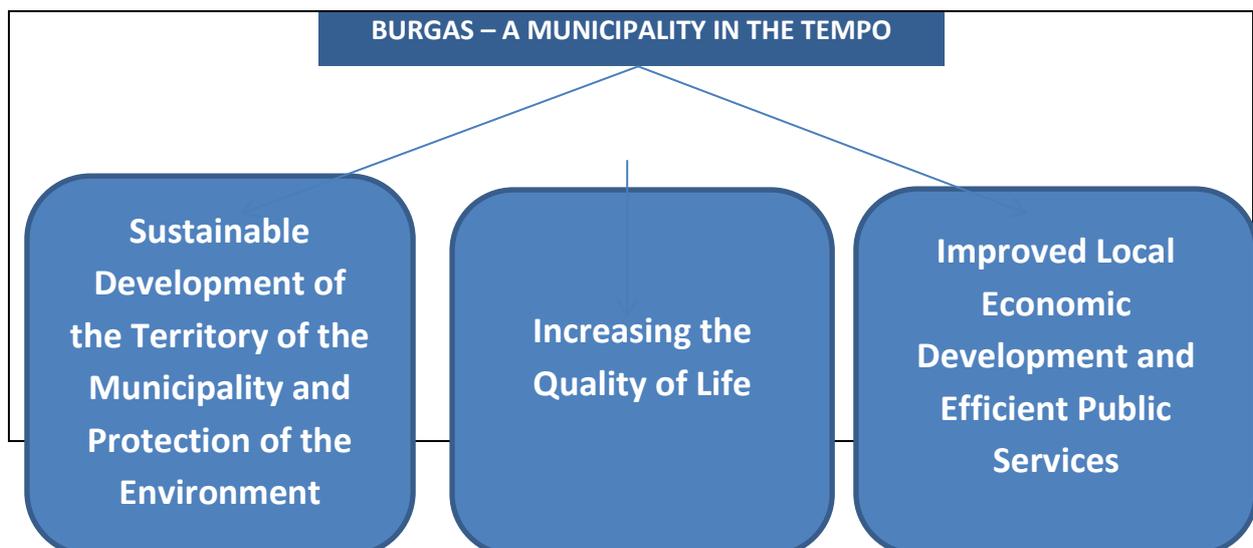
Burgas Municipality a Municipality in the Tempo

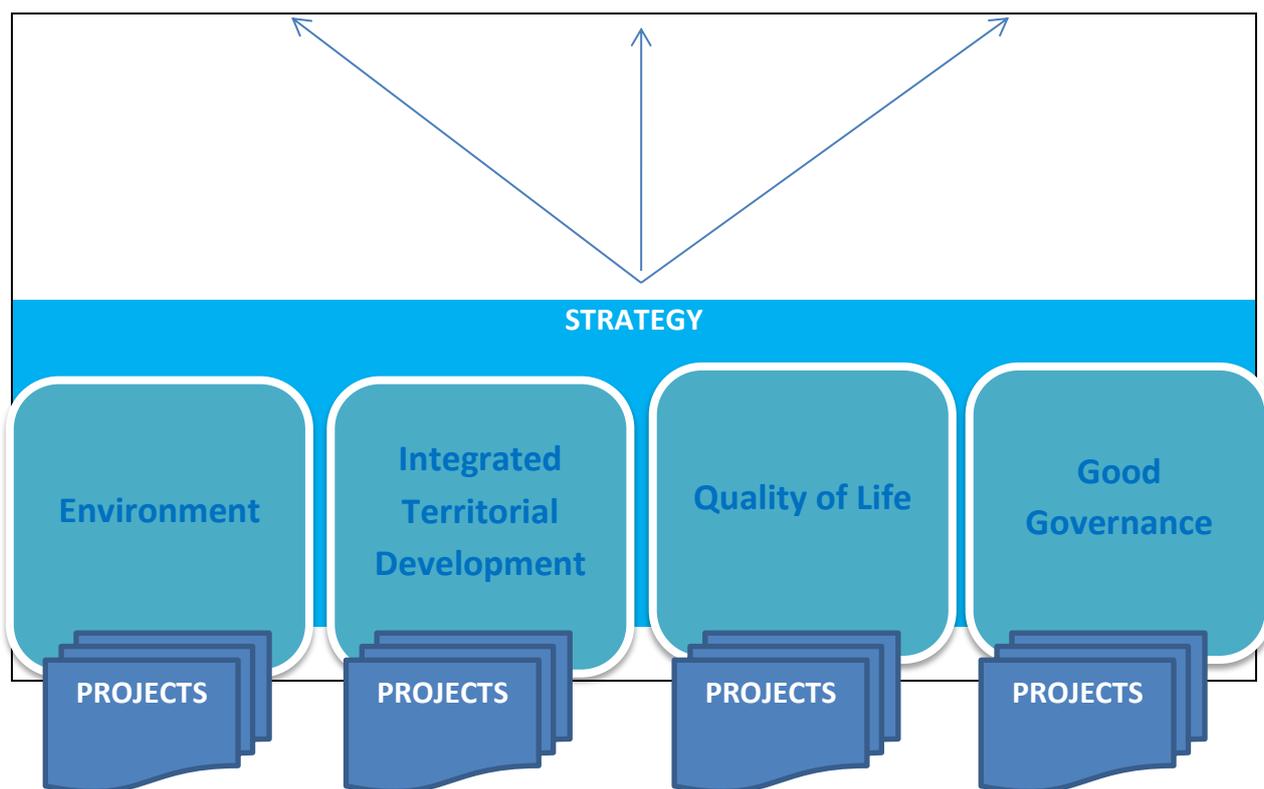
There are three strategic goals that correspond to the abilities and resources of the municipality and are focused towards overriding the challenges. The goals are ambitious but at the same time realistic and achievable and shared by the community and stakeholders.

The first goal is related to achieving sustainable development on the territory of the municipality and preserving the environment focusing towards infrastructural connectivity, renovation and public works for improving the living environment.

The second strategic goals is targeting on increasing the quality of life with a focus towards people and public services. The accent is on access of quality healthcare and education, inclusion and fighting poverty, further development of social services, improved living environment and development of cultural sector.

The third strategic objective is targeted to supported economic growth through effective public services. The main focus is to stimulate entrepreneurship, creating conditions for development of economic incentives for growth, increasing business competitiveness and establishment of partnerships in compliance with the general principals of good governance.





PRIORITIES

The Municipal Development Plan of Burgas Municipality 2014-2020 has four priorities that address the challenges and needs of the citizens, business and administration of Burgas municipality and support the strategic goals:

ENVIRONMEN

This priority comes from the understanding that growth and economic development in the long run can happen only if the sustainable development principles are observed.

INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

The key words describing this priority are mobility, providing access and renovation and improvement of the territory.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

The focus of the third priority is improving the quality of life of the population in Burgas municipality.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The purpose of this priority is to stimulate business, encourage investment and to provide favourable environment through effective administration.

Priority 1: Environment	Priority 2: Integrated Territorial Development	Priority 3: Social Capital	Priority 4: Good Governance
<i>Measure 1: Improving the Quality of Air</i>	<i>Measure 1: Integrated public transportation and mobility</i>	<i>Measure 1: Healthcare</i>	<i>Measure 1: Stimulating Business, Entrepreneurship and Investment through PPP</i>
<i>Measure 2: Decreasing the noise pollution</i>	<i>Measure 2: Management of traffic and accessibility of the suburban zones</i>	<i>Measure 2: Employment, Decreasing Poverty and Social Inclusion</i>	<i>Measure 2: Stimulating innovation and R&D</i>
<i>Measure 3: Management of waste based on "zero-waste" approach</i>	<i>Measure 3: Renovation of the territory</i>	<i>Measure 3: Quality Education, Training, LLL, Development of the free forms of learning</i>	<i>Measure 3: Efficient Public Administration</i>
<i>Measure 4: Water, floods, erosion</i>	<i>Measure 4: Communication connectivity and broadband access</i>	<i>Measure 4: Culture and Social Innovation</i>	<i>Measure 4: City and Municipality Marketing</i>
<i>Measure 5: Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Sustainable Management of the Natural Resources</i>	<i>Measure 5: Tourism development, integrated tourism products and creative industries</i>	<i>Measure 5: Youth Policies</i>	<i>Measure 5: International Cooperation</i>
<i>Measure 6: Promoting environmental thinking, encouraging the community and business participation</i>	<i>Measure 6: Inter-municipal cooperation</i>	<i>Measure 6: Development of sports</i>	
<i>Measure 7: Integrated Management of the Black Sea Coast</i>			

Relevance with the Strategic Documents

The Municipal Development Plan is part of the whole system of strategic documents and programming of the regional development in Bulgaria. It is the grassroots level of planning in the country and the purpose is to reflect the concrete actions in implementing national and European policies in this respect.

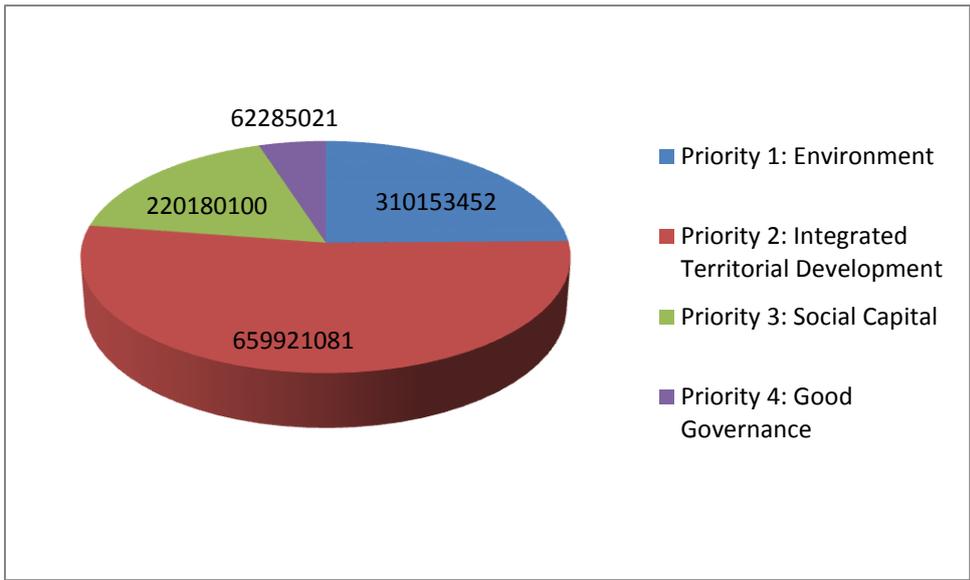
Strategic Framework

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL TABLE

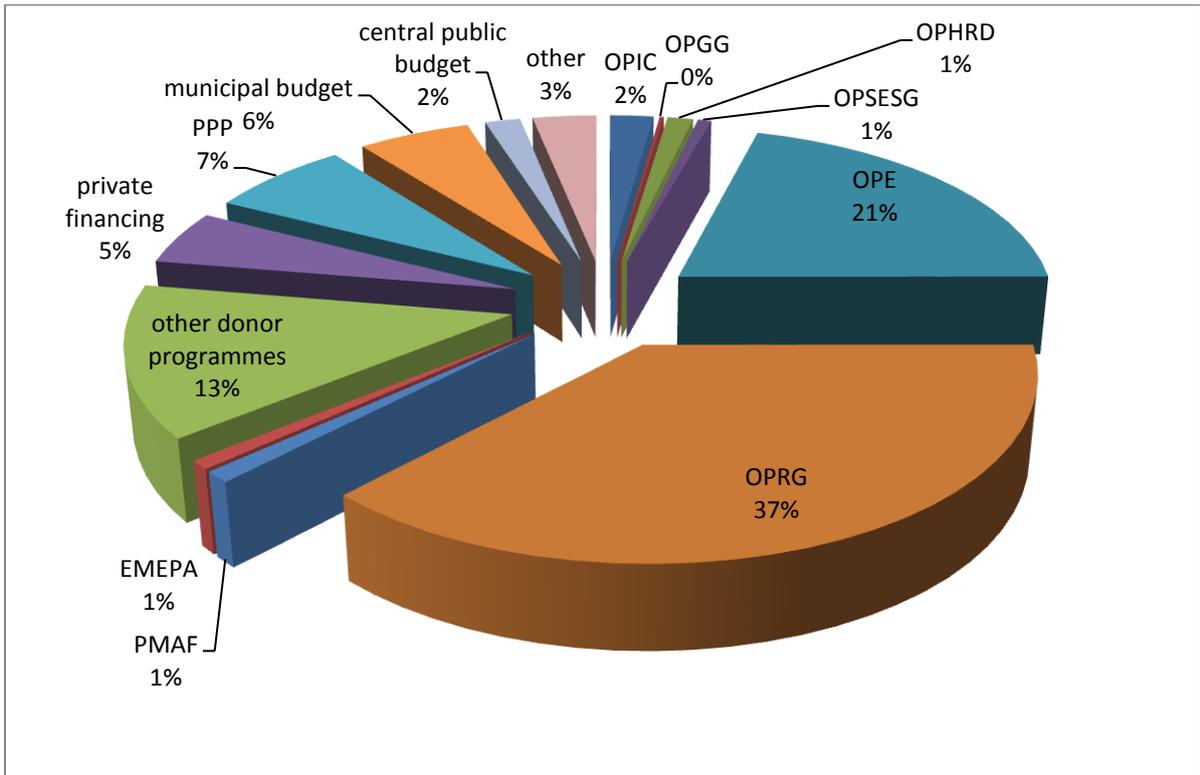
The Indicative Financial Table summarizes the resources needed for implementation of the Municipal Development Plan 2014 – 2020 for Burgas Municipality.

The financial resources for implementing the plan include the planned resources for realization of the key measures and projects that are responsibility of the Municipality, as well as the actions that could be better implemented through public-private partnership.

Indicative distribution of the financial resources by priorities:



Indicative breakdown by source of funding:



During the process of development of the MPD of Burgas Municipality for the period 2014-2020 the possible sources of funding that were considered outside of the budget of Burgas municipality are: the European Structural and Investment Funds, financial instruments, other national and international funds and programs, as well as private funding and public private partnerships.

The Local public financing includes the public municipal budget, including also the co-financing of European projects. **The external public financing** includes the funds from the national (central) budget, including national co-financing as well as the resources from the operational programmes for the period 2014 r. – 2020 and other possible public sources. The financial resources gathered through donations, private investment, PPP and other forms of partnerships in the civil and private sector are **private funding**.

Indicative allocation by funds:

