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Chapter 1

199

1.1 199.guide

Texified version of data for Romania.

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Romania

1.2 199.guide/Romania

Romania

Geography (Romania)
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1.3 199.guide/Geography (Romania)

Geography (Romania)

=====

Location:

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea between Bulgaria and the Ukraine

Map references:

Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

237,500 km²

land area:

230,340 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

total 2,508 km, Bulgaria 608 km, Hungary 443 km, Moldova 450 km, Serbia and Montenegro 476 km (all with Serbia), Ukraine (north) 362 km, Ukraine (south ↔)

169 km

Coastline:

225 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

none

Climate:

temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms

Terrain:

central Transylvanian Basin is separated from the plain of Moldavia on the east by the Carpathian Mountains and separated from the Walachian Plain on the south by the Transylvanian Alps

Natural resources:

petroleum (reserves being exhausted), timber, natural gas, coal, iron ore, salt

Land use:

arable land:

43%

permanent crops: 3%

meadows and pastures:

19%

forest and woodland:

28%

other:

7%

Irrigated land:

34,500 km² (1989 est.)

Environment:

frequent earthquakes most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides; air pollution in south

Note:

controls most easily traversable land route between the Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine

1.4 199.guide/People (Romania)

People (Romania)

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Population:

23,172,362 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.02% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

13.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:

10.17 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:

-3.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

21.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:

71.25 years

male:

68.32 years

female:

74.34 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:

Romanian(s)

adjective:

Romanian

Ethnic divisions:

Romanian 89.1%, Hungarian 8.9%, German 0.4%, Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy 1.6%

Religions:

Romanian Orthodox 70%, Roman Catholic 6% (of which 3% are Uniate), Protestant 6%, unaffiliated 18%

Languages:

Romanian, Hungarian, German

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1978)

total population:

98%

male:

NA%

female:

NA%

Labor force:

10,945,700

by occupation:

industry 38%, agriculture 28%, other 34% (1989)

1.5 199.guide/Government (Romania)

Government (Romania)

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Names:

conventional long form:

none

conventional short form:

Romania

local long form:

none

local short form:

Romania

Digraph:

RO

Type:

republic

Capital:

Bucharest

Administrative divisions:

40 counties (judete, singular - judet) and 1 municipality* (municipiu);, ←
Alba, Arad, Arges,

Bacau, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Braila, Brasov,

Bucuresti*, Buzau, Calarasi, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna,, ←
Dimbovita, Dolj, Galati,

Gorj, Giurgiu, Harghita, Hunedoara, Ialomita, Iasi,

Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Neamt, Olt, Prahova, Salaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu,
Suceava, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, Vrancea

Independence:

1881 (from Turkey; republic proclaimed 30 December 1947)

Constitution:

8 December 1991

Legal system:

former mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflected Romanian traditions is being revised

National holiday:

National Day of Romania, 1 December (1990)

Political parties and leaders:

National Salvation Front (FSN), Petre ROMAN; Democratic National Salvation Front (DNSF), Oliviu GHERMAN; Magyar Democratic Union (UDMR), Geza DOMOKOS; National Liberal Party (PNL), Mircea IONESCU-QUINTUS; National Peasants' Christian and Democratic Party (PNTCD), Corneliu COPOSU; Romanian National Unity Party (PUNR), Gheorghe FUNAR; Socialist Labor Party (PSM), Ilie VERDET; Agrarian Democratic Party of Romania (PDAR), Victor SURDU; The Democratic Convention (CDR), Emil CONSTANTINESCU; Romania Mare Party (PRM), Corneliu Vadim TUDOR

note: there are dozens of smaller parties; although the Communist Party ← has ceased

to exist, small proto-Communist parties, notably the Socialist Labor Party, have been formed

Other political or pressure groups:

various human right and professional associations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 27 September 1992 - with runoff between top two candidates on 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA 1998); results - Ion ILIESCU 61.4%, Emil CONSTANTINESCU 38.6%

Senate:

last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held NA 1998); results - DFSN ← 27.5%,

CDR 22.5%, FSN 11%, others 39%; seats - (143 total) DFSN 49, CDR 34, FSN ← 18,

PUNR 14, UDMR 12, PRM 6, PDAR 5, PSM 5

1.6 199.guide/Government (Romania 2. usage)

Government (Romania 2. usage)

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House of Deputies:

last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held NA 1998); results - DFSN ← 27.5%,

CDR 22.5%, FSN 11%, others 38.5%; seats - (341 total) DFSN 117, CDR 82, FSN 43, PUNR 30, UDMR 27, PRM 16, PSM 13, other 13

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower house or House of Deputies (Adunarea Deputatilor)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice, Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Ion ILIESCU (since 20 June 1990, previously President of Provisional Council of National Unity since 23 December 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Nicolae VACAROIU (since November 1992)

Member of:

BIS, BSEC, CCC, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer) ←

ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

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Flag:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; the national coat of arms that used to be centered in the yellow band has been removed; now similar to the flags of Andorra and Chad

1.7 199.guide/Economy (Romania)

Economy (Romania)

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Overview:

Industry, which accounts for about one-third of the labor force and generates over half the GDP, suffers from an aging capital plant and persistent shortages of energy. The year 1991 witnessed a 17% drop in industrial production because of energy and input shortages and labor unrest. In recent years the agricultural sector has had to contend with flooding, mismanagement, shortages of inputs, and disarray caused by the dismantling of cooperatives. A shortage of inputs and a severe drought in 1991 contributed to a poor harvest, a problem compounded by corruption and an obsolete distribution system. The new government has instituted moderate land reforms, with more than one-half of cropland now in private hands, and it has liberalized private agricultural output. Private enterprises form an increasingly important portion of the economy largely in services,

handicrafts, and small-scale industry. Little progress on large scale privatization has been made since a law providing for the privatization of large state firms was passed in August 1991. Most of the large state firms have been converted into joint-stock companies, but the selling of shares and assets to private owners has been delayed. While the government has halted the old policy of diverting food from domestic consumption to hard currency export markets, supplies remain scarce in some areas. The new government continues to impose price ceilings on key consumer items. In 1992

the economy muddled along toward the new, more open system, yet output and living standards continued to fall.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$63.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

-15% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$2,700 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

200% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9% (January 1993)

Budget:

revenues \$19 billion; expenditures \$20 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.1 billion (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and equipment 29.3%, fuels, minerals and metals 32.1%, manufactured consumer goods 18.1%, agricultural materials and forestry products 9.0%, other 11.5% (1989)

partners:

USSR 27%, Eastern Europe 23%, EC 15%, US 5%, China 4% (1987)

Imports:

\$5.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

fuels, minerals, and metals 56.0%, machinery and equipment 25.5%, agricultural and forestry products 8.6%, manufactured consumer goods 3.4%, other 6.5% (1989)

partners:

Communist countries 60%, non-Communist countries 40% (1987)

External debt:

\$3 billion (1992)

Industrial production:

growth rate -17% (1991 est.); accounts for 48% of GDP

Electricity:

22,500,000 kW capacity; 59,000 million kWh produced, 2,540 kWh per capita (1992)

1.8 199.guide/Economy (Romania 2. usage)

Economy (Romania 2. usage)

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Industries:

mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, machine building, food processing, petroleum production and refining

Agriculture:

accounts for 18% of GDP and 28% of labor force; major wheat and corn producer; other products - sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, milk, eggs, meat, grapes

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route

Economic aid:

donor - \$4.4 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)

Currency:

1 leu (L) = 100 bani

Exchange rates:

lei (L) per US\$1 - 470.10 (January 1993), 307.95 (1992), 76.39 (1991), 22.432 (1990), 14.922 (1989), 14.277 (1988)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.9 199.guide/Communications (Romania)

Communications (Romania)

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Railroads:

11,275 km total; 10,860 km 1.435-meter gauge, 370 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 3,411 km electrified, 3,060 km double track; government owned (1987)

Highways:

72,799 km total; 35,970 km paved; 27,729 km gravel, crushed stone, and other stabilized surfaces; 9,100 km unsurfaced roads (1985)

Inland waterways: 1,724 km (1984)

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,800 km, petroleum products 1,429 km, natural gas 6,400 km (1992)

Ports:

Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia; inland ports are Giurgiu, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Orsova

Merchant marine:

249 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,882,727 GRT/4,463,879 DWT; includes

1 passenger-cargo, 170 cargo, 2 container, 1 rail-car carrier, 9 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 15 oil tanker, 51 bulk

Airports:

total:

158

usable:

158

with permanent-surface runways:

27

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

21

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

26

Telecommunications:

poor service; about 2.3 million telephone customers; 89% of phone network ←
is

automatic; cable and open wire; trunk network is microwave; present phone
density is 9.85 per 100 residents; roughly 3,300 villages with no service
(February 1990); broadcast stations - 12 AM, 5 FM, 13 TV (1990); 1 ←
satellite

ground station using INTELSAT

1.10 199.guide/Defense Forces (Romania)

Defense Forces (Romania)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Paramilitary Forces, Civil Defense
Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 5,846,332; fit for military service 4,942,746; reach
military age (20) annually 185,714 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

137 billion lei, 3% of GDP (1993); note - conversion of defense ←
expenditures

into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading
results