

Your Rights in Romania.

Information regarding rights and duties of the third country nationals in Romania.



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RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS IN ROMANIA

RIGHT OF RESIDENCE IN ROMANIA

Getting the right of residence in Romania is the first step that you need to take in order to be able to get other rights such as access to the labour market, education, medical care, etc.

1. Entry to Romania

How can I enter Romania?

You may enter Romania if:

- You have a valid passport or another border-crossing document accepted by the Romanian state.
- You have a visa on your passport, if that is requested from you, depending on your country of origin.
- If you need a visa to enter Romania, you can request it from one of Romania's diplomatic missions in your country of origin or in another foreign country. Visas can be short or long term.

Both in the case in which you do not need a visa and in which you have a valid visa on your passport, entry to Romania can be denied. In such a situation you will get a written document stating the reason for that denial. If you cannot leave Romania's territory right away, the Border Police will provide temporary accommodation in the transit area or in a centre that has the same status, for a period of maximum 24 hours.

- If your short-stay visa has expired, you must leave Romania. If you have a long-stay visa, you may request an extension, for the same purpose for which the visa was granted to you, thus obtaining a residence permit.

2. Temporary residence in Romania

What does the right of temporary residence in Romania mean?

The right of temporary residence gives you the possibility to stay in Romania for an established period of time (maximum 90 days), a right that is usually granted by the visa on your passport.

A long-stay visa gives you the right to ask for an extension of the right of temporary residence for more than 90 days, by getting a residence permit.

How can I get a temporary residence permit?

You can extend your stay in Romania and get a valid residence permit if:

- You have a valid long term visa on your passport or you did not need a visa to enter Romania.
- You request an extension of your stay, for a clearly set purpose or, if you have a long term visa, for the same purpose for which you got the visa, attaching to your application all the documents requested by the General Immigration Inspectorate, depending on the reason why you are in Romania (education, family reunification, etc.)

Warning! The residence permit is valid only until the date written on it, after which you will have to apply for an extension. To that end, you must submit an extension application to the General Immigration Inspectorate, at least 30 days before the validity of the licence expires. If extension is denied, you will get a written decision explaining why your application for extension was denied. This decision can be appealed in court.

Which are the rights of a foreign citizen that has a right of temporary residence in Romania?

As a foreign citizen that has a right of temporary residence in Romania you have the right to:

- Move freely inside the country and establish your domicile or residence wherever you wish.
- Get in and out of the country all throughout the validity period of the residence permit;
- Have access to any type of public service, as provided by law.
- Have access to free courses of Romanian, upon request, organised by public institutions or NGOs, as provided by law.
- Have access to the labour market under the conditions set by law, depending on the type of residence you've got.
- Set up a family (marriage, children, etc.)

Which are my obligations as a foreign citizen that has a right of residence in Romania?

As a foreign citizen that has a right of residence in Romania you have the following duties and obligations:

- To observe Romanian legislation;

- To observe the reason for which you obtained the residence document;
- To announce the General Immigration Inspectorate if you get married/divorced, if a member of your familie is born/dies or if you get the citizenship of another state;

After a certain period of legal and continuous stay in Romania, you are allowed to apply for long term residence, after which you may get registered for the exam that will grant you Romanian citizenship.

3. Long term residence

What is long term residence?

Long term residence¹ is the right of residence on Romania soil, granted to foreign citizens for an unlimited period of time.

How can I get the right of long term residence?

You can get the right of long term residence if you meet the following requirments:

- You have stayed at least 5 years in Romania, continously and legally;
- In the past 5 years you have not been away from Romania for more than 6 months per year or more than 10 months in total (in all 5 years);
- You can prove you are able to provide for yourself (except for the Romaian citizens' family members, who do not have to prove that);

1 The sintagm “long term residence” can also be found in everyday speech as “domicile”, “permanent stay”.

- You have proof you have a place to leave (as owner, tenant, etc.);
- You have proof of your health insurance coverage;
- You've had a good behaviour, you have not broken the laws of the Romanian state and you have not endangered national security;
- You have the basic command of Romanian language;

In order to get the right of long term residence you must submit an application, accompanied by all the documents proving that you observe all the necessary requirements, to the General Immigration Inspectorate in the county where your domicile is. Your application will be processed within 6 months, after which you will get an answer in writing. If the answer you get is positive, you will be able to apply for a long term residence permit.

What rights can I benefit from if I've got long term residence?

If you have got the right of long term residence in Romania, you have equal rights to those of the Romanian citizens with regard to:

- **Establishing domicile;** You have the right to establish your domicile on Romanian soil, in the same conditions as the Romanian citizens.
- **Employment;** In principle, you can work in the same conditions as Romanian citizens. However, you are not allowed to work in public institutions. Also, for you to activate in certain fields, which are regulated by special provisions, you need to meet certain requirements. Therefore, in this case, for you to learn which are the conditions in which you can practice a certain job, you

must address professional organisations and competent institutions in that field.

- **Education;** You can enrol in education institutions (school, high-school, college, etc.) just like any Romanian citizen and you can benefit from the same scholarships.
- **Validation of studies and recognition of diplomas;**
- **Social welfare and security;**
- **Healthcare;**
- **Fee and tax deductions and exemptions;**
- **Procurement of public goods and services** (including housing);
- **Freedom of association** and the right to become member of professional organisations or trade unions;

Important! Getting the right of long term residence in Romania gives you the right to apply for Romanian citizenship.

FAMILY

As a foreign citizen with a right of residence in Romania, you have the right to family life, to get married, to get divorced, to register the birth of your children, etc.

IMPORTANT: Under the Romanian law, family is based on „the mutually consented marriage between two spouses, their equal rights and parents’ obligation to raise, educate and train their children”.

As a foreign citizen that has got the right of residence in Romania, you must inform the General Immigration Inspectorate about any modification in your or your family’s status (marriage, birth, divorce or death of a family member).

1. Marriage

As a foreign citizen with a right of residence in Romania, you may get married, to either a Romanian or a foreign citizen who, in their turn, have a right of residence in Romania.

What requirements must be met for a foreigner to be able to get married in Romania?

- Neither of the spouses is already married, in Romania or abroad.
- Spouses are not relatives up to 4 times removed.
- The future spouses must have turned 18; if either of them is still underage, he or she needs the written consent of both parents.
- When the marriage is being concluded, the spouses must be accompanied by two witnesses.
- If one of the spouses does not understand Romanian language, marriage must be officiated in the presence of an authorized interpreter.

Which are your rights and responsibilities after getting married?

- Spouses make decision jointly, on any matter concerning their marriage.
- Spouses shall treat one another with respect, shall be faithful to one another and support one another.
- Spouses must live together, except for the situations in which there are well grounded reasons for them to do otherwise.
- A spouse has no right to censure the other spouse's correspondence, social relations or choice of profession.
- Spouses must bear the name declared upon concluding their marriage. Either of the spouses cannot ask to

change that name during marriage, unless the other spouse consents.

- Each spouse can ask the other one to provide information regarding his/her goods, incomes and debts, and if the other spouse refuses to provide that information, he or she can go to court.
- Spouses must provide each other with material support. They must contribute to the expenses incurred by their status as husband and wife, unless provided otherwise in a marriage agreement. House chores or raising children accounts for contribution to such expenses.

How can I get the right of residence based on marriage?

If you are a foreign citizen and you are married, to either a Romanian or a foreign citizen that has a right of residence in Romania, you can apply for a right of residence based on marriage.

If you have got no children, your right of residence shall be cancelled if you get divorced and do not have a long term residence right.

When you apply for getting a right of residence based on marriage, the General Immigration Inspectorate will conduct verifications to see whether you've concluded a marriage of convenience (with a person that you don't actually have a relationship with).

2. Divorce

Dissolution of marriage is only possible through divorce.

When can one get divorced?

- Under both spouses' agreement, at the request of one or both of them and consented by the other.
- When, for solid reasons, the relationship between the spouses has been seriously damaged and getting on with marriage is no longer possible.

Where can one go and file for divorce?

Divorce papers can be filed in court, at a notary's office or at the Register Office of the town of domicile, depending on the situation:

- In court, which will decide on matters such as family name, sharing common goods, who has custody of the children etc. The divorce is valid starting the day when the court gives its final ruling.
- At a notary's office or at the Register Office of the town hall, when both parties agree, and they have already settled all the details, such as family name after the divorce, who has the care of the children, children's education, expenses, and children's domicile after divorce.

May I stay in Romania after I've got divorced?

If you are a foreign citizen and you have a residence permit based on marriage, you have the right to stay in Romania after getting divorced if:

- You've got children who have the right of residence in Romania and you apply for family reunification.
- You've got no children, but there is another purpose for your stay (work, education) or you apply for a right of residence independently, a right that can be granted for a period of 6 months, during which time you can find another reason for your stay.

If you are in neither of the situations described above, you will get a return decision and you will have to leave Romania.

3. Birth

In keeping with the current legislation, any child born on Romanian soil must be declared and registered in the

local Registry of births, deaths and marriages or with the State Registry at the town hall on whose territory the child was born.

How and where shall I register my new-born child?

Birth registration:

- Shall be done within 15 days since birth - in the case of live born children - and within 3 days in the case of still borns.
- It is done with the aim of getting a birth certificate for the child.

If the child is a Romanian citizen, he/she will get a certificate with a Personal Numerical Code (PNC). Children who are foreign citizen will get a birth certificate without a PNC, as they will get a special one, issued by the General Immigration Inspectorate, when their first residence permit is issued.

- It can be done by anybody, based on an ID, but only one of the parents is allowed to pick up the document when issued.

What citizenship will the child born in Romania have?

Foreign children born in Romania have the same citizenship as their parents. They can only get Romanian citizenship when one or both their parents get it (if they are underage at that moment) or later, after taking an examination for Romanian citizenship.

4. Death

When and where can I register the death of a person?

The death of a person must be registered within 3 days since the event occurs, in the local registry of births, deaths and marriages or with the State Registrar of the town hall on

whose territory the person died. A death certificate will be issued as a result.

If the dead person is a foreign citizen, the General Immigration Inspectorate will withhold that person's residence permit.

What shall I do if the dead person is a foreign citizen?

If the dead person is a foreign citizen, after getting the death certificate you will have to go to the General Immigration Inspectorate to hand in that person's residence permit, together with a copy of the death certificate.

MOBILITY

The foreign citizens who have got the right of residence in Romania have the right to travel outside Romania's borders, in particular to the EU and the EEA, in certain conditions, depending on the type of residence permit they've got.

How can I travel abroad if I am a foreign citizen, member of a Romanian citizen's family and I've got a temporary or long term residence permit?

You may travel across the EU, without a visa, only if you are a member of a Romanian citizen's family and you have a temporary or long term residence permit, which is normally granted to Romanian citizens' family members. When travelling, it is recommended that:

- You are accompanied by a Romanian citizen (compulsory in the case of foreigners married to Romanian citizen, who have a right of residence based on marriage);

- You provide deeds attesting the kiship to the Romanian citizen's family (birth or marriage certificate).
- You have a valid residence permit, issued by the GII and the national passport.
- You stay in the destination country for no longer than 3 months. After this period you must obtain a residence permit for that country, in keeping with the purpose for which you are there (work, family reunification, school, etc.)

IMPORTANT: Foreign citizens who have got the right of residence in Romania, as a result of them getting married to a Romanian citizen, cannot stay outside Romania for a period longer than 6 months, except for the situations in which they can prove it was impossible to come back to Romania before the deadline expired. Otherwise, the foreign citizen shall lose their right of residence in Romania and shall have to apply for a long term residence visa in order to be able to come back to Romania.

ATTENTION! If you are the holder of a long term residence right and you travel abroad, the right of residence can be withdrawn if you stay outside the country for more than 12 consecutive months (a year). In this case, even if your document has not expired, you shall no longer have the right to enter Romania unless you have got a visa from a diplomatic mission abroad.

(!) You won't lose the right of long term residence in Romania if you had a temporary right of residence in a country member of the European Union, covering the period in which you were in that country (for instance to work, study, etc.) In this case, the absence should not have been longer than 6 consecutive months.

How can I travel to the EU as foreign citizens that have a right of temporary or long term residence, issued by Romanian authorities?

As a foreign citizen who's got the right of residence in Romania, no matter the reason for which that right was granted to you (exception: Romanian citizen's family members, people benefiting from a form of protection, stateless people) you must get an entry visa for most of the EU countries. To that end, we recommend to resort to the Romanian diplomatic mission in the country that you want to travel to, to get information regarding visa requirements and the type of visa that you could get if need may be.

IMPORTANT: The foreign citizens who have got a visa to travel to a different country must make sure that the time spent there will not affect the purpose for which that person got the right of residence in Romania. In case you stay away from Romania for too long a period of time, your residence permit may be revoked.

EDUCATION

1. General considerations. The right of temporary residence for educational purposes

Who's got the right to study in Romania?

All foreign citizens who have a right of temporary or long term residence in Romania are allowed to study in Romania.

How can I get a right of temporary residence for educational purposes?

If you are a foreign citizen and you are in your country of origin, you may apply for a long term residence permit

for studies, to be issued by the Romanian embassy. To that end, you must submit an application file to the education institution that you wish to enrol in.

Subsequently, you will get a letter of acceptance or rejection. Based on the deed attesting that you have been accepted for studies, issued by the Ministry of National Education, the foreign citizen shall have to apply, at the Romanian Embassy, for a visa for education purposes. After entering Romania, one can apply for a temporary residence permit for educational purposes.

In order to get the right of residence for education, the applicant must downpay education fees for 9 months, at the start of each school year.

Those who have scholarships granted by the Romanian Government are exempt from tuition fees and get an amount of money every month.

IMPORTANT! Foreign citizens may also apply for a scholarship offered by the Romanian Government. To that end, the applicant must compile an application file, which is usually submitted to Romania's diplomatic mission in the country of origin. The foreigner who gets a scholarship from the Romanian state will also get a right of temporary residence for education, and a residence permit, issued right after entering Romania.

What is the structure of the Romanian education system?

The national education system comprises of:

- Pre-university education, which has the following levels:
 - Early education: nursery (0-3 years) and pre-school (3-6 – three age groups);
 - Primary education: preparatory school (zero grade) and grades I-IV;

- Secondary education: gymnasium (grades V-VIII), high-school (grades IX-XII/XIII).
- Higher education, with the following levels:
 - Bachelor studies (BA)
 - Master studies (MA)
 - PhD studies

IMPORTANT! In Romania, compulsory education covers grades 0 to X.

2. Access to pre-university education

What are the conditions in which minors that have the right of temporary residence can study in Romania?

Foreign minors who have the right of temporary residence in Romania are allowed to study in the same conditions as Romanian citizens, in the compulsory education system (grades 0 to X).

For grades XI-XII/XIII, foreign minors that have the right of temporary residence must pay tuition fees.

In what conditions can foreign minors who have the right of long term residence study in Romania?

Foreign minors that have the right of long term residence can enrol into the pre-university education system just like any Romanian citizen. Therefore, those individuals who have a long term permit and are enrolled in Romanian public schools, ARE NOT SUPPOSED to pay tuition fees for grades 1 to XII (primary, secondary and high school).

IMPORTANT! If the foreign minor that has a right of residence in Romania (temporary or permanent) has studied before in their country of origin or abroad, in

order to get enrolled into the Romanian pre-university system, in the corresponding grade, must have their studies recognized in Romania.

What does it mean to have your studies abroad recognized/validated in Romania?

This entails an evaluation of the subject matters covered abroad as compared to the Romanian curricula, in order to establish the level of education in the Romanian education system of the minor in question.

How is this validation performed?

The application for recognition/validation of studies carried out abroad must be submitted to the School Inspectorate that the school you wish to enrol with is subordinated to. Subsequently, the Inspectorate will send the application file to the National Centre of Diploma Recognition and Equivalence. The centre will analyse the file and will validate the studies. The procedure lasts 30 days since the application file is submitted.

WARNING! If there are big differences between the Romanian education system and the system in which you studied abroad, the Centre may decide to apply some compensatory measures, which consist of knowledge testing. Following these tests, you will be enrolled into the grade that corresponds to your level of knowledge.

Which are the languages in which students can learn in the Romanian pre-university system?

In the Romanian pre-university education system, the teaching language is normally Romanian. However, there are, in Bucharest and in other cities in the country, education institutions that teach in foreign languages.

They can be both public and private schools. Private schools establish their tuition fees independently.

ATTENTION! There are several private education institutions in Romania, where teaching is provided in foreign languages. They carry out educational activities based on an education system valid in a foreign country. They charge tuition fees and issue diplomas in keeping with that system. The diplomas issued by such education institutions are automatically recognized by the Romanian authorities only if these institutions have been officially recognized by the Romanian state. If they have not been recognized, the diplomas they issue and the subject matters included in their curricula are recognized by the Centre for Diploma Recognition and Equivalence through a certain validation procedure, and may also involve compensatory measures (such as exams, tests, etc.).

IMPORTANT! Here are the schools teaching in foreign languages which carry out their education activities in keeping with a system based in a foreign country and which have been recognized by the Romanian state² :

- *International British School of Bucharest;*
- *Bucharest Beirut International School;*
- *The International School of Bucharest;*
- *International Lebanese School – Cambridge School of Bucharest;*
- *The American International School;*
- *The British School of Bucharest;*
- *Lebanese Modern Progression School;*
- *Școala Arabă Tishrin;*
- *The Mark Twain International School;*
- *Lycée Français Anna de Noailles.*

Can foreign students benefit from preparatory courses in the Romanian language?

The foreign minor that has no command of Romanian language may benefit, upon request, from preparatory courses of Romanian. These courses are organised only based on applications filed with the School Inspectorates and are held for one school year.

A fee is charged for attending a Romanian language prep course.

3. Access to higher education

What are the conditions in which foreigners that have the right of temporary residence in Romania may enrol into the higher education system?

Foreigners who've got the right of temporary residence may enrol into the accredited Romanian higher education institutions. They are allowed to take the special seats allocated to foreign citizens and must pay school tuition as provided by law. For them to enrol into the higher education system, foreigners do not have to take an entrance examination exam. They may only be required, if necessary and depending on the field they want to specialize in, to take some specialised and practical tests.

ATTENTION! Foreigners' access to education in Romania is conditioned by the recognition of their diplomas, which establish their access to a certain level in the Romanian education system.

How can foreigners that have the right of long term residence (permanent residence) in Romania access higher education?

If you have the right of long term residence, you may study in one of the accredited higher education institutions,

in the same conditions as the Romanian citizens, if you enrol and take the necessary entrance examination.

You may run for the free or paid seats allotted to Romanian citizens. If you have the right of long term residence and you are a student enrolled for a seat that is one of those allotted for Romanian citizens, you also have the right to get a scholarship, in the same conditions as the Romanian citizens.

IMPORTANT! The enrolment into the higher education system of the foreigners that have a long term residence right, on the seats allotted to Romanian citizens, is conditioned by the equivalence of their diplomas, which gives them the right of access to a certain education level and study program.

ATTENTION! Foreigners who have the right of long term residence may also opt for the special seats earmarked for foreigners, in which case they will be enrolled as foreign citizens and will have to pay tuition fees as provided by law. In this case, they will not benefit from scholarships and other facilities in the same conditions as those valid for Romanian citizens.

Which are the teaching languages in the Romanian higher education institutions?

In the Romanian higher education system, courses are normally taught in the Romanian language. However, there are study programmes organised in one of the world languages.

4. Diploma recognition and equivalence

What does diploma recognition mean?

It means that a diploma or other certificate issued by a

higher education institution accredited in a third country is accepted as being authentic.

The evaluation of a diploma depends on the type of education program, number of transferable credits, content, training, field, specialization, professional qualification (addition to the Diploma), based on a comparison with the Romanian education system, with a view to establishing the corresponding level in the Romanian system.

What does diploma equivalence mean?

The process entails an assesemnt of the curriculum covered (subject matters) until that diploma or deed was issued and its compatibility with the Romanian education system. Equivalence is followed by the issuance of a certificate that gives you the same rights as those benefiting people who studied in Romania.

When is diploma recognition/equivalence necessary?

You need to have your diplomas recognized/equivalaed if:

- You have studied in a third country, you have a right of residence and you wish to continue your studies in Romania. In this case, access to education is conditioned by the recognition of your diplomas, which gives you access to a certain level of education. (This is how the following diplomas can be recognized: high-school graduation diplomas, if the applicant wants to enrol for a bachelor program; bachelor diplomas, if the applicant wants to enrol into a master program; bachelor and master diplomas if the applicant wishes to enrol into a doctoral program).
- You have studied in a third country, you have a right of residence in Romania and you wish to get a job.

Equivalence is necessary if you have obtained the right of long term residence in Romania, you have study diplomas

issued by education institutions based in a third-country and you wish to study in Romania, in the same conditions as Romanian citizens, opting for one of the seats allocated to Romanian citizens (free or paid). In this case, you must have your diploma equivaled, as this gives you access to the desired study level and program.

IMPORTANT! If you have the right of long term residence, you have studied in a third country and you wish to enrol into a bachelor program in Romania, in the same conditions as Romanian citizens, you must have your high-school graduation diploma equivaled. Currently, for the high-school graduation diplomas issued by education institutions in third countries to be equivaled, the applicant must take and pass the Romanian Language and Literature and Romanian History exams, in keeping with the baccalaureate curriculum valid in Romania.

How are diplomas recognized / equivaled?

The application for diploma recognition/equivalence, together with all the other required documents, shall be registered with the Registration Office of the Ministry of National Education and shall be subsequently sent to the National Centre for Diploma Recognition and Equivalence or to the Foreign Relations Department of the Education Ministry.

Normally, the procedure lasts 30 days (10 days for the recognition of high-school graduation diplomas). If there are big differences between the education systems in question, the centres can decide to take some compensatory measures, such as tests, exams or skills tests.

ATTENTION! Education papers will only be equivaled if they are overlegalized / apostilled beforehand.

EMPLOYMENT

Who can work in Romania without a work permit?

Certain categories of foreign citizens have the right to work in Romania without a work authorization. These categories are:

- Members of Romanian citizens' family
- People that have the right of long term residence in Romania;
- People from countries with which Romania has concluded accords, conventions or bilateral agreements on social welfare, which include **the principle of equal treatment with regard to industrial relations.**³
- Heads of subsidiaries, branches, offices in Romania of a company based abroad;
- Employees of a company based in an EU/EEA country or the Swiss Confederation, posted to Romania (who have a right of residence in that country);
- People benefiting from a form of protection (refugees and people with subsidiary protection), asylum-seekers who have obtained a Personal Numerical Code (PNC) and tolerated people.

Where can I get employed in Romania?

If you do not need a work authorization, you can get employed just like any Romanian citizen (you also have the right to have several employers). If you do need a work permit, you can only be employed by one natural or legal person.

ATTENTION! If you have obtained a certain professional qualification in a third country and you wish to work in Romania, the qualification diploma must be

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There are agreements signed with Turkey, Albania, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Peru, Libya, Algeria, etc.

recognized by the Romanian authorities, and then needs to be further analyzed by specialists in that particular field.

For you to get the right to work in Romania as a physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, midwife, vet, architect or other profession of this kind you must meet certain requirements provided by the special legislation in force, which regulates activities in that specific field. For that you must address professional organisations and the line public authorities.

IMPORTANT! If you have a qualification certificate issued by a provider of professional training from a third country (not an accredited education institution), that certificate will not be recognized by the Romanian authorities. If you wish to work in that field, you can get a Romanian qualification certificate. For that you need to contact a Centre for Professional Skills Assessment and Certification.

Who is responsible for getting an employment authorisation?

Your employer is the one who must get an employment authorisation from the territorial offices of the General Immigration Inspectorate in the county where the employer's company/firm is registered. For that, they will submit a number of documents, as provided by law, depending on the type of permit their future employee has or is about to get.

What requirements must employers in Romania fulfil in order to be able to hire a foreign citizen who will get a residence permit for work?

For an employer in Romania to be able to employ

foreign citizens, they must meet certain legal requirements.

For that you will have to provide:

- Education diplomas, qualification diplomas, proof of having worked in the field before, etc.
- Proof of the fact that you are fit from a medical point of view to carry out that activity (therefore you will be asked to undergo some medical check-ups;)
- Proof of the fact that you have no criminal record that would be incompatible with the activity that you are to carry out on Romanian soil (it means that you will have to provide a criminal record).

What other categories of foreign citizens need a labour authorization?

If you are in one of the following situations, you need a work authorization in order to be able to get employed in Romania:

- You come from a country whose citizens do not need a visa to enter Romania.
- You have a right of temporary residence for studies and you wish to get a job (you are only allowed to work based on an individual employment contract for maximum 4 hours a day).
- You have a right of residence for family reunification.
- You have been posted to Romania.

Those who have completed their higher education in Romania and have the possibility to get employed on the basis on an individual employment contract, in the field in which they studied and for which they have got a qualification, get the right to stay in Romania by exchanging the purpose of their stay from education to work, without having to leave the country and get another visa. They will still need a work authorization.

What categories of foreign workers are there?

Depending on the type of activity you wish to carry out in Romanina, you can get hired as either permanent, seasonal, intern, cross border, posted or highly qualified worker.

How long is a work authorization valid?

The work authorization will be issued for maximum one year, except for the work authorisation for seasonal workers and the nominal work authorization.

Who is going to keep the work authorization?

The foreign employee is the one that must hold the work authorization. The employer will get a legalized copy of the work authorization or of the residence permit for work, depending on the situation.

If you are not in Romania and you want to come to this country to work, your employer must send you your work authorization, on the basis of which you will get the long term residence visa for employment purposes from the Romanian diplomatic missions and offices.

How long is a residence permit for work valid?

The residence permit for employment purposes shall be granted for a period of maximum 1 year. The period can be extended in case industrial relations continue.

What is the validity of the work authorization?

The work authorization is valid all through the period covered by the employment contract, provided you keep working in the same position and with the same employer. The work authorization shall turn void within 5 working days if:

- The individual employment contract has expired;

- The period for which you have been posted to Romania has expired;
- Your right of residence in Romania has been annulled or revoked or if you no longer fulfill the requirements for your employment.
- If the employer has not picked up your work authorization from the General Immigration Inspectorate, within 30 days since the application was solved.

What is the minimum age at which a person can get employed in Romania?

In Romania a person can work starting with the age of 16 or 15 if the parents approve. The employment of children below 15 is forbidden. Youth under the age of 18 can only work 6 hours a day, 30 hours a week and may not be employed on positions that entail hard or dangerous work.

Is the individual employment contract obligatory?

For any type of paid work you must have an employment contract or any type of contractual agreement, such as a royalty agreement or a service agreement.

The individual employment contract shall be concluded based on the agreement of both parties, in the Romanian language. The employer must give you one copy of the contract, signed and stamped by the company.

What is a salary?

Salary is the amount of money that the employer owes you for your work. Your salary may not be lower than the national gross salary established under government decision, even if under your individual employment contract the employer obliges themselves to pay for your food, accommodation, transportation, phone, etc. The salary shall be paid in lei, at least once a month, in cash or transferred

to your account. The employer must pay contributions to the social welfare fund for their employees and to withhold from you salary the amounts owned as income tax and contribution to social welfare.

When you conclude an employment contract or any type of contract, you must be aware of the NET salary, because this is what you will actually get.

What is working time and resting time?

- The nominal duration of working time is 8 hours/day, 40 hours/week;
- The maximum duration of work may not exceed 48 hours/week;
- Legal national days are off under the law and are not part of your legal holiday;
- Saturdays and Sundays are normally free days.
- Taking a holiday is compulsory and its minimum duration is 20 work days per year.

What are legal forms of employment are there?

- In Romania you may work as a day worker 90 days/year, in certain fields, without an employment contract and without a work authorization.
- Also, you can carry out an activity by transfer of royalties or you can carry out certain activities on the basis of a service agreement.

These types of activity do not allow you to get or extend a visa/residence permit for work, because they do not have the status of individual employment contract.

HEALTH-CARE SERVICES

What is social health insurance?

Social health insurance is the main system of financing health-care services for the population, providing access to a set of basic medical services for those who contribute to the social health insurance fund.

Why do I need health insurance?

- You need health insurance in order to be able to benefit from free basic and preventive health care services.

Under the law, all foreign citizens who have the right of residence in Romania must pay their contributions to the health insurance fund.

- If you have paid health insurance in another country, you must know that such contributions do not cover health insurance in Romania and Romanian clinics and hospitals do not accept insurances concluded in other countries.

Who must pay social health insurance?

- Foreign citizens that have a right of temporary or long-term residence in Romania must pay health insurance just like the Romanian citizens and, once they get the status of insured, they may benefit from the same package of medical care services.
- Foreign citizens must pay their health insurance starting the moment they get the first residence permit, for all the periods in which they hold a right of residence in Romania. Insurance must be paid on a monthly basis, and its value depends on the level of taxable income of the person in question.

The payment of health insurance contributions is compulsory also for the periods in which you are not in the country, if your residence document covers those periods as well.

How can I pay for health insurance?

- **If you are an employee**, all these contributions will be paid automatically by the employer, as the employee has no obligation to pay these contributions themselves.
- **If you have revenues from other activities**, you must personally pay your health insurance contributions. For that you must submit the documents attesting your incomes to the insurance agency, for your contribution to the health insurance fund to be properly calculated.
- **If you have no income, you must pay for health insurance**, at a rate standing at 5.5% of the minimum salary. To get the first residence permit (until you get a PNC), you will have to prove that you have health insurances⁴.

Who is not supposed to pay for health insurance?

The following categories of people (both Romanian and foreign) are automatically insured and they do not have to pay for health insurance:

- **All children up to the age of 18, and young people aged 18 to 26** if they are pupils, apprentices or students and do not have own incomes from work.
- **People with disabilities** who do not have incomes from work, pension or other sources.
- **Ill people** suffering from diseases included in the

⁴ Since the law is being changed during the writing of this material, please contact the General Inspectorate for Immigration to inquire about how to obtain a health insurance.

national health program, until that disease has been cured, if they do not have incomes from work, pension or other resources.

- **Pregnant and postpartum women** (women who have delivered less than 2 months before) if they have no income or their income is below the minimum gross salary.
- **People who are on leaves of absence for temporary incapacity for work**, as a result of a work accident or occupational disease.
- People on child raising leave until the child turns 2 or, in the case of children with disabilities, people who are on leave to raise children with disabilities aged 3 to 7 years.
- **People who get unemployment benefits.**
- Persons who are members of a family receiving social aid.
- **Pensioners** whose pensions are smaller than 740 lei.
- **People on detention** (people in prison or in public custody centers).
- **Victims of human trafficking** who are held in special centres.
- **Co-insured** (parents or husband/wife to an insured person, who are in the care of that person).

How can I prove I have insurance?

- You can prove you are an insured person by **providing a certificate** issued by the Health Insurance Agency or, if you are employed, **a certificate issued by the employer.**
- Those who are insured but are not supposed to pay for insurance get a special **card or certificate**, issued by the Health Insurance Agency on the basis of a set of documents proving that the person in question falls under one of the categories described above.

What happens if you do not have health insurance?

- Without health insurance you will not have access to free basic and preventive medical care.

IMPORTANT! If you do not pay a compulsory contribution you can only benefit from free medical care in case of emergency and if you develop a disease that entails isolation, obligatory treatment and hospitalisation.

ATTENTION! For those who do not have health insurance, emergency services are free on the first 3 days, after which the ill person will have to cover all costs for their medical care (including hospitalization and surgery).

Also, you must take into consideration that only certain medical conditions are regarded as emergencies.

- If you do not have health insurance and you have a condition that requires medical care, you must pay in full for medical services and hospitalization.
- If you do not have health-insurance, you will not be able to renew your residence permit, because when you apply for an extension, you will be asked to provide evidence of your contribution to the health insurance fund.

IMPORTANT! For those who have not paid health insurance: when you ask for an extension of your residence permit, you will be asked to provide evidence of your contribution. Therefore, if in the past 5 years you have not had any taxable income and you've had no insurance, you will only have to pay insurance for the last 6 months.

If in the past 5 years you've had taxable incomes (even if just for one month) or you've paid your contribution for a certain period, you will have to pay your entire contribution for the periods in which you were not insured, plus penalties and increases.

What rights do I have as an insured person?

As an insured person, you have the following rights:

- To choose where you want to get medical care as well as the health insurance agency that you want to conclude your contract with.
- To be registered with a family doctor of your choice, if available.
- To change your family doctor, but only after 6 months since you first registered on their list.
- To benefit from medical care, drugs, sanitation materials and medical devices for free or under a subsidy, according to the law.
- To be reimbursed for all expenses made during hospitalisation for drugs, sanitation materials and para-clinic investigations.
- To benefit from certain free or subsidized medical check-ups.
- To benefit from preventive health care services, including early detection of diseases.
- To benefit from medical care, in or out of hospital.
- To benefit from physiotherapy and recovery treatment, medical devices and medical care at home.
- To have confidentiality guaranteed with regard to your personal information, diagnosis and treatment.
- To be informed about the medical treatment.
- To benefit from leaves of absence and health allowances.

IMPORTANT! *The insured have the right to benefit from the package of basic medical services starting the day of the first payment to the health insurance fund. The status of insured person and your insurance rights are terminated upon losing the right of residence in Romania.*

ATTENTION! Your being an insured person only guarantees your right to use the basic set of free medical care services. This means that, depending on the situation, you may have to pay for some services yourself (blood tests and screenings, drugs, specialized check-ups, etc.)

What duties do I have as an insured person?

In order for you to benefit from the rights mentioned before, you must:

- Get registered with a family doctor;
- Go to the requested regular check-ups and follow doctor's orders and treatment;
- Notify the family doctor and the insurance agency within 15 days if changes have occurred regarding your identification data;
- Pay your contributions to the health insurance fund and the amount accounting for co-payment (if applicable);

SOCIAL RIGHTS

1. Child benefit

Who is entitled to get child benefit?

If you are a foreign or stateless person and you have the right of residence in Romania, your children, no matter their citizenship, have the right to get the monthly allowance provided by the state, if the following requirements are met:

- The children live with one or both parents;
- The children are under 18, or have turned 18 but they are still in high-school or in a vocational school; they get the allowance until they finish school.

Young people who have to repeat a school year shall no longer benefit from child benefit, except for those who have

medical reasons to repeat the school year, as proven by a medical certificate.

If your child does not have a personal social security number (CNP) (e.g. He/she does not have residence documents, the asylum granting application was filed less than a year before and it has not been solved yet, etc.) you can ask for one from the General Inspectorate for Immigration, and mention that the CNP will be used to apply for child allowance.

How much is child benefit?

The amount of money that a child is entitled to changes regularly. For 2014 child allowance stands at:

- 200 lei for children aged 0-2 (up to 3 years of age, for disabled children);
- 42 lei for children aged 2-18, as well as for those who turned 18 but are still in school;
- 84 lei for the disabled children aged 3-18.

Where should I submit the application form?

The application file must be submitted to the Social Assistance Service of the city/town hall of the city/town/village/Bucharest district where you reside - for new applications (for children who have not had child allowance in Romania).

For the children who are foreign citizens born abroad, the file must also contain a copy of their birth certificate, translated into Romanian.

2. Child-rearing benefit and leave

Child-rearing benefit is the amount of money received by people with children and who have worked under a legal employment contract for a period of minimum 1 year prior to the birth of the child.

Who can get child-rearing benefit?

The child rearing leave and monthly benefit are granted, upon request, to those who meet the following requirements:

- They are foreign citizens domiciled in Romania.
- They live in Romania together with their children, for whom they apply for getting these rights, and they raise and care for their children.
- In the last year prior to the child's birth, over a period of 12 months, they had incomes from salaries or incomes from independent or agricultural activities, subject to taxation, for which they contributed to the insurance fund.

What are the provisions regarding child rearing benefit and leave?

The child rearing leave and benefit are granted for every child. Parents may choose from among the following situations:

- Leave of up to one year (3 in the case of children with disabilities); in this case the smallest benefit is 600 RON, and the biggest 3400 RON (accounting for 85% of the average incomes obtained by the parent in the last year).
- Leave of up to 2 years, in which case the benefit ranges from 600 to 1200 RON.

If you have twins, the benefit is applied an increase of 1.2 RSI⁵ (600 RON) starting with the second child, so for the second child you will get a bigger sum.

Where should I submit the application form?

The application file must be submitted to the Social Assistance Service of the city/town hall of the

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RSI – reference social indicator = 500 RON in 2014

city/town/village/Bucharest district where you reside - for new applications (for children who have not had child allowance in Romania).

3. The right to pension in the public system

Who has the right to insurance in the public pension and social insurance system?

Beneficiaries of the public pension system can be:

- Foreign citizens, while they are residing in Romania.
- Foreign citizens who are not residing in Romania, in the conditions stipulated by the international conventions and treaties that Romania is a party to.

Who must get insured in the pension system?

People who are automatically insured in the public pension system, as provided by law:

- People who work on the basis of an individual employment contract.
- People who have incomes from professional activities, others than those for which they get a salary, such as royalties and connected rights, agreements/conventions concluded in keeping with the Civil Code.
- People who get unemployment benefits.
- People who earn, exclusively, an annual gross income equal to at least 4 times the gross average salary (in 2014, the average gross salary is 2,298 lei) and who are in one of the following situations:
 - Administrators and managers who have concluded an administration or management contract;
 - Members of individual or family enterprises;
 - Natural persons authorised to carry out economic activities.
- Other people who have incomes from professional activities.

What is the contribution to the social insurance fund?

Contributions to the social insurance fund are set by the law regulating the social insurance state budget. For 2014, contributions range from 31.3% to 41.3% of the salary, depending on working conditions.

What are the rights of the insured in the public pension and social insurance system?

The following benefits are granted in the social insurance system:

- Old age pension, early pension, partial early pension, invalidity benefit, survivor's benefit;
- Spa treatment, for pensioners and the insured;
- Vacation tickets for the insured;
- Death aid, if the insured person, the pensioner or one their family members dies;

When am I entitled to get an old age pension in Romania?

To get an old age pension you must meet certain requirements on the date on which you turn 65 (men) or 63 (women) and you have reached the proper level of contribution to the pension fund. The minimum contribution period is 15 years, for both men and women.

Which are the countries with which Romania has concluded bilateral agreements on social protection?

The countries with which Romania has concluded agreements: Armenia, Belarus, Canada, South Korea, the Russian Federation, Israel, Macedonia, Marocco, the Republic of Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine. This means that in the case of citizens of these countries, contributions to the pension funds of both countries (Romania and the country of origin) will be taken into consideration when establishing

the contribution period, if that person worked in both countries.

4. Unemployment benefits

The public system of unemployment benefits is a form of social protection aimed at compensating for the lack of incomes on the part of those workers who lose their job and meet certain legal requirements, for a limited period of time.

Who can get unemployment benefits?

People looking for a job and who:

- Are foreign citizens who worked or had incomes in Romania, or who have the right to work in Romania, in keeping with the law, but whose industrial relations have stopped for reasons that cannot be blamed on them;
- Have concluded an insurance contract for unemployment and do not have incomes, or their incomes are lower than the value of the reference social indicator (500 RON).
- Stopped working for medical reasons and, after they became fit to work again could no longer find a job.
- Are graduates of an education institution, aged at least 16, who, within 60 days since graduation, could not find a job in keeping with their professional training.
- Although have a final court decision regarding their reintegration into the labour market, they can no longer work for their previous employer, because that employer ceased its activity.

What conditions must I fulfil in order to get unemployment benefits?

For you to get unemployment benefits, you must simultaneously meet the conditions listed below:

- To have contributed to the unemployment fund for at least 12 months in the past 24 months prior to the registration of your application (except for the graduates who finished their studies and could not find a job within 60 days since graduation).
- You do not have incomes or your incomes are lower than the value of the reference social indicator.
- You do not meet retirement criteria.
- You have registered with the employment agency in your area of residence if your latest job was there or you had incomes there.

What is the contribution to the unemployment fund?

Both employers and employees must contribute 0.5% of their monthly gross income to the unemployment fund.

What are the rights of the people who have contributed to the unemployment fund?

If you have contributed to the unemployment fund, you are entitled to:

- Unemployment benefits
- Information and professional guidance services
- Labour mediation services
- Professional training
- Assessment and certification of professional skills acquired through other means than the formal ones
- Consultancy and assistance to start an independent activity or to start up a business.

Where can I apply for unemployment benefits?

You can apply for unemployment benefits at the local employment agency in the area where you domicile and where you worked or made incomes.

For contact information about local agencies you can access <http://www.anofm.ro/site-uri-ajofm>

For Bucharest access <http://www.bucuresti.anofm.ro/>.

Which are the documents that must be submitted to get unemployment benefit?

For you to get unemployment benefits you must submit at the local employment agency the following documents:

- Your ID (original);
- Education and qualification papers (original and copy);
- Medical certificate attesting that you are healthy or fit to work, or that there are certain medical restrictions for you;
- Deeds issued by territorial financial bodies (ANAF), showing that you have no incomes or that your incomes are lower than the value of the social reference indicator.
- Declaration on honour showing that you have no job, no income or you make less income than the reference social indicator (500 lei for 2014).
- Certificate from the employers, endorsed by the Labor Inspectorate (ITM), showing the periods in which the work was performed and the date and reason for termination of employment or service with the last employer.
- A certificate issued by your employer, in keeping with art. 18 of GD 174/2002 showing, depending on the situation:
 - If the employer has debts to the unemployment fund;
 - The period for which no contributions were paid to the unemployment fund and the related amount;
 - If the employer is in a state of forced execution (enforcement of a judgement), legal reorganization, bankruptcy, operational closure, dissolution,

liquidation, special administration or has not paid its contribution because of force majeure events.

- Certificate showing years of service (seniority), in both original and copy.

How are unemployment benefits calculated?

The unemployment benefit is an amount of money, granted every month depending on the period over which you contributed to the unemployment fund.

The unemployment benefit accounts for 75% of the reference social indicator, for those who contributed to the unemployment fund for at least one year, to which another amount can be added, depending on the length of the contribution period.

How long can somebody get unemployment benefits?

Unemployment benefits are granted to the unemployed, depending on the period for which they contributed to the unemployment fund:

- 6 months, for those who contributed at least one year;
- 9 months, for those who contributed at least five years;
- 12 months, for those who contributed at least ten years;

What other forms of unemployment benefits are there?

If you get a bank loan, the bank may ask you to conclude a private unemployment insurance agreement, to make sure you are able to pay your installments for the period in which you may be unemployed.

OTHER RIGHTS

1. Housing

How can I find a place to live in Romania?

If you are looking for a place to rent or buy, you can check the existing options, by looking into the adds posted on the internet, newspapers or by consulting real estate agencies. Also, you can ask for help from ethnic communities or NGOs that provide foreigners with assistance and services.

How can I rent a place in Romania?

- In most cases, the rent does not cover utilities, such as water or electricity. The value of the latter varies depending on the season, so you have to plan larger amounts for the winter months.
- The owner must sign a lease contract with you, registered at the National Fiscal Authority (ANAF in Romania), for which they will have to pay tax, accounting for 16% of the sum charged as rent. There are lots of owners who refuse to register the contract or charge an extra amount to do that, but this is illegal on their part. Also, there are situations when the owner asks for a guarantee in the amount of a montly rent, which they are supposed to give you back when you decide to no longer rent the place.
- If you do not have a lease contract, it is recommended that you have at least some proof of domicile, and in this case you can conclude a commodatum agreement or the owner's acceptance to lodge you in.

How can I prove I have a place to live?

If you want to extend your right of residence in Romania

and you apply for a new residence permit, you will have to prove that you have a place to stay. Therefore, you will have to provide one of the following documents, valid on the date when you submit your application:

- A lease contract, signed by yourself and the owner of the place, **registered at ANAF**. If the contract was not stamped by ANAF, it will not be taken into consideration.
- The commodatum contract or the owner's acceptance to lodge you in, concluded between yourself and the owner, **authenticated by a notary public**.

What shall I do if I need to change address?

If you have to change the address on your residence permit, you must inform the General Immigration Inspectorate as soon as possible. The inspectorate will ask you to change your residence permit, so as to indicate the new address.

In this case you will have to apply for an extension of the right of residence, and you must provide all the necessary documentation. Also, you will have to pay a fee for the issuance of the new permit.

If you don't notify the GII about your change in address, you may get a fine, and then you will have to change the permit anyway.

2. Finance

How can foreign citizens open a bank account in Romania?

As a foreign citizen, you have the right to open a current or savings account at any commercial bank in Romania, provided you have a valid right of residence and a residence permit respectively. For that you may be asked to provide your national passport, but the contract with the bank will be concluded in the same conditions required for Romanian citizens.

How can I get a credit to buy goods or real estate properties?

As a foreign citizen you may ask for a bank credit to buy goods (real estate, land, vehicles) in Romania. The bank will analyze your file and, depending on your history of stay in Romania, the salary that you earn and the stability of your job, as well as the value of the loan you are applying for, you will get either a positive or a negative answer.

What taxes and fees am I supposed to pay in Romania?

Foreign citizens are subject to the same regulations regarding fees, taxes and contributions to the state budget, just like the Romanian citizen:

- All incomes obtained in Romania are subject to taxation, namely incomes from work and business (employment contract, service contract, authorized natural persons, profit tax, etc.), real estate renting, etc.
- If you own real estate or vehicles, you must pay an annual tax, calculated by ANAF.

3. Driving licences

Any foreign citizen having a right of residence in Romania has also the right to drive vehicles, provided they have a Romanian or international driving licence.

How can I drive a vehicle in Romania if I have a driving licence issued in another state?

As a foreign citizen, you must make sure that your driving licence gives you the right to drive vehicles on Romanian soil.

You've got the right to use a driving licence in Romania if the permit is valid and is:

- An international driving licence – which you can use

only until you get a residence permit, but no longer than 90 day since you enter the country;

- A Romanian driving licence.

How can I get a Romanian driving licence?

If you have a residence permit that gives you the right to stay in Romania, you must also have a Romanian driving licence, as a prerequisite for having the right to drive vehicles in this country.

If you have a national driving licence, issued in a non-EU country, you have two options to get a Romanian driving licence:

- to exchange the national driving licence, without the condition of giving a driving test (if the country that issued that DL is on the list of states for which the exchange is accepted; for instance: the EU member countries, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, China, Nigeria, the Republic of Moldova, Pakistan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Iran, etc.)
- to attend a driving school and take the verification exam (theory and skills tests), under the same conditions as a person that does not have a driving licence (if the country that issued your national driving licence is not on the list of countries for which an exchange is possible. Examples: Palestine, India, etc.)

IMPORTANT: The foreign citizens who must take a verification exam in order to get a Romanian driving licence can choose an accredited driving school that can provide training in English as well. The theory test can be taken in one of the world languages (English, French, German), but the practical test must be taken in Romanian. The driving licence will be issued a few days after passing the exam.

GETTING ROMANIAN CITIZENSHIP

What is Romanian citizenship?

Romanian citizenship is a person's formal connection with the Romanian state, under which that person gets protection from the state. Therefore, a Romanian citizen lives, works, studies, votes, etc. in keeping with the laws of the Romanian state, benefiting in turn from state protection whenever necessary.

How can I get Romanian citizenship?

After obtaining the long term residence permit, you can ask for Romanian citizenship, which is the last step in the process of integration into Romanian society.

Any foreigner that applies for Romanian citizenship must fulfil a number of requirements regarding:

- Duration of legal stay in Romania (at least 8 years of legal residence or, if you are married to a Romanian citizen, at least 5 years since marriage);
- Age (at least 18);
- Subsistence (you can provide for yourself);
- Housing (you have a place to live);
- Good behaviour and loyalty towards the Romanian state (you have not broken Romanian laws and you have not threatened national security);
- Good command of Romanian language, Romanian Constitution, history, geography, culture and civilisation;

Where shall I apply for Romanian citizenship?

In order to get Romanian citizenship, you must file an application to the National Authority for Citizenship, accompanied by all the documents proving that you meet all the requirements imposed by law.

If all the necessary conditions and requirements are met, as provided by law, you will be invited to an interview with a special commission, which will test your knowledge of Romanian language, constitution, history, geography, culture and civilisation.

If you pass, you will be asked to pledge allegiance to the country by taking the oath. You get Romanian citizenship on the date on which you take the oath.

Foreigners may not become Romanian citizens by marriage. This means that a foreigner who marries a Romanian citizen keep their own citizenship.

Romanian legislation allows double citizenship, which means that, upon getting Romanian citizenship, you can maintain the citizenship granted by your country of origin, if the legislation of that country allows it.

What rights are you entitled to as Romanian citizen?

After getting Romanian citizenship, you will benefit from all the fundamental rights laid down in the Constitution and the other Romanian laws – among which the right to elect and be elected in representative bodies (Parliament, local councils, etc.), the right to take public office, if you meet the requirements imposed by national law, the right not to be extradited or expelled from Romania, the right to diplomatic protection while abroad, etc. – at the same time having the duty to observe all the duties and obligations established under Romania's Constitution and laws.

What obligations do I have as a Romanian citizen?

Romanian citizens have the following fundamental obligations:

- to be faithful to their country;
- to defend their country;
- to pay their financial contributions (fees and taxes);
- to make use of their rights and freedoms in good faith, without affecting the rights of other people.

For any further details please visit the website of the Inspectorate General for Immigration <http://ori.mai.gov.ro/>, websites of public institutions in the field of interest or webpage www.formigrants.ro.



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