



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

ROMANIA FACT SHEET

1. Basic info

- a) Capital: Bucharest
- b) Population: 22,303, 600
- c) Area: 237,500 km²
- d) Currency: Lei
- e) Unemployment rate: 6.2%

2. General conditions of entry and visa information

General Information

If you travel to Romania, you have to apply for a visa at a Romanian diplomatic mission or consular post, unless you are citizen from those countries with which Romania concluded agreements on the abolition of visa requirements or has unilaterally renounced the visa requirement.

Nationals of Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia require a visa to enter Romania.

The Romanian visa is granted by the Romanian diplomatic missions and consular posts abroad. The long-stay visa is granted by the Romanian diplomatic missions and consular posts, with the approval of the Romanian National Visa Center, only upon a prior endorsement from the Romanian Office for Immigration. The Romanian Office for Immigration will issue the approval in 30 working days from the date of receiving the visa requests from the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Long-stay visas for foreigners who are family members of Romanian citizens are exempt from consular fees.

Visas can be issued for one or more entries. Short-stay and transit visas can be exceptionally granted by border officials, at the state border-crossing points.

Types of Visas

1. *Airport transit visas*, **symbol A**;
2. *Transit visas*, symbol **B or B/CL** when applied to groups - (collective visa);
3. *Short-stay visas*, identified by one of the following symbols, according to the type of activities the applicant will undertake in Romania:

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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra



Federal Office
for Migration
and Refugees



GOVERNMENT
OF LIECHTENSTEIN

- mission (**symbol C/M**)
- tourism (symbol C/TU or CL/TU, when applied to groups);
- visit (**symbol C/VV**);
- business (**symbol C/A**);
- transport (**symbol C/TR**);
- sports (**symbol C/SP**);
- cultural, scientific and humanitarian activities, short-term medical treatment or other activities that do not infringe Romanian law (**symbol C/ZA**).

4. *Long-stay visas*, identified by one of the following symbols, according to the type of activity the applicant will undertake in Romania:

- economic activities (**symbol D/AE**);
- professional activities (**symbol D/AP**);
- commercial activities (**symbol D/AC**);
- labour contract (**symbol D/AM**);
- studies (**symbol D/SD**);
- family reunification (**symbol D/VF**);
- foreigners married to Romanian citizens (**symbol D/CR**);
- religious or humanitarian activities (**symbol D/RU**);
- purposes other than those listed (**symbol D/AS**);
- diplomatic and official service visa (**symbol DS**).

Visas are valid and entitle holders to stay on the territory of Romania for:

- 90 days, with the possibility of extension within the country, in the case of long-stay visas;
- up to 90 days with no possibility of extension within the country, in the case of short-stay visas;
- 5 days from the entry date, in the case of transit visas.

Visa Fees

- Official and short-term visas:

- one entry - 25 US dollars
- multiple entries - 60 US dollars

- Transit visas:

- simple (and for simple airport transit) - 15 US dollars
- double (and for double airport transit) - 25 US dollars

For an expeditious issuance of visas (within 48 hours) an additional fee of 6 UD dollars will be added. Potential extra costs for other consular services are to be recovered on a separate basis.

More Information on visa procedures and downloadable Application Forms:

<http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=7201&idlnk=3&cat=5>

For addresses of the Romanian embassies check the section 14.

3. Immigration for employment purposes

a) conditions of entry and stay of foreign workers

Non-EEA nationals are permitted to engage in employment in Romania provided that they acquire a work authorization and a working visa/residence permit.

Work authorisation and visa

- Short term stay

The general steps of the work authorization application procedure are the following:

- the employer acting on behalf of the migrant worker obtains an endorsement of the Office for Immigration
- the migrant worker obtains a long-term residence visa
- the migrant worker obtains a work authorization
- the migrant worker concludes an individual labour contract with the employer
- the migrant worker obtains a temporary residence permit

Short-term business visitors are exempted from this procedure. Instead, they should apply for a short-term business visa (C/A visa). It allows the non-EAA national to enter the Romanian territory and stay (or re-enter several times) for a maximum period of 90 days. In case of workers travelling frequently to Romania for business cooperation relationships, short-stay visa with multiple entries may also be granted for 12 months. The total duration of the stay cannot, however, exceed 90 days within six months.

The following categories of migrant workers are eligible for business visas: persons travelling to Romania for economic or/and business purposes, for contracts or negotiations, to learn or to verify the use and operation of goods acquired or sold under the commercial and industrial co-operation contracts. The following documents need to be provided in person at the Romanian diplomatic mission in the migrant worker's country of residence:

- visa request form
 - passport
 - proof of travel or medical insurance to cover accident or hospital charges, valid for the entire period of stay in Romania
 - proof of sufficient funds for the entire period of stay in Romania (at least USD 100 per day)
 - reference letter issued by the sending company and by the Romanian company certifying the purpose of the trip
- Long term stay

As far as long-stay employment is concerned, the procedure is more complicated.

The prospective employer requests the endorsement from the Office for Immigration. He/she needs to provide the following documents:

- evidence regarding the performance of a legal activity on the Romanian territory

- evidence confirming the lack of any liabilities as regards taxation and social security system
- information regarding the migrant worker (professional qualifications, details of a work contract to be signed, proof of criminal record, proof of medical tests)

The endorsement is granted if two conditions are met. First, no Romanian or EEA-citizen eligible or willing to work should be available in a given position. Second, the migrant worker must fulfil all the requirements concerning professional qualifications and experience needed to perform a given duty.

Having acquired the endorsement, the employer forwards it to the migrant worker who may start the application procedure for a long-term residence visa. The following documents are needed:

- a passport whose validity does not exceed the validity term of the requested visa with at least six months
- an application form, duly completed and signed
- documents justifying the purpose and the condition of the travel, i.e., in case of employees, the endorsement of a work authorisation application.

Long-term residence visas are granted by the Romanian diplomatic missions and consular offices. The procedure may last up to 30 days as the application needs to be approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The migrant worker applies for a visa in the country of his/her residence. A long-term residence visa is an authorization to stay on the Romanian territory for a period of up to 90 days. If the migrant worker's employment contract is longer than 90 days, he/she can have it extended by the Office for Immigration upon registration in Romania. Depending on the type of long-term visa the migrant worker has been granted, a long-term residence visa-holder is allowed to conduct the following:

- economic activities (e.g., entrepreneurs) (D/AE)
- professional activities (e.g., doctors or nurses, provided they have their formal qualifications approved in Romania) (D/AP)
- commercial activities (e.g., shareholders or associates of companies operating in Romania) (D/AC)
- work on the basis of an individual work contract (e.g., employees of Romania-based companies or employees of foreign companies seconded to Romania) (D/AM).

Work authorizations (*Autorizatie de Munca*) are issued by the Office for Immigration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family for the following purposes:

- employment based on an individual employment contract or self-employment
- transfer of a migrant worker to Romania by his/her company.

Work authorizations are issued for a period of 12 months with a possibility of extension (successive periods of 12 months), only after a long-term residence visa for employment purposes has been issued. It is prohibited to use the work authorization issued for employment with a given employer for performing work with another employer, even if the validity term of the work authorization has not yet expired. In such a case, the application for a new work authorization should be submitted.

Certain categories of migrant workers are exempted from the work authorization obligation. These are, among others, non-EEA nationals who perform scientific, artistic, or any other categories of specific activities, on a temporary basis, in a Romanian institution, according to the competent ministry's order.

Moreover, work authorizations are not required when a non-EEA national is transferred by a foreign company (located in a World Trade Organization member country) to a branch or subsidiary located in Romania. The conditions are that both the non-Romanian parent company and the Romanian branch or subsidiary have the same object of activity and the migrant worker can demonstrate that he/she is not working for other Romanian entities. A work authorization is not required either when the migrant worker is transferred by a foreign company to a Romanian entity based on a service contract between the two companies. In both cases, a visa authorization waiver does not absolve the migrant worker from the requirement to obtain the endorsement with the Office for Immigration.

Foreign nationals can be seconded to work with a Romanian company for a maximum of 12 months within a five-year period. This limitation does not apply to non-EEA nationals who have a direct and necessary impact on ongoing projects in Romania that contribute to the economic development of Romania.

As a general rule, the precondition of obtaining a work authorization is getting a long-term residence visa, which, in turn, is only granted after the work authorization application is officially approved. Certain categories of migrants are not required to obtain a long-term residence visa in order to get a work authorization (they obtain visas on grounds of kinship). These are, among others, non-EEA nationals who have a temporary residence right for reuniting the family or non-EEA nationals who are family members of Romanians or citizens having their domicile in Romania.

After the work authorization has been issued, the migrant worker is free to sign an employment contract with his/her employer in Romania. Non-EEA nationals may only conclude contracts for a fixed-term, not exceeding the validity of a work permit. The employer is obliged to conclude the contract within ten days from the issuance of the work authorization. Then the employer registers it with the Labour Territorial Inspectorate.

Residence permit

Non-EEA nationals carrying a work authorization and a long-term visa are obliged to register with the Office for Immigration (within five days from arrival in Romania). Having received a passport with a visa, a work authorization, and information concerning the migrant worker's accommodation in Romania, the Office issues a temporary residence permit. If a non-EEA national's work in Romania lasts between 90 days and 12 months, he/she is issued a residence permit covering the employment term. No residence permit is required if the employment contract of the migrant worker does not exceed 90 days.

The migrant worker is eligible for a permanent residence permit only if he/she has established the domicile on the Romanian territory. Establishment of domicile is possible after the migrant worker has continuously stayed at least:

- three years in case of non-EEA nationals married to Romanian citizens
- six years for other categories.

If the migrant worker's work authorization has been extended (and his/her status in Romania has not changed, e.g., by marrying a Romanian national), he/she is eligible for a renewed temporary residence permit without any right to permanent residence status.

Non-EEA nationals holding a residence permit are eligible to apply for family reunification with the Office for Immigration. This right applies to spouses and minors, but not to married children. They need to apply for their work authorizations independently of the principal's rights.

b) labour market sectors experiencing shortages

High economic growth and a vast labour migration towards Western Europe have created a labour shortage in many sectors of Romania's economy. The main sectors experiencing shortages are: healthcare and personal social services, construction and agriculture.

c) job search websites

<http://www.findjob.ro/> (in Romanian)
<http://www.1job.ro/english/>
http://www.jobbank.ro/jobseekers/jobseeker_index.php
<http://romania.jobs.com/>
<http://www.jobsearch.ro/index.cfm>
http://europa.eu/youth/working/finding_a_job/index_ro_en.html

4. Immigration for study purposes

The Romanian higher education system is administered by the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth (MECT) (www.edu.ro).

It is organized in three cycles of under- and postgraduate studies:

- First cycle (*licenta*) corresponding to bachelor degree
- 2nd cycle (*master*) /specialization corresponding to master's degree
- 3rd cycle doctorate corresponding to doctor's degree PHD

The Department of Cultural Educational and Scientific Relations (DRCES) of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) cooperates with the MECT in organizing the educational exchanges and the continuation of the university education.

Foreign citizens can study in Romania in foreign languages (if the university offers this educational option) or in Romanian, with a preparatory year for learning the language.

a) conditions of entry and stay for students

International students willing to study in Romania can apply either to the Ministry of Education and Research or to the chosen Romanian university, in order to receive the Letter of Acceptance.

The following application papers are requested:

1. Application form; *pdf version* [[download](#)]; *on-line version*
2. Certified copy of the Baccalaureate Diploma or equivalent - for undergraduate studies
3. Certified copy of the graduation certificate - for graduate applicants or PhD
4. Academic record translated into Romanian, English, French or German
5. Language certificate
6. Certified copy of the Birth Certificate
7. Certified copy of the passport
8. Medical certificate

The application forms are available at the International Relations Offices of the Ministry of Education and Research or of the Romanian universities, or at the Romanian Embassies abroad. The application papers, only in copy, have to be mailed to the chosen university, or to the Ministry of Education and Research in order to receive the approval statement. The official documents have to be submitted personally, in original, when applying in Romania.

Before coming to Romania, the international students should have their documents endorsed within the Romanian embassies in their own countries; then, they should obtain a valid visa for studying in Romania (see visa section for more information).

Admission to higher education institutions is based on the selection of application files. For applying to study architecture, arts, and sports, international students are required to present their portfolio.

The application file must be sent to Romania by 15th of September (for undergraduate and graduate studies), but there is no deadline for PhD applicants. The medicine faculties have two deadlines for the post-graduate studies: on 30th of November and another on 31st of March.

International students have to prove good knowledge of the teaching language (Romanian, English, French or German). For the students who do not meet this requirement there are specialized departments where they can improve their language skills.

Usually, international students learn Romanian during the preparatory year. The candidates who speak Romanian can skip the preparatory year after having passed a test of Romanian language. The candidates, who can formally prove that they have studied in Romanian for at least four years consecutively, do not need to pass the Romanian language test or to attend the preparatory year.

The following universities organize the preparatory year:

1. "Politehnica" University of Bucharest;
2. University of Bucharest;

3. University of Bacau;
4. "Babes-Bolyai" University of Cluj;
5. "Ovidius" University of Constanta;
6. University of Craiova;
7. "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi;
8. University of Pitesti;
9. "Oil and Gas" University of Ploiesti;
10. West University of Timisoara.

Students will have to take language tests, during the academic year, in order to check their speaking and writing abilities.

Foreign students, who have begun to study in their home country or in another country, can finish their studies in Romania. This is possible according to each individual case, after the recognition and equivalence of diplomas. College graduates who already have a diploma can continue their studies in similar faculties providing four-year courses, after applying to sit the entrance examination. If they pass the examination they go directly to the third academic year. Since 1998, Romanian universities have introduced the ETCS (European Transfer Credit System) which facilitates student mobility within the European universities.

Further information is available at any Romanian university and at the Ministry of Education and Research, the General Department for International Relations.

b) graduate and post-graduate scholarships

Scholarships offered by the Romanian state

1. Scholarships offered through bilateral co-operation agreements in force or through unilateral offers:

- for foreigners studying in Romania:

The scholarship schemes offered by the Romanian state in keeping with bilateral documents in force or with unilateral offers made by Romania to other states are administered by the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth, The General Directorate for International Relations and European Affairs, for more information see <http://www.edu.ro>

2. Scholarships offered to foreign citizens by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Romanian state grants 85 scholarships through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Department of Cultural, Educational and Scientific Relations (DRCES) to foreign students, irrespective of their country of origin and of the level of studies. Candidates' files are submitted to the Romanian diplomatic missions abroad or to the diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest of the countries of origin, generically referred to as diplomatic missions.

A successful candidate selected through this scholarship scheme is entitled to:

- free of charge access to education;
- the equivalent of 50 USD per month, for the under graduate students;
- the equivalent of 56 USD per month, for the post graduate students (master's and doctor's degrees)

These scholarships do not cover personal expenses and international transport. Foreign students will pay for their accommodation in the university student hostels. They will have priority in getting hostel places, to the extent of availabilities.

More information (deadlines, documents required, methodology etc.) on:
<http://www.mae.ro/index.php?unde=doc&id=12027&idlnk=&cat=> (in English)

c) list of main universities and colleges

Public Universities

[University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest](#)

[Technical University of Civil Engineering of Bucharest](#)

[Polytechnic University of Bucharest](#)

[University of Bucharest](#)

["Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Bucharest](#)

[Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest](#)

[National School of Political Studies and Public Administration of Bucharest](#)

[National Academy of Physical Education and Sports of Bucharest](#)

["Transilvania" University of Brasov](#)

[Technical University of Cluj-Napoca](#)

[University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Cluj-Napoca](#)

["Babes-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca](#)

[Maritime University of Constanta](#)

[University of Craiova](#)

["Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu](#)

[University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Timisoara](#)

[Polytechnic University of Timisoara](#)

["Banat" University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary](#)

Private Universities

["Vasile Goldis" West University of Arad](#)

["Nicolae Titulescu" University of Bucharest](#)

["Titu Maiorescu" University of Bucharest](#)

["Dimitrie Cantemir" Christian University of Bucharest](#)

[Catholic Theological Institute of Bucharest](#)

5. Residence

According to the Romanian immigration law, foreign nationals staying in Romania for more than 90 days in a six-month period should apply for a Romanian residence permit. Similar residence permits will be issued, upon request, to the family members (i.e. spouse, children) accompanying the individual during the assignment in Romania.

If a non-EEA national's work in Romania lasts between 90 days and 12 months, he/she is issued a temporary residence permit covering the employment term (no residence permit is required if the employment contract of the migrant worker does not exceed 90 days).

The migrant worker is eligible for a permanent residence permit only if he/she has established the domicile on the Romanian territory. Establishment of domicile is possible after the migrant worker has continuously stayed at least:

- three years in case of non-EEA nationals married to Romanian citizens
- six years for other categories.

The permanent residence permit is issued on the date the establishment of the domicile in Romania is granted, for a period of 5 years and can be successively renewed for the same period of time.

The authority responsible for issuing residence permits is the Office for Immigration.

http://aps.mai.gov.ro/english/index_en.htm

3-5, Eforie Street, Building A, 6th floor, district 5, Bucharest

Tel: +40 21-311.88.99

Fax: + 40 21-311.88.95

E-mail: aps@mira.gov.ro

6. Asylum Procedure

You can apply for asylum to:

- Romanian Office for Immigration and its decentralized branches
- The Border Guard/Police
- The Romanian Police and its structures

- The structures of the National Administration of Penitentiaries

Office for Immigration within the Ministry of Interior is the first asylum instance authority.

http://aps.mai.gov.ro/english/index_en.htm

The asylum seeker can appeal a negative decision to court in 10 days after receiving the notice.

Asylum seekers in Romania are entitled to:

- legal support and interpreter
- counselling and NGO assistance
- daily subsistence allowance, on demand
- shelter accommodation for those who cannot afford self-accommodation
- medical and emergency care
- right to work after 1 year if the asylum procedure is still ongoing

Recognised refugees are entitled to employment, social welfare and medical insurance as well as accommodation for maximum one year. They are also entitled to family reunification (married spouses and unmarried minor children).

7. Family reunification

Non-EEA nationals holding a residence permit as well as recognised refugees are eligible to apply for family reunification with the Office for Immigration. This right applies to spouses and unmarried minor children. They need to apply for their work authorizations independently of the principal's rights.

The following documents should be submitted to the Office for Immigration:

- The copy of the residence permit
- The copy of the state border crossing document for the family member
- The marriage certificate/birth certificate (translated and legalized), or other documents attesting the kinship, issued by the relevant authorities.
- The applicant's statement (translated and legalized) attesting the family relationship
- The proof of the means of support
- The proof of accommodation
- The medical insurance of the applicant

8. Health Care System

Medical care is available on request and in cases of emergency. Care is provided for the foreign citizens in accordance with the agreements between Romania and their home country. Foreign workers must check with their employers the specific contractual arrangements regarding health provision.

The unified national social health insurance fund is administered by the National Health Insurance Agency (CNAS) and by its regional centres. Certain categories are insured without having to pay any contribution:

- children aged 18 or less, or young people under 26, provided they pursue higher education studies;
- persons politically oppressed in the past, veterans, invalids and war widows;
- disabled persons without income;
- pregnant and women who have recently given birth, if they do not earn income or their income is lower than the national gross minimum wage.

Under the above-mentioned law, all those insured are entitled to free medical services such as: medical consultations, prescriptions, and basic hospital care.

Primary medical assistance can be provided by family doctors or general practitioners (GPs) or by various practitioner partnerships, in ordinary practices or by the functional integration of distinctly located practices.

GP's offices provide medical services for both insured - registered and uninsured patients. These offices can provide basic, extended and additional medical care, such as:

- first aid in medical and surgical emergency;
- assistance in emergency situations;
- monitoring chronic diseases: active medical monitoring for the most frequent chronic diseases, prescriptions for medical or/and dietary and hygienic treatments, coordination of periodic checks by specialist doctors;
- preventive medical care, such as: immunisation, monitoring pregnant and women who have recently given birth, preventing the risk of illness for diagnosed medical conditions, active medical monitoring for average-risk or high-risk asymptomatic adults and children, according to age and gender.

9. Social insurance system

All lawfully employed migrant workers in Romania are entitled to minimum labour standards according to the provisions set in the Romanian labour code. It needs to be noted here that individual labour contracts are concluded based on the parties' consent, in written form, in the Romanian language, which might pose some inconveniences or misunderstanding on the part of immigrants speaking a foreign language only. The general level of social security benefits in Romania is low. The coverage is often inadequate and patchy. These circumstances notwithstanding, non-EEA nationals residing temporarily in Romania are often ineligible for social services, public assistance, or benefits. In contrast, foreigners residing in Romania for a long time are entitled to the same benefits as the Romanian citizens, pursuant to their contribution to the pension, health, or unemployment funds. Depending on the specific benefit, one has to contribute for a certain period (e.g., 12 month in the last 24 months to be able to collect unemployment benefits). For more information, see Ministry of Labour, Family, and Equality of Opportunities Guide for the Foreign Worker in Romania (*Ghidul Lucratorului Strain in Romania*) (in Romanian)

<http://www.mmssf.ro/website/ro/mobilitate/ghid%20lucrator%20strain%20in%20Romania.pdf>

10. Housing

In general, expatriates live all over Bucharest and the suburbs. Apartments are the primary option in the city, and detached and semi-detached houses are available in the suburbs.

Housing in Romania can be very expensive and varies based on type of residence, location and standard of renovation. Rent can be anywhere from \$500 for a small apartment in the city to \$8000 and more for a modern house in the suburbs. The local currency is LEU (ROL).

Quality rentals (whether houses or apartments) are in demand, making the acquisition of a quality property a very competitive process. Rents run fairly close to those charged in Western countries. Rent normally includes the basic utilities of water, gas, and electricity -- some include furniture.

According to some experts, the best places to purchase property are Bucharest, Ploiesti, Constanta, Cluj, Oradea, Brasov and Timisoara. While foreigners can buy buildings, houses, villas and attachments, they cannot buy land.

11. Recognition of diplomas

The institution responsible for the recognition of diplomas is the National Centre for Recognition and Equivalence of Diplomas in the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth. The Centre also recognises the diplomas and study documents of foreign citizens requesting work permits.

National Centre for Recognition and Equivalence of Diplomas Granted Abroad

Str. Gen. Berthelot 28-30

Sector 1, 010168, Bucharest

Tel: +40 21 313 26 77, +40 21 405 62 69, +40 21 405 62 44

Fax: +40 21 313 26 77

E-mail: sanda.badulescu@medu.edu.ro

<http://www.cnred.edu.ro/>

12. Support services offered to migrants

ARCA Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants
www.arca.org.ro

Romanian National Council for Refugees (CNRR)
www.cnrr.ro

The Ethnocultural Diversity Resource Center
400305 Cluj-Napoca, 21 Tebei St.
Tel: + 40-264-420490
Fax: + 40-264-420491
E-mail: info@edrc.ro
www.edrc.ro

Soros Foundation Romania
33 Caderea Bastiliei str.
1st District
Bucharest
010613
Tel: +40 21 212 1101
Fax: +40 21 2121032
<http://www.osf.ro>

International Organization for Migration – Romania office
B-dul Dacia 89
Sector 2
Bucharest 020052
Tel:
+ (40)21/211 56 57
+ (40)21/211 45 65
+ (40)21/210 30 50
+ (40)21/212 02 65
Fax: + (40)21/211 44 54
E-mail: iombucarest@iom.int
<http://www.oim.ro/>

13. Acquisition of citizenship/nationality

The Romanian citizenship can be granted by request to that foreign citizen or to that person without citizenship who:

- has been residing on the Romanian territory for at least five years, or if he has been married to a Romanian citizen for at least 3 years;
- proves attachment towards the Romanian State and Romanian people
- has turned 18
- has legal means of existence
- has not been convicted in the country or abroad for a crime that makes him unworthy of being a Romanian citizen
- has a good knowledge of the Romanian language enabling him to integrate himself in the social life.

Romanian citizenship is also conferred by birth on persons:

- born in Romanian territory, even where only one of the parents is a Romanian citizen
- born abroad, where both parents, or only one, have Romanian citizenship

Responsible body is:
Ministry of Justice
Department of International Relations
Str. Apollodor Nr. 17
Sector 5
Bucharest
<http://www.just.ro>

14. Other useful contacts and information

Embassy of Romania in Albania
Address: Rruga Themistokli, Gjermeni 2, Tirane
Phone: 00355-42-56.071
Fax: 00355-42-36.072
E-mail: roemb@adanet.com.al

Embassy of Romania in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Address: Sarajevo, Str. Samokovje nr.89
Phone: 0038771-615.571
E-mail: rumunska@bih.net.ba

Embassy of Romania in Croatia
Address: Ul. Srebrnjak nr.150 A, Zagreb
Phone: 00385-1-243.01.37; 00385-1-243.01.38
Fax: 00385-1-243.01.38
E-mail: roamb.cro@zg.tel.hr

Embassy of Romania in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Address: Rajko Jinzifov nr.42 Skopje, Republica Macedonia
Phone: 00 389-2/3228-055; 3228-057; 3228-058
Fax: 00 389-2/3228-036
E-mail: romanamb@cadis.net.mk
Website: <http://skopje.mae.ro>

Embassy of Romania in the Republic of Montenegro
Address: 40 VUKICE MITROVIC Str., Podgorica
Phone: +382 81 618 040 / +382 81 618 041
Fax: +382 81 655 081
Email: ambs.romania.mne@cg.yu

Embassy of Romania in the Republic of Serbia
Address: Uzicka nr. 10, Dedinje, Belgrad, cod 10400
Phone: 00-38-111-367.57.72
Fax: 00-38-111-367.57.71
E-mail: embassy@romania.org.yu

Embassy of the Republic of Albania in Romania
712 012 Bucuresti, Str.Duiliu Zamfirescu, nr.7, Sector 1
Phone: (0040-1) 211.98.29; 312.22.10
Fax: (0040-1) 210.80.39
E-mail: ambasada_albro@yahoo.com

Embassy of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Romania
Chancery: Stockholm no.12, Sector 1, Bucharest
Phone: (0040 21) 409 26.01
Fax: (0040 21) 409.26.03

Embassy of the Republic of Croatia in Romania
73 102 Bucharest, Str.Dr. Burghilea, Nr.1, Sector 2
Phone: (0040-21) 313.04.57, 313.03.74
Fax: (0040-21) 313.03.84
E-mail: croemb.bucharest@mvp.hr
Consular Section Phone: 313.03.69

Embassy of the Republic of Macedonia in Romania
Str. Mihai Eminescu Nr.144, Sector 2, 712 182 Bucharest
Phone: (0040-21) 210.08.80
Fax: (0040-21) 211.72.95
E-mail: ammakbuk@rdsmail.ro

Embassy of the Republic of Serbia in Romania
711 321 Bucharest, Calea Dorobantilor nr.34 Sector 1,
Phone: (0040-21) 211.98.71; 211.98.72; 211.98.73; 210.03.59 (protocol)
Fax: (0040-21) 210.01.75
E-mail: ambiug@ines.ro
Consular Section: (0040-21) 211.49.80