

Birth registration in Romania. Refugees issues

Renata Marin

*Chief office- Local Directorate for People Evidence Iasi, Romania
President of the National Association of Romanian Registrars*

General information

Regulations

- Civil Code adopted 2011
- Special laws

Registration deadline

- 30 days for children born alive
- 3 days for children born dead
- 24 hours for children born alive but deceased inside 30 days term
- 30 days for abandoned and found children

Registration in statutory term

- in 30 days from birth

Late registration of birth

Decision no. 801 /October 26th, 2016 – administrative procedure instead of judicial procedure

Registration
in statutory
term

Place

- The registrar's office or cityhall from the locality where the birth took place or where the child was found

Who can declare the birth

- one of the parents
- child care institution
- other persons

**Documents
needed**

Romanian
parents

Married

- medical birth certificate
- parents ID's
- marriage certificate

Not
married

- medical birth certificate
- parents ID's
- mother's birth certificate
- paternity

**Documents
needed**

One
foreign
parent

Married

- medical birth certificate
- foreign parent- passport or national ID (EU)
- marriage certificate
- declaration of child's nationality and residence

Not
married

- medical birth certificate
- foreign parent- passport or national ID (EU)
- mother's birth certificate
- declaration of recognition and father's name
- not recognition and mother's name



Registration
of birth

Abandoned and found children

- Police report- countersigned by forensic and Social Assistance Service
- Statement of the person who found it
- Decision of the mayor establishing child's name and surname (in case parents are not identified by the police)
- Forensic investigation report about the child's gender and estimated age

Children left in hospital

- Hospital report countersigned by police and childcare institution-
- Medical birth certificate
- Placement decision
- Police investigation report regarding parents identity
- Decision of the mayor establishing child's name and surname (in case parents are not identified by the police)

Settlement term

90 days

**Late
registration
of birth :**

Who can declare the birth

- one of the parents
- unregistered adult person
- child care institution
- other persons

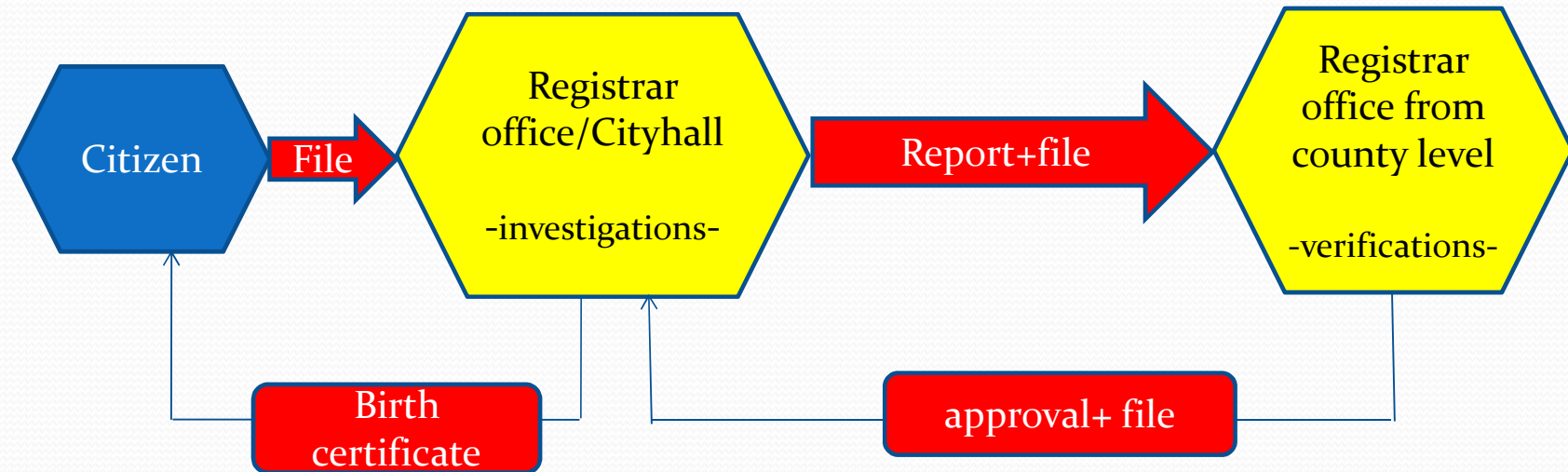
Competent institutions

- The registrar's office or cityhall from the locality where the birth took place
- The request may be filed at the registrars office from the declarant's city of residence but will be sent to the place where the birth took place

Procedure of approval

- The registrar's office does all the necessary investigation or cityhall from the locality where the birth took place
- The request may be filed at the registrars office from the declarant's city of residence but will be sent to the place where the birth took place

Procedure of approval the late registration



Same documents as in the case of statutory term registration

If medical birth certificate is not identified, will be asked a forensic expertise report
- in this case the place of birth will be the place declared by the declarant

**Late registration
Child 1-14 years**

Request done by one of the parents or childcare Institution

If the registration is requested by a childcare Institution, the documents needed: medical birth certificate or forensic expertise and Social investigation report

Registrar duties- searches in the National Register of Persons Records, in the registers of birth and at General Directorate for Passports

Same documents as in the case of statutory term registration

If medical birth certificate is not identified , will be asked a forensic expertise report
- in this case the place of birth will be the place declared by the declarant

Late registration
Child 14-18 years

Request done by one of the parents or childcare Institution

PROCEDURE

- searches in the National Register of Persons Records, in the registers of birth, General Directorate for Passports, Department of criminal records, at their dwellings, at the actual and former schools
- the person and his/her parents write a statement about the present situation, reasons of it, life details, etc.
- Social investigation report

- medical birth certificate or forensic expertise report
- a personal statement about the present situation, reasons of it, life details, etc. together with 2 photos
- statement of 2 members of the family or 2 friends about the person and his present identity

**Late
registration
Person > 18
years**

-personally request the registration of his/her birth

PROCEDURE

- searches in the National Register of Persons Records, in the registers of birth, General Directorate for Passports, Department of criminal records, at their dwellings, at the actual and former schools
- Social investigation report

Refugees issues

Geneve Convention 1951

“ ..the state of residence will issue the documents or certificates that should be issued by the state of origin.”

- the refugees accepted, generally have birth certificates and even national passports
- in case they don't have certificates or identification documents, they receive IDs based on the civil and identification datas they declare (“declared identity”)
- receive a special travel document as IDs document