

Moving to Romania: Your Relocation Guide



By Appointment To
Her Majesty The Queen
Removals and Storage Contractor Abels

ABELS™

THE ART OF MOVING

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Memb No: A001



FS 23942



198656



TELEPHONE:	Country code (40) + Area code
STANDARD TIME:	GMT + 2 Hours
WEIGHTS & MEASURES:	Metric
ELECTRICITY:	220 volts AC, 50Hz
INOCULATIONS/VACCINATIONS:	Recommended up-to-date on DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis), Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella), polio booster, rabies, and typhoid.
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS:	Jan 1, 2, 24, Apr 16, 17, May 1 Labour Day, Jun 1, 4, 5, Aug 15, Nov 30, Dec 1, 25, 26
OFFICE HOURS:	Monday – Friday 08.00 – 17.00
BANK HOURS:	Monday – Friday 09.00 – 13.00
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:	Fire, Police, Ambulance 112
BRITISH EMBASSY IN ROMANIA:	24 Jules Michelet 010463 Bucharest Romania Tel: (40) (21) 201 7200 Web: http://ukinromania.fco.gov.uk/en
ROMANIAN EMBASSY IN UK	4 Palace Green London W8 4QD Tel: 020 7937.9666 Web: http://romania.embassyhomepage.com/
TOURIST & TRAVEL INFORMATION:	83 Marylebone High Street London W1M 3DE Tel: 0171 2243692 Web: www.romaniatravel.com Email: info@RomaniaTourism.com

Customs

To the best of our knowledge, the following documentation is required to import household and personal effects into Romania. However, it is advisable to check with the authorities that documentation is in order, prior to despatch.

Important Information

It is now required for an EORI number for all imports and exports to clear customs in Romania.

The Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) number was introduced by the European Commission to enhance security. This unique identification number should be used by everyone in the European Union (EU) currently having their goods shipped.

This applies to all business operators and individuals in their private capacities. The EORI number must be used in all electronic communications with customs offices and other government departments and agencies. This number is valid in all EU member states and replaces all customs identification numbers, including the TIN (Traders Identification Number).

How do you obtain an EORI number?

All business operators and private individuals already established in the EU will be registered within their respective EU member states. All business operators and private individuals not established in the EU must obtain the EORI number from the authorities in the respective EU member states wherein they operate / reside.

Abels Moving Services can assist with obtaining this number by determining the country in which to apply, including the preparation of the forms and collection of information required for the application and registration process.

Returning Romanian Citizens

Household Goods and Personal Effects

Documents required:

- Copy of passport and visa of entry
- Certificate of employment in Romania
- Copy of certificate of registration of the company in Romania
- Copy of temporary Romanian ID (Temporary Resident Permit)
- Two photos of paintings, carpets, trinkets, ornaments, jewellery, antiques, old pieces of furniture etc, with packing list corresponding numbers
- Serial numbers of electrical appliances, HiFi, TV, VCR
- Packing list of personal effects
- Client's inventory in English, valued, dated and signed

- OBL, AWB or CMR indicating weight and usual information (provided by the initial mover at origin)
- Lease contract for the residence in Romania
- Notarised Power of Attorney at the name of the destination agent and notarised personal declaration that transferee owns goods for at least six months

Household Goods and Personal Effects

Documents required for import free or duty and taxes:

- Copy of passport and Romanian ID card
- Copy of work permit / residence permit from origin
- Letter from the company you work for at origin, in original
- Notorised power of attorney and declaration, in originals – those must be done at a public notary in Romania since they are needed in Romanian language

All the documents must proof that the client lived outside European Union min. 12 months prior import date. If this cannot be proof, import customs duties and taxes will apply.

Non Diplomatic Shipments

Relief from import duties does not apply to:

- Household goods belonging to natural persons transferring their secondary residence in the customs territory of Romania
- Alcohol, tobacco products and perfumes, which will maintain the same quantity restrictions
- Vehicles imported into Romania

There is no exemption of duties for food, alcohol, tobacco in shipments of personal effects. Quantities are still restricted to one litre over 22° or two litres of 22°, two litres of wine, 200 cigarettes, or 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco but also duties and taxes apply (except for diplomats).

Food of any type increase the risk of customs inspection therefore is highly recommended to avoid including it in a shipment.

There is no relief from import duties for HHGs belonging to natural persons transferring their secondary residence in the customs territory of Romania without a grounded reason such as employment, marriage, inheritance or studies.

Diplomats

Documents required:

- Instead of Certificate of employment is necessary the certificate for import free admission of household goods (cerere de import) legalised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, documents mentioning date of starting work and period of assignment in Romania, weight and value of the goods, together with the inventory of the goods in Romanian language
- Power of Attorney at the name of the destination agent

- Two photos of paintings, carpets, trinkets, ornaments, jewellery, antiques, old pieces of furniture with packing list corresponding numbers
- Serial numbers of electrical appliances, hifi, tv, vcr
- Packing list of personal effects

Import of alcohol is allowed for diplomats but limited to annual quota agreed by the local Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the respective embassies in the country. Please contact your local Embassy before shipping.

Motor Vehicles

Documents Required:

- Original registration card
- Original OBL / AWB
- Sale certificate or original invoice
- Checking note from RAR
- EORI number

Cars can be registered only if transferee already has Resident Permit.

For vehicles temporarily imported in Romania a bank guarantee will be requested by customs. This will be released once the car will be exported.

Prohibited Items

- Non lethal and lethal firearms and ammunitions are subject to authorization from Romanian Embassy in the country of departure which should be available at the moment of import customs clearance, some lethal weapons are prohibited
- Unlawful drugs
- Alcohol: only 1 litre over 22% proof or 2 litre of 22% proof, 2 litre of wine with duties and taxes
- Above 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250g tobacco with duties and taxes
- Medicines in small quantities

If you wish to travel to Romania with non-lethal weapons submitted to notification, including with the afferent ammunition, you must demand in advance to the diplomatic representative or to the consular office of Romania in the state where you are, the notice for the introduction of the non-lethal weapons in the territory of Romania. This concerns diplomats to.

Non-lethal weapons and ammunition – weapons, old weapons and ammunition for utilitarian purposes or for entertainment or self-defence, shall not cause the death of any person.

General Information on Romania

Background

The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia – for centuries under the suzerainty of the Turkish Ottoman Empire - secured their autonomy in 1856; they united in 1859 and a few years later adopted the new name of Romania. The country gained recognition of its independence in 1878. It joined the Allied Powers in World War I and acquired new territories – most notably Transylvania – following the conflict. In 1940, Romania allied with the Axis powers and participated in the 1941 German invasion of the USSR. Three years later, overrun by the Soviets, Romania signed an armistice. The post-war Soviet occupation led to the formation of a Communist ‘people’s republic’ in 1947 and the abdication of the king. The decades-long rule of dictator Nicolae CEAUSESCU, who took power in 1965, and his Securitate police state became increasingly oppressive and draconian through the 1980s. CEAUSESCU was overthrown and executed in late 1989. Former Communists dominated the government until 1996 when they were swept from power. Romania joined NATO in 2004 and the EU in 2007.

Geography

Romania is situated in south-eastern Europe. The country has an area of 237,750 sq km. The Carpathian mountains are in the centre of the country. They are bordered on both sides by hills and plateaus ending in the vast plains of the outer rim. Forests cover over a quarter of the country, and the fauna is one of the richest in Europe including wolves, bears, deer, the lynx and the chamois. The Danube makes the southern boundary; before it flows into the Black Sea, it forms a Delta, renowned for its rare species of both local and migratory exotic birds. Countries sharing borders with Romania are Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

Climate

The climate is temperate-continental, characteristic of Central Europe (hot summers, cold winters, very distinct seasons, abundant snowfalls, especially in the mountains). Warmest areas are in the south.

Population

With a population of over 21,680,974 of which 89% are Romanians, 7% Hungarians, 2% Gypsies, with small minorities of Germans, Slovaks, Turks, Russians, Bulgarians, Croats, Tartars, Czechs, Greeks, Jews, Americans, Poles, Albanians.

Environmental Issues

There is soil erosion and degradation; water pollution; air pollution in the south from industrial effluents; contamination of Danube delta wetlands.



Currency

Lei Denominations: Banknotes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 bani pieces.

Economy

Romania, which joined the EU on 1 January 2007, began the transition from communism in 1989 with a largely obsolete industrial base and a pattern of output unsuited to the country's needs. Romania's macroeconomic gains have only recently started to spur creation of a middle class and to address Romania's widespread poverty. Corruption and red tape continue to permeate the business environment.

In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, Romania signed a \$26 billion emergency assistance package from the IMF, the EU, and other international lenders, but GDP contracted until 2011. In March 2011, Romania and the IMF/EU/World Bank signed a 24-month precautionary standby agreement, worth \$6.6 billion, to promote fiscal discipline, encourage progress on structural reforms, and strengthen financial sector stability; no funds were drawn. In September 2013, Romanian authorities and the IMF/EU agreed to a follow-on standby agreement, worth \$5.4 billion, to continue with reforms. This agreement expired in September 2015, and no funds were drawn. Progress on structural reforms has been uneven, and the economy still is vulnerable to external shocks.

Economic growth rebounded in 2013-15, driven by strong industrial exports and excellent agricultural harvests, and the fiscal deficit was reduced substantially. Industry outperformed other sectors of the economy in 2015. Exports remained an engine of economic growth, led by trade with the EU, which accounts for roughly 70% of Romania trade. Domestic demand was a second driver, due to the mid-2015 cut, from 24% to 9%, of the VAT levied upon foodstuffs. In 2015, the government of Romania succeeded in meeting its annual target for the budget deficit, the external deficit remained low, even if it rose due to increasing imports. For the first time since 1989, inflation turned into deflation, allowing for a gradual loosening of monetary policy throughout the period.

An aging population, significant tax evasion, insufficient health care, and an aggressive loosening of the fiscal package jeopardise the low fiscal deficit and public debt and are the economy's top vulnerabilities.

Education

There are two main levels in the Romanian educational system, the Pre-University Level and Higher Education. Pre-University Level composes of Kindergarten (3 or 4 grades), Primary (Elementary is grades 1 to 4 while Gymnasium is grades 5 to 8), High School (grades 9 to 12 or 13), and Vocational education.

The Higher Education is based on the principles of Bologna process and has four sections – Bachelor (3 years in most

disciplines), Master (2 years), Doctorate (minimum of 3 years), and Lifelong learning (includes postgraduate education taking place outside the Master/Doctorate structure).

The first modern Romanian universities are the University of Iași (1860), University of Bucharest (1864), Babeș-Bolyai University (1872). Universities have full autonomy, from management, admission process, to class organisation. As of 2007, Romania has no integrated admission system.

Religion

Mainly Eastern Orthodox (including all sub-denominations) 86.8%, Protestant (various denominations including Reformat and Pentecostal) 7.5%, Roman Catholic 4.7%, other (mostly Muslim) and unspecified 0.9%, none 0.1%.

Health

Health care in Romania is generally poor by European standards, and access is limited in certain rural areas. The system has been funded by the National Health Care Insurance Fund, to which employers and employees make mandatory contributions. Private health insurance has developed slowly.

Because of low public funding, about 36 percent of the population's health care spending is out-of-pocket. Bribes frequently are paid to gain improved treatment.

Although every care is taken to ensure that all information in the Abels Relocation Guide is accurate and up to date Abels cannot accept liability for any inaccuracy.