



Legal Migration Fitness Check

Evidence base for practical
implementation

Member State summary

Romania

Annex 2 RO

Written by ICF Consulting Services
Limited

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LEGAL NOTICE

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Introduction

This document provides an overview of the legal and practical implementation of EU legal migration acquis in **Romania**. The legal and practical implementation study is structured according to the eight steps – ‘phases’ of the migration process from the perspective of the migrant¹ for the following Directives:

Directive	FRD (Family Reunification Directive 2003/86/EC)	LTR (Long Term Residency Directive 2003/109/EC)	SD (Students Directive 2004/114/EC)	RD (Researchers Directive 2005/71/EC)	BCD (Blue Card Directive 2009/50/EC)	SPD (Single Permit Directive 2011/98/EU)
National parallel scheme						<p>- Document de tolerat (Temporary residence permit for third-country nationals victims of trafficking of human beings who have been granted a tolerated status in Romania by for cooperation with the authorities in investigating a criminal case of trafficking in human beings)</p> <p>Article 1061 (para.4) and article 1062 (para.3) of OUG 194/2002. Also art:1171 – the legal regime for the tolerated status document</p> <p>- Permisul unic eliberat</p>

¹ . See ref document (EU summary) Under each phase, the following aspects are examined : :
Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis: including whether the MS has overall complied with the transposition of the relevant EU acquis in the respective phase and whether these non-compliance issues affect the practical application of the Directive;
Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis: overview of the main application issues/problems arising in the MS per each of the migration phases;
Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis: substantial differences at the level of legislation and practical implementation between the EU legal migration Directives and their national equivalents (where these exist).

	<p>straînilor încadrați în muncă în baza avizului de angajare pentru lucrători sezonieri (Single permit for seasonal work)</p> <p>Article 107 (para.2¹ and 2³) of OUG 194/2002.</p> <p>- Permis unic, eliberat străinului căruia i s-a prelungit dreptul de sedere temporară în scop de muncă sau, după caz, i s-a acordat acest drept fără obligativitatea obținerii unei vize (Single permit issued for prolonging the temporary residence right for work purpose or issued without the need to have obtained a visa)</p> <p>New Article 107 (para.1b) of OUG 194/2002.</p> <p>- Permis unic, ce atesta dreptul de sedere temporară acordat membrilor de familie în mod independent, precum și dreptul de a desfășura activități economice sau profesionale (Single permit attesting temporary</p>
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		residence and right to work for independent family members)	
		Articles 64 and 65 of OUG 194/2002.	
		- Permisul de sedere temporară în scop de studii (cu jumătate de normă (Temporary residence permit for students (allowed to work half time))	
		Article 60 para.1 of OUG 194/2002	
Options implemented?	Pupil Trainee Volunteer		

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Main differences between EU statuses and the respective national parallel schemes

N/a

1 Pre-application phase

Please highlight in an analytical and evaluative manner the main issues identified in your Member State under this phase, under the following sub-headings. When discussing the Directives, please always mention them in chronological order and use the following acronyms:

- FRD (Family Reunification Directive)
- LTR (Long Term Residency Directive)
- SD (2004 Students Directive)
- RD (2005 Researchers Directive)
- BCD (Blue Card Directive)
- SWD (Seasonal Workers Directive)
- ICT (ICT Directive)
- SPD (Single Permit Directive)
- S&RD (2016 Students and Researchers Directive)

The structure and issues to be discussed are the same for all Phases.

1.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No major non-compliance issues were registered.

The new legislation (latest amendments entered into force in November 2016) incorporated the statuses missing from the migration flow in Romania (i.e. ICT Directive, Blue Card and SPD).

1.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

Particular practical challenges remain in the legal structure of the single permit procedure, where Romania chose to maintain a two steps implementation, preserving its rights to request for a pre-authorisation stage of the right to work in Romania, while giving access to issuing the single permit when the applicant is actually travelling to Romania or already present on the territory. This may cause additional administrative burden for the applicant, which the SPD provisions did not intend to do.

In the cause of practical application of the Directives, more consideration should be given to the intent of the Directives to offer migration opportunities for certain categories of applicants and not to overburden the national system with additional procedural steps.

The practical challenges in having a clear and smooth, open, easy to implement application system, remain. While a lot of investment was given to two on-line application platforms (EVISA and Portal IGI), clarifications are still needed to complete a full access to all documentation needed to complete a residence/work permit application. Reference is made to the pre-agreements needed from other government authorities (i.e. in case of SD or RD), where descriptive information is missing from the national websites and the migration law.

Directive	FRD (Family Reunification Directive 2003/86/EC)	LTR (Long Term Residency Directive 2003/109/EC)	SD (Students Directive 2004/114/EC)	RD (Research ers Directive 2005/71/EC)	BCD (Blue Card Directive 2009/50/EC)	SPD (Single Permit Directive 2011/98/EU)
Languages	National language(s) English French (if					
The information is easy to find*	1	1	1	1	1	1

* 1: Strongly agree; 2: Agree; 3: Neither agree/nor disagree; 4. Disagree; 5. Strongly disagree

Information can be found on the following aspects of the application procedure:

Applicati on procedu re	Conditio ns for admissi on	Entry requirem ents (e.g. visa etc.)	Cost of applica tion	Applica ble deadlin es	Rights upon admissi on	Any differences between the Directives
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

1.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

The statuses are similar to the Directives and no substantial differences at the level of legislation were registered. The national statuses offer the same conditions as defined in the EU Directives.

Challenges remain in evaluating that the access to the SPD and Blue Card is given openly and no difficulties occur in issuing the permits.

2 Preparation phase

2.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No major non-compliance issues were registered.

2.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

There were no reports of difficulties to offer sufficient information to applicants in terms of preparing their application for one of the statuses.

Ease of the application procedure:

Step	FRD	LTR	SD	RD	BCD	SPD
The information that applicants need to complete is not extensive	1	1	1	3	1	11
The application form is user-friendly	1	1	1	1	1	1

Key information/ documents required:

Type of information	FRD	LTR	SD	RD	BCD
Family ties	Yes, T, C, R				
Continuous legal residence	Yes, C, R				
Sufficient resources	Yes, T, C, R	Yes, C, R	Yes, C, R	Yes, R	
Accommodation/Address in territory	Yes, C, R				NI
Sickness insurance	Yes, C, R	Yes, C, R	Yes, R	Yes, R	No
Work contract (for RD host agreement)				Yes, R	Yes, R
Minimum salary threshold					

Professional qualifications	No				
(Pre-) Integration measures	No	No			
Pre-departure conditions	No				
Proof no threat to public	No	NI	Yes, C, R	No	NI
Medical examination certificate	Yes (Only for family members of the sponsor), C, R		Yes, R	Yes, R	Yes, R
Valid travel document			Yes, R	Yes, R	Yes, C, R
Entry visa					Yes
Other	Yes	Yes, R	Yes	Yes, T, R	NI

Note: T = Translation; C = Certified, R = Requirement, i.e. without this proof the application cannot be lodged.

2.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

N/A

3 Application phase

3.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No major non-compliance issues were registered.

3.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

According to Recital 11 of the Directive and as above referred in Article 3(4) of the Directive, the provisions on the single application procedure and on the single permit should not concern uniform or long-stay visas.

However, Romanian legislation provides for a system in which a foreigner shall first apply for a long-stay visa for employment purposes, and only after that he/she shall apply to extend his/her right of temporary residence and a single permit shall be issued.

For SPD: Conformity are raised since there is the obligation for the applicant to first obtain a notice of employment, as a separate decision in order to obtain the long-stay visa and then the single permit.

Directive	General	FRD	LTR	SD	RD	BCD	SPD
Application from third country (Q3a)	Yes / No	Add if different					
Permit received in third country		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Number of authorities involved in the	1						

application	
Number of authorities involved in the issuance of the residence permit	1
Application modalities	Online submission In person
Existence of a standard application form for all statuses	No
Language of the application form	National language(s) English French
Fees charged	120euro +259RON(60 euro)
Other fees charged?	No
Fees charged for permit issuance	Yes
Fees charged for renewal / replacement of the permit	(in Lei) of EURO 120 – consular duty - to be paid at the Treasury ; - RON 259 (60 EUR) representing the equivalent value of the residence permit (for all the EU legal migratio

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directive
s)

The processing times are as follows:

Directive	FRD	LTR	SD	RD	BCD	SPD
Processing time /deadlines (according to law)	30 days for family members of non EU / EEA 90 days for a family member of a Romanian citizen and for the subsequent permits it is 30 days. Might be extended by 15 days.	183, might be extend by 91.5	Visa - is issued within 30 days of receiving the request, possibility to extend by 15 days. Permit - 30 days may be extended by 15 days.	Visa - is issued within 30 days of receiving the request, possibility to extend by 15 days. Permit - 30 days may be extended by 15 days.	NI	30, might be extended by 15 days
Processing time (in practice)	25 days	152.5 days	25 days	25 days	25 days	25 days

3.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

The statuses are similar to the Directives and no substantial differences at the level of legislation were registered. The national statuses offer the same conditions as defined in the EU Directives.

Challenges remain in evaluating that the access to the SPD and Blue Card is given openly and no difficulties occur in issuing the permits.

4 Entry and travel phase

4.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No major non-compliance issues were registered.

4.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

The residence permit is not a travel document. A valid travel document to enter EU is necessary and if visa needed, this must be obtained prior to the travel. Romania has chosen to maintain the prior checks and visa requirements before the applicants travels to Romania.

As the third-country national is not yet in the possession of a residence permit, the Member State issues a visa and has put a specific timeframe for issuing the latter.

The employer is the main applicant but the third-country national needs to request the visa.

The Member State allows country nationals who hold a valid permit and valid travel document to enter and re-enter their national territory only on the basis of the permit.

The Member State imposes specific entry requirements to third-country nationals of a visa free country.

Third-country nationals encounter some obstacles in practice to leave the third country, transit and/or enter the Member State.

Upon arrival, third-country nationals are required to register with the local authority, with social security institutions and with healthcare providers.

4.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

N/A

5 Post-application phase

5.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No major non-compliance issues were registered. None of the non-compliance issues affected the practical application of the Directives (see also Section 5.3).

5.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

After entering Romania, you must obtain a residence permit. It certifies your right to stay in Romania and you can obtain it from the territorial units of the General Inspectorate for Immigration from the county where you live. In order to obtain a residence permit, the applicant will submit personally a number of documents at least 30 days before the expiry of the right to stay.

Directive	FRD	LTR	SD	RD	BCD	SPD
Minimum validity of the first permit	The same period for which the sponsor	60 months	Duration of the scholarship	Period stipulated in the hosting	The duration of the work	The duration of the contract

	was granted the right to stay			agreement	contract + 3 months	or of the transfer within the same company (for ICT workers) + 3 months
Maximum validity of first permit	60 months	5 or 10 years	Plus 6 months after graduation	60 months	24 months	12 months
Minimum validity of permit renewal	NI	NI	Prolongation up to the total duration of the scholarship	NI	NI	NI
Maximum validity of permit renewal	The right of temporary stay is extended individually for each family member, by the same period for which the sponsor was granted the right to stay. Husband / wife and family members of a Romanian citizen or of a sponsor holder of a long stay right may be granted extension of their temporary	Prolongation up to total period of 10 years for a family member of a Romanian citizen and up to 5 years for stay in Romania for other purposes provided by law	+ 6 months after graduation	60 months	Foreigners who are highly skilled workers are entitled to an extended temporary residence for work purposes for a period equal to the period of validity of the work contract plus 3 months but not longer than 2 years.	Foreigners who are highly skilled workers are entitled to an extended temporary residence for work purposes for a period equal to the period of validity of the work contract plus 3 months but not longer than 2 years. Further extension of the right to temporary

right of residence for periods of up to 5 years.	residence for the purpose of posting as an ICT worker is granted without exceeding a total of three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees, from the moment of their entry on the Romanian territory for this purpose, if the initial duration of the transfer within the same company was extended
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The Member State does not have a set timeframe to deliver the permit following the notification of the decision.

The employer is the main applicant but is not involved in the delivery of the permit.

5.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

None of the non-compliance issues affected the practical application of the Directives. Example of LTR: By amendments brought to the law in 2016, more favourable conditions were introduced for some categories of foreigners (new art.71 para 2 and 4 of OUG 194/2002):

- Foreigners born in RO or of RO origin
- UAMs with no parents identified or who cannot be returned in their country of origin persons who are important for the RO state

- Foreigners who prove an investment of min. 1.000.000 EUR or have created over 100 working places – full time

6 Residency phase

6.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No major non-compliance issues were registered.

In the conformity tables analysed, the reporting non-conformity was mainly linked to offering more favourable provisions than in the Directives, which Romania did not chose to apply, considering to follow a stricter, rigid legal regime for all the statuses in the above mentioned directives. None of the non-compliance issues affected the practical application of the Directives

6.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

a. Use of the permit:

The residence permit is issued using the format as set out in Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 for residence permits. The permit has a constitutive value. It gives third-country nationals to right to move freely on the Member State's territory.

The permit is required as a legal document for the following other administrative procedures:

Access to education	Access to healthcare	Registration with PES	Fixed telephone subscription	Utility subscription	Open a bank account	Social security registration
X	X	X	X	X	X	X

b. Renewals of the permit:

National or EU law imposes a direct or indirect requirement to renew a valid residence document.

The renewal process follows a single procedure, involving one authority. The same authority is involved as in the first application procedure.

c. Change of status and naturalisation

Any change in the legal, residential and occupational status of the TCN must be notified to the issuing authority of the card (i.e. General Immigration Office). No differences among different statuses were registered and the forms are looking alike (only title differs). Deadlines for analysing of the request are the same; paperwork remains the same along the procedure identified for each status. Detailed practical information is available of GII website

d. Equal treatment

No any identified restrictions and/or obstacles for third-country nationals enjoying equal treatment compared to nationals in terms of the following:

Working conditions, including pay and dismissal as well as health and safety at the workplace

Freedom of association and affiliation and membership of an organisation representing workers or employers or of any organisation whose members are engaged in a specific occupation, including the benefits conferred by such organisations

Social security benefits listed in Article 3 of Regulation 883/2004

Education and vocational training

Recognition of diplomas, certificated and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures

Tax benefits, in so far as the worker is deemed to be resident for tax purposes in the Member State concerned

Access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public including procedures for obtaining housing as provided by national law, without prejudice to the freedom of contract in accordance with Union and national law

Advice services afforded by employment offices

e. Employment rights on the basis of the permit

In general, a work-related permit is linked to a certain employer. When changing employer, the third-country national needs to request a change to the permit.

f. Integration:

Specific integration procedures and conditions do apply to third-country nationals once established on the territory of the Member State. There are no consequences if the third-country national does not participate in these or fails the integration measure.

6.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

N/A

7 Intra-EU mobility phase

7.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No major non-compliance issues were registered.

7.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

For short-term mobility, the Member State:

- Requires the third-country national to notify

7.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

N/A

8 End of legal stay / leaving the EU phase

8.1 Legal transposition of the EU legal migration acquis

Romania has transposed all EU Directives into its national legislation, considering applying a legal regime comparable and almost conformant with the EU directives in

force. The transposition has been ad litteram in the spirit and through the wording of the acquis. No non-compliance issues were registered.

8.2 Practical application of the EU legal migration acquis

The General Inspectorate for Immigration revokes by motivated decision (an administrative act explaining legal ground, reasons for revocation and legal remedies) the right to temporary residence if:

following checks carried out by the General Inspectorate for Immigration or notifications received from other competent authorities, according to the law, it appears that the foreigner no longer meets the conditions under which their right of residence was extended or that they no longer meet the purpose for which they were granted this right

it is found that after grant of a temporary stay, the foreigner married to a Romanian citizen had an absence from the Romanian territory of more than six months within one year, with several exceptions (absence from the Romanian territory for military service regardless of time, absence from Romania motivated by pregnancy and childbirth, absence from Romania due to a serious illness, absence from Romania as a result of extraordinary circumstances which made it impossible for voluntary return, absence from Romania because of employment or posting by a foreign legal entity).

it is found that after granting the right to temporary residence for studies, the foreigner has suspended the studies for reasons other than medical ones

on-demand (the applicant withdraws the application or notifies that he/she no longer needs the residence) or on acquiring of Romanian citizenship (the applicant proceeded to requesting the Romanian citizenship and he/she obtained it).

The long-term right to stay ceases in the following situations:

- in case of cancellation or revocation
- in case of obtaining a long-term right to stay in another State
- in case of absence from the Romanian territory for a period exceeding 12 consecutive months, except if during that time you benefited from a right of temporary residence in a Member State of the European Union
- in case of absence from the Romanian territory for a period longer than 6 consecutive years, even if during this time you benefited from a right of temporary residence in a Member State of the European Union
- on demand
- on acquiring Romanian citizenship
- in case of absence from the territory of the Member States of the European Union, the European Economic Area or of the Swiss Confederation for a period greater than 2 consecutive years of the long-term resident, holder of a long-term residence permit with the mention "Ex-EU Blue Card holder ", or members of his family who have been granted long-term resident status
- in case of cancellation of international protection in Romania and if the long-term right to stay was obtained in this capacity.

A third-country national residing in the Member State is allowed to be absent from the territory for a maximum of 365 days (FRD, LTR), 364 days (BCD) before s/he loses the residence permit and/or right to stay. The absence of third-country nationals is monitored by the Member State.

The Member State does not have measures or a scheme in place to allow circular migration.

8.3 Differences between national statuses and the EU legal migration acquis

N/A

9 Main findings and conclusions – state of practical implementation of EU legal migration legislation in the Member State

The impact assessment of European norms is somehow made easier by their transposition or direct incorporation in domestic law. One of the objectives of Romanian immigration policies is to facilitate access and legal stay in Romania for third country nationals who meet legal labour force employment demands, either as employees or as employers.

Therefore a first objective of such policies is to encourage legal entry and stay and to discourage TCNs' illegal stay on Romania's territory. We could see in the transposition of the Directives a lot of protectionism of national interest and a certain fear to allow and open the market for admission of the statuses subject to this analysis. When analysing we should also take into account the constantly expressed opinion of the Constitutional Court of Romania, that, by establishing such conditions, "the legislator considered the normal protection of national economic interests and local work force, which is an obligation incumbent on the state, as per art. 135 para (2) letter b) of the Constitution, republished." This article says: "The general protection of third-country nationals and stateless persons living in Romania, established in the constitution, guarantees the exertion by such persons of all rights and freedoms, with the exception of those for which the Constitution or legislation requires the capacity of Romanian citizen; to the same extent it also implies that the same category of persons have to comply with national legislation and to fulfil the correlative obligations of such rights and freedoms. Therefore it is not contrary to the spirit of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by art. 18 para (1) of the Constitution to regulate by special law the conditions under which third-country nationals or stateless persons may benefit from the general protection of the Romanian state, under all its forms.

There were no major issues reported in the correlation tables with regard to transposition of the Acquis. We believe that Romania would gain from maximising benefits from the existing human capital, in addition to attracting work force. However for this it is necessary first of all to enforce laws, to correct and clarify some limiting aspects and then to have a unitary, long-term vision involving real collaboration between institutions and the civil society.

Main actors: The General Inspectorate for Immigration (IGI) is the main competent institution in the field of migration policies. IGI cooperates for implementing these policies with structures and institution subordinated to the Foreign Affairs, Labour, Education, as well as with local public authorities.

In the field of visas, IGI collaborates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, more precisely with the National Visa Centre and Romania's diplomatic missions and consular offices abroad where foreigners may apply for a visa and where they receive such visas.

In the area of mobility IGI provides the connection between the Romanian society and third-country nationals interested to access. In this context IGI cooperates with Romanian and international institutions or institutions from other states. For implementing migration policies in relation with the labour market IGI cooperates with specialised authorities a) in the field of labour: Labour Inspection and territorial labour inspectorates, employment agencies and b) in connected fields: the National Council for the Recognition and Equivalence of Diplomas, pension houses, social work and child protection directorate.

Some elements on statistics and available data: Any endeavour for a quantitative assessment of immigrants' participation on the labour market is at the same time ambitious and difficult, considering that official statistics collect insufficient and often contradictory data in this field. Data on immigrants' activity and employment rates are not calculated by INS, while EUROSTAT provides incomplete data, as we will see below. In this context, understanding immigrants' employment patterns in Romania is only possible based on IGI data on the purpose of staying in Romania for remunerated activities and the employment approvals granted, as well as the Labour Inspection statistics on foreign employees (since 2012, following entry into force of the electronic register of employees - the new ReviSal). At the same time data on unemployed immigrants in Romania are available from National Employment Agency statistics, while a number of estimates of third-country nationals' entrepreneurial activities are made based on data from the National Trade Register Office.

The right to stay is proven by the residence permit. The residence permit categories regulated by OUG 194/2002 are: the temporary residence permit, the single permit, the EU Blue Card, the residence permit for secondment, the long-term residence permit and the permit for tolerated stay. For asylum seekers IGI issues a permit with Romanian personal identification number as a temporary identity document, as per letter (h) of par. 1 in art. 17 of Law 122/2006.

The following residence documents include the right to work: the single permit, the EU Blue Card, the residence permit for secondment, the long-term residence permit, the permit for tolerated stay, as well as the temporary residence permit for studies (for part-time work) and the temporary residence permit for family reunification.

As regards the third-country nationals' entry and stay in Romania, we can conclude that the procedure favours third-country nationals from countries of origin with which Romania concluded bilateral agreements to this effect, third-country nationals of Romanian origin, those who have previous continuous and sufficiently strong connections with the Romanian society, particularly those married to Romanian citizens, as well as those third-country nationals who came for work or secondment purposes based on orders or requests from ministries or other administration bodies and/or inter-institutional agreements for educational, scientific, cultural or other activities within accredited or authorised institutions. In addition the procedure allows the stay of third-country nationals who create jobs or whose investments "are necessary" to Romania, facilitating the stay of persons from this category depending on the investment value and the number of jobs created. However no facilities are in place for third-country nationals who apply for entry or stay to become employed on jobs in deficient areas.

Overall, the transposition of all the directives in the national legal context of Romania is very good and small shortages only occur when not deciding to apply the may provisions or when offering similar standards to the procedure (the aspects already explained on the SPD).

An assessment of the practice, like a case scenario, to introduce an application for Single Permit from abroad, would be recommended to test the readiness of the system to cope with the requirements.

Annex 1 References

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (all information on obtaining a Romanian Visa on <http://www.mae.ro/en/node/2035#null>);

visa on-line on the system E-VISA <http://evisa.mae.ro/home>

price visa calculator: (<http://igi.mai.gov.ro/en>) to https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/content/visa-calculator_en

Labour Force Agency <http://www.anofm.ro>

Frequent Questions page on <http://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/content/frequent-questions>

Portalul IGI <https://portaligi.mai.gov.ro/portaligi/>

And its user manual

https://portaligi.mai.gov.ro/portaligi/QuickReferences/QuickReference_EN_Final.pdf

Ministry of Foreign Affairs by its **diplomatic missions**, for example types of visas on <http://minsk.mae.ro/en/node/427>

EURAXESS information Desk on

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