

# I. MAIN INFO – ROMANIA

## Romania. Facts and figures

Romania is located in South Eastern of Europe.

Its neighbours are:

- the Republic of Moldova to the east,
- Bulgaria to the south,
- Serbia to the south and south-east,
- Hungary to the west,
- Ukraine to the north,
- The Black Sea in South.



It has an area of 238,397 square kilometres (92,046 sq mi) and a [temperate-continental climate](#). With almost 20 million inhabitants, the country is the [seventh most populous](#) member state of the [European Union](#). Its capital and largest city, [Bucharest](#), is the [sixth-largest city](#) in the [EU](#), with 1,883,425 inhabitants as of 2011. The largest cities in Romania are: Bucharest, Iași, Timișoara, Cluj, Constanța, Galați, Brașov, Ploiești, Oradea and Suceava.



The Romanian Flag is



and The coat of arms of Romania is this

Romanian language is a Latin language and Romania itself is considered to be a “Latin island in a Slav sea”.

## The Climate

The climate is continental, with oceanic influence in the West, Mediterranean in the South-West and excessively continental in the North-East. Summer can be hot and winter

bitterly cold. Temperature: July average is 25 – 30°C, January average is -15 – -4°C, but you might also very well experience +35°C or -20°C.

### **Currency**

Romanian *Leu* (*RON*). The leu's subdivision is *the ban*. (1 RON = 100 bani)

When you change money at exchange offices you have to look for the word "Comision" which have to be 0%.

## ***1.1. Info centres for migrants, NGO, Governmental organizations***

### **OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS (EMBASSIES, CONSULATES)**

**The Ministry of Foreign Affairs** <http://www.mae.ro/>

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the institution of central public administration which implements the foreign policy of Romania, in accordance with the legislation in force and with the Government's Program. For that purpose the Ministry works closely with other government institutions, with representatives of the civil society, the business community, the cultural and academic institutions.

### **ROMANIAN BORDER POLICE**

<http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro> (RO and EN)

**The Romanian Border Police** is part of the Ministry Internal Affairs and is the specialized state institution which carries out the tasks appertaining to it and referring to the surveillance and control of the crossing of the state border, the prevention and fight against illegal migration and against acts specific to cross border criminality carried out in its area of competence, to the compliance with the judicial regime of the state border, passports and foreigners, the ensuring of the interests of the Romanian state at the lower Danube and the Macin and Sulina Canal located outside the border area, in the contiguous area and in the economic area located in the exclusive economic area, the keeping of public order and peace in its area of competence under the conditions of the law (art. 1 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 104 of June 27th 2001 regarding the organizing and functioning of the Romanian Border Police).

#### **Structure of the Romanian Border Police**

- [Sighetu Marmatiei Border Police Territorial Inspectorate](#)
- [Oradea Border Police Territorial Inspectorate](#)
- [Timisoara Border Police Territorial Inspectorate](#)
- [Giurgiu Border Police Territorial Inspectorate](#)
- [Coast Guard](#)
- [Iasi Border Police Territorial Inspectorate](#)

#### **Border Crossing Points of Romania**

<https://www.politiadefrontiera.ro/en/main/pg-border-crossing-points-88.html>

#### **Romanian Diplomatic Missions:**

**Embassies. Consular Missions.**

<http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=27&idlnk=5&cat=6>

#### **VISA FOR ROMANIA**

For foreign visitors/ immigrants please consult the [list of states whose citizens](#) (anexa 1), holders of simple passports, **are required a visa upon entry on the Romanian territory. No taxes for Romanian Visa.**

Please consult the [list of states whose citizens](#) (anexa 2), holders of simple passports, **are not required** a visa to travel to Romania.

The [regime applicable to the holders of diplomatic and service passports, official passports or seamen's books - Anexa 3.](#)

#### **Diplomatic Missions: in Romania**

<http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=28&idlnk=5&cat=6>

#### **General Inspectorate for Immigration <http://igi.mai.gov.ro/en>**

The General Inspectorate for Immigration is organized and acts as a specialized structure of the central public administration. It is a public institution with legal personality, coordinated by Ministry of Internal Affairs, in accordance with the Law no.118/2012 published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no.461 of 9 July, 2012 and regarding the approval of the Government Emergency Order no.18/2012 amending the Government Emergency Order no.30/2007 on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

The General Inspectorate for Immigration was set up through the reorganization of the Romanian Office for Immigration and fulfils its tasks under the law in order to implement Romanian policies in the fields of migration, asylum, and foreigners' integration as well as the relevant legislation in these fields.

The activity of the General Inspectorate for Immigration is a public service and is carried out in the interest of persons and the community, supporting the state institutions, exclusively under the law and for the enforcement of the law.

### ***1.2. Buddies, cultural mediators***

#### **Romanian National Council For Refugees [www.cnrr.ro](http://www.cnrr.ro)**

The Romanian National Council for Refugees is a non-governmental organization founded in 1998, having been granted public utility status in 2003. CNRR's mission is to

promote and defend through all legal means human rights in general, and migrants, refugees and asylum seekers' rights particularly.

### **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

<http://www.oim.ro/migratie/en/index.php>

IOM, or as it was first known, the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME), was born in 1951 out of the chaos and displacement of Western Europe following the Second World War. Mandated to help European governments to identify resettlement countries for the estimated 11 million people uprooted by the war, it arranged transport for nearly a million migrants during the 1950s.

A succession of name changes from PICMME to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in 1952, to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) in 1980 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1989, reflects the organization's transition over half a century from logistics agency to migration agency.

**IOM** was established in **Romania** in **1992** to respond to the information and counseling needs of Romanian citizens regarding emigration formalities. Over the years, IOM Romania has implemented various national and international cooperation programmes in the field of counter-trafficking in human beings, migration facilities, refugee assistance, voluntary return, migrant integration, migrants' health and consular support activities

### **Low assistance for the Immigrants and Refugees through AIDROM**

<http://www.aidrom.ro/proiecte/asistentajuridica-specializata-pentru-solicitantii-de-azil-din-romania/>

AIDRom, Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania, is implementing a project of legal counseling entitled "Legal Advice for asylum seekers in Romania".

The main project activities are:

1. Counseling and specialized legal assistance for asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection whose situation are reassessed
2. Specific trained lawyers / legal advisors and interpreters involved in the asylum process

### **ARCA**

<http://www.arca.org.ro/>

ARCA – Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants' mission is to support the fulfillment of each and every refugee, migrant or repatriate's potential and to facilitate their integration in the Romanian society.

This is a project about Migration and Security problems in Europe:

[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/projects\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/projects_en)

Information about number and types of immigrants in Romania



<http://focus-migration.hwwi.de/Romania.2515.0.html?&L=1>

Information upon projects for asylees and refugees and European Strategies 2020

[http://www.mighealth.net/ro/index.php/Refugiati\\_si\\_azilanti](http://www.mighealth.net/ro/index.php/Refugiati_si_azilanti)

### ***1.3. Other projects***

<http://focus-migration.hwwi.de/Romania.2515.0.html?&L=1>

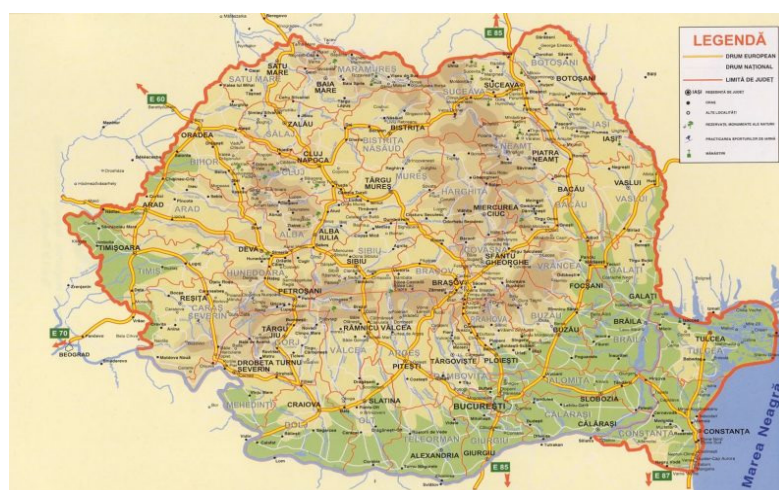
[http://www.mighealth.net/ro/index.php/Refugiati\\_si\\_azilanti](http://www.mighealth.net/ro/index.php/Refugiati_si_azilanti)

<http://www.aidrom.ro/proiecte/asistent-a-solicitant-i-de-azil/>

## **II. HISTORY**

The history of Romania means, conventionally, the history of the Romanian geographic region as well as of the populations who lived here and which, besides the specific cultural differences and the political transformations, attributed to it a specific identity.

### **Current Map of Romania**



Today's territory of Romania has been inhabited since ancient times. Based on historical data, specialists estimate that the first human life manifestations on the Romanian territory date back to about 40,000 years ago.

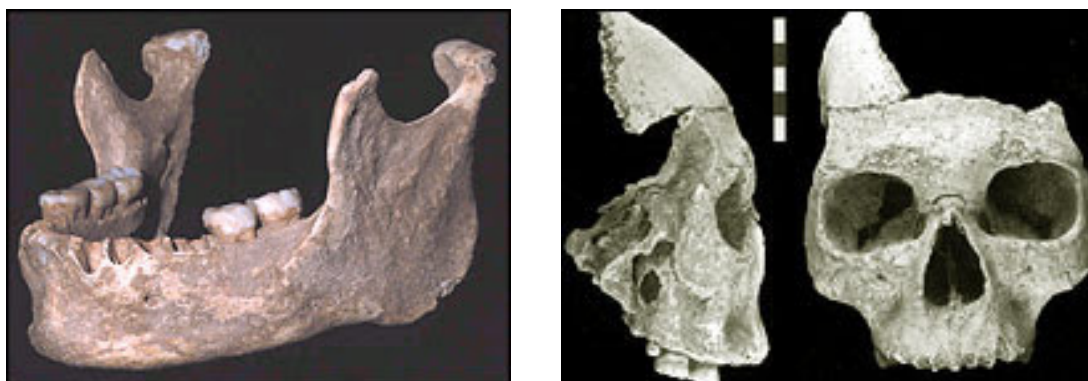
John (Ion) from Anina is the name given by historians to an individual of the Homo Sapiens species whose remains were found in 2002 in the Oeste Cave by a group of speleologists from Timisoara in one of the 200 caves in the Anina Mountains, from Caraş-Severin County<sup>1</sup>. From the skeleton of Ion, a mandible was found, which is the oldest Homo Sapiens remnant of

<sup>1</sup> <http://turism-anina.blogspot.ro/2013/07/ion-din-anina-primul-om-din-europa.html>

Europe discovered to date. This bone demonstrates that Ion lived about 37,000 to 42,000 years ago.

"The fact that there was a remnant of a modern man older than what was known in Western Europe has given us an indication that this region could have been a passageway in terms of spreading the Homo Sapiens population on our continent. Again, it is important because it means that in the same period, in Europe, Homo Sapiens lived in parallel with the Neanderthal man, two different species,"<sup>2</sup> says speleologist Silviu Constantin.

In 2011, a skull was discovered in that cave, also Homo Sapiens, named Vasile, but although they were quite close to each other, Ion and Vasile never knew each other because they lived 14,000 years apart.



**Ion and Vasile from Anina**

In 2009, following explorations in the Coliboaia cave in the Apuseni Mountains, several cave paintings were discovered. They are all black and are animal representations, including a bison, a horse, possibly a feline, two bear heads and two rhinos. It seems that the paintings were made by the prehistoric people with the help of coal. Several engravings have also been discovered and bones have been found on the floor. Because of this, it was found that during their stay in the cave, the bears scratched the walls.<sup>3</sup> The group of specialists discovered that the paintings of the Coliboaia Cave are the oldest paintings not only in Europe, but also around the world, from a very old age, measured in thousands of years, between 23,000 and 35,000 years, parietal ", older than the famous Altamira paintings in Spain, Laas Gaal in Somalia, Chauvet and Lascaux in France.<sup>4</sup>

### **The cave paintings of the Coliboaia Cave**

<sup>2</sup> <http://jurnalul.ro/campaniile-jurnalul/descoperirea-romaniei/ion-din-anina-primul-om-din-europa-41405.html>

<sup>3</sup> <https://financiarul.ro/2013/08/20/pestera-coliboaia-cele-mai-vechi-picturi-rupestre-din-europa/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://hartacomorii.blogspot.ro/2014/07/top-10-pesteri-cu-picturi-rupestre.html>



Romania is a state located in south-eastern Central Europe, on the lower course of the Danube, north of the Balkan Peninsula and on the north-western shore of the Black Sea.

## ***II.1 Origins of the country***

Throughout history, various parts of today's territory of Romania were in the composition or under the administration of Dacia, the Roman Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

### **• *Dacia and the Roman Empire***

The Dacian kingdom reached its largest expanse during King Burebista. According to the information from Strabon, the Dacians lived in the mountainous area (and indicates the Mures River) to the upper part of the Danube (called Danubius - from the springs to Drobeta), and the Getae ruled the part of the cataracts, (today Cazane) named Istru up to the point where it flows into the Black Sea. He also says that "the Dacians have the same language with the Getae" and that "the Greeks have considered the Getae to be of the Thracian race."

Trajan initiates a large campaign against the Dacians after becoming an emperor, a campaign known as the Dacian Wars, wars that will require the use of one-third of the total army of the Roman Empire. The result of the first campaign (101-102) was the attack of the Dacian capital, Sarmizegetusa, and the occupation of part of the country.

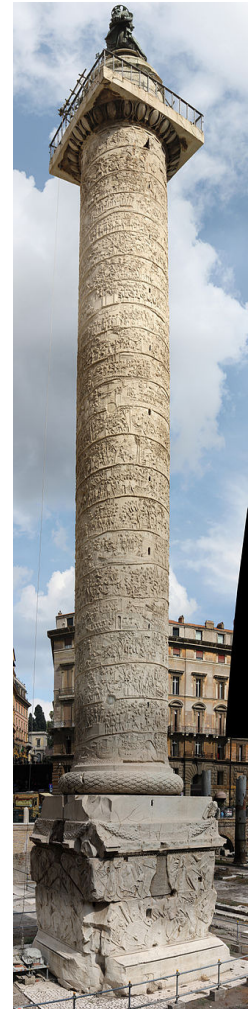
The Second Dacian War (105-106) ended with the defeat of Decebalus and his suicide, his kingdom being conquered and transformed into the Roman province of Dacia. After the Dacians were defeated, Trajan organized the largest and most expensive festivity in Rome, which lasted for about 123 days, the amount of gold and silver brought from Dacia by the Romans being appreciated by the ancient chroniclers. Tens of thousands of Dacians were taken into slavery in Rome, and tens of thousands of Dacians fled Dacia to avoid slavery.

## Trajan's Column, Rome

Modern Romanian is considered a Romanic language. Also, even if it was occupied for a short period (107-271/276), Dacia was perhaps the most colonized province with people from all provinces of the empire, and Latin was imposed as a lingua franca, the process being the same, in some respects, with the European colonization of the United States and Latin America.

But the Roman domination of the province was difficult, some historians claiming that in the province of Roman Dacia there was no year without conflicts with the neighboring tribes not conquered by Rome. It is said that Hadrian, aware of the difficulty of maintaining Dacia, thought of abandoning the province, but what made him give up that thought was the safety of the Roman settlers in that region.<sup>5</sup> Between 271-275 AD. The Aurelian withdrawal takes place.

The origins of the Romanians are one of the most debated problems in Romanian historiography, because it is related to the political context in which the Romanians claimed their independence in the territories they inhabited, against the dominant kingdoms (Austro-Hungary and Russia): the Romanian historians strived to demonstrate Romanian continuity in these territories, while Austro-Hungarians (later Germans) or Russians (and later also other Slavic countries) struggled to question it.<sup>6</sup>



### **Period of Principalities and Phanariot Age**

In the first millennium, waves of migratory peoples migrated across the territory of Romania: the Goths in the 3rd-4th centuries, the Huns in the 4th century, the Gepids in the 5th century, the Slavs in the 7th century, the Hungarians in the 9th century, the Pechenegs, in the X-XII centuries and the Tatars in the 13th century.

In the 13th century, the first quarters south of the Carpathians are attested. Subsequently, in the context of the feudal relations crystallization, due to the creation of favorable internal and external conditions (weakening the Hungarian pressure and diminishing the domination of the Tatars), the feudal states of Wallachia (1310), under Basarab I and Moldavia (1359), under

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<sup>5</sup> <https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dacia>

<sup>6</sup> [https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Originile\\_rom%C3%A2nilor](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Originile_rom%C3%A2nilor)



Bogdan I. Among the rulers who played a more important role can be remembered: Alexandru cel Bun, Stefan cel Mare, Petru Rareș and Dimitrie Cantemir in Moldova, Mircea cel Bătrân, Vlad Țepeș and Constantin Brâncoveanu Wallachia and Iancu de Hunedoara in Transylvania. Since the end of the fifteenth century, the two Principalities have gradually entered the sphere of influence of the Ottoman Empire.



**Great Romanian rulers**

Transylvania, was part, in the Middle Ages, of the Kingdom of Hungary, governed by the voivodes, and became a principality of its own, vassal of the Ottoman Empire of 1526. At the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries Michael the Brave reigned for a very short period of time over a large part of Romania's territory, in fact, making the first union of the Romanian Principalities.



## **The union of 1601 under Mihai Viteazul**

In the 18th century Moldavia and Wallachia maintained their internal autonomy, but in 1711 and 1716 respectively, the period of the Phanariot rulers, appointed directly by the Turks among the noble families of the Greeks of Constantinople, began. By concluding the dualist pact in 1867, Transylvania soon lost its political autonomy, being politically and administratively embedded in Hungary.

### ***II.2. Main events in Modern History***

Romania emerged as a state, led by Alexandru Ioan Cuza, in 1859, by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, with his simultaneous election as a ruler in both states. In 1848 there was a revolution in Moldova, Wallachia and Transylvania. The purposes of the revolutionaries were not fulfilled, but they laid the foundation for the following developments.



**Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza**

Alexandru Ioan Cuza was forced to abdicate in 1866 by a large coalition of parties of the times, also called the Monstruous Coalition, being forced to leave the country, the German prince Carol de Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen being proclaimed Lord to secure German support for independence Romania.





**Carol of Hohenzollern – Sigmaringen**

Between 1871 and 1877, Romania gradually proceeded to deliberately circumvent the prerogatives of Turkish suzerainty through political acts that clearly defined its entity in international relations. Romania's participation in the war of 1877-1878 and the conquest of state independence meant legal equality with all sovereign states, having a profound moral significance because it lifted the constitution of the free Romanian nation and allowed the union to be realized in 1918.



**The Scene of the War for Romania's Independence**

The Congress of Berlin, despite some unfair terms, represented the international recognition of Romanian independence and the full entry of Romania into the European concert.

In 1918, Transylvania, Bucovina and Bessarabia united with the Romania, forming Great Romania or inter-war Romania, which had the largest territorial expansion in Romania's history.



**Map of inter-war Romania**

In the context of the Second World War, in 1940, Great Romania, under the pressure of Nazi Germany, gave away territories to Hungary, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

In contrast to the chaotic withdrawal from Bessarabia, territorial cessation, dissatisfaction with public opinion, and the protests of political leaders, King Carol II suspended the Constitution of Romania and appointed as Prime Minister General Ion Antonescu. This, supported by the Iron Guard, asks the King to abdicate in favor of his son, Mihai. Antonescu then assumes dictatorial powers and becomes head of state as well as chairman of the council of ministers. In 1941, as an ally of Germany, Romania declared war on the Soviet Union.<sup>7</sup>

On August 23, 1944, Romania withdrew from the alliance with the Powers of the Axis, forming an alliance with the Allied Powers (Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union).

## ***II.3. Independence***

### **Socialist Romania**

On August 23, 1944, the Soviet army was already in northern Moldova since March, King Michael gives his consent to the removal of Marshal Antonescu by force if he refuses to

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.casacomert.com/index.php/despre-romania/istoria-romaniei-pe-scurt>



sign the armistice with the United Nations. Following King Antonescu's refusal, King Mihai ordered the marshal's arrest, and Romania fights together with the Allies.

Less than 3 years after the occupation of Romania by the Soviets, in 1947, King Mihai I was forced to abdicate and the Romanian People's Republic - state of popular democracy was proclaimed. The established regime, led by the Romanian Workers' Party, strengthens its position through a Stalinist policy of discouraging any political opposition and changing the economic and social structures of the old bourgeois regime. In the early 1960s, the Romanian government began to assert a certain independence from the Soviet Union, without abandoning "revolutionary conquests." In 1965 communist leader Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej dies, after which Romania enters a period of change. After a brief struggle for power, Nicolae Ceausescu, who became general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party in 1965, President of the State Council in 1967 and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1974, came to the head of the Communist Party. President Nicolae Ceausescu became more and more authoritative in the 1980s.



**Nicolae Ceausescu en route to Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain during the official visit, June 13, 1978. (Rolls Press / Popperfoto / Getty Images / Guliver)<sup>8</sup>**

In the context of the fall of communism throughout Eastern Europe, a protest in mid-December 1989 in Timisoara quickly turned into a national protest against the socialist political regime, removing Ceausescu from power.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> <http://zoom.mediafax.ro/celebrities/nicolae-ceausescu-11954170>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.casadecomert.com/index.php/despre-romania/istoria-romaniei-pe-scurt>

After the removal of the communist regime in Romania in December 1989 and after the dissolution of the Soviet Union (1991), the Romanian state initiated a series of economic and political reforms.



**The Anti-Communist Revolution of December 1989**

#### ***II.4. Integration into the European Union***

After a transition period in which Romania introduced new economic reforms, the country joined the European Union on 1 January 2007.

Romania was the first Central and Eastern European country to have official relations with the European Community.

After the signing of the Accession Treaty on 25 April 2005, Romania became a state in the process of accession, obtaining the status of active observer at the level of all Community institutions, ensuring the presence of Romanian representatives at the level of the European institutions and their working groups. Active observer status allowed Romania to express its viewpoint without voting rights in the decision-making process at Community level, thus influencing these decisions and promoting its national interests.

After accession, Romania has moved from active observer status to full-fledged member. Romania has become the seventh EU country by number of inhabitants. Romanian has become one of the official languages of the Union.<sup>10</sup>

Romania is a member of some international organizations, including the United Nations since 1955, NATO since 29.04.2004, the OSCE, the 1980 Latin American Union and some economic institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF Group since 1972.

## ***II.5. Main national holidays<sup>11</sup>***

### ***January 24 - The Day of the Union of Romanian Principalities***

The Union of the Romanian Principalities, also known as the Little Union, took place in the middle of the nineteenth century by uniting the states of Moldova and Wallachia under the name of the United Principalities of Moldova and Wallachia. The union was related to the personality of Alexandru Ioan Cuza and to his election as ruler of both principalities on 5 January 1859 in Moldova and on 24 January 1859 in Wallachia.<sup>12</sup>



**Celebration of the Small Union, in Focsani, symbolic of the union of 1859**

<sup>10</sup> [https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrarea\\_Rom%C3%A2niei\\_%C3%AEn\\_Uniunea\\_European%C4%83](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrarea_Rom%C3%A2niei_%C3%AEn_Uniunea_European%C4%83)

<sup>11</sup> [https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C4%83rb%C4%83tori\\_publice\\_%C3%AEn\\_Rom%C3%A2nia](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C4%83rb%C4%83tori_publice_%C3%AEn_Rom%C3%A2nia)

<sup>12</sup> <http://alba24.ro/pe-24-ianuarie-romanii-sarbatoresc-mica-unire-primul-pas-spre-romania-afla-prin-cate-peripetii-au-trecut-stramosii-nostri-pentru-tara-161497.html>

### ***December 1 - National Day of Romania***

Romania's national day ran from 1866 to 1947 on May 10, then from 1948 to 1989 on 23 August. By law no. 10 of 31 July 1990, promulgated by President Ion Iliescu and published in the Official Gazette no. 95 of 1 August 1990, December 1 was adopted as a national day and a public holiday in Romania. This provision was resumed by the Romanian Constitution of 1991, Article 12, paragraph 2. The anti-Communist opposition in Romania advocated in 1990 for the adoption of 22 December as a national holiday, a fact recorded in the transcripts of the parliamentary debates.<sup>13</sup>

The election of December 1, though unexplained, made reference to the unification of Transylvania, Banat, Crisana and Maramures with Romania in 1918, and the Alba Iulia Proclamation, which took place on 1 December 1918.

The first national day of December 1, celebrated at the central festivities, took place in Alba Iulia in 1990.<sup>14</sup>



**National Day parade in Bucharest**

<http://jurnalul.ro/campaniile-jurnalul/descoperirea-romaniei/ion-din-anina-primul-om-din-europa-41405.html>

<http://turism-anina.blogspot.ro/2013/07/ion-din-anina-primul-om-din-europa.html>

<https://financiarul.ro/2013/08/20/pestera-coliboaia-cele-mai-vechi-picturi-rupestre-din-europa/>

<http://hartacomorii.blogspot.ro/2014/07/top-10-pesteri-cu-picturi-rupestre.html>

<https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dacia>

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura\\_%C8%99i\\_civiliza%C8%9Bia\\_dacic%C4%83](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura_%C8%99i_civiliza%C8%9Bia_dacic%C4%83)

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Originile\\_rom%C3%A2nilor](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Originile_rom%C3%A2nilor)

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<sup>13</sup> [https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziua\\_na%C8%9Bional%C4%83\\_a\\_Rom%C3%A2niei](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziua_na%C8%9Bional%C4%83_a_Rom%C3%A2niei)

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.cancan.ro/ziua-nationala-a-romaniei-2-600-de-militari-defileaza-la-parada-de-1-decembrie.html>



<http://www.casadecomert.com/index.php/despre-romania/istoria-romaniei-pe-scurt>  
[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrarea\\_Rom%C3%A2niei\\_%C3%AEn\\_Uniunea\\_European%C4%83](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrarea_Rom%C3%A2niei_%C3%AEn_Uniunea_European%C4%83)  
<http://zoom.mediafax.ro/celebrities/nicolae-ceaurescu-11954170>  
<http://www.casadecomert.com/index.php/despre-romania/istoria-romaniei-pe-scurt>  
[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C4%83rb%C4%83tori\\_publice\\_%C3%AEn\\_Rom%C3%A2nia](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C4%83rb%C4%83tori_publice_%C3%AEn_Rom%C3%A2nia)  
<http://alba24.ro/pe-24-ianuarie-romanii-sarbatoresc-mica-unire-primul-pas-spre-romania-afla-prin-cate-peripetii-au-trecut-stramosii-nostri-pentru-tara-161497.html>  
[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziua\\_na%C8%9Bional%C4%83\\_a\\_Rom%C3%A2niei](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziua_na%C8%9Bional%C4%83_a_Rom%C3%A2niei)  
<https://www.cancan.ro/ziua-nationala-a-romaniei-2-600-de-militari-defileaza-la-parada-de-1-decembrie.html>

### III. WORK

#### *III.1. Employment organizations*

In Romania, there are several labor recruitment firms. These recruitment agencies serve both candidates and employers through their dual mission. If, on the one hand, their purpose is to make it easier for candidates to access a greater number of jobs, on the other hand, they seek to provide companies with candidates who fit vacant job description.

The main recruitment agencies in Romania are:

Company	Site	Ideal candidates profile	Area of placement of candidates
Brainspotting	<a href="http://www.brainspotting.ro">www.brainspotting.ro</a>	Candidates profile IT&C	<b>National and International</b>
Manpower	<a href="https://candidate.manpower.com">https://candidate.manpower.com</a>	Talented candidates, with a high level of education and experience in the field of interest	<b>National:</b> Bucurest, Timișoara, Brașov, Cluj, Iași, Ploiești, Craiova, Sibiu and Pitești and <b>International</b>
Adecco Human Resources SRL	<a href="https://www.adecco.ro/en/">https://www.adecco.ro/en/</a>	Having a general profile, the agency has been specializing in student practice for the past 3 years - internships	<b>National East Europe</b>
Trenkwalder	<a href="http://www.trk-professional.com">www.trk-professional.com</a>	Prospective candidates who want to benefit from free career consulting	<b>National Central Europe and East Europe</b>

Lugera & Makler Romania	<a href="https://www.lugera.ro/en/">https://www.lugera.ro/en/</a>	The candidates who are at the beginning of their career – entry level	<b>National, International</b>
ArcForce SRL	<a href="http://www.arcforce.fr/fr">http://www.arcforce.fr/fr</a>	The candidates interested in one of the following areas: agro-food industry, agriculture, construction, tourism	<b>National, International</b>
APT	<a href="http://www.apr.ro/home-en/">http://www.apr.ro/home-en/</a>	Candidates who wish to work in IT, BPO, Finance, Banking, Engineering, Pharma and Medical	<b>National, International</b>
Agency Services Professional	<a href="http://www.professional.com.ro/home/">http://www.professional.com.ro/home/</a> <a href="http://www.professional.com.ro/accueil/">http://www.professional.com.ro/accueil/</a>	Candidates from various domains	<b>National</b>
AIMS	<a href="http://aimsinternational.com">http://aimsinternational.com</a>	Middle position and top management	<b>National</b>
ABC Human Capital	<a href="https://recrutaresiselectie.ro/en/">https://recrutaresiselectie.ro/en/</a>	Information and counseling services in the most fields of activity and job mediation	<b>National</b>

### ***III.2. Job seeking***

There are also other recruitment agencies besides those mentioned above, but not all of them are authorized by the Ministry of Labor. The list of the authorized companies, indifferent of the county in which they operate, can be consulted on the ministry's website by accessing the link below: [http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/Munca/2014-DOES/2014-03-17\\_RN\\_munca\\_temp.pdf](http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/Munca/2014-DOES/2014-03-17_RN_munca_temp.pdf).

The National Agency for Employment is an institution directly subordinated to the Ministry of Labor; its main objective is to increase employment and decrease the unemployment rate. Its services are addressed to both economic agents and the unemployed. In order to achieve its objectives, the National Agency for Employment also has tasks like:

- ✓ organizing, providing and financing, under the law, of vocational training services for people not in work;
- ✓ targeting unemployed people and mediating between them and employers in the country;

✓ organizing services for determining, paying and recording the aids, allowances and allowances funded from the unemployment insurance budget, etc.

One of the most important projects developed through the National Agency for Employment is EURES – The European Job Mobility Portal. The main objectives of EURES are:

- to inform, guide and advise the potential mobile workers on the opportunities to work in EU/EEA as well as the working and living conditions in the European space;
- to help the willing companies to recruit workers from other EEA countries;
- to provide advice and guidance to workers and companies from trans-border regions.

More information can be found on the website, at the following address: <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/public/en/homepage>.

Another project that runs through the aforementioned agency is called “Reactivate and relocate”; the main purpose of this project is to ensure the link between companies with hard to fill in vacancies with qualified candidates from all over Europe. More information can be found on the website: [http://www.eures.anofm.ro/index\\_en.html](http://www.eures.anofm.ro/index_en.html).

Besides, the National Agency for Employment also provides advice regarding the documentation required for the employment file, such as resumes or letter of intent. Advice regarding these documents can be consulted both electronically, on the agency website, and in printed form in the local offices.

There are no strict rules when building a resume, as each one must emphasize the experience of each applicant relevant to the chosen vacancy etc. nevertheless, there are a few general guidelines to be followed:

- ❖ personal information – name and surname, date and place of birth, home address, telephone number, civil status, etc. This information is written in the first paragraph.
- ❖ Relevant studies – studies are listed in reverse order, mentioning the name of the graduated schools, the year of graduation and the qualification obtained.
- ❖ presentation of professional experience – this is usually listed in chronological order too, but it's not mandatory; previous employers can be mentioned depending on their relevance to the present application. This section also concerns volunteering work and internships performed during school years.
- ❖ more information – concerns the linguistic and computer skills of the applicant, and also other skills relevant for the vacancy.

### ***III.3. How to start own business (procedures)***

The Ministry of Labor has developed an information guide for third-country nationals, providing information on the right of residence in Romania, labor and social protection, etc. This guide can be found at the following address:

[http://www.mmuncii.ro/pub/imagemanager/images/file/Domenii/Mobilitatea%20fortei%20de%20munca/110110Ghid\\_info\\_state\\_terte.PDF](http://www.mmuncii.ro/pub/imagemanager/images/file/Domenii/Mobilitatea%20fortei%20de%20munca/110110Ghid_info_state_terte.PDF) .

Also, the website of the National Trade Register Office provides details regarding the professions regulated by special laws that can be practiced without registering in the Trade Register, but also regarding those for which the law specifies the conditions in which they can be practiced. Thus, the following would be some of the liberal professions practiced under special laws:

- architect;
- financial officer;
- lawyer;
- authorized accountant etc.

The professions to be registered would be:

- nanny;
- driving instructor;
- marketing agent etc.

The full list can be consulted at the following address:

<https://www.onrc.ro/index.php/en/inmatriculari-2/persoane-fizice-2/persoane-fizice-autorizate-pfa-2>.

Those who want to start their own business may address the Chamber of Commerce of the county in which he / she is located. Within the Chamber of Commerce one can access the Unique Business Assistance Service. Thus, a consultant can provide assistance with the following activities:

- ❖ verify and reserve the company name;
- ❖ identifies the main activity object and secondary objects;
- ❖ draws up and completes all documents and forms necessary for the establishment of the company (constitutive act, declarations, contract, compulsory forms, etc.);
- ❖ prepares and defends the file for the Trade Registry Office etc.

The type of company chosen depends broadly on the type of business carried out. The following options are available: Self-Employment, joint stock company, limited liability company etc. Each type of company has certain advantages and disadvantages. Below there are the advantages and disadvantages of the most representative types of company (self-employment and Limited liability):

For the self-employed, the advantages are the following:



- ✓ lower starting costs (about 250 RON for fees charged by the Trade Registry);
- ✓ low administration costs;
- ✓ accounting can be done even by the person who requested the self-employment and there is no need for an accrediting accountant. When choosing to hire an accountant, the costs of accounting services are much lower than in the case of a LLC;
- ✓ only some statements will be submitted to NAFA (National Agency for Fiscal Administration);
- ✓ a self-employed person may have employees;
- ✓ the self-employed can benefit any time from the profit, without sharing dividends or submitting the year into official documents; of course, the taxes to be paid for that profit will be taken into account;
- ✓ the process of terminating self-employment is much simpler and requires lower costs;
- ✓ a self-employed has only three obligations to the state budget: 16% tax on net income, 5.5% gross health income, and 31.3% of the monthly income declared by the insured (income for which the person chooses to be insured) contributions to the Health Insurance Fund;
- ✓ there are certain categories of self-employed who do not owe retirement contributions.

#### **Disadvantages of the self-employed:**

- in order to be self-employed, it is mandatory to submit documents proving the applicant's training and professional experience in the requested field of activity: diplomas, certifications, employment records proving professional experience, etc;
- NACE codes are the only ones that can be selected for the activity in which the self-employment authorization is sought; this means that a self-employed cannot work in any field;
- Health and Insurance Funds contributions will be paid if the self-employed does not register any early income; in this case the taxes regarding the minimum wage will be set as the basis for calculation;
- in case the self-employed registers debts, the liability of the individual is maximum. In order to pay off all debts, entrepreneurs can even sacrifice their personal belongings.

#### **LLC (Limited Liability Company)**

##### **The advantages of this legal form are:**

- ✓ it is not mandatory to submit documents proving the training and professional experience of the company's founders in any field of activity;

- ✓ you can choose more than one NACE code to carry out more economic activities in different areas;
- ✓ there are no limits regarding activity;
- ✓ if debts are registered, the liability of each associate is limited to the share capital he or she has deposited at the time of the establishment of the company;
- ✓ LLCs have access and can participate in private or public auctions;
- ✓ starting with February 1, 2013, all companies that earn less than € 65,000, irrespective of the number of employees, pay only 3% of income tax (replacing 16% of their profit). The advantage is clear for companies with lower costs, and in some cases, this micro tax makes a LLC more advantageous from a tax point of view than even a self-employed.
- ✓ young entrepreneurs (less than 35 years old) can discover the benefits of the program for the establishment of LLC-D companies, where they can apply for non-repayable support from the state (up to EUR 10,000) and may benefit from various tax cuts, such as those set up by the Trade Registry;

**The disadvantages of this legal form are:**

- the establishment of a LLC requires a higher investment than with a self-employed. The fees charged by the Trade Registry are 550 lei (in the case of the establishing a LLC with a unique associate);
- in establishing a LLC, a minimum shared capital of 200 lei is mandatory;
- accounting activities are performed by an authorized accountant who shall make and sign all declarations and reports submitted to the tax inspection bodies; accounting services costs are higher than for a self-employed and, in general, administration costs are higher.
- In addition to the 16% profit tax (or 3% on income in the case of a micro-enterprise), the LLC associates will be required to pay another 16% dividend tax. It is the only legal way to get money from the company (as opposed to the self-employed. Moreover, if an associate does not have other resources of income, such as a salary, the state will apply and retain the social security contribution from the dividends;
- closing a LLC involves a complicated procedure, which takes a long time (about 2 months) and requires higher costs.

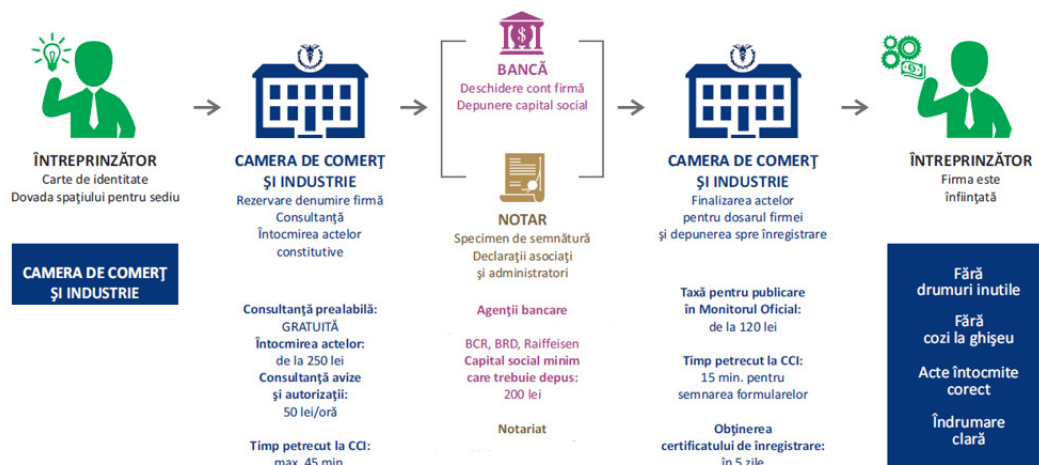
The necessary documents for starting companies can be found at the following addresses:

- to set up a LLC - <https://www.onrc.ro/index.php/en/inmatriculari-2/persoane-juridice-2/nume-colectiv-2;>
- for self-employment - <https://www.onrc.ro/index.php/en/inmatriculari-2/persoane-fizice-2/persoane-fizice-autorizate-pfa-2;>
- for starting up an Individual Enterprise – <https://www.onrc.ro/index.php/en/inmatriculari-2/persoane-fizice-2/intreprindere-individuala-2;>

○ for starting up a Family Enterprise - <https://www.onrc.ro/index.php/en/inmatriculari-2/persoane-fizice-2/intreprindere-familiala-2>.

Iași Chamber of Commerce and Industry has made a scheme for the easier understanding of the procedures regarding starting up a company (fig.1):

#### Etapele înființării unei SOCIETĂȚI COMERCIALE prin Camera de Comerț și Industrie



### III.4. CV, motivation letter (how to present your skills)

An example of how to build a Europass CV can be accessed at this link: <http://www.anofm.ro/cv-europass-noul-model>.

In the most of cases, the CV is accompanied by a letter of intent/motivation. This is considered to be the first contact with the employer and should generally state the motivation of the applicant in getting this job, and how is his/her experience relevant etc. as for the CV, there are several models for the letter of intent, but all should contain the following information:

1) Candidate contact details: name, surname, address, postcode (optional), landline and / or mobile phone number, email address. This information is placed at the beginning of the letter, in the top left corner, usually, if the letter is sent in physical form (on paper) and at the end of the letter, in the signature, if it is send by email.

2) The name and position of the person in charge of recruitment within the employing company will appear in the addressing formula at the beginning of the letter.

3) The name and address of the employing company will be placed in the top right corner, if the letter of intent is sent in physical form. The name and address of the employing company are usually omitted in the recruitment processes that involves online application.

4) The date; unlike the CV, which should not be dated, the letter of intent must also include this information, which is usually placed in the top right corner. In case the letter of

intent is sent in physical form (paper), which already contains the employer's name and address in the top right, the date will appear under this information.

5) Greeting / Addressing Formula.

6) The first paragraph of the body of the letter of intent should contain the reason why the candidate is applying for this vacancy and, optionally, where he or she came across information regarding it. In the case of a spontaneous application, the employers must be made aware of the position that is targeted at the company or department / field of interest.

7) The second paragraph is the one that demonstrates to the employer that the person is fit to occupy the vacancy within the company, by emphasizing the appropriate skills. An experienced professional will make known his or her relevant experience and, optionally, the results obtained in previous jobs.

8) The third paragraph is meant to be the last one. Usually, it refers to the resume and availability to present to an interview in order to provide the employer with information from the letter of intent and CV. Where appropriate, there may be one more paragraph before the final one in which professional recommendations can be brought into question that favor or highlight the candidate's outstanding performance.

9) The ending formula depends on the style and the choice of each candidate, but it must be written, like the rest of the content, in a professional, neutral style. "appreciation/ esteem / respect / sincerity" etc formulations are appropriate.

10) The signature appears at the end of the letter and contains, in addition to first name and surname, the contact details - if sent by email. In the case of a printed letter of intent, the signature in clear is doubled by the hand.

### ***III.5. Profession for migrants***

At the agency, the job-seeker also benefits from the assessment and certification of non-formal vocational skills, counseling and assistance to start a self-employment or to start a business.

Immigrants, who have acquired a form of protection, have access to the national labor market; they have the same access to the unemployment insurance system (measures to prevent unemployment and stimulate the workforce) as Romanian citizens. The legislative provision mentioned a system of assistance for immigrants with a form of protection in order to occupy and adapt the services offered by employment agencies to their specific situation and needs.

Immigrants who participate in the integration program are registered as jobseekers at the National Agency for Employment, in the term of 30 days from signing the integration protocol with the General Inspectorate for Immigration.

For more information and guidance in this matter, and for registering as a jobseeker, one can contact the IGI staff and the National Agency for Employment from the city / sector in which one is living. There are also vocational courses that foreign citizens can access, depending on their wishes and level of education.

Asylum seekers who have reached 3 months in the administrative procedure and have not been given a decision in this way, and the delay is not imputable to them, have right to work under the conditions provided by the law for Romanians citizens.

At the same time, asylum seekers who were in the asylum procedure at the court stage and they have not been finally and irrevocable sentenced, have right to work under the conditions provide by the law for Romanians citizens.

Immigrants domiciled in Romania, citizens of the EU Member States and the Economic Area and their family members, as well as foreign family members of Romanian citizens, don't need to have an employment permits.

In order to benefit from all the provisions of the law, asylum seekers must be assigned a personal numeric code to be written in the temporary identify document. For more details, the following links can be accessed: <http://www.igi.mai.gov.ro/en/content/identity-and-travel-documents> or <http://www.igi.mai.gov.ro/fr/content/les-documents-didentit%C3%A9-et-de-voyage>.

According to the legislation in force (OG 25/2014, art. 1), foreign persons with the right of legal residence may be employed on the territory of Romania on the basis of the employment notice obtained by the employer (legal document issued by the General Inspectorate for Immigration).

The general conditions for the insurance of the employment notice, according to art. 4, paragraph 2, of O.G. 25/2014 are the following:

- the employer proves that he or she has continuous activity and that he or she has not started bankruptcy proceedings;
- the employer paid all the contributions (obligations) to the state budget in the quarter before the application was filed;
- the employer has not been convicted for any offense under the Labor Code or against any person;
- the employer was not sanctioned for the admission of non-employableimmigrants on the territory of Romania during the last three years;
- the foreigner to be employed is not in one of situations of non-admission to Romania.

Together with a copy of the immigrant's border passing document, the following documents will be submitted for issuing the employment notice: two recent photos of the

immigrant, type 3/4, the foreigner's own declaration that he / she is medically fit and has minimal knowledge of Romanian language, job description, etc.

According of the latest studies, the strongest obstacles in hiring immigrants are language, cultural differences, and also the difficult procedure of recognizing studies completed in another country.

The same studies show that the occupations of immigrant are bone, football players, welders, commercial worker, chefs, computer specialist and software system, technicians, etc.

The linguistic barrier is represented by the fact that immigrants do not know the Romanian language, but also because the employers do not facilitate an international communication code like English, as in the case of multinational companies that, although on Romanian territory, build, in many cases, a transnational linguistic code. On the other hand, the linguistic barrier can be removed because immigrants, and especially foreign residents from outside the EU, can benefit, according to the law, from free courses of Romanian language. Enrollment in these courses is done by sending a request to County School Inspectorates. Also, the Internet can provide resources available for learning Romanian language as well as orientation courses on Romanian territory: <http://www.vorbitiromaneste.ro/> .

#### **IV. ABILITY TO LEARN THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

**Euroed**

## V. HEALTH CARE

### V.1. Hospitals (adress and links)

#### Alba County:

ALBA IULIA COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, ADDRESS: Bd. Revolutiei nr. 23, Alba Iulia, Alba, website: [www.spitalalba.ro](http://www.spitalalba.ro)  
AIUD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, address: Str. Spitalului nr. 2, Aiud, Alba, website ; [www.spitalaiud.ro](http://www.spitalaiud.ro)  
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL SEBES, Str. Surianu nr. 41, Sebes, Alba, [www.spitalulsebes.ro](http://www.spitalulsebes.ro)  
BLAJ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL – NOU, Address: Str. Andrei Muresanu nr. 16, Blaj, Alba, website: [www.spitalblaj.ro](http://www.spitalblaj.ro)  
CUGIR TOWN HOSPITAL, Address: Str. N.Balcescu nr. 5, Cugir, Alba, Website [www.spitalcugir.ro](http://www.spitalcugir.ro)  
ABRUD TOWN HOSPITAL, Adress: Str. Republicii nr. 13, Abrud, Alba, Website [www.spitalabrud.ro](http://www.spitalabrud.ro)  
CAMPENI TOWN HOSPITAL, Address: Str. Horea nr. 63, Campeni, Alba, Email [spitalul\\_cimpeni@yahoo.com](mailto:spitalul_cimpeni@yahoo.com)  
**Arad county**  
INEU TOWN HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Republicii nr. 2, Ineu, Arad, Website [www.spital-ineu.ro](http://www.spital-ineu.ro)  
ARAD COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Andreny Karoly nr. 2-4, Arad, Arad, Website [www.scjarad.ro](http://www.scjarad.ro)  
LIPOVA TOWN HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Vanatu Aurel nr. 11, Lipova, Arad, <http://www.institutiimedicale.ro/spital/spitalul-orasenesc-lipova/>  
PITESTI COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Aleea Spitalului nr. 36, Pitesti, Arges, Website [www.sjupitesti.ro](http://www.sjupitesti.ro)  
CAMPULUNG MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Dr. Costea nr. 8, Campulung Muscel, Arges, Website [www.smcm.ro](http://www.smcm.ro)  
CURTEA DE ARGES MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Cuza Voda nr. 6-8, Curtea de Arges, Arges, Website [www.smca.ro](http://www.smca.ro)  
REGELE CAROL I COSTESTI TOWN HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Industriei nr. 19, Costesti, Arges, Website [www.spitalregelecarol.ro](http://www.spitalregelecarol.ro)  
TOWN HOSPITAL SF. SPIRIDON MIOVENI  
Address Bdul Dacia nr. 131A, Mioveni, Arges, Website [www.spitalmioveni.ro](http://www.spitalmioveni.ro)  
**Bacau county**  
BACAU COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL  
Address Strada Spiru Haret nr. 2, Bacau, Bacau, Website [www.sjube.ro](http://www.sjube.ro)

SFANTUL IERARH DR. LUCA ONESTI MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL  
Address Strada Perchiului nr. 1, Onesti, Bacau, Website [www.spitalonesti.ro](http://www.spitalonesti.ro)  
MOINESTI EMERGENCY MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL DE URGENTA  
Address Strada Zorilor nr. 1, Moinesti, Bacau, Website [www.spitalmoinesti.ro](http://www.spitalmoinesti.ro)  
IOAN LASCAR COMANESTI TOWN HOSPITAL  
Address Strada V. Alecsandri nr. 1, Comanesti, Bacau, Website [www.spitalulcomanesti.ro](http://www.spitalulcomanesti.ro)  
BUHUSI TOWN HOSPITAL  
Address Strada Vaioaga nr. 3, Buhusi, Bacau, Website [www.spitalbuhusi.ro](http://www.spitalbuhusi.ro)  
**Bihor county**  
HOSPITAL ORADEA COUNTY EMERGENCY  
Address Str. Gh. Doja nr. 65, Oradea, Bihor, Website [www.spitaljudetean-oradea.ro](http://www.spitaljudetean-oradea.ro)  
STEI TOWN HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Cuza Voda nr. , Stei, Bihor, Website [www.spitalstei.ro](http://www.spitalstei.ro)  
EPISCOP N. POPOVICI BEIUS MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Romana nr. 7, Beius, Bihor, Website [www.spitalulbeius.ro](http://www.spitalulbeius.ro)  
SALONTA MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Ion Cantacuzino nr. 2-4, Salonta, Bihor, Website [www.spitalulsalonta.ro](http://www.spitalulsalonta.ro)  
DR. POP MIRCEA MARGHITA MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL  
Address Str. Eroilor nr. 12-14, Marghita, Bihor, Website [www.spitalulmarghita.ro](http://www.spitalulmarghita.ro)  
ALES D TOWN HOSPITAL  
Address Str. 1 Decembrie nr. 3, Alesd, Bihor, Website [www.spitalalesd.ro](http://www.spitalalesd.ro)  
**BISTRITA NASAUD COUNTY**  
BISTRITA COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL  
Address Bulevardul General Grigore Balan nr. 43, Bistrita, Bistrita Nasaud, Website [www.spital.bistrita.ro](http://www.spital.bistrita.ro)  
DR. GEORGE TRIFON TOWN HOSPITAL, NASAUD  
Address Strada Tudor Vladimirescu nr. 1, Nasaud, Bistrita Nasaud.ro, Website [www.spitalnasaud.mediakom.ro](http://www.spitalnasaud.mediakom.ro)  
TOWN HOSPITAL BECLEAN  
Address Strada 1 Decembrie 1918 nr. 65, Beclean, Bistrita Nasaud, Website [www.spitalbeclean.ro](http://www.spitalbeclean.ro)  
**Botosani County**



**MAVROMATI COUNTY EMERGENCY  
HOSPITAL, BOTOSANI**

**Address** Strada Arhimandrit Marchian nr. 11, Botosani,  
Botosani,

**Website** [www.spitalulmavromati.ro](http://www.spitalulmavromati.ro)

**DOROHAI MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL**

**Address** Bulevardul Victoriei nr. 75, Dorohoi, Botosani,

**Website** [www.spitaldorohoi.ro](http://www.spitaldorohoi.ro)

**BOTOSANI PNEUMOPHYSIOLOGY HOSPITAL**

**Address** Strada Trandafirilor nr. 24, Botosani,

**Website** [www.pneumobt.ro](http://www.pneumobt.ro)

**Braila county**

**BRAILA COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**

Bulevardul Independentei nr. 251, Braila, Braila,

**Website** [www.spitalbraila.ro](http://www.spitalbraila.ro)

**FAUREI TOWN HOSPITAL**

**Address** Strada Pacii nr. 6, Faurei, Braila,

**Website** [www.spitalulfaurei.ro](http://www.spitalulfaurei.ro)

**Brasov county**

**BRASOV COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**

**Address** Str. Calea Bucuresti nr. 25-27, Brasov, Brasov,

**Website** [www.hospbv.ro](http://www.hospbv.ro)

**MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL CIPAL DR. AUREL**

**TULBURE FAGARAS**

**Address** Str. Ghiocilor nr. 1, Fagaras, Brasov

**Telephone** 0268 212 521

**Email** [secretariat@spitalulfagaras.ro](mailto:secretariat@spitalulfagaras.ro)

**Website** [www.spitalulfagaras.ro](http://www.spitalulfagaras.ro)

**RAILWAY GENEARL HOSPITAL BRASOV**

**Address** Bdul 15 Noiembrie nr. 60, Brasov, Brasov

**Telephone** 0268 475 949

**Fax** 0268 475 268

**Email** [spcfbv@rdsbv.ro](mailto:spcfbv@rdsbv.ro)

**Website** [www.spcfbv.ro](http://www.spcfbv.ro)

**DR. CAIUS TIBERIU SPARCHEZ TOWN  
HOSPITAL ZARNESTI**

**Address** Str. Policlinicii nr. 12, Zarnesti, Brasov

**Telephone** 0268 220 309

**Fax** 0268 220 308

**Email** [secretariat@spitalcts.ro](mailto:secretariat@spitalcts.ro)

**Website** [www.spitalcts.ro](http://www.spitalcts.ro)

**TOWN HOSPITAL RUPEA**

**Address** Str. Republicii nr. 128, Rupea, Brasov,

**Website** [www.spitalrupea.ro](http://www.spitalrupea.ro)

**DR. IOAN AUREL SBARCEA OBSTETRICS  
AND GYNECOLOGYHOSPITAL, BRASOV –  
MATERNITY**

**VULCAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL**

**Address** Str. N. Titulescu nr. 59, Vulcan,

Hunedoara, **Website** [www.spitalvulcan.ro](http://www.spitalvulcan.ro)

**CODLEA MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL**

**Address** Str. 9 Mai nr. 10, Codlea, Brasov,

**Website** [www.spitalulcodlea.ro](http://www.spitalulcodlea.ro)

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, BRASOV**

**Address** Str. Mihai Viteazu nr. 9, Brasov, Brasov,

**Website** [www.sbibrasov.ro](http://www.sbibrasov.ro)

**Bucuresti**

**FLOREASCA CLINICAL EMERGENCY  
HOSPITAL**

**Address** Calea Floreasca nr. 8, Sector 1, Bucuresti,

**Website** [www.scub.ro](http://www.scub.ro)

**UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**

**Address** Splaiul Independentei nr. 169, Sector 5,  
Bucuresti

**Telephone** 021 318 05 19/20

**Fax** 021 318 05 01

**Email** [secretariat@suub.ro](mailto:secretariat@suub.ro)

**Website** [www.suub.ro](http://www.suub.ro)

**COLENTINA CLINICAL HOSPITAL**

**Address** Sos. Stefan cel Mare nr. 19-21, Sector 2,  
Bucuresti

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**Website** [www.spitalbumbesti-jiu.ro](http://www.spitalbumbesti-jiu.ro)  
**Novaci Town hospital**  
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**Miercurea Ciuc COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**  
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**Website** [www.spitalmciuc.ro](http://www.spitalmciuc.ro)  
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**Website** [www.spu-petrosani.ro](http://www.spu-petrosani.ro)  
**Deva COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**  
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**Telephone** 0254 212 005, 0733 733 553, 0254 215 051 int. 158, 0254 227 070

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**Brad MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL**  
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**Ialomita county**  
**Slobozia COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**  
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**Urziceni MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL**  
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**Tandarei Town hospital**  
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**Telephone** 0243 270 700, 0243 270 701  
**Email** office@spitaltandarei.ro  
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**Targu Lapus Town hospital**  
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**Mehedinti county**  
**Drobeta Turnu Severin COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**  
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**Website** [www.spitjudseverin.ro](http://www.spitjudseverin.ro)  
**Drobeta Turnu Severin Railway HOSPITAL**  
**Address** Bulevardul Carol I nr. 57, Drobeta Turnu Severin, Mehedinti  
**Telephone** 0252 341 077, 0252 333 181  
**Fax** 0252 311 000  
**Email** secretariat@spitalcfdrobeta.ro  
**Website** [www.spitalcfdrobeta.ro](http://www.spitalcfdrobeta.ro)  
**Baia de Arama Town hospital**  
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**Telephone** 0252 381 052  
**Email** sproba@rdslink.ro  
**Website** [www.primariabaiadearama.ro/institutii/spitalul](http://www.primariabaiadearama.ro/institutii/spitalul)  
**Orsova MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL**  
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**Mures county**

**Targu Mures COUNTY CLINICAL EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**

**Address** Str. Dr. Gh. Marinescu nr. 50, Targu Mures, Mures  
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**Piatra Neamt COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**

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**Roman Municipal EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**

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**Website** [www.spitalulbisericani.ro](http://www.spitalulbisericani.ro)

**Olt county**

**Slatina COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL**

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**Corabia Town hospital**

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**Website** [www.spitalsinaia.ro](http://www.spitalsinaia.ro)

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**Fax** 0244 251 115

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**Fax** 0244 593 233

**Email** secretariat@spitalcfploiesti.ro, spcfpl@yahoo.com

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**Website** [www.spitalcarei.ro](http://www.spitalcarei.ro)

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For a complete list of hospitals see:  
<http://www.institutiimedicale.ro/spitale-pe-judete/>

## ***V.2. Social security system (insurance)***

Source – Health Systems in Transition, Romania: Health System Review 2016, The European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies

According to WHO Global Health Expenditure data, in 2014 Romania was last among the EU Member States in terms of health expenditure as a share of GDP. After almost doubling in the period 1995–2010 (admittedly from a low base), health care expenditure in Romania as a share of GDP has been decreasing steadily since 2010, from 5.8% of GDP in 2010 to 5.6% in 2014. In 2013, total health expenditure (THE) per capita in Romania was the equivalent of US\$ 988, well below the EU average of US\$ 3379. Although the total is low, the proportion that is publicly funded is relatively high; over 80% of THE is publicly funded, which is just above the EU average of 76%. Most public funding comes from the health insurance contributions to the NHIF – 67% in 2013. The share of OOP payments is the second largest source of revenue for health care spending (19% in 2014), while the contribution of VHI is marginal (0.1%). The share

of informal payments is thought to be substantial, but the size is not known. The proportion of costs covered by the NHIF varies across goods and services, with inpatient care accounting for the highest share at 37.2%. The other major category of spending is medical goods, mainly pharmaceuticals (25.2%), although it has to be noted that this figure represents some debts accumulated over previous years (in particular since the removal of the ceiling on reimbursed drugs in 2008). While the share of THE spent on drugs in Romania is particularly high compared to other countries in Europe, absolute per capita pharmaceutical expenditure remains low compared to western Europe. On the other hand, the share of THE spent on outpatient care is among the lowest in Europe, according to OECD data. Whilst social health insurance is in principle compulsory, in practice it covers only around 86% of the Romanian population, the main uninsured groups being people working in agriculture or those not officially employed in the private sector; the self-employed or unemployed who are not registered for unemployment or social security benefits; and Roma people who do not have identity cards. Insured individuals are entitled to a comprehensive benefits package while the uninsured are entitled to a minimum benefits package, which covers life-threatening emergencies, epidemic-prone/infectious diseases and care during pregnancy. The implementation of preventive national health programmes, some emergency care and capital investments are funded by the Ministry of Health. Local budgets fund hospital maintenance, repairs and inpatient meals. OOP payments consist mainly of direct payments for services offered by private providers, co-payments for drugs, which can be up to 80% of the retail price for some expensive prescription drugs, and other services. Each of the 43 DHIHs receives a budget from the NHIH to purchase services on behalf of the insured population in their respective geographical areas. Primary care physicians own their practices and receive payments based on a mix of age-weighted capitation and fee-for-service (FFS). Ambulatory care specialists who own their practice and have entered into contracts with the DHIHs are paid on a FFS basis, but specialists working in hospital ambulatory units receive a salary, as do other hospital physicians. Nurses are paid a salary in both the public and private health care sectors. Hospitals receive prospective payments consisting of a mix of payment methods, including the Romanian diagnosis-related groups (RO-DRG) system. Emergency services and certain public health care services are paid from the state budget.

Health expenditure in 2014, Romania spent 5.6% of its GDP on health. While the THE as a percentage of GDP almost doubled between 1995 and 2010, from 3.2% to 5.8%, a steady decrease has been observed since then, placing Romania last among the EU countries in terms of health expenditure as a share of GDP, just below the average for EU Members since May 2004 (6.78%) and at about half the average for EU Members before May 2004 (10.26%). Between

1990 and 2013, health expenditure as a share of GDP in Romania was consistently lower than in the comparator countries (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) .

The drop in the THE as a percentage of GDP was influenced by the worsening of the general economic context, including the spending cuts implemented in order to meet the fiscal deficit target and the unstable political situation, with parliamentary elections being preceded by two cabinet reshuffles and a presidential impeachment referendum (National Bank of Romania, 2013). According to WHO Health for All Database, THE in PPP per capita in Romania in 2013 was over three times lower than the EU average at US\$ 988 compared to US\$ 3379. The annual growth rate of per capita health expenditure in Romania averaged 9.1% between 2000 and 2009, falling to 0.4% between 2009 and 2012 (OECD, 2014a).

The public sector accounts for the largest part of health expenditure (80% in 2014). This is lower than in the Czech Republic (83%) but higher than Slovakia (70%), Poland (70%), Hungary (64%), Bulgaria (59%) and the EU average of 76%. Private expenditure accounts for the remaining 20% of THE but its extent may be underestimated because of unofficial payments. According to WHO National Health Accounts data (WHO, 2015b), 32% of THE was spent on inpatient care in 2012. This is a much lower figure compared to a decade earlier (2000), when inpatient care represented 55% of THE. Despite this decrease, Romania remains among the EU countries with the highest spending on hospital care as a percentage of THE, ranking third, behind Greece and France (OECD, 2014a). The other major category of spending is medical goods, mainly pharmaceuticals.

### **Sources of revenue and financial flows**

The Romanian health system is financed from four main sources: national health insurance funds, the state budget, local budgets and OOP payments. The contribution of VHI is marginal, at 0.1% of total expenditure on health in 2014.

In 2013, the most important source of revenue for health care spending was the NHIF, accounting for 67% of total expenditure (Fig. 3.5), followed by OOP payments in second place, then Ministry of Health funds (9%) and local budgets (3%). According to the National Health Accounts (WHO, 2015b), 83% of public expenditure on health came from national health insurance funds. These shares have not changed much since the social health insurance system was implemented in 1999. In 2000, general government expenditure accounted for 81% of total expenditure on health, out of which 82% came from national health insurance funds (WHO, 2015b). Funds from the Ministry of Health are used for the implementation of preventive national health programmes and for investment. Local budgets pay for maintenance, repairs and inpatient meals. OOP payments consist mainly of direct payments for services offered by private

providers and co-payments for drugs and other services. Informal payments are not visible in the statistics but their share may be considerable.

## **Overview of the statutory financing system**

### **Coverage**

#### **Breadth: who is covered?**

According to the provisions of Law 95/2006, the social health insurance system is compulsory for all citizens, as well as for foreign residents in Romania, and opting out is not possible. The main criterion for entitlement is proof of contribution payment or of status that allows coverage without contribution. When accessing health care services, if not already registered with the SIUI one must present a certificate of registration from the DHIH. This certificate can be obtained by showing, among others, evidence of payment of insurance contributions for the past five years. Any missing contributions (including penalties) must be paid in order for this certificate to be issued. The National Health Insurance Card, which was introduced in 2015, should be presented at the point of health service delivery, together with proof of contribution payment or exemption, as a tool that validates service provision in the NHIH's system and ensures that the provider is reimbursed. It is also seen to prevent fraudulent reporting of health care services; for example, with the electronic system it will be very difficult to report services that were not provided or to issue drug prescriptions to fictive patients.

Other population groups entitled to benefits are: permanent or long-term residents or persons staying temporarily in Romania, foreigners or stateless persons, citizens of EU Member States, EEA states or the Swiss Federation not insured in other EU Member States; citizens of EU Member States, EEA states or the Swiss Confederation who are cross-border workers working in Romania and reside in other EU Member States, EEA states or the Swiss Confederation; Romanian pensioners who are resident in other EU Member States, EEA states or the Swiss Confederation or in a country with which Romania has a mutual social security agreement with provisions regarding health insurance.

Some population categories are exempted from the contribution payment. Their contributions are paid by one of the following sources: the unemployment insurance budget from the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly covers the unemployed; the work accident and occupational disease insurance fund covers persons on sick leave due to a work accident or occupational disease; the state budget covers persons in penitentiaries, persons on maternity leave for up to two years (three years for children with disabilities), pensioners with incomes under 740 lei a month (approximately €155), refugees during the period of status clearance, persons living on social benefits, monks, nuns and other personnel living and working in the monasteries with no income, etc. The following population groups are insured with no

obligation to pay insurance contributions (provision of health care services for these groups is financed from the contributions of the paying population): children and young people up to 26 years old if they are enrolled in any form of education or are coming out from child protection institutions and have no own income; war veterans and their widows; victims of political persecutions between 1945–1989; people with disabilities; chronically ill patients covered under national health programmes; pregnant women (Law 95/2006).

Although social health insurance is compulsory, in 2014 only 86% of the population was covered, with the proportion higher among those living in urban areas, at 94.9%, compared to rural areas at 75.8% (NHIH, 2015a). The uninsured are: people working in agriculture or those not officially employed in the private sector; self-employed or unemployed who are not registered for unemployment or social security benefits; and Roma people who do not have identity cards, which precludes them from enrolling into the social security system. The uninsured can only access a minimum benefits package, which is strictly enforced. This package covers emergency care, treatment of communicable diseases and care during pregnancy.

Some population groups cannot access health care services due to: lack of knowledge regarding the benefits to which they are entitled; lack of respective services in their area of residence (e.g. family medicine physicians in some remote areas) combined with the lack of resources to cover travel costs and/or poor transport infrastructure; and scarcity of financial resources in the health care system. For example, until 2015, patients undergoing hospital treatment could be offered the option of purchasing necessary drugs or materials themselves when the hospital where they were treated was not able to offer them free of charge; this practice has been forbidden since 2015.

### **Scope: what is covered?**

The insured population is entitled to a basic benefits package described in the Framework Contract. The basic benefits package is standard across the whole covered population and includes health care services, pharmaceuticals and medical devices. The minimum package for uninsured persons is set on the basis of three main criteria: life-threatening emergencies, epidemic-prone/infectious diseases and birth. Covered health care services include: preventive health care services, ambulatory health care, hospital care, dental services, medical emergency services, medical rehabilitation services, pre-, intra- and post-birth medical assistance, home care nursing, drugs, health care materials and orthopaedic devices. Insured persons are entitled to health care services from the first day of sickness or the date of an accident until they are fully recovered.

The list of excluded services is provided by Law 95/2006, by listing services that are paid by other sources (e.g. services covered by the insurance fund for work accidents and



professional diseases), services requiring very expensive technology or services that are considered not to have a medical justification (e.g. plastic surgery for aesthetic corrections, in vitro fertilization (IVF)).

The NHIF's budget also covers cash benefits in case of sickness leave. Cash benefits in other situations (e.g. disability, invalidity, etc.) are paid by other funds of the social security system. Since 1 January 2007, when Romania joined the EU, the NHIH has provided insured persons (upon request) with the EHIC, which allows them to receive necessary medical assistance during a temporary stay in an EU/EEA country and Switzerland, in accordance with specific EU regulations transposed into the Romanian legislation.

Decisions on the services and goods to be included or excluded from the statutory benefits package are taken by the NHIH and the Ministry of Health. There are no clear inclusion or exclusion criteria and decisions are based on consultations with different actors. For pharmaceuticals, a positive list is elaborated by the National Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices with input from their newly created HTA department.

**Depth: how much of the benefit cost is covered?**

Cost sharing is applied for certain goods and services included in the basic benefits package (see section 3.4). For pharmaceuticals delivered within ambulatory care, patients have to pay 10% of the reference price for generic prescription drugs and 50% for branded or innovative prescription drugs. For expensive prescription drugs, with prices higher than the reference price, a patient's contribution can be as high as 80% of the retail price. The aim of having user charges (co-plata in Romanian) is to control the costs of prescription drugs. Cost sharing is also applied to balneary (spa) treatment and rehabilitation services. The patient pays 30–35% of the daily tariff and pays the full tariff for lengths of stay over 14–21 days and for non-emergency admissions without a referral. From 2013, hospitals have also been charging a small co-payment for hospital admissions (less than €2.5, payable at discharge), with the aims of reducing hospital admissions and increasing the income of hospitals. The following groups are exempted from hospital co-payment: children and young adults up to 18 years old and young people up to 26 years old if they are enrolled in any form of education; patients covered by the national health programmes; pregnant women without income; and pensioners with income under 740 lei (approximately €155) per month. The impact of this new user charge has not been evaluated but so far appears to be marginal.

The DHIHs can sign contracts for health care provision with private providers. The amount of reimbursement these providers receive is the same as public providers but, unlike public providers, they can charge, on top of the amount reimbursed, an additional fee for the

services they provide (extra billing). This applies only to secondary health care (ambulatory and inpatient) and not to primary health care.

### **Collection**

#### **State and local budgets**

In 2013, state (Ministry of Health) and local budgets accounted for about 12% of total health financing. This revenue comes from taxation and does not include funds from other budgets such as insurance contributions for exempted population groups (this is included in the NHIF's income). Taxes are not specifically earmarked for health, except for some special taxes imposed on tobacco and alcohol production, import and procurement, with the purpose of controlling their consumption.

The overall tax-to-GDP ratio of Romania is one of the lowest in the EU, at 28.3% in 2012, compared to an EU GDP-weighted average of 39.4%. Romania has the second highest reliance on indirect taxes in the EU. In 2012, indirect taxes accounted for 47.2% of total tax revenue compared with 34.5% for the EU average, while the share of social insurance contributions accounted for 31.2% (32.4% in the EU) and direct taxes for only 21.6% (33.4% in the EU) (Eurostat, 2014).

The individual and corporate income tax rates for 2015 were flat at 16%. Capital gains of companies and individuals were also taxed at 16%. For individuals the tax rate for gain from sale of real estate is 1–3%. Besides general and local taxes and social health insurance contributions (see 'Contributions pooled by the NHIF' below), employers and employees contribute to the social security fund, with 15.8% paid by employers and 10.5% by employees, and the unemployment fund, at 0.5% each. In addition, employers must pay a number of other contributions, e.g. for disability ([www.worldwide-tax.com](http://www.worldwide-tax.com), 2015).

#### **Contributions pooled by the NHIF**

Revenue of the NHIF comes from contributions paid by the insured population and employers, state budget subventions and transfers, and other sources (donations, interest rates, etc.). In 2014, the structure of the NHIF's income was as follows: 76.3% from contributions (36% from employers, 40.3% from insured persons); 16.8% from the state budget, including subventions from the state budget; 6.6% from the claw-back tax; and 0.3% from other sources (NHIH, 2015a).

Contributions are collected by the National Agency for Fiscal Administration, under the remit of the Ministry of Public Finances. Since the social health insurance scheme is compulsory by law, those who cannot provide a proof of being insured when accessing health care services may be liable to pay the legal contributions (and penalties) retrospectively (for up to six months, unless they can prove they had paid the contributions in some of those months).

Contribution rates vary for the insured population and employers. The contribution rates are set by Law 95/2006. The rates in 2014–2015 were: 5.5% of gross salary from the insured and 5.2% from the employer. In 1999, the rate was 7% (uniform for both employees and employers). The self-employed pay 10.7%. The contribution paid by the insured is calculated on gross income obtained from salaries, independent activities, agriculture, lettings, pensions (income over the tax base limit, which is 740 lei or €155 per month), dividends and interests on personal bank reserve accounts.

Some population categories are exempted from the contribution payment, either with the contributions paid on their behalf (e.g. from the unemployment insurance budget for the unemployed) or with no payment obligation. Between 2002 and 2004 exemption from the contribution payment was extended to cover more population groups (e.g. pensioners and beneficiaries of social security benefits) so that, by 2005, only 5 million people were paying insurance contributions, while 22 million were entitled to benefits (Scîntee & Vlădescu, 2006). This was changed by Law 95/2006 and subsequent amendments, which reduced the number of exemptions; for example, pensioners whose income (pension) is over the taxation base have been required to contribute since 2010, with contributions due only on the amount that exceeds the taxation base or on other extra-pension incomes.

### **Out-of-pocket payments**

Out-of-pocket payments in Romania include: direct payments for goods or services that are not included in the statutory health insurance benefits package or covered by the national health programmes; direct payments by uninsured patients; direct payments for (uncontracted) private providers; user charges for some health care services and pharmaceuticals; and informal payments. The exact share of private expenditure on health has always been difficult to estimate because of informal payments and the underreporting of incomes by private providers.

### **Cost sharing (user charges)**

The introduction of user charges in 2002 aimed to reduce the inappropriate demand for health care services, to contain costs and to raise revenue. A list of services for which user charges were to be applied was to be established by a commission comprising representatives of the Ministry of Health and NHIH, agreed by the College of Physicians, and made statutory by the relevant Framework Contract and its implementing norms. However, apart from inpatient care, no such lists have so far been developed and the co-payment for hospital admission, which is charged at the point of discharge (less than €2.5), although included in the legislation since 2002, was only implemented in 2013. Vulnerable population groups were exempted from this co-payment, as were certain hospital services. Private providers contracted by the DHIHs can charge extra for services they provide (extra billing) and this is generally not regulated. In 2013,

extra billing for superior hospital accommodation was capped at 300 lei per day (less than €70) with no explicit justification.

A reference price system is applied for pharmaceuticals. The reference prices are based on the lowest-priced product within a cluster of medicines. In addition, patients have to pay 10% or 50% of the reference price (i.e. of the lowest-priced product in the cluster). If the patient prefers a more expensive product, they will also have to pay the difference between the price of the lowest-priced product and the price of the desired drug.

Co-insurance is applied for balneary treatment and rehabilitation services. The patient contributes 30–35% of the daily tariff and pays the full tariff for lengths of stay over 14–21 days and for admissions without referral.

### **Direct payments**

Services that are not covered by statutory health insurance and that require payment of the full fee include: treatment of occupational diseases, treatment of work and sports accidents, services that require certain medical equipment, some dental services, plastic surgery for aesthetic purposes for persons over 18 years (except for breast reconstruction after mastectomy), some medical supplies and forms of transport (that are not specified within the law), issuing of medical documents, IVF, the cost of certain devices used to correct eyesight and hearing, and some rehabilitation treatments (Law 95/2006). Patients who visit a specialist without a referral from the family medicine physician must pay the full fee. The amount varies depending on the service required and the type of specialist. Fees charged by non-contracted providers are not regulated.

### **Informal payments**

Informal payments are firmly rooted in Romanian culture, with the practice growing in intensity during the communist period. There have been several surveys on informal payments in Romania, attempting to measure their magnitude, frequency, geographic variation and the rationale behind them over the years, but since these were elaborated by different institutions that used different methodologies, their results are not comparable.

A study conducted in 2010 in the north-east of Romania, which focused on corruption in the health care system, revealed that 75.5% of those admitted to hospital in the previous year had offered so-called gratitude payments to medical staff and 3.6% of patients had offered gratitude payments but the medical staff had refused to accept them (2.1% of the respondents did not provide an answer). Over 60% of the respondents considered the main reason for medical staff accepting gratitude payments to be the very low level of their earnings (Asociatia Sf. Damian, 2010).

Another study on corruption in the health care system conducted across the whole country in 2014 by the Association for the Implementation of Democracy found that 37% of those who had been admitted to hospital in the previous year had offered so-called gratitude payments to physicians, 34% to nurses, 25% to housekeeping staff and 14% to other auxiliary staff (lab technicians, porters, stretcher-bearers, etc.); 60% of those who offered gratitude payments said that this was their own choice, while 10% said that the medical staff had requested the informal payments (MS&AID Romania, 2014).

### **Payment mechanisms**

#### **Paying for health care services**

##### **Public health care**

Providers of public health care services are paid through global budgets. They can also charge direct payments for the services provided (e.g. authorizations given by the DPHAs, water and air analyses done by the laboratories of the NIPH, etc.). Vaccinations are covered by the Ministry of Health through centralized procurement. The DPHAs ensure that the vaccines are distributed to the family medicine physicians and reimburse doctors for providing the service. Activities within preventive national health programmes are financed from the state budget, through the Ministry of Health. Drugs and medical supplies provided within the curative national health programmes are paid for by the NHIF.

##### **Primary health care**

Primary health care services are paid for by a mix of age-weighted capitation and FFS. Services covered by capitation payment include: emergency aid; monitoring of certain chronic diseases; family planning and healthy lifestyle counselling, etc. The split was 70% capitation and 30% FFS in 2010 and was changed to 50–50% in 2011 in order to increase the provision of certain services.

The number of patients registered with a family medicine physician and the services provided by the family medicine physician are attributed a number of ‘points’, which determine both capitation (e.g. 7.2 points per enrolled adult; 11.2 points per enrolled child under 3 years of age) and FFS (e.g. a family planning visit is attributed 5.5 points; a newborn home visit is given 15 points, etc.), with each point having a specific financial value (see Vlădescu et al., 2008b). The total number of points is adjusted depending on the total number of registered patients and the provider’s professional degree, and additional points are awarded for working in a remote or deprived area. Newly established doctors, including those who have just completed their specialization, or who have newly moved from another locality or previously worked in a private capacity and have entered into a contract with a DHIH, receive a settling allowance during the first three months to support them while they enrol patients. This allowance is equivalent to the



average salary of a doctor with a similar degree (increased by 100% for remote areas); moreover, an additional 1.5 multiple of this amount is paid for covering administrative expenditure, including the cost of employing nurses, and the cost of drugs and consumables. When the physician list is over 2200 persons and the number of per capita points exceeds a certain threshold (18 700 per year), the number of points above this threshold is proportionally reduced: when the number of points is between 18 701–23 000, it is reduced by 25%; between 23 001–29 000 by 50%; and over 29 000 by 75%.

### **Specialized ambulatory care**

Specialized services provided in ambulatory settings (including outpatient departments), including dental services, and laboratory and imaging services, are paid on a FFS basis. They are attributed a specific number of points or a monetary value. The list of services, which gives their corresponding number of points or monetary value, is issued periodically by the Common Order on the implementation of the Framework Contract (see section 2.8.1). Providers must adhere to the thresholds with respect to the number of consultations, with a maximum number set at 28 per day on average, equating to 15 minutes per consultation, although different limits apply to different types of consultation (e.g. 30 minutes for psychiatry), and the number of points they can report daily (e.g. 150 points for psychiatry). The number of points is adjusted according to the conditions in which the providers work and their professional degree, similarly to primary health care providers (see above). They can also charge patients directly. Specialized services providers can enter into contracts with other entities for the provision of certain services, i.e. with the DPHAs for services performed under the national health programmes coordinated by the Ministry of Health (e.g. dialysis for patients with chronic kidney diseases), with universities for medical education or research, with local authorities or with private insurers. Similar payment mechanisms are applied for services provided under these contracts.

### **Hospital care**

Hospitals receive prospective payments consisting of a mix of payment methods. The total value of the contract signed by hospitals is composed of: DRGs, case payments, day tariffs, a lump sum dedicated to the curative national public health programmes (covering drugs and medical supplies) and FFS payment for services provided by outpatient departments (see above). DRGs were introduced through a series of successive projects undertaken between 1997 to 2002 by the National School of Public Health, Management and Professional Development (at that time called the Institute of Health Services Management), with financial support from USAID. The methodology, coding of clinical activities and tools for collecting clinical and cost data developed in the first phase were initially piloted in 10 hospitals (2001) and later in 23 hospitals (2002). In 2003, the DRG system was implemented at national level for continuous acute

inpatient cases and was introduced in the Framework Contract as one of the official payment methods for hospitals. Data collection and validation is performed by the NSPH-MPD. Initially, the USA classification system (HCFA DRG v.18) was used. In October 2005, the Ministry of Health procured the Australian classification system (AR-DRG v.5) through an agreement signed with the Australian Government, which allowed utilization of the system for a five-year period and as the starting point for the development of a Romanian system. In 2010, the Romanian system (RO-DRG) was created. Compared to the Australian DRG system, the RO-DRG has few new DRGs; it includes new definitions for co-morbidities and complications, as well as different grouping limits for some cases. The system is periodically updated (Scîntee & Vlădescu, 2015).

Until 2014, tariffs for day surgery and day care were calculated as a third or a fifth of the DRG tariff for the corresponding surgical or medical case and were limited to 25% or 30% of the sum contracted by the hospital for continuous inpatient care. Since 2014, day surgery and day care have been attributed specific tariffs per case or procedure, independent of DRG tariffs for inpatient care.

Apart from inpatient care, day care, day surgery and ambulatory specialty services, hospitals may also provide home care, laboratory and other diagnostic services. For these services, hospitals conclude separate contracts with the DHIHs. In addition, hospitals may receive funds for services provided within the preventive national health programmes (from the Ministry of Health and the DPHAs). These services are paid for by a dedicated budget, calculated in accordance with the proposed activities, such as information/education campaigns, case detection through active or passive testing, epidemiological surveys, preventive treatment (prophylaxis), treatment initiation for detected cases, consumables etc., and the volume of these activities (number of leaflets, tests, expected cases, treatments, etc.). In addition, hospitals can also charge patients directly.

### **Emergency care**

Emergency services are paid from the state budget. The NHIF reimburses only a certain number of home visits for non-critical emergencies (paid on a FFS basis) and ambulance transportation costs that do not require medical assistance. Payment is according to a mix of negotiated tariff per call and negotiated tariff per kilometre distance, hour of flight or nautical mile.

### **Long-term care**

Medical (non-acute) long-term care (LTC) services provided in hospital settings are paid for by the NHIF on a per diem basis (per inpatient day). For non-acute cases, hospitals are contracted according to a formula that takes into account the number of discharged cases, ALOS

and tariff per inpatient day. The average length of stay for each medical specialty is specified in a Common Order of the NHIH's president and the Minister of Health on the implementation of the Framework Contract.

#### **Pharmaceutical care**

Pharmacies are reimbursed for the drugs sold by the DHIHs on the basis of a yearly contract signed under the provisions of the Framework Contract. Reimbursable pharmaceuticals (i.e. ambulatory care drugs) are listed on special lists, depending on the percentage of their cost covered by the NHIF. If the price is higher, the difference is covered by the patient.

#### **Mental health care**

There is no dedicated mental health care funding except for a small sum made available by the Ministry of Health to finance the preventive National Programme of Mental Health and Prophylaxis of Psycho-Social Pathology. Each year, a curative national mental health programme is financed by the NHIH through a dedicated budget, in accordance with specific needs; for example, treatment of schizophrenia and depression since 2004 and treatment of drug addictions since 2014. Providers of mental health care services are reimbursed by the DHIHs in accordance with the provisions of the Framework Contract.

### ***V.3. What to do in a hospital?***

#### **Refugees, asylum-seekers and immigrants**

Since 2001, a Migrant Health Department at the International Office for Migration (IOM) Romania has provided health assessments for transiting refugees upon their arrival and pre-departure health assessments as required by the countries of resettlement, with the purpose of prevention and control of communicable diseases. Foreigners that have obtained a protection form in Romania and foreigners that have acquired a right of residence in Romania have the same rights to health care as Romanian citizens.

#### **Patient pathways**

The patient's first contact with the health system is usually through the family medicine physician with whom he or she is registered. The consultation is free of charge if the patient is insured. Uninsured patients can only visit the family medicine physician for free in a medical emergency, if they are suspected of having an infectious disease, if they are pregnant or in labour, or for family planning and other preventive services. Family medicine physicians are not required to assure provision of primary care out of hours, at weekends or during public holidays, but they perform on-duty calls in turn in continuity care centres. Patients usually rely on

ambulance services and/or hospital emergency departments if they need medical assistance, including non-urgent care, during those times.

The family medicine physician may refer the patient for laboratory or other tests. If the medical condition is beyond the competency of the family medicine physician, the patient is referred to a specialist in an ambulatory care setting or hospital. A referral from a family medicine physician is not needed for regular specialist check-ups for 58 specified conditions and patient groups, including: cardiac failure of class III–IV on the NYHA scale, TB, some mental health problems, high-risk pregnancies, hepatitis, patients after transplant, patients with rare diseases, etc. Patients diagnosed with these conditions or belonging to these patient groups can see a specialist directly.

After being seen by a specialist in the ambulatory care setting or hospital outpatient department, the patient is given a prescription, if needed, and the family medicine physician receives a letter (directly or through the patient) informing him/her about the patient's health status and of any completed or prescribed treatments. The extent of patient cost sharing for drugs varies from 0% to 80% . Some drugs covered by the statutory health insurance can only be disbursed after an authorization process: the patient must prepare an application containing a medical report from the medical specialist, a proof of identity and documents evidencing his/her insurance status and submit all of this to the relevant commission (responsible for the particular disease) at the NHIH or DHIH level. The commission then reviews the application and, if the decision is positive, issues an authorization, which the patient then submits to the pharmacy together with the prescription in order to receive the drugs.

Chronic patients are followed up either by a specialist in the ambulatory care setting or by the family medicine physician; this includes patients with hyper blood pressure, dyslipidaemia, diabetes type 2, asthma and other obstructive respiratory diseases, and renal chronic diseases. The family medicine physician carries out home visits to patients with restricted mobility.

Family medicine physicians or specialists in both hospital and ambulatory care settings may refer the patient to physiotherapy and rehabilitation services, or prescribe home care services, or health aids and therapeutic appliances, as necessary. Such care is free of charge if it is provided by a health care provider who is under contract with a DHIH. If the patient prefers to use a non-contracted provider, they will have to bear the cost of the visit or hospitalization. At each point of the care pathway, except for medical emergencies, the patient must present his/her National Health Insurance Card in order to receive care free of charge.

#### ***V.4. Hospitals for children***

The Sf. Maria Clinical Emergency Hospital for Children in Iasi, the largest children's hospital in Romania's Moldova region, will be rehabilitated with EU money.

The total investment amounts to RON 121 million (over EUR 26 million), of which RON 88 million (EUR 19 million) are EU funds, according to a press release from the Ministry of Regional Development, Public Administration and EU Funds.

Delegate minister for EU Funds Marius Nica signed the financing contract on Tuesday, October 24.

The investment is intended to increase the energy efficiency of the building where the hospital operates. The rehabilitation and modernization of the largest pediatric hospital in Moldova, which serves six counties, is absolutely necessary because the building, built in 1970, has never been rehabilitated before.

The revamping work is to take some five years. It will include the building's thermal rehabilitation, the modernization of the heating and hot water supply system, the installation of a solar panel system, the installation and modernization of the air conditioning and mechanical ventilation systems, the modernization of five elevators, and the training of staff for the operation of new equipment.

There are some 800,000 children in the Moldova region, in North-Eastern Romania. The Sf. Maria Clinical Emergency Hospital for Children in Iasi consults and treats over 48,000 patients annually.

## **VI. EDUCATION SYSTEM**

### ***VI.1. Recognition of diplomas***

If you want to continue your studies or to get employed in Romania, the diplomas you got abroad must be recognized and equivalated. To start this procedure, an education institution accredited in that country must have issued diplomas.

For your high-school graduation diploma and any other college or post-graduate diplomas to be recognized you must file an application, accompanied by evidence, to the National Centre for Diploma Recognition and Equivalency (CNRED) - an institution established within the Ministry of National Education. The file must be submitted to the Ministry's Registration Office



or via the post to the same office. For further details see the web page of the National Centre for Diploma Recognition and Equivalency.

Recognizing a diploma means accepting it (or other similar document) as being authentic. The assessment criteria for diploma recognition are: the type of the education program, the number of transferable credits, content, training, field, specialization, professional training, as compared to the Romanian education system, with a view to establishing the level they correspond to in the Romanian education system.

Equivalency is an evaluation of the curriculum covered until the diploma was issued and of its compatibility with the Romanian education system. If the diploma is equivalated, the center will issue a certificate that grants you equal rights to those who've studied in Romania.

Full and partial education diplomas and certificates are automatically recognized if they have been issued by education institutions accredited in the EU and the EEA; education diplomas and certificates obtained in a third country are recognized only if the structure of the education system in that country is similar to the one in Romania, and there is an agreement between the two countries, under which they mutually recognize their diplomas. Otherwise, compensating measures will be taken (tests, equivalency examinations, internships, etc.) Automatic recognition is a simplified procedure. The files of those who benefit from automatic recognition are not subject to the regular analysis. If there are big differences between your studies and those that are usual in Romania, then the Centre will decide you should either take equivalency examinations, study or be an intern in a certain institution, for a set period of time.

[www.cnred.edu.ro](http://www.cnred.edu.ro)

## ***VI.2. Requalification courses***

The National Employment Agency organizes qualification and requalification courses for the unemployed, free of charge. The vocational training for the jobseekers is carried out by the employment agencies through their vocational training centres and through the regional centres for the vocational training of adults, centres belonging to the National Employment Agency as well as the vocational trainings and services authorized providers for the public and the private sector. The list of centres for vocational training of adults, centres belonging to the National Employment agency: <http://www.anofm.ro/prezentare-crfpa>. That way the jobseekers are given the opportunity to acquire the theoretical and practical knowledge of a new job that increases for them the chances of getting a job. The forms of vocational training are: courses (qualification, requalification, training and specialization), internships and specialization as well as other forms, according to the law.

The access to the vocational training programs is based on informational activities, professional counselling or mediation. Law no. 76/2002 on the unemployment insurance system and the stimulation of employment stipulates that the professional training services are free of charge for the foreign citizens or stateless persons who have been employed or have earned income in Romania.

The persons enrolled in free vocational training courses have the following rights:

- to receive theoretical and practical training throughout the course;
- to receive training materials and handbooks;
- to benefit, where appropriate, from the protective equipment during the practical training;
- to benefit from the public transport, free of charge, or, if applicable, from the cost of transport, for a maximum 4 trips during a month, if they can not travel on a daily basis at the training facilities, under the conditions stipulated by the in force regulation for the employees of public institutions and autonomous structures with particular specificities, during delegation in another locality, as well as in the case of travelling within the locality, in the interest of service, as well as free subscription to public transport or the route from the accommodation unit to the training facility. For non-subscription routes, people are entitled to receive travel tickets on public transport.
- to receive medical consultations, medical examinations and tests necessary for attending the course.
- Those who cannot travel to the training facility daily or those who live more than 50 km away have the right to receive accommodation and are entitled to receive a sum of money to cover their meals according stipulations provided by the regulations in force for the employees of the public institutions and the autonomous structures with special peculiarities, during the delegation and travel to another locality, as well as in the case of traveling within the locality.

The qualification and requalification courses are organized in accordance with the National Vocational Training Plan – 2017:

<http://www.anofm.ro/files/Programul%20National%20de%20Formare%20Profesionala%202017.pdf>)

Other useful links:

<http://www.anofm.ro/cursuri-de-calificare-si-recalificare>

<https://www.cfpdr.eu/>

<http://www.cursuridiverse.ro/>

### ***VI.3. Enrolment into the Romanian education system***

The education system in Romania guarantees the right of foreign minors of equal access to all levels and types of education in Romania, as well as the right of life-long learning, without any type of discrimination.

In the compulsory education system, foreign students benefit from school education in the same conditions provided for the Romanian citizens, and in the upper secondary education, students from third countries have to pay tuition fees, as provided by Law no. 1/2010. The current fee for the upper secondary education is 180 Euros/month, and for higher education the fees are between 220-950 Euros/month (BA studies, MA studies, internship) and 240-970 Euros/month (postgraduate studies, doctoral studies).

I. As about the enrolment in pre-university education in Romania, pupils who are citizens of countries that are not members of the EU, the EEA or the Swiss Confederations, if one of the parents or legal guardians is in one of the following situations: is repatriated; has, by marriage, his domicile in Romania; has a residence permit in Romania; carries out legal activities on Romania territory; is enrolled in the public/private higher education system. On their request, pupils/students may benefit from preparatory classes of Romanian language, organized at the level of School Inspectorates, for an entire school year. The applications must be submitted to the Ministry of National Education - the General Directorate for International and European Relations, accordingly to a specific methodology.

II. Foreigners who are citizens of countries that are not members of the EU, EEA or the Swiss Confederation can be enrolled in the higher and postgraduate education system if they meet one of the following requirements:

- They have Romanian diplomas and certificates or documents attesting that the applicant studied at a higher education institution/school in Romania for at least four consecutive years.
- They speak Romanian and pass a Romanian language test, following an evaluation carried out by a specialized committee, made up of members of the Romanian Department of the licensed higher education institution that the applicant wants to enroll into. If that institution does not have a specialized department, examination can be carried out by a similar committee with another higher education institution. Following this examination, a certificate of linguistic proficiency will be issued.
- During the preparatory year, they acquire the necessary knowledge of Romanian language, as well as specific knowledge related to the future specialization (anatomy, physics, chemistry, technical design, medicine, etc.). The length of the preparatory year for the

undergraduate studies is 1 school/academic year, and, for master, doctoral and resident studies at least 6 months.

High-school graduates that have a high-school graduation diploma or an equivalent diploma can be enrolled in the first cycle of higher education studies.

The enrolment procedure:

1. Send the application file to the education institution of choice (all documents in the file must be translated and legalized). There are cases when you may be asked to personally submit the file, so you will be able to come to Romania based on a short stay visa (e.g. tourist), because the education institution cannot issue a document to prove that you will come in person to file the application).

2. You will get a letter of acceptance or rejection. You don't have to take an entrance examination to get enrolled; you may only need to take some skill tests.

If you were accepted to study in Romania, you have to submit a file to the MEN, which must contain the following documents:

- the application for an acceptance letter, filled in completely, in two copies;
- the high-school graduation diploma (or its equivalent) - copies and legalized translations;
- school records - copies and legalized translations - for the studies carried out and the school curricula, for those applicants who request equivalency for their studies;
- a certificate issued by the line authorities to confirm that the documents presented allow the holder, in the country where they were issued, access to studies of the level of those requested in Romania;
- birth certificate - copy and legalized translation;
- passport copy;
- medical certificate (in a world language), attesting that the person who is about to enroll does not suffer from any catching disease or other diseases incompatible with the future profession.

[www.edu.ro](http://www.edu.ro)

## ***VI.4. Education for children***

### **Finalities of education**

The main purpose of education and professional training for children, youth and adults is the development of the competences, understood as a multifunctional and transferable set of knowledge, skills / abilities and skills, necessary for:

- personal fulfillment and development by realizing own goals in life, according to each one's interests, aspirations and the desire to learn throughout the whole life;
- social integration and participation in social life as an active citizen;
- employment and participation in the functioning and development of a sustainable economy;
- the formation of a life concept, based on the humanistic and scientific values, on the national and universal culture and on the stimulation of intercultural dialogue;
- education in the spirit of giving, tolerance and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- cultivating sensitivity for the human issues, for the the moral-civic values and the respect for nature and the natural, social and cultural environment. (Article 4, Law on National Education no.1 / 2011)

### **The structure of pre-university education in Romania**

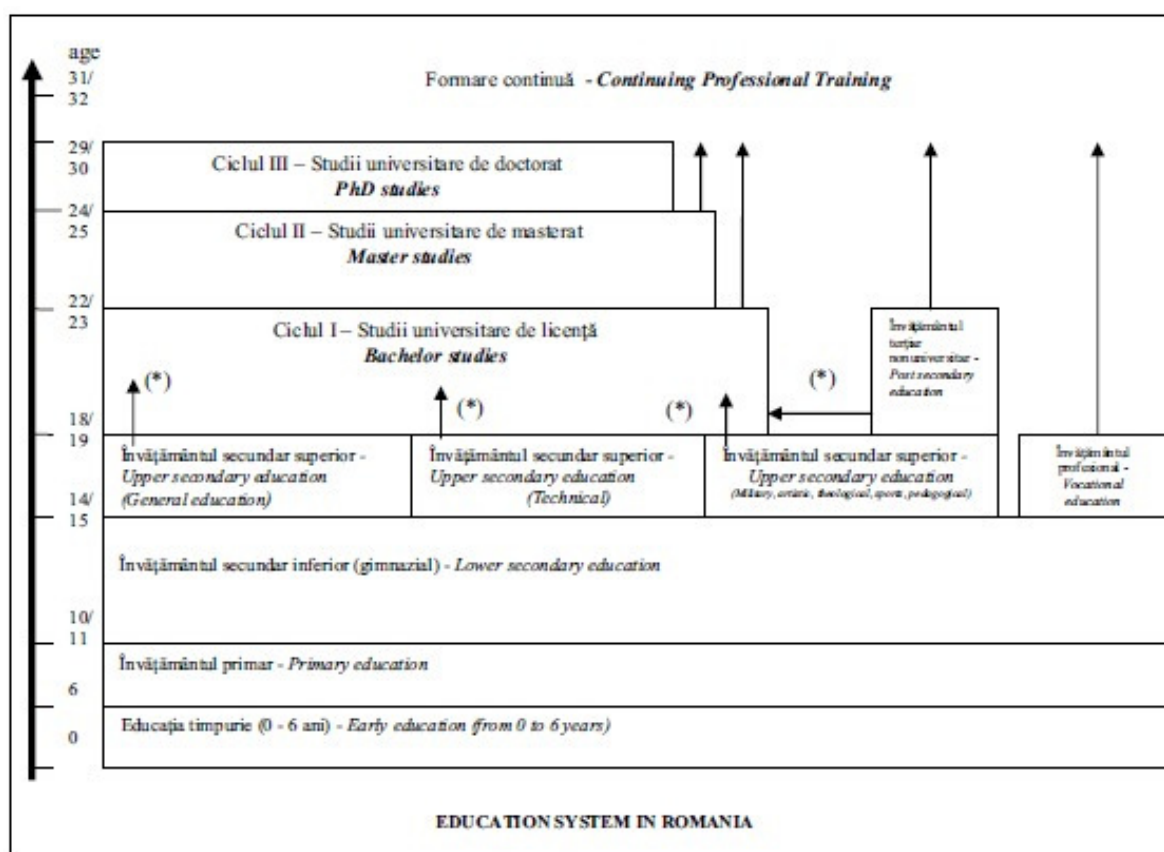
The public education is free. For some activities, levels, cycles and study programs, fees may be charged, under the conditions established by this law (Article 9, paragraph 3, Law on National Education no.1 / 2011). The compulsory general education is of 10 grades and includes the primary and the lower secondary education. (Article 16, paragraph 4, Law on National Education no.1 / 2011).

The national pre-university education system is organized according to the following levels:

- a) early education (0-6 years): the pre-primary level (0-3 years) and the pre-school education (3-6 years);
- b) primary education (the preparatory class and grades I to IV);
- c) secondary education, which includes:
  - secondary or lower secondary education (grades V to IX);
  - secondary or upper secondary education (high school grades X-XII / XIII, structured on theoretical, vocational and technological branches);
- d) vocational education, lasting from 6 months to 2 years;
- e) non-tertiary tertiary education, which includes post-secondary education. (Article 23, Law of National Education no.1 / 2011).

The compulsory general education includes primary education and lower secondary education. (Article 24, paragraph 1 of the National Education Law no.1 / 2011).





### The structure of the education system in Romania

Early education is organized in crèches and, where appropriate, in kindergartens and day centres. (Article 27, paragraph 1 of the National Education Law no. 1/2011).

Preschool education is organized in kindergartens with regular, prolonged and weekly programs. (Article 28, paragraph 1 of the National Education Law no.1 / 2011).

Primary education is usually organized according to a morning program. The preparatory class includes the children who have reached the age of 6 until the start of the school year. In case of a written request from parents, guardians or legal supporters, the children who will be 6 years old by the end of the calendar year may be enrolled in the preparatory class if their psychosomatic development is appropriate. In the preparatory class of the special education are enrolled the children with special educational requirements, who are 8 years old until the beginning of the school year. In case of a written request from parents, legal guardians or legal supporters, students with special educational needs between 6 and 8 years old may be enrolled in the preparatory class at the beginning of the school year (Article 29, paragraphs 1-3, National Education Law no.1 / 2011).

Secondary education is usually organized according to a morning program (Article 30, paragraph 1, Law on National Education No. 1/2011).

High school education is structured on the following branches and profiles:

- a) the theoretical line, with the humanist and real profiles;
- b) technological line, with technical profiles, services, natural resources and environmental protection;
- c) Vocational branch with military, theological, sportive, artistic and pedagogical profiles (Article 31, paragraph 1, Law on National Education no.1 / 2011)

The length of the high school studies (the frequency form) - is 3 years for the theoretical branch, 3 or 4 years for the vocational branch and 4 years for the technological branch, according to the framework approved by the Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sport. For some forms of education (frequency and low frequency), the length of the studies is extended by one year. (Article 31, paragraph 3, Law on National Education No. 1/2011).

Technological and vocational secondary education can be organized within the technological or vocational high schools for qualifications according to the National Register of Qualifications, which are updated periodically, considering the needs of the labour market (Article 32, paragraph 1, Law of National Education no.1 / 2011).

Vocational education can be organized in professional schools that can be independent or affiliated to the technological, state or private high-schools. (Article 33, paragraph 1, Law on National Education no.1 / 2011).

Any Romanian citizen or citizens of the European Union and the Swiss Confederation can register and have the right to attend course and to receive practical training through all forms of education in Romanian language, in the languages of national minorities or languages of international circulation regardless of his / her mother tongue and the language in which he / she studied previously (Article 45, paragraph 3, Law on National Education no.1 / 2011).

### **The access of foreign minor children to education**

Foreigners who have obtained a form of protection in Romania have access to all forms of education under the same conditions stipulated by the law for Romanian citizens. In order to register in school accordingly to their knowledge, the school inspectorates organize a free Romanian language course for minors. In order to facilitate the access to the Romanian educational system, the minor asylum seekers benefit, free of charge, of a preparatory course, during a school year, for the enrollment in the national education system.

The preparatory course is organized by the Ministry of National Education, in collaboration with the General Inspectorate for Immigration. Foreigners who have acquired the right to stay in Romania and citizens of EU Member States and the European Economic Area benefit, free of charge, of the Romanian language courses. These courses are organized by the Ministry of National Education in collaboration with the General Inspectorate for Immigration in

intention to familiarize the participants with the Romanian language. During the course of learning the Romanian language, minors can be enrolled as unattached students in the Romanian education system (according to the information on the Immigration Inspectorate's website: <http://igi.mai.gov.ro/ro/content/acces-la-educa%C5%A3ie>).

Minors placed in centres, who are accompanied by at least one of the parents or by the legal guardian in public custody have free access to the compulsory education system (According to Article 104, paragraph 6 of the Emergency Ordinance on the Regime of Foreigners in Romania 194/2002, with subsequent modifications and additions until 2016).

Foreigners enrolled in all education levels have unrestricted access to school activities and trainings. (According to Article 3, paragraph 6 of the Emergency Ordinance on the Regime of Foreigners in Romania 194/2002, with subsequent modifications and additions until 2016).

Foreigners holding the long-term residence rights, according to the legal provisions, benefit of an equal treatment with Romanian citizens and have access to all forms and levels of education and training, including the scholarships granting. (According to Article 80, paragraph 1 of the Emergency Ordinance on the Regime of Foreigners in Romania 194/2002, with subsequent modifications and additions until 2016).

Having the intention to integrate foreigners, the following activities can be organized and carried out: a) Romanian language courses; b) courses and other forms of vocational training and education; c) activities for providing information on the rights and obligations of foreigners, as well as on the opportunities for integration into Romanian society; d) courses of history, culture, civilization and activities for the knowledge of the legal system in Romania; e) meetings and different events, involving the Romanian citizens, in order to promote mutual knowledge and understanding (According to art.79, paragraph 2 of the Emergency Ordinance on the Regime of Foreigners in Romania 194/2002, with subsequent modifications and additions until 2016).

Minor foreigners living in Romania have access to compulsory schooling under the same conditions as the Romanian minor citizens. The Ministry of National Education establishes, according to the law, the limits and the conditions for the recognition and equivalence of the followed studies in the country of origin, for the enrolment of the foreign pupils in the national education system. (According to Article 132 of the Emergency Ordinance on the Regime of Foreigners in Romania 194/2002, with subsequent modifications and additions until 2016).

Foreign students, who meet the following conditions cumulatively, can be enrolled in the pre-university education system in Romania: a) they have documents certifying their citizenship; b) they have one of the parents, guardians or legal supporters in one of the following situations: is repatriated; has his / her residence in Romania; is a holder of a residence permit in Romania; carries out, in accordance with the legal provisions in force, activities on the territory of

Romania; is studying in state / private postgraduate or accredited Romanian higher education; is a family member of the staff of foreign diplomatic missions in Romania; c) they have the acceptance from a state or a private accredited / authorized pre-university education institution of an educational provider that organizes and carries out, on the territory of Romania, educational activities in correspondence with other educational system registered in the Register of the Romanian Agency for Quality Insurance in the Pre-university Education (ARACIP Register), or the acceptance of a school attached to the diplomatic missions accredited in Romania; d) they pass successfully the aptitude tests for art and sportive education. (Article 8 from the Methodology for Schooling and Acceptance to Study Programs of Foreign Citizens, in force from the beginning of the school / university year 2017-2018, Annex to the Order 3473/2017 from 17 March 2017).

The student's file has to contain the following documents: a) copies of the student's and of the parent / guardian / legal guardian identity documents (student's passport, parents' passport, student's residence permit, parents' residence permit, if applicable); b) a copy and a legalized translation of the pupil's birth certificate; c) a certified copy and the translation of the court decision on the custody of the minor child, if applicable; d) copies and authorized translations of the school records; e) the application form for the enrolment in studies, approved by the manager of the educational establishment, where the child is going to be registered, and the approval from the ISJ / ISMB, which coordinates the educational activities of the educational institution, according to the Regulation for the organization and functioning of the pre-university educational institutions.

The student's file containing his study documents shall be submitted at the ISJ / ISMB headquarters, according to the location of the educational institution, only after obtaining the approval from the manager of the educational institution, by the parent / guardian (Article 9.1 and 9.2 of the Methodology for Schooling and Acceptance to Study Programs of Foreign Citizens, in force from the beginning of the school / university year 2017-2018, Annex to the Order 3473/2017 from 17 March 2017).

Foreign students benefit of: a) financing of the schooling costs for the Romanian language course, for compulsory education, if applicable; b) financing of the tuition expenses during the compulsory education; c) free medical assistance in the case of medical-surgical emergencies and diseases with endemic-epidemic potential, in accordance with the national legislation in force; d) local, surface, naval and underground local transport as well as auto transport, rail and naval transport, under the same conditions as Romanian pupils, according to the legal provisions in force. (Article 16 of the Methodology for Schooling and Acceptance to

Study Programs of Foreign Citizens, in force from the beginning of the school / university year 2017-2018, Annex to the Order 3473/2017 from 17 March 2017).

In upper secondary education, foreign pupils pay tuition fees, in accordance with the provisions of Government Ordinance no. 22/2009 on establishing the minimum amount of tuition fees in foreign currency for citizens who study on their own in Romania, from non-EU countries, as well as from non-European Economic Area and from the Swiss Confederation, approved with amendments by Law no. 1/2010. (Article 17 of the Methodology for Schooling and Acceptance to Study Programs of Foreign Citizens, in force from the beginning of the school/university year 2017-2018, Annex to the Order 3473/2017 from 17 March 2017).

### **Schools and kindergartens in Suceava county**

In Suceava County there are over 200 pre-university education institutions, subordinated to the Suceava County School Inspectorate. The complete list of educational establishments as well as the links to the contact details of each institution can be found on the website of the County School Inspectorate Suceava: (<http://www.isj.sv.edu.ro/index.php/retea-scolara/publica>). According to the information published on Suceava County School Inspectorate's website, there are 30 pre-university education institutions (kindergartens, primary schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, post-secondary schools) in the city of Suceava.

The kindergartens in Suceava organize their activities as it follows: kindergartens with a normal program (the instructive-educational activities take place in the morning, between 8 and 13), kindergartens with a prolonged program (the educational activities take place during 8-17). Kindergarten activities are addressed to children aged 3 to 6. The teaching language of the kindergartens in Suceava is Romanian. Besides the activities provided by the curriculum for early education, at the request of the parents, there can be organized optional language activities, dancing, chess, etc.

The activities in kindergartens focus on the formation of skills, attitudes and on the acquisition of new knowledge and skills necessary for the child to be integrated into the compulsory education system from the age of 6.

There is an intention to achieve the following educational finalities: the free, integral and harmonious development of the child, depending on the developmental stages and on the needs of the child; developing the capacity to interact with other children, adults and the environment; supporting the child in discovering one's own identity and developing personal autonomy; supporting the child in acquiring the knowledge, skills, habits and attitudes necessary for him to enter school and to use throughout his or her life.

Details on the organization of the activities within each pre-school unit can be found by consulting the information on the institutions' websites:

GRĂDINIȚA CU PROGRAM NORMAL "OBCINI" SUCEAVA  
 GRĂDINIȚA CU PROGRAM NORMAL "ȚĂNDĂRICĂ" SUCEAVA-  
<http://www.gradinitatandaricasv.ro/>  
 GRĂDINIȚA CU PROGRAM PRELUNGIT "GULIVER" SUCEAVA  
 GRĂDINIȚA CU PROGRAM PRELUNGIT "AȘCHIUȚĂ" SUCEAVA -  
<http://www.gppaschiuta.ro/>  
 GRĂDINIȚA CU PROGRAM PRELUNGIT "PRICHINDEL" SUCEAVA-  
<http://gradinitaprichindel.ro/>  
 GRĂDINIȚA CU PROGRAM PRELUNGIT "1-2-3" SUCEAVA- <http://gradinita123.ro/>

From the age of 6, children are integrated into the primary education that lasts for 5 years (Class 0, Class I, Grade II, Grade III, and Grade 4). After the completion of the primary education, pupils will follow secondary education (grades V-VIII). At the end of the gymnasium, according to the results obtained at the national evaluation (a written test in Romanian language and literature and a mathematical test) and the grades obtained during the secondary education, according to the Methodology of admission to high school education and vocational education, approved by the Ministry of National Education ([www.edu.ro](http://www.edu.ro)), students can choose their future educational path.

In the city of Suceava there are 10 gymnasium schools, which offer instructional-educational activities corresponding to the primary and secondary education. The details of the organization of the training activities and the offer of non-formal activities proposed within each institution can be found by consulting the educational sites:

ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR 1 SUCEAVA- <http://scoala1suceava.ro/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR 3 SUCEAVA-<http://www.scoala3sv.ro/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR 4 SUCEAVA- <http://scoala4suceava.ro/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ "JEAN BART" SUCEAVA- <http://scoalajeانبart.info/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR 6 SUCEAVA- <http://scoalajeانبart.info/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ "GRIGORE GHICA VOIEVOD" SUCEAVA  
<http://www.sc7ggv.ro/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR 8 SUCEAVA <http://www.scoala8suceava.ro/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ "ION CREANGĂ" SUCEAVA-  
<http://scoalaioncreangasuceava.ro/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR 10 SUCEAVA- <http://scoala10sv.ro/>  
 ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ "MIRON COSTIN" SUCEAVA  
<http://www.scoalamironcostinsuceava.ro/>.



Teaching language in gymnasium schools in Suceava is Romanian.

In Suceava there are 12 educational institutions providing the instructional-educational activities corresponding to high school education and vocational education. Admission to these educational institutions is carried out according to the stipulations of the Methodology of Admission in High School Education and Vocational Education, approved by the Ministry of National Education ([www.edu.ro](http://www.edu.ro)). Information on the educational offer of each school can be found by consulting the institutions' websites:

COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL "STEFAN CEL MARE" SUCEAVA

<http://www.cnstefancelmare.ro/>

COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL "PETRU RAREȘ" SUCEAVA <http://cnprsv.ro/>

COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL "MIHAI EMINESCU" SUCEAVA <http://cn-eminescu.ro/>

COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL DE INFORMATICĂ "SPIRU HARET" SUCEAVA

<http://www.cni-sv.ro/pagini/asp/Default.aspx>

COLEGIUL DE ARTĂ "CIPRIAN PORUMBESCU" SUCEAVA

<http://colegiuldeartasv.ro/>

LICEUL CU PROGRAM SPORTIV SUCEAVA- <http://lpssuceava.ro/>

SEMINARUL TEOLOGIC LICEAL ORTODOX "MITROPOLITUL DOSOFTEI"

SUCEAVA <http://www.seminarulortodoxsuceava.ro/>

COLEGIUL ECONOMIC "DIMITRIE CANTEMIR" SUCEAVA

<http://master.cedcsv.ro/cedc/>

COLEGIUL TEHNIC "AL. I. CUZA" SUCEAVA <http://www.ctalicuza.ro/>

COLEGIUL TEHNIC "PETRU MUȘAT" SUCEAVA

<http://colegiultehnicpetrumusatsv.info/contact/>

COLEGIUL TEHNIC DE INDUSTRIE ALIMENTARĂ SUCEAVA

<http://www.ctiasv.ro/>

COLEGIUL TEHNIC "SAMUIL ISOPESCU" SUCEAVA

<http://www.samuilisopescu.ro/>

The language of instruction in the above-mentioned educational institutions is Romanian, but some schools have bilingual specializations in which students are intensively studying an international language (English, French, German). In accordance with the provisions of the National Education Law, on request, groups of study are organized in the languages of the national minorities.

The education of students with special educational needs (vocational education level) is carried out within the Suceava School of Inclusive Education (<http://www.centruiscolarsv.ro>).

The educational offer of the institution can be consulted on the website of the educational establishment.

A rich offer of non-formal activities for students in pre-university education is proposed by Suceava Children's Palace. Suceava Children's Palace represents a centre where specific educational and training activities are carried out, where the knowledge is deepened and complemented, skills are developed according to children's vocation and option, leisure time is organized through educational programs monitored by specialists. The purpose of the activity in this institution is the useful, efficient and prudent use of children's free time, the discovery of children's native inclinations, the careful monitoring of pupils' progress and the encouragement of talents (<http://www.pacosv.ro/>).

### ***VI.5. Higher education***

The mission of higher education is to generate and to transfer the knowledge to society through: a) the initial and continuing education at university level for the purpose of personal development, for the professional insertion of the individual and to meet of the need for competence in the socio-economic environment; b) scientific research, development, innovation and technological transfer through individual and collective creation in the fields of sciences, engineering sciences, arts, letters, by ensuring physical and sports performance and development, as well as the valorisation and dissemination of their results. (Article 117 of the Law on National Education no.1 / 2011).

The national higher education system is based on the following principles: a) the principle of university autonomy; b) the principle of academic freedom; c) the principle of public accountability; d) the principle of quality assurance; e) the principle of equity; f) the principle of managerial and financial efficiency; g) the principle of transparency; h) the principle of respecting the rights and freedoms of students and academic staff; i) the principle of independence from ideologies, religions and political doctrines; j) the principle of the freedom of national and international mobility of students, teachers and researchers; k) the principle of consulting the social partners in decision-making; l) the principle of student-centred education. (Article 118, paragraph 1 of the Law on National Education no.1 / 2011).

#### **The structure of higher education in Romania**

University education programs are grouped by field of study and organized on 3 study cycles: bachelor, master, doctorate. (Article 137, paragraph 4 of the Law on National Education No. 1/2011). Bachelor studies take place for three or four years depending on the specialization, the master studies are followed for two years and the doctoral studies length is three years (3 + 2

+ 3). Upon graduation, graduates may choose to continue their training in post-graduate programs, undertake postdoctoral studies, or choose various lifelong learning programs.

The organization forms for the study programs are: a) programs with frequency - educational programs and / or research programmes throughout the day, specific to each university cycle, approximately uniformly weekly / daily distributed during the semester, implying the immediate meeting, at the university, of the students with the teaching and research staff; b) low frequency programs, characterized by synthetic courses activities and practical training, programmed in a compact and periodical manner, involving the direct meeting of the students with the teaching staff at the university, supplemented by other specific training means through distance learning; c) distance learning, characterized by the use of specific electronic, computer and communication resources, self-learning and self-evaluation activities complemented by specific tutoring activities (Article 139 of the Law on National Education No. 1/2011).

### **Foreigners' access to higher education**

The foreign citizens have the following possibilities to access the educational programs in Romania: a) compulsory education programs (without payment or any tuition fees and without scholarship); b) study programs with the payment of the tuition fees in foreign currency- in the superior secondary educational institutions, in the non-tertiary educational institutions, in the state or private higher education institutions, accredited in Romania (Article 2 of the Methodology for Schooling and Acceptance to Study Programs of Foreign Citizens, in force from the beginning of the school / university year 2017-2018, Annex to the Order 3473/2017 from 17 March 2017).

Citizens from EU third countries are admitted to study in Romania on the basis of their study papers, through a file competition (Article 1 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015).

Students from the third countries of the European Union (EU) can access the pre-university / higher education institutions in Romania if they: a) have documents attesting the nationality of the state in question; b) have the necessary training, proven by the study documents issued by the recognized educational institutions in the country of origin; c) have filed their files according to the calendar of each educational institution and within the deadline established by this Methodology; d) have the approval of the pre-university education institution/ higher education accredited or provisionally authorised institution where they wish to study (Article 3 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the

EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015).

Foreign citizens from the EU third countries are enrolled in Romanian language studies after graduating the preparatory year, during which they acquire the necessary knowledge of the language, as well as the specific knowledge related to the future training profile (anatomy, physics, chemistry, technical drawing, etc.). (Article 7 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015).

The duration of the preparatory course for the pre-university studies and undergraduate studies is 1 academic year, and for the university studies, doctoral studies and post-graduate studies of residence is at least 6 months (Article 8 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015).

For master studies, the admission is in accordance with the programs of study accredited within the higher education institution, in conformity with the legal provisions in force. (Article 30 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015). The admission to the doctoral studies is addressed to the graduates with a master's degree or an equivalent study program (higher education diplomas of graduates from the period prior to the application of the three Bologna cycles in the Romanian higher educational system). (Article 38 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015).

The application file of the foreign citizens (for the access to the undergraduate studies in higher education in Romania) contains the following: a) the birth certificate - copy and a certified translation; b) a copy of the document attesting the permanent residence abroad; c) a copy of the passport; d) an application for obtaining the letter of acceptance to the studies, as provided in Annex no. 2, which is an integral part of this methodology; e) a copy and a certified translation of the baccalaureate diploma or its equivalent, authenticated by the competent authorities of the issuing country; f) a copy and a certified translation of the document certifying the passing of the baccalaureate exam for the graduates of the current year; g) copies of the academic transcript papers and legalized translations, related to the followed studies; h) the Romanian language

graduation certificate or language proficiency certificate, if applicable; j) the medical certificate (in an international language) certifying that the person wishing to enrol in the studies does not suffer from contagious diseases or other conditions incompatible with the future profession. (Article 20 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015).

The admission procedure for candidates: (a) the files are transmitted directly to the accredited higher education institutions chosen by the candidates; b) the higher education institutions evaluate the files, in accordance with the legal regulations in force, and communicate to MEN-DGRIAE the list of persons proposed for the release of the letter of acceptance to the studies; c) the list of candidates will be submitted to the MEN; d) the list will be accompanied by a copy of the candidate's file according to art. 20; e) the number of submitted files must be within the maximum number of students who can be enrolled according to the regulations in force; f) after the examination of the file, the letter of acceptance is released; (g) MEN submits the letters of acceptance to the higher education institutions and, if applicable, to the diplomatic missions; h) incomplete files will not be processed, being declared rejected. In order to complete the files, the higher education institutions will resume the previous stages described in the admission methodology and only after that the files will be processed by MEN; i) the files of the rejected candidates or of those who give up to the obtained place will be returned by the higher education institutions, within 48 hours from the submission of the application, free of charge. (Article 21 of the Methodology of Admission to Education and Training of Foreign Citizens of the EU Third Countries in Pre-University Education/in Higher Education Accredited or Provisionally Authorized Institution, Annex to OMECS No.3782/06.05.2015).

### **Universities in Romania**

The study programs offered by the higher educational institutions in Romania are regulated at the governmental level (Decision No. 140/2017 on the approval of the Nomenclature of the domains and specializations / programs of university studies and the structure of higher education institutions for the academic year 2017-2018).

Higher education in Romania offers study programs in the following fields: *mathematics and natural sciences* (mathematics, computer science, physics, chemistry, chemical engineering, geography, geology, environmental sciences), *engineering sciences* (civil engineering, electrical engineering, energy engineering, electronics engineering, telecommunications and information technologies, geological engineering, geodesic engineering, oil and gas engineering, aerospace engineering, automotive engineering, transport engineering, agronomy, horticulture, forest engineering, forestry, management in agriculture and rural development, biotechnology, food

engineering, zootechnics, computers and information technology, system engineering, mechanical engineering, industrial engineering, naval and navigational engineering, applied engineering sciences, archives naval science, mechatronics and robotics, materials engineering, environmental engineering, engineering and management), *biology and biomedical sciences* (biology, chemistry, medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, pharmacy), *social sciences* (law, social sciences, international relations and European studies, political science, information and national security, public policy and national security, military sciences, business administration, cybernetics and statistics, economic informatics, accounting, economics, finance, management, marketing, economics and international affairs, psychology, education sciences), *humanities and arts* (philology, history, theology, cultural studies, architecture, urbanism, visual arts, drama and performing arts, cinema and media, music), *sports science and physical education* (physical education and physical therapy).

A few Romanian universities (information on the educational offer, the material basis, the admission methodology and the graduation methodology of the educational institutions can be found consulting the websites of the educational institutions):

- Alba Iulia University- [www.uab.ro](http://www.uab.ro)
- Bacău University- <http://www.ub.ro/>
- Bucharest University - <http://www.unibuc.ro/>
- University of Medicine and Farmacy *Carol Davila* from Bucharest- <http://umfcd.ro/>
- University of Theatre and Film "I.L. Caragiale", Bucharest - <http://unatc.ro/prezentare/index.php>
- National University of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest- <http://www.unefs.ro/>
- University Politehnica of Bucharest- <http://www.upb.ro/>
- Babeş-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca- - <http://www.ubbcluj.ro/ro/>
- University of Medicine and Farmacy from Cluj-Napoca- <http://www.umfcluj.ro/>
- University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine from Cluj-Napoca
- Technical University from Cluj- Napoca- <https://www.utcluj.ro/>
- Ovidius University from Constanța
- Craiova University- <http://www.ucv.ro/>
- University of Medicine and Farmacy from Craiova- <http://www.umfcv.ro/>
- *Dunărea de Jos* University from Galați- <http://www.ugal.ro/>
- *Al. I. Cuza* University from Iassy - <http://www.uaic.ro/>
- *George Enescu» National University of Arts from Iași* - <http://www.arteiasi.ro/>
- University of Medicine and Farmacy „Grigore T. Popa” from Iassy -



<http://www.umfiasi.ro/Pages/Default.aspx>

- University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine „Ion Ionescu de la Brad” from Iassy- <http://www.uaiasi.ro/>

- Oradea University- <https://www.uoradea.ro>

- Pitești University- <https://www.upit.ro/index.php>

- „Lucian Blaga” University from Sibiu - <http://www.ulbsibiu.ro/ro/>

- Ștefan cel Mare University from Suceava- [www.usv.ro](http://www.usv.ro)

- University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Târgu Mureș-

<https://www.umftgm.ro/home.html>

- Politehnical University from Timișoara- <http://www.upt.ro/>

- West University of Timișoara- <https://www.uvt.ro/ro/>

## VII. CULTURE

Modern Romanian culture has emerged and developed over the past 250 years, under a strong influence from western European cultures, especially French and German culture. In addition, under the influence of the Byzantine and Slavic tradition, Romanians are also the only Orthodox Christian people among the Latin peoples. A contribution to the Romanian identity or culture has also brought to other periods other ethnic communities smaller or bigger established over the centuries on Romanian territory, such as in ancient times the Cumanians, later the Roma, the Jews, the Armenians, etc., also repatriated representatives of the Aromanian branch of the Romanians.<sup>15</sup>

### VII.1. Religion

Romania does not have a state religion (according to Article 29 (5) of the Romanian Constitution, religious cults are autonomous to the state). According to the 2011 census, 16,307,004 citizens, representing 86.45% of the population, declared themselves as Orthodox, 870,774 declared Roman Catholic (4.62% of the population), 600,932 reformed (3.19%), 362,314 Pentecostals (1.92%), 150,593 Greek Catholics (0.8%), 112,850 Baptists (0.6%), and so on. In Dobruja there is an Islamic minority (0.34%), composed mostly of Turks and Tartars. There are also a small number of atheists (0.11%), agnostics, people who are unreligious (0.1%)

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<sup>15</sup> [https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura\\_Rom%C3%A2niei](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura_Rom%C3%A2niei)

and people without a declared religion. According to *Annuario Pontificio*, the official census of the Vatican, during the same period, the internal census of the Catholic Church numbered 1,193,806 Roman Catholic believers (with 165,405 persons more than those recorded by the Romanian authorities).

According to a world study, "Religiosity and Atheism Index" by Gallup International, Romania is among the top 10 most religious countries in the world. Thus, Romania ranks 7th in the world, 89% of the population declaring that it is religious, being the only country in the European Union that appears in the top 10. The report also shows that Romania is among the few countries where the number of believers increased from 2005 until in 2012, from 85% to 89% of people declaring themselves religious.

In Romania, there are 18,436 places of worship in the year 2015. Of these, 14,765 are churches, 359 chapels, 1,096 prayer houses, 47 cathedrals, 2 bishops, 2 mosques, 76 glaciers, 286 monasteries and 89 synagogues. On average, there are 90 new churches in Romania, and these are only those of the Orthodox. Since 1989, until now, the Orthodox churches have multiplied by approximately 2,000 places of worship throughout the country.

The Great Mosque in Constanța, also known as the Mosque of Carol, is a Muslim cult site in Constanța, an architectural monument built between 1910 and 1913.<sup>16</sup>

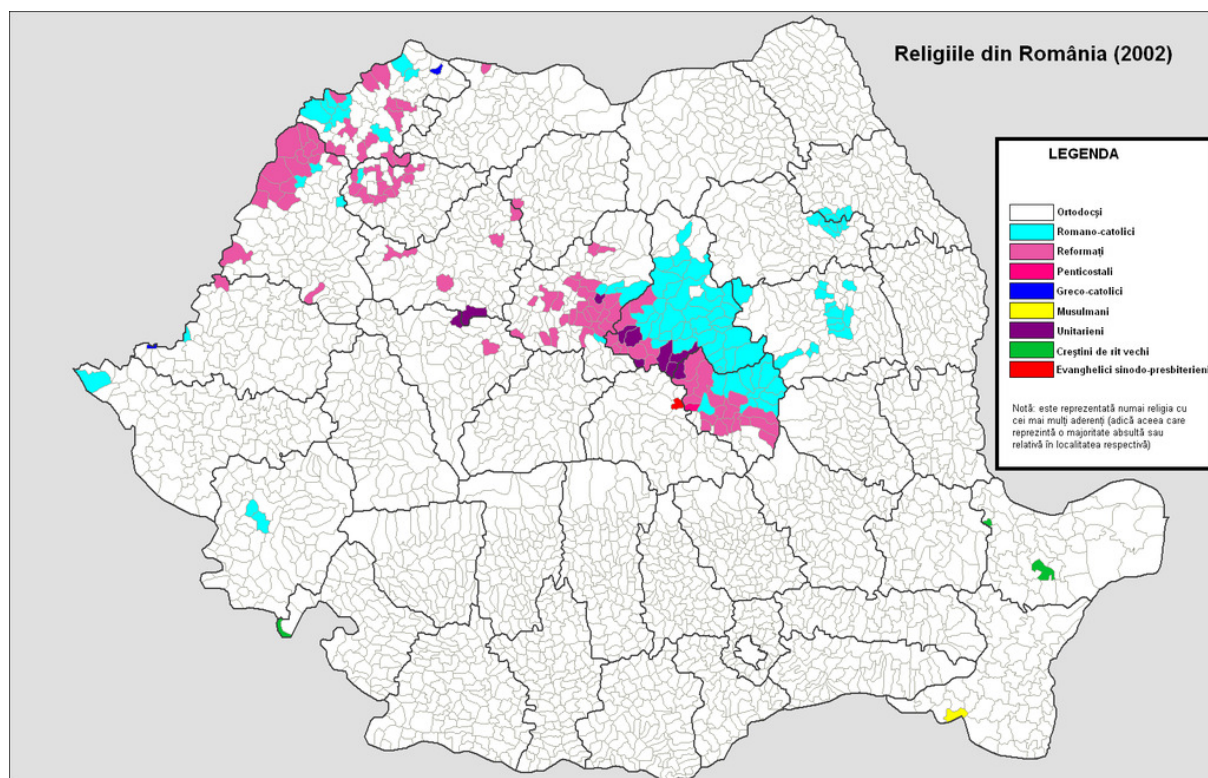


**Carol I Mosque in Constanta**

<sup>16</sup>

[https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/moscheea\\_carol.htm?gclid=CjwKCAjwssvPBRBBEiwASFoVd-YWQDAg0qTQAbJqf\\_Go7-t8ByTieKUa4WavtZ9dnSNpsB5a14vxNRoC7j8QAvD\\_BwE](https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/moscheea_carol.htm?gclid=CjwKCAjwssvPBRBBEiwASFoVd-YWQDAg0qTQAbJqf_Go7-t8ByTieKUa4WavtZ9dnSNpsB5a14vxNRoC7j8QAvD_BwE)

There were 18 religions and religious cults in the 2011 census. [13] The predominant is the Orthodox (16,307,004 of 20,121,641 people), followed by the Roman Catholic (870,774).



### **The geographical layout of the main religions in Romania**

From the 7th century until the middle of the 11th century, still in the way of the migratory peoples, the Romanian people, although Christian from Roman times, still do not have the opportunity to consolidate their state existence and cultural affirmation.

The expansion of the Hungarians in Transylvania and the waves of the last barbaric invasions - of the Pechenegians, the Cumanians and the Tartars, created obstacles to the establishment of the Romanian state formations.

Romanian spirituality was greatly influenced by its strong ties to the Orthodox Christian - Greek and Orthodox Christian world. The Romanians have a unique sense of identity that they can express two distinct features: they are an island of Latinity in a great glory, as well as the only Latin country of Christian-Orthodox confession. There is also an important minority of Roman Catholics (both Roman and especially united rites) as well as communities of Protestant Romanians, especially those belonging to neo-Protestant churches such as the Pentecostal, Baptist, Adventist, Christian Gospel, etc. In contrast, the vast majority of Romanians are Orthodox (over 90%).



Romanian Orthodox monasteries and churches exist throughout Romania, but traditionally only a few are built on a monumental scale. A large number of wooden churches are still intact in the villages of the Carpathian Mountains, but by far the most impressive are the Wooden Churches of Maramureș, which pushes the wood technique of construction of its limits.



**The wooden church in the village of Breb, Jud. Maramureș**

Byzantine influences can be found in most buildings, but the styles of Romanian churches have evolved over time and in different regions.



**Bârsana Monastery, Maramureș**

In the north of Moldova a certain style was used to build monasteries, of which the most important monasteries are from Bucovina - Places of UNESCO World Heritage, such as Moldovita, Putna, Sucevita, and Voronet.



**Voroneț Monastery, Suceava**

In Muntenia Curtea de Arges Cathedral is built in Byzantine style, with Moorish influences, and a large number of churches have Greek influences, especially those built in the 18th century, such as the Stavropoleos Church in the center of Bucharest. In Romania, the Brâncoveanu distinctive style also evolved: the monasteries of Snagov and Sâmbăta de Sus, in Transylvania, are classical examples.





**Curtea de Arges Monastery, the place where some of the members of the Royal House of Romania are buried<sup>17</sup>**

## ***VII.2. Traditions***

Maybe no other thing can better define the spirit of a people than its ancient traditions and customs. The traveler coming from the West will be surprised to discover that Romania is a place with a lot of legends, myths, and traditions preserved for ages. Here, different moments of the year, the religious days – Easter, Christmas – as well as the moments relevant for the agricultural calendar – harvesting, reaping – are celebrated with great joy by festivals and feasts.

Tourists are fascinated by the old Romanian **folk dances** such as “calușarii” or “hora”- combining elegant moves and satirical verses with giddy rhythms of the dance. *Calușarii* is a ritual initiation dance, while *hora* may be danced by all the villagers, especially on Sunday. Travelers not used to such events will assist, amused and frightened, curious and reserved, but the moment they understands the message of the dance and realize that they are in fact helping to reconstruct some ancient times, they will remember their emotion from that unique moment.

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<sup>17</sup> [https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curtea\\_de\\_Arge%C8%99](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curtea_de_Arge%C8%99)





*Învârtita, Hațegana, Bătuta and Banu Mărăcine* are other dances, rendering the specificity of every Romanian area in the very way they combine the specific moves and steps.

On *Christmas* and *New Year's Eve*, children and young men go from house to house singings carols. In some regions, they dance with folk masks on their faces and recite speeches. For their effort, they receive fruit and home-made cakes. The best known carols are *Steaua*, *Plugușorul*, *Sorcova* and *Capra*.

*Boboteaza* (January 6) and *Sfântul Ioan* (January 7) mark the first week of January. It is the moment when Romanians go to the church to take holy water, used for curing and purification. In the riverside villages and towns, young men compete in bringing back to the shore the cross that the priest throws into the frozen waters. Those who succeed have success in store. It is the moment when waters are believed to be holy, which is why women do no laundry in the following 8 days.

*Martișorul* (March 1) is the celebration that brings hope, optimism and faith in a better future, year by year. The symbol is a white and red lace with an amulet (a coin, a shell), that parents used to tie around their children's joints and young men offered to girls as a sign of good luck and health. In Dobrogea, the March amulet is worn until the coming of the storks, and then it is thrown into the doors, windows and on animals' horns to cast away bad spirits and to invoke life.



*Easter* is the holiday that Romanians will always associate with knocking *red eggs*. At Easter time, eggs are knocked according to a specific ritual: the elder person knocks the head of its egg against the head of the egg held by a table companion, while saying: "Christ has risen

from the dead!” and he is answered “Indeed he has!” On the first day of Easter, it is customary to wear new clothes, as a sign of the refreshment of the body and soul. The meal is an opportunity to gather the family and is made up besides red eggs, of traditional dishes such as sheep pot cheese, radish and green salad, roast lamb and sweet cream cheesecake (*pască*).

Romanian folk architecture is preserved today especially in the countryside, but also in the numerous museums dedicated to ethnography. The architecture of the houses, the pottery and the woodcarving, the glass painting of icons and the folk masks, the musical instruments – bagpipes, flutes, fiddles – and the embroidery are all Romanian wonders born from a skill handed down from father to son for centuries. In many households, the clothes, carpets and embroideries are still handmade. Carpets woven on looms are highly appreciated for their quality, colors and models.

Music has always represented one of the most important elements of Romanian life. Doina, the epic song, as well as the satirical extempore verses from the feasts (hora, wedding, christening dinner party) are part of a particular rich repertoire.

Folk costumes blend complicated embroideries and vivid colors in models that usually represent conventional flowers and animals (Walachia and Oltenia) or geometrical shapes (Transylvania). Each region has its representative costumes. But everywhere, women wear colored head-kerchiefs, and men, caps of lamb’s wool. In Maramureș, these caps are very tall, without brims and decorated in various models. They are known as ‘**clap**’.



## TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS IN SUCEAVA

### *Winter holidays customs*

*Saint Andrew* (the 30th of November) - day preceded by the night of the spirits, when the magic is particular (spells, predictions etc.);

*Saint Nicholas* (the 6th of December) - Saint Nicholas is a wise and calm character, who helps the widows and the orphans, facilitates the marriage of poor girls and brings toys to the children;

*The Ignatius of the Pig* (the 20th of December) - the day when pigs are sacrificed;

*The Christmas Eve* (the 24th of December) - preparation of the Christmas Eve meal and the tradition of caroling (tradition followed by the children, groups of youths and then by the elderly householders who sustain it through the Epiphany);



*The Christmas Day* (the 25th of December) - the Star caroling and the caroling of the "Irozi" a popular-religious form of theatre practiced by small groups of people, dressed in biblical characters (The Emperor Irod, the Magus Balthazar, Gaspar and Melchior, the Angel, the Shepherd);



*The New Year* - masks plays (the goats, the bears, the horses, the hirelings, the emperors, the wedding, the "bunghieri" - rebellious gendarmes), the plow saying;



*1st of January* - "the Sowing" is done by the children who throw wheat seeds in houses and address the people good sayings of health and prosperity;



*The Epiphany* - the procession of blessing the waters, the making of the ice Cross, sprinkling the households, the orchards, the animals and the people with holy water ("aghiasma"), sayings ("Chiralesa" translated "God Bless"), sounds or the making of ritual fires (Ardeasca).



### ***Other celebrations along the year***

Being linked to the traditional occupations and closely related to the religious calendar, the majority of the holidays have a fixed date and the very important ones are during spring:

*40 Martyrs* (the 9th of March, The Starting of plow),

*Saint George* (the 23rd of April, The Pastoral New Year),

*Easter* (the egg painting, the preparing of the traditional meal, taking part at the Easter religious ceremony, the consecration of the Easter basket, the festive meal, but also the sound of the "toaca" at the churches, the beli ringing, the dyed egg bumping, the traditional second Easter day wetting, the making of the swings).



### ***The ceremonies along one's life***

*The Birth* - there are a series of rituals destined to protect the newborn from the evil's eye and from diseases, baptize and godfather customs, but also rituals during the holy bath; six months after the baptize, the baby is redeemed by the parents from the godfathers, by giving them bread and other presents; half a year from the birth, the baby has his forelock

cut (this tradition is followed nowadays when the baby is one year old), moment when the family ceremony is organized.



*The Wedding* - important event, with multiple implications, it is a moment of happiness and party for the entire community; it comprises the following main moments: the proposal (small ceremony, with an exchange of gifts between the soon-to-be bride and groom and discussions about the dowry between the parents of the youngsters) and the actual wedding (the bride's adorning and the groom's "shaving" , the groom's going to the bride with an escort, "the unlocking" of the gate and the forgiveness asked by the bride and the groom from their parents, going to the church, the religious ceremony, the wedding meal and the dancing, the "dezhobotat" (the taking-off of the bride's veil); a day after the wedding the "uncrop", a ceremony where all the people who attended the wedding participate.



*The Funeral* - a ceremony which takes place along 3-4 days, where a series of customs and traditions are practiced after the death of a person: the covering or the turning towards the wall of all the mirrors inside the house, the bathing of the deceased (the ritual of the purification bath), the wake, the crying, the preparing of the doles and the adorning of the

burial tree, the funeral procession, the actual burial; 40 days, six months from the burial and annually, until seven years from the burial, a series of commemorations and feasts take place to honor the memory of the lost one.



<http://romaniatourism.com/traditions-folklore.html>

<https://travelguideromania.com/customs-traditions-romania/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture\\_of\\_Romania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Romania)

<http://www.uncover-romania.com/attractions/culture/traditions>

<http://www.turism-suceava.ro/index.php/cultura-si-mesteri/traditii-si-obiceiuri>

<http://delabucovina.ro/bucovina/traditii-si-obiceiuri/>

## ***VII.2. Food***

Much as the country's culture, Romanian gastronomy reflects its wide and varied history. From the ancient times, the food providing activities of Romanian habitants were agriculture, animal growth and hunting, so the Romanian cuisine has always benefit from a wide variety of traditional meat products, cheese and vegetables.

Over the time, giving the continuous migration and domination of various other nations, such as Ottoman Empire, over Romanian territory and the mix of cultures, **Romanian cuisine** has been influenced by the Balkan cuisine, the Turkish, the German, the Italian, and the Hungarian dishes. Evan today there is a lot of western influence over the **Romanian food**.

**Romania's gastronomic culture** inherited numerous culinary habits from its invaders and neighbors: the Romans were responsible for the **pie**, the Turks for **ciorba de perişoare** (meatball soup), **chiftele** and **ardei umpluţi** (stuffed peppers), the Greeks for **moussaka**, Austria brought the delicious **schnitzel**, and the Bulgarians the various vegetable based dishes, like **zacusca**, a very popular mix of boiled vegetables prepared during autumn time.



One of the traditional meals is **mămăliga**, a type of **polenta**, mostly made of maize flour, water and salt. It was used in the past as a substitute for bread, but today we can find it in most **traditional Romanian restaurants**, next to pork, beef or lamb dishes, Romanian cheese and sausages (branză and cârnați), **sarmale** or game.

Here are some amazing Romanian foods **that you must try at least once in this lifetime:**

- **Sarmale – Cabbage Rolls**



Probably one of the first things that comes to mind if you ask a Romanian native about an example of a traditional dish. Made of minced meat (usually pork, but also a combination of pork and chicken or just poultry meat) mixed with rice and spices, rolled into sour cabbage leaves (fermented cabbage) and boiled for hours in a special sauce made of the sauerkraut juice, water, tomato juice and other secret ingredients, they are simply delicious.

- **Mici – Grilled Minced Meat Rolls**



Mici or Mititei are literally translated as “Small ones” and this comes because of their size: normally, they are no longer than one adult’s finger, even though lately bigger mici have

become the norm. Created from a mixture of minced pork and cow meat, mixed with spices and garlic as well as sodium bicarbonate, they are then grilled and eaten hot with mustard. They are absolutely delicious, too!

- **Ciorbă de Burtă – Beef Tripe Soup**



Eating beef tripe might not sound like the best thing to do when you visit a foreign country, but that's because you have never tried the Romanian Beef Tripe Soup aka Ciorba de burtă. Serve it with sour cream, vinegar and a traditional garlic paste known as “mujdei” and all your pleasure spots will be tickled.

- **Varză a la Cluj – Cluj-style Cabbage**



This dish sounds a bit like the “Sarmale,” made a bit differently: minced meat, condiments and sauerkraut baked in the oven and usually served with sour cream. This dish is more popular in the northern parts of the country, but it's equally delicious no matter where you decide to eat it.

- **Mamaliță cu brânză și smântână – Polenta with Cheese and Sour Cream**



Mămăliga is probably the second thing that Romanians will use as an example for traditional Romanian foods, after Sarmale (and maybe after Mici). It is very similar to the Polenta: boiled corn flour in water with a dash of salt and a few drops of sunflower oil. It is usually served with traditional Romanian cheese and sour cream and often times it is used as a side dish for Sarmale, Varza a la Cluj or other dishes.

- **Pomana porcului – Honoring the pig**



This is really an old tradition and difficult to experience as a whole: the Pomana porcului is eaten in the honor of the pig that has just been slaughtered, usually in December, before Christmas. Fresh meat from the recently-deceased pig is cut into larger pieces and fried in a deep pan, usually in the pig's fat. It is then served immediately to all those who participated at the pig's slaughter and always accompanied by the traditional "moonshine" – Țuica. Restaurants



serve this dish as well, but you will never get the real taste unless you eat the meat from a recently slaughtered pig.

- **Ciorba Rădăuțeană – Soup from Rădăuți**



A delicious, fatty soup made from a lot of vegetables and chicken meat. It's also usually served with sour cream and after you try it once, you won't eat your chicken soup otherwise!

- **Jumări cu ceapă – Greaves with Onions**



These are obtained from frying bits of bacon and they are as delicious as they are unhealthy. However, if you don't overdo it and serve them warm with salt and large chunks of onion, you will surely love them. They make the traditional Țuică go down easier, too!

- **Iahnie cu ciolan – Beans with Hocks**



You can't go wrong when you combine beans with a large chunk of a smoked pork hock or any other type of smoked meat. Usually eaten during the winter, together with pickles, it's a culinary delight.

- **Salată boeuf – Beef salad**



This is a really funny traditional Romanian food: despite the French name and the “beef” in its title, it's actually inspired by a Russian salad and is usually made with chicken meat (even though the beef version still exists). Add pickles, peas and mayonnaise and you will get the delicious salată boeuf.

- **Drob**



Usually prepared for Easter, the Drob is normally prepared from lamb organs but many prefer the chicken liver version. You mix the meat with dill and spices, you place boiled eggs in the middle, cook it in oven and you serve it cold.

- **Zacusă – Vegetable Paste**



A delightfully tasty paste, the Zacusca is made mostly of eggplants, but there are other varieties, with peppers, onions and even mushrooms. The ingredients are baked and boiled for hour, then canned and eaten when they're cold. It doesn't look like much, but it is delicious.



- **Slăninuță afumată cu boia – Smoked Bacon with paprika**



Usually made of fat coming from the pig and smoked at home, this bacon is served with paprika and red onions with salt. Add some homemade bread to the mix and a traditional red wine made in Romania – or even our Țuica and you are all set!

- **Pârjoale Moldovenești – Meatballs from Moldavia**



A special type of meatballs, these are made of minced pork meat mixed with dry bread crumbs, garlic and spices, then deep fried in sunflower oil. Unlike regular meatballs, they are larger and flat.



- **Cozonac**



A sort of sweetbread filled with a sweet walnut paste, poppy seeds paste or Turkish delight, this dessert is usually cooked during the holidays. Now you can find it in every store here in Romania, but if you want to experience the real taste of the Cozonac, you have to try the homemade version!

- **Mucenici – Sweet Dough Rolls**



These sweet dough rolls are eaten once a year, on the 9th of March. There are actually two types of Mucenici in Romania and they are completely different one from another. We're talking about the Moldavian version here, which are large, 8-shaped pieces of delicious sweet dough, baked in the oven and served with a topping of honey and walnut paste.

The other version of mucenici is the Muntenian one. They are smaller, basically 8-shaped pasta, boiled and served in a huge bowl of syrup with vanilla and lemon flavor.



- **Papanași**



A delicious dessert made usually of cottage cheese (or any type of sweet cow cheese), that is rolled into donut like shapes, filled with sweet cream and topped with jam, usually berries or cherries. They are pretty difficult to make and if you don't like them when you first try them, try ordering them some place else: if they get them right, they are a delight for your senses!

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanian\\_cuisine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanian_cuisine)

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/romania/transylvania/travel-tips-and-articles/a-guide-to-romanian-cuisine>

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<http://romaniatourism.com/romanian-food-wine.html>

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QrqUP-MCeeU>

<https://theculturetrip.com/europe/romania/articles/a-guide-to-romanias-national-cuisine/>

#### ***VII. 4. Leisure time in Romania***

Bucharest, the capital of Romania, can be a beautiful and attractive city if you can see its true treasures. You will discover a cosmopolitan city with numerous museums, beautiful buildings, luxurious shops and green parks.

##### **The Palace of Parliament**

The Palace of Parliament or the House of the People is one of the most impressive buildings in the world, being the second largest by the Pentagon. The Parliament Palace has 1100 rooms, of which 440 are offices, over 30 halls and salons, 4 restaurants, 3 libraries, a concert hall and 2 underground parking lots. All the materials used for the building and the arrangement of the building are Romanian. Stone, marble, and wood have been brought from all over the country, and brocades, tapestries and carpets have been specially made for the building's premises.





### **The Village Museum**

The Village Museum in Bucharest is one of the first outdoor museums in the world and is one of the main attractions of Bucharest. The museum is located in Herastrau Park, in a green area and lakes, and has over 70 households with traditional utensils gathered from all corners of the country.



### **Romanian Athenaeum**

The Romanian Athenaeum is one of the emblems of Bucharest and is one of the architectural jewels of the country. The Athenaeum was built in 1865 at the initiative of outstanding personalities of cultural life in Romania, including Alexandru Odobescu, Carol Rosetti, Constantin Esarcu, V.A. Urechia and Dr. N. Kretzulescu. The purpose of building the Romanian Athenaeum was to "provide the people with useful knowledge".



### **Cișmigiui Park**

Cișmigiui Park is the oldest public garden in Bucharest. The park was built in the style of English parks. The name of the park comes from the word „cișmea”, that means cistern. The Romanian ruler at the time, Alexandru Ipsilanti, ordered in 1779 the construction of two „cișmele”, and the head of the works was given the title of Grand „Cișmigiui”. The attractions of

the park are the lake and the pier where one can rent pleasure boats, the rose garden, the Roman ring, the statues, the spring of Eminescu and the Romanian restaurant.



### **The Beer Car**

The brewery is one of the few places where architecture reminds those who are limiting the threshold of why Bucharest was once considered the Little Paris. The murals, stained glass and sculpted balustrades are the distinctive elements of the brewery. The spirit of the old parties is still present today, the atmosphere reminding of the exuberance of Bucharest from the beginning of the 20th century.



### **Sinaia**

It is one of the most beautiful mountain resorts in Romania, located on the Prahova Valley, famous especially because of the very long list of wonderful places which it boasts with.

The modern city retains numerous monuments, sign of a history of culture. Even though the history of Sinaia under this name is only 140 years old, the first settlements in this place were built more than 300 years ago.

Here are the most important tourist attractions in Sinaia:

### **Peles Castle**

The construction of Peles Castle began about 150 years ago, at the request of Prince Carol, who fell in love with the Sinaia landscape. At the time of finishing, the castle was one of the most modern royal residences in Europe, with electricity, an interior lift, 170 bedrooms and over 30 bathrooms. In 1953 the castle was seized by communist authorities and turned into a museum.

Today Peleş Castle is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Sinaia and a place not to be visited by anyone visiting the Prahova Valley. Here one can visit all the rooms of the gorgeous buildings, one can admire an impressive collection of rare books, over 4,000 weapons and armor and lots of other treasures.



### **Pelişor Castle**

Pelişor was designed to be the summer residence of the royal family, the castle decoration being picked by a strong personality: Queen Maria. At Pelişor Castle one can visit the queen's office decorated with furniture designed by her majesty and where one can look at the queen's correspondence and a lot of other personal items. Here one can also admire an important collection of Art Nouveau decorative art.



### **"Dimitrie Ghica" Park**

The garden dates back to 1881 and was arranged by the Swiss landscape architect Eder. The main objective of the "Dimitrie Ghica" Park is a bank that dates back to 1905, built by Carol I. Here you can also visit the Museum of Natural Reserve Bucegi and the elegant former casino building.



### **Omu Peak**

It is the eleventh peak of the country (2,505 meters) and the highest populated permanent point. Right on the top there is a cottage, which was unfortunately also dismantled and a meteorological station.



### **The Sphinx of Bucegi**

The name "Sphinx" is due to its resemblance to a human head, more specifically to the Egyptian Sphinx. It is supposed that the sculpture of 8 meters in height and 12 meters in width was made by nature due to wind erosion. It is said that this place was an energy center used by aliens , the Sphinx in Bucegi being surrounded by a lot of interesting legends.





### **Dracula's Castle**

The Castle of Bran, or, as the amateurs of sensation like, Dracula's Castle, built here more than 600 years ago, keeps and conveys to the visitor something of the pride of the knights who have crossed the threshold in the old times.

Bran Castle is located less than 30 km from Brasov, built on a cliff, in a strategically key location. It houses the Bran Museum, a museum that stretches over the four floors of the castle. Here are exhibited collections of ceramics, furniture, weapons and armor, and in the courtyard of the castle there is a small museum of the village, with traditional houses from the region of Rucăr-Bran.



### ***VII. 5. Character traits***

Romanians are hardworking people. They love animals and nature.

Romanians are hospitable, sometimes up to naivety. They put their best on the table, even if sometimes they have to borrow... it is important not to embarrass themselves and their guests have to feel wonderful in their house.

Romanians help their children even if they become adults. Parents invest a lot in their education, sacrifice themselves for paying their preparatory hours, their studies... “They help them to become SOMEBODY!”

Romanian people love wasting food or overeating. On holidays, they make a lot of food, much more than they need, which they throw in the garbage or give it to the animals in the yard.

Romanians have a native intelligence above de average, which allows them to play several professional roles at the same time, to obtain multiple qualifications and specializations, to speak foreign languages. When talent meets work, the results are phenomenal: Olympic contests, contests of inventions, scientific research...

The Romanians have a sense of beauty and aesthetics totally unique ... The Romanian dresses carefully, elegantly even in comparison to the Westerners, and especially at the moments of celebration in the family: wedding, baptism, birthday. They have a special cult of flowers and a permanent desire to beautify their house. Women are groomed, even stylish, concerned about physical appearance.

Romanians do not love to live in rented houses. If they have no choice or if the job so requires, the Romanians are renting. Otherwise, they will do their best to have their own house, their own backyard.

Romanians don't have enough patience. They are not constants in their work. Even if they start with enthusiasm, sometimes they leave work unfinished.

Romanians are a people deeply religious. Even though not all are Christian practitioners, they have a respect and a bow for the holy things.

Romanians are reactive, not proactive. I mean, something serious must happen, that they react and make decisions. They do not have preventative behavior, and this is best seen in the way they do not take care of their health. They are the first people in Europe in cardiovascular diseases due to unhealthy eating, lack of physical movement and stress.

“Work (as a way of social affirmation), family (security context) and religiosity (which give us meaning and meaning in life) are the three major milestones that define the life of the Romanians.” (Daniel David – Editura Polirom, 2015)

<http://www.centruлтаudeconsultanta.ro/cum-sunt-romanii-mic-studiu-de-analiza-psiho-sociala/>

David Daniel, 2015, Psihologia poporului român. Profilul psihologic al românilor într-o monografie cognitiv-comportamentală, Editura Polirom, Iași.

<https://danieldavidubb.wordpress.com>

## ***VII. 6. Communication between sexes***

The man was the central economic pillar, he was the one who had a job, earning money and sustaining the family, but society has evolved in the meantime, the canons have changed, today the women are presidents of states, they are opinion leaders, writers, scientists, fashion designers, they lead corporations with thousands of people, they are educated or even more educated than men, earn as much as men do, there is no job a man can hold and a woman can not; including in the army, women can occupy important positions in the military hierarchy.

The most important obstacle to gender parity is a rooted male culture, according to a ManpowerGroup report.

The report, entitled "7 Steps towards Conscious Inclusion", is based on qualitative research among 222 leaders from 25 countries, both emerging and confirmed, of both sexes, representing global companies with over 500,000 employees. According to the report, 3 out of 5 surveyed leaders (59%) consider that the most important factor for women to take a parity in company leadership is a gender-neutral culture.<sup>18</sup>

ELITE Business Women's specialists say that women in Romania have taken very important steps in the last decade to put an end to the gender gap and Romanians need more confidence in their own powers to close the social gulf much earlier than the study international.

"At present, women in Romania have managed to equal or even surpass men in important chapters such as educational achievements or even managerial performance in the business environment, but the only chapters in which they start with a handicap are closely related to political representation - in the Legislature, the Government or even at the Presidency level," explains Bianca Tudor, president of ELITE Business Women.<sup>19</sup>

The conference "We have succeeded, 1 year of authentic Romanian entrepreneurship" brings together women entrepreneurs and creates a high-performing and profitable business community and addresses women entrepreneurs or those who want to become entrepreneurs, but also women entrepreneurs and career men.

The "They Made It" Conference was also organized in five other cities - Bucharest, Constanta, Cluj-Napoca, Rm. Valcea, Braşov, an event attended by more than 1000 people and supported by more than 100 partners and 54 of speakers.

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<sup>18</sup><http://www.managerexpress.ro/idei-resurse/context-work/principalul-obstacol-calea-prezentei-femeilor-leadership.html>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.managerexpress.ro/idei-resurse/context-work/studiu-romania-locul-77-intr-un-top-al-inegalitatii-intre-sexe.html>



**The conference “They made it” in Bucharest**

### ***VII.7. Intercultural communication***

In Romania, many ethnicities live together, characterized by a common historical past with the Romanians, but also by a pre-national existence. This existence is defined by differences in biological traits, language, ancestral history, religion, traditions and customs.

The history of the Romanians brought together, most often as a result of armed confrontations, a series of populations constituted today in different communities depending on the region in which they adapted and the historical events that determined their establishment.

At present, the main causes of tensions, even conflicts, include ethnic differences. The correct understanding of the relations established between the members of the different ethnic groups is the first step in the attempt to dissolve the interethnic tensions and conflicts.

The concrete reality of intercultural relations in contemporary Romania is based on two fundamental dimensions that define the communities and polarize these relations: ethnic belonging, in fact ethnic nationality, reflected by the concept of "national minority", and religious affiliation, two dimensions that have a total overlap.

Concerning interethnic relations, three distinct categories can be distinguished: the case of the relations with the Hungarian minority, the relations with the Roma minority and, respectively, the relations with all the other national minorities affirmed publicly. Concerning inter-confessional relations, there are, on the one hand, the relations of the Orthodox majority church with the other denominations in general and, on the other hand, the Orthodox-Catholic relations, reflected primarily by the relations with the Greek-Catholic church. This classification is inevitably simplified but can be considered pertinent to guide the analysis of causes and

dynamics of intercultural relations, while recognizing the high degree of variability present within each of the categories considered.<sup>20</sup>

Following a study entitled *Communication and Inter-ethnic Relationship in Romania*, the following conclusions were drawn:

- There are significant differences between the way of mutual relations between Romanians and members of other ethnic communities according to region and ethnicity.

- Models based on positive relationship are especially distinguished by the interpersonal personality traits of the subjects, which makes them less adaptable and replicable in other regions.

- Negative relationship models are mainly due to socially shaped aspects such as tolerance and interpersonal communication.

- The Dobrogean interethnic model is confirmed to have positive and viable features with historical social validity, representing the type of relationship that could be apt to replicate in the other regions.

Bucovina, has always been a model of intercultural communication, with many ethnic groups coexisting peacefully, from this point of view the area is considered a "miniature Europe".

In 2011, the population of Suceava County was 634,810 inhabitants and had the following composition:

- Romanians - 92.6%
- Romi - 1.91%
- Ukrainians (including Huts) - 0.93%
- Poles - 0.3%
- Russian Lipoveni - 0.27%
- Germans - 0.11%
- Others - 0,2%
- Unknown ethnicity - 3.65%

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<sup>20</sup> <http://psihointegrativa.ro/comunicarea-si-relationarea-interetnica-in-romania>

## Polish Ethnicians in Bucovina



### *VII.8. Traditional Clothing*

Lately clothing articles are no longer to protect us or keep us warm, but to become accessories of our personality, imprint of mood or social position. In the past, clothes and shoes were bought only on special occasions during religious holidays. There is currently a great variety of materials, colors and patterns. The evolution of society has not put its mark on purchasing power, and people are able to find clothing at an affordable price, although we still find disadvantaged areas where children do not have clothes to wear to go to school.

Beautiful party dresses, brilliant shawls, and artificial fur clothes make up collections of special occasions clothes for girls.

Although apparently unimportant, clothing and footwear come into direct contact with us and can influence our health or mood.



**Adolescent dress**



Romania is one of the few countries in the world where, in the year 2000, some people in the village still wear traditional costumes on working days, not only on certain occasions. Romania is remarkable due to an extraordinary variety of popular costumes.

Generally, Romanian folk costumes can be divided into seven folkloric regions. The production of the Romanian folk costume started from raw materials produced in the peasants' households, but it has evolved with the passage of time, representing today a true mastery both in the production and decoration of fabrics and embroidery. The popular port has the same structure throughout the country, but it differs from one region to another through details such as cutting, shape and color.



Some models of Romanian folk costumes

Here is the Romanian blouse, the piece of resistance of the traditional Romanian costume, this clothing component inspiring great fashion designers from all over the world. Here is the symbol of Romania, being celebrated on the day of Sânziene (June 24th).



### **The Romanian blouse in Paris fashion show**

The basic elements in the composition are the shoulder (the seam that joins the sleeve to the front and back of the sleeve), the scarf, the other (broad band, richly decorated on the sleeve which is the defining element of the model and does not repeat in any other part, ribbons (ribbed or oblique strips on the chest and sleeves) and bits or keys (stitches for joining pieces of material).

Models of embroidery and ornaments vary from one area to another on the territory inhabited by the Romanians from the Nistru to the Serbian Banat.<sup>21</sup>

The Suceava region costume has sober but pleasant, natural colors: brown, brown, black, dark green.

Câmpulung is full of red and black and is worked with a thick, curly, loose, volume-giving thread.

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<sup>21</sup> [https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ie\\_\(vestimenta%C8%9Bie\)](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ie_(vestimenta%C8%9Bie))

In Vrancea, there is a strong geometry and strong colors: red, black, blue, green, ocher - contrasts; but also a special cut of the sleeve: the spiral effect is not given by riveted rivers but by the cut of the sleeve, which is twisted.

Vlașca and Ilfov use warm colors, several shades of red, gold, and ocher.

In Romanata, a combination of strong blue and red cherry is used for delicate, small, but refined designs. In Gorj, especially in the north, only black is used (and ocher for wrinkle) - clear influence from the Saliste area. Instead, the composition, the motives, are very dynamic: the neck of the mill, the stars, the spirals, the horns of the ram, the hooks, etc. In Argeș and Vâlcea there are also monochrome compositions, but it is dark red and sour cherries, rarely just black.

The specific shirts from Dobrogea, Banat, Oaș, Maramureș, Transylvania: Hunedoara, Săliște, Apuseni, Bihor, Năsăud, Târnave, each have a distinct personality, although they are also composed of 4 sheets.



### **Queen Maria of Romania and her daughters in Romanian folk costume**

In Romania, it is worn by all social categories, from peasants to intellectuals, both in rural and urban environments, with the popular costume being revived in post-modern society.



## Traditional style wedding in 2017



Usefull links:

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura\\_Rom%C3%A2niei](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura_Rom%C3%A2niei)

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura\\_Rom%C3%A2niei#Spiritualitate\\_.C8.99i\\_religie](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultura_Rom%C3%A2niei#Spiritualitate_.C8.99i_religie)

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breb,\\_Maramureș](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breb,_Maramureș)

<http://www.manastireabarsana.ro/>

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curtea\\_de\\_Arge%C8%99](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curtea_de_Arge%C8%99)

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C4%83n%C4%83stirea\\_Vorone%C8%9B](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C4%83n%C4%83stirea_Vorone%C8%9B)

[https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/moscheea\\_carol.htm?gclid=CjwKCAjwssvPBRBBEiwASFoVd-YWQDAg0qTQAbJqf\\_Go7-t8ByTieKUa4WavtZ9dnSNpsB5a14vxNRoC7j8QAvD\\_BwE](https://www.litoralulromanesc.ro/moscheea_carol.htm?gclid=CjwKCAjwssvPBRBBEiwASFoVd-YWQDAg0qTQAbJqf_Go7-t8ByTieKUa4WavtZ9dnSNpsB5a14vxNRoC7j8QAvD_BwE)

<http://www.managerexpress.ro/idei-resurse/context-work/studiu-romania-locul-77-intr-un-top-al-inegalitatii-intre-sexe.html>

<http://www.managerexpress.ro/idei-resurse/context-work/principalul-obstacol-calea-prezentei-femeilor-leadership.html>

<http://psihointegrativa.ro/comunicarea-si-relationarea-interetnica-in-romania>

[https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ie\\_\(vestimenta%C8%9Bie\)](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ie_(vestimenta%C8%9Bie))

