



CONSTANTA

GENERAL INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL

Welcome to Constanta. This booklet is designed to offer you basic information about Romania and Constanta, to help you to enjoy your visit in our city. You will find in it general information about the country, city, shopping, recreation, restaurants, currency exchange, etc.

A. ROMANIA

GEOGRAPHY

Romania is an average sized country located in the South east of Europe, with a surface of 237.500 square kilometers and about 23 millions inhabitants. The population consists of 89% Romanians and 11% national minorities, such as: Hungarians (7%), Germans, Ukrainians, Serbs, Slovaks, Turks, Russians, Bulgarians, Gypsies and Jews.

CAPITAL

The capital of Romania is BUCHAREST, located in the southern side of the country. The city became the capital of the country in 1862.

LANGUAGE

The official language is Romanian, which has Latin origin. English, French and German are widely known and spoken, especially in urban areas.

RELIGION

Most Romanians are Orthodox Christians (87%). There are also Catholic communities (5%), Reformed/Lutheran (3%), Unitarian (1%), Neo-Protestant, Moslem, Jewish communities. The Romanian Constitution guarantees religious freedom.

POLITICAL SYSTEM

In accordance with the constitution adopted in 1991, ROMANIA is a parliamentary republic, with two legislative chambers. The president of the country, the Deputies and the Senators are elected every four years by universal secret ballot.

Democratic rights and freedom are guaranteed by the Constitution. ROMANIA is integrated in the European structures, EU and NATO.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Romania's territory is divided in 41 counties administered by prefects; the mayors of towns and villages are subordinated to the county administrations. The national flag is composed of three colors: blue, yellow and red. Romania's National Day is the 1st of December, the day when the unitary state was established in 1918.

B. CONSTANTA

DOBROGEA (DOBROUDJA pronunciation) Region and its access to the Black Sea arouse visitors' interest and make them enjoy their stay here all the seasons due to its unique mixture of natural sights and historic attractions. A pleasant surprise is to discover traditional villages and rural civilization not far from modern seaports, as well vineyards, orchards, ancient monuments and remnants along with a whole network of modern holiday resorts situated along the Romanian shore of the Black Sea. Warmed up by the sun all summer long, that is from May until September, the sea which has been called for centuries *Pontus Euxinus* or the *Hospitable Sea* is still there, awaiting for visitors to come and have a good time. The main urban settlement of the area is **CONSTANTA**, a seaport to the Black Sea and the second largest city of Romania, situated in the South east of the country.

CONSTANTA has been built on and around a promontory of land extending into the Black Sea, which has allowed it to shield ships from the strong winds that blow along the coastline. Its position may also account for its long history, which is that of a seaport ever since the 6th century BC. The foundations of the city were laid in some 2,600 years ago, when Greek colonists from Milet built the city of Tomis on its present site.

Ancient Tomis has been associated with the legend of Jason and of the Argonauts who embarked on a long voyage from Greece to the Asian country of Colchis on the Black Sea Coast in search of the Golden Fleece. On their return voyage, they laid anchor on the site on which the town of Tomis was to be later on built. Under the Roman rule, Tomis became a prosperous city, graced with statues, temples and a monumental architecture. With Constantinople as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, Tomis was rebuilt by Constantine the Great who changed its name to Constantiana (from which the present name of the city has been derived), in honor of his sister. The important events connected to Constanta as a seaport were the building of a lighthouse by the Genovese in the 13th century and the development of the harbor; the Turkish occupation that lasted till 1877 brought about no notable change or improvement. It is only after 1877 that Constanta came close to its past glamour, as it started to be a flourishing trade port with a railway that ensured also land transportation.

Constanta, with its charter flights during the summer, is accessible by road, by railway or by water. It is a lovely city where one will find it worthwhile to spend a few days and learn about a glorious ancient past, or simply about day-to-day life in a Romanian trade and tourism destination. Some 12 main resorts of the Romanian Black Sea shore are stringing southwards along the coast, while Mamaia lies a few thousand meters north to Constanta. Romanian Sea resorts rank among the very few beaches in Europe, which can offer all day long sunlight. Romanian beaches are sloping gently under the waters of the sea, thus allowing sea bathing and walking on the sea. The sand beaches are generally natural ones, 400-500 m wide at Mangalia and Techirghiol, and 50-200 m wide on the rest of the littoral. But beaches are not the only assets of the Black Sea coast. The high intensity of solar radiation is said to have stimulating and healing effects. By storing it, the Black Sea influences the thermal aspect of local seasons along the coast, resulting in comparatively longer summers and mild autumns. Last but not least, this entire complex of water, sand, air and sun is a beneficial one, which most often would work miracles for those come to restore their health.

But medical therapy is not the only reason one may find to visit Romanian seaside resorts: they also provide a wide range of possibilities for leisure tourism, including tennis and miniature golf, bowling, riding horses or scooters. Leisure facilities of the Romanian resorts are mainly attractive for family tourism though *Neptun* and *Olimp* for instance are much appreciated for their lovely nightlife in clubs, bars, taverns and discos. Between these two "extremes," youngsters will always prefer *Costinesti*, a youth "planet" with its own games, show, contests and ways of entertainment.

According to the last census, the population of this county is of 748,044 inhabitants, Constanta being on the fourth place in Romania. Administratively, the Constanta County has three municipalities: **CONSTANTA** (capital city), **MEDGIDIA** and **MANGALIA**, as well as eight towns.

The Danube crosses the county from West to East - Black Sea Canal that is 64.2 km long.

MAMAIA is an extension of the northern limit of the city of Constanta. The beginning of the 20th century had marked the appearance of the first tourist edifices in the resort, while the construction of most the old buildings were made in the inter-wars period. 90% of the present structures were built during 1960-1965. Situated between the Black Sea and the Siutghiol Lake, Mamaia has a beach (of some 8 km long and 400-500 m wide) that spreads all along the resort.

WHAT TO SEE

The **Archaeology Museum** has a rich collection of Roman statues and houses interesting exhibits and ancient art objects, among which a Menhir statue belonging to the prehistoric culture of *Hamangia* which represents a female goddess, the statues of Fortuna and Pontos, the patron protectors of ancient Tomis, as well as the Glycon serpent, having a snake body, but human hair and ears.

One should not miss the superb **multicolored mosaic** of the 13th century situated in the close vicinity of the Town Hall!

Constanta's spiritual patron is the Roman poet *Ovidius*, who was exiled there by Emperor Augustus in 8 AD. In Tomis he wrote some of his important works, i.e. the poems *Tristia* and *Epistulae ex Ponto*, which express sadness of being far away from home. Despite his appeals for mercy, Ovidius remained in Tomis until his death.

Of the Roman town of Tomis there are only a part of the wall of the town and the Butcher's Tower (the VI-Th century). In an open-air exhibition in the Victory Park there are some columns and amphora too. Other ruins are in Histria, along the seashore, and in Adamclisi.

The Mohammed II's Mosque from whose tower one may get an overall view of Constanta marks the past Ottoman domination in Constanta and the Genovese lighthouse from the XIII Th century is still working nearby the pleasure port.

It is pleasant to walk along the seashore or to spend the time at the Casino built in wonderful Rococo style. Just in front of the Casino there is the Aquarium, which exhibits flora and fauna of the Black Sea. In Constanta there are also a Dolphinarium with daily shows with very intelligent and playful dolphins and a Planetarium. The "grown-ups" can go shopping and find various kinds of entertainment along the Tomis Boulevard, the main street of the city, bordered with cinemas and theatres.

You can also visit the Holiday Village, located at the entrance in the Mamaia resort, where you can spend an enjoyable evening.

THE ACCESS:

By air: Constanta airport (the airport is 24 km far from Constanta.. Flight information can be received from the TAROM Company Agency in Constanta or any Travel Agency).

By road: DN. 3, E 60, E 87;

By railways: Constanta station, on the Bucharest-Constanta-Mangalia line. To Bucharest there are a number of eleven trains which cover the distance between the two cities in two and a half hours. The railway from Constanta goes on to the North, to Tulcea, the start point of the Danube Delta with six trains daily.

C. RECOMMENDATION

In this part of the booklet you can find useful information for the military personnel participating in the NATO/PfP activities and general recommendations referring to:

Travel Agencies

In Constanta there are several Travel Agencies, which offer the opportunity to visit the coastline, the Danube Delta they make arrangements for journeys all over the country. They also offer other services like money exchange, car rental, amusement programs etc.

Weapons and Ammunitions

Import of weapons and ammunitions of any kind, explosives and toxic substances is not permitted without a special license. Military units being in mission in Romania need an approval from the Romanian Parliament to carry the weapons, only in designated areas and with specific restrictions. They are not allowed to leave the area designated for the military activities, having their weapon with them.

Beverages

In Romania there is no restriction regarding the sale of beverages. You can buy them in any shop. We recommend you to buy beverages from shops, avoiding the street vendors. Also, do not buy liquors, which don't have on their top the label that means they are legally produced or imported. Drinking of alcoholic drinks is not allowed in public places like: streets, parks, market places, public transport vehicles, stadiums, etc.

Shopping

There is no law to restrict shopping in Romania. Foreigners can buy any goods in the same conditions like the Romanian citizens. The most important shops are sited in the central area of the city, but there are some department stores and marketplaces situated in various locations within city area. These shops are usually opened from 09.00 to 18.00, but there are many opened 24 hours a day.

The Movement of Military Vehicles in the City

The movement of military vehicles will be in accordance with the schedule, and only within the designated areas. Any other unscheduled movement or movements outside designated areas is to be announced to the Romanian liaison officers.

Car Rental

You can rent a car, from the specialized agencies. The driver has to have a driving license. As well you can rent a car with driver, but the cost will be higher. The speed limits are 50 Km/h in populated areas and 90 Km/h outside cities.

Identity Cards

Military foreign personnel participating to the joint activities will have to carry with them their identity card. The exercise I.D. card (which will issued by the Romanian authorities) is also necessary.

Crime

Like in other ports, in the vicinity of the harbor you can meet people with no respect for the law. When passing or visiting these areas it is recommended not to exhibit expensive watches, jewelry, or large amounts of cash.

Foreigners, usually, are not subjects of criminal acts. However, foreign military personnel are recommended, for their own good, to avoid the suburbs. It is better to avoid any kind of contact with the Gypsies and the beggars. If you still intend to visit the outskirts or other places with a high potential of risk, do not do it alone. Eventually, you might consider wearing your uniforms, and if you will have any kind of problems, ask for help from the Police, the Gendarmerie or from the public guardians.

Drugs

In Romania are strongly prohibited the possession, the traffic and the use of drugs.

Incidents

All the incidents involving foreign military personnel are to be reported to the Romanian liaison officers. Romanian authorities will take appropriate action in order to solve the problems in the best conditions.

If, for any reason you are in situation to get arrested tell the policemen that you are foreign military personnel and show your IDs. The Romanian military authorities will be immediately announced, and they will contact your commanding officer. Do not try resisting arrest or run away. Romanian policemen have a decent behavior, but they might change their attitude and use force for coercion.

Law – Juridical Issues Concerning the Foreign Citizens

The foreign citizens carrying out different activities in Romania should keep the Romanian legislation, their own legislation, as well as, the bilateral agreements between Romania and the origin country.

The foreign citizen breaking the law will be liable to applying the Romanian law. Military personnel visiting Romania or participating in joint military activities have to respect the Romanian law and the provisions of the Technical Agreements between the Host Nation and the Sending Nations and to avoid any activity that is not in accordance with the NATO/PfP SOFA, established in BRUSSELS on 19Th of June 1995.

Damages and Compensations

Foreign citizens are responsible for the damage to property of Romanian citizens, in accordance with the decisions taken by the legal authorities in solving such matters. The Romanian military authorities will decline any kind of competence in the matter of giving compensation from foreign military personnel to Romanian citizens.

Pollution

All the measures should be taken to avoid the pollution in the exercise area. Specialized personnel will do the waste disposal.

Military patrols

In the city or in the vicinity of areas designated for military activities, patrolling is not allowed for foreign patrols. The Romanian M.P. and Romanian Ministry of Interior units will ensure the security of these areas.

Postal and Communication Services

Post offices are open every working day and Saturday in the morning. International phone calls can be taken using international phones rented from specialized agencies or using the phones mounted in every post office or on the street (only with phone cards, which you can buy in the post office.)

Prostitution and AIDS

In Romania law does not permit prostitution. In the vicinity of the harbor you can still meet prostitutes. We strongly recommend avoiding the contact with them because there is no control of their healthiness and you may face a high risk of getting venereal diseases or AIDS.

Foreign Newspapers and Magazines

You can buy magazines and newspapers in English, French, German, Italian, etc. in any newsstand or post office.

Medical Assistance

For emergencies you can call for medical assistance the Military Hospital Constanta, 96Th Mamaia Boulevard, phone **0241.660.390**, or Ambulance Service, phone **112 – emergency**. It can provide any kind of medical care and assistance.

Currency and money exchange

The Romanian national currency is the **LEU** (plural **LEI**).

Foreign currency can be exchanged only at banks and authorized exchange offices. It is wise to use the exchange offices situated in the central city areas. Keep the exchanges vouchers as they may be used for the eventual further reclamation. You might find also convenient to use the ATMs installed in various places. These can be used only to get Romanian currency.

Dollars and EURO are the currency most often exchanged in Romania. Any other currency may be exchanged in bank or exchange offices where the rate of that currency is posted up. Avoid exchanging currency on the street, as this is an illegal operation and, most probably, you will be cheated, and is your responsibility for your own loss.

Safety and Protection

Safety and protection rules are posted in the next chapter. Units participating to the exercise will organize their own protection in accordance with the rules established.

Status of Force

The Status of Force Agreement (SOFA) signed in Brussels in 1995 provides protection to foreign military personnel participating to the joint activities on the Romanian territory. Foreign military personnel should respect the SOFA and avoid any kind of activities in discordance with it.

Sports

The resorts on the Romanian Black Sea coast offer a large number of opportunities to practice several sports, regular or extreme: swimming, diving, nautical sports, soccer, tennis, beach-volley, bowling etc.

The Black Sea has no dangerous fish or plants, but swimming is recommended only on appropriate beaches, equipped with bay watch.

Local Transportation

Buses in Constanta have a standard price. You can buy tickets in almost every station, not from the bus driver. Some bus lines, especially those linking the city with the Mamaia resort use different prices for the tickets.

Also there are some private public transport lines which cross the city and Mamaia resort. All these lines are run by minivans and the line numbers range from 300 to 307. The price for one journey is fair and affordable.

Taxis

All cabs are equipped with meters. Prices are affordable. If you intend to use a cab, make sure that the driver starts the meter. If you intend to enter the port in a taxi you must pay a fee, at the main gate of the harbor (gate no. 1). GENERAL, MIHAI, ROMARIS are the most used companies of taxi and you can easily notice their name, because is written up.

Uniforms

Wearing uniform is not mandatory. Civilian clothes can be used in the city.

Vaccination

For military personnel participating in joint activities on the Romanian territory, vaccination is not required.

Customs Notes

Romania applies the international regulations on the Convention for the Customs Services.

Highly valuable goods (jewels, laptops, etc.) must be declared when entering the country. Endorsed customs declarations must be kept, as they are required when leaving the country. The Romanian Customs officers are entitled to search any vehicle entering or leaving the port. Items included in the customs declarations will be registered when leaving the port and receipts will be kept entering the port.

Street Vendors

We recommend being careful when buying things from street vendors. They can sell cheap things or low quality goods on high prices.

Visas

Visas are not required for the personnel participating to the exercises.

Local Time

GMT + 2 hours

During the summer (last Saturday of March to the last Saturday of September): daylight saving time, GMT + 3 hours.

Any other matters unspecified in this booklet will be solved according to SOFA.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL DRIVING VEHICLES DURING THE EXERCISE

- A. Foreign military vehicles are not allowed to travel on public roads without being escorted by Romanian M.P. vehicles.
- B. Military vehicles are to use only designated roads within exercise area.
- C. While driving in file the following rules have to be obeyed:
 - Adequate distance between vehicles;
 - Warning headlights switched on;
 - Speed adequate to the travel itinerary;
 - No overtaking by the motor vehicles belonging to the file;
 - Discipline inside the file.
- D. Respect the traffic signs and signals given by the Romanian traffic guides;
- E. Drivers under alcohol influence are not allowed to drive;
- F. Parking of vehicles has to be done only in specially designated areas;

DIRECTIONS FOR THE COMMANDERS OF THE SHIPS VISITING CONSTANTA HARBOR

Entering Romanian territorial waters and CONSTANTA harbor will be done in accordance with international regulations regarding this (Harbor Master is to be informed about ship's movements starting at 12 nautical miles from the harbor entrance, VHF channel 67).

Entrance in the harbor will be done only after CONSTANTA Port Control gives permission.

During the port visit the following regulations are to be observed.

1. No radar or sonar will be used, with the exception of navigation radar.
2. The hull-sunk inspections of by the ships' divers will not be conducted without Romanian divers' accompanying them.

3. No marine paint works will be carried on without the approval of CONSTANTA harbor master 's office.
4. Ships' boats are not to be used, either when approaching the harbor or when the ship is alongside, without permission of harbor authorities.
5. Movements of ships will be conducted with the approval of Constanta VTC, IMM VHF Channel 67.
6. Vehicles are not permitted to leave either the ship's deck or the harbor without the military authority's 's approval.
7. No military patrols will be sent ashore.
8. The embarked personnel intending to leave Romanian territory by other means (by ground or air) are to have their passports in order to get clearance from authorities of The Romanian Minister of Internal Affairs (Border Police Inspectorate, Constanta port) when leaving the port.
9. No helicopter flights will be allowed without military authority approval or outside of established flight corridors.
10. For the ships staying in the military harbor connection and disconnection from the shore power supply will be conducted only by mixed teams consisting from both representatives of the visiting ship and of the harbor administration.
11. Access inside and outside harbor is permitted only through the gate no. 1 (which is also the nearest entrance). At the gate there are security personnel from the Harbor Administration, the Border Police and the city police. On request the Romanian personnel could be augmented with representatives of the visiting forces, with the condition that these would not carry any weapons with them..
12. Any requirements from the visiting forces should be forwarded to the coordination cell established at Naval Operational Command via the Romanian liaison officers appointed to each ship.

Passage from Law no. 17/7 August 1990 concerning the regime of the interior maritime waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone of Romania

SECTION C

Rules applied to foreign military ships, submarines and other submergible vehicles, and other vessels used for governmental duties.

Art. 21:

Foreign military ships, submarines and other submergible vehicles, as well as foreign ships used for governmental duties can enter the territorial sea, in harbors and anchorage areas only with approval from the Romanian government, except the distress cases and sheltering from bad weather conditions.

Approval should be requested 30 days prior to scheduled date of the passage through the territorial sea or visit, excepting the situation when Romania and the flag nation have otherwise agreed.

Art. 22:

Submarines and other submergible vehicles passing through territorial sea must sail at surface and show their national flag. Those being submerged will be forced to surface. In the event that these can't surface as a result of damage, these must signal by any means their current situation.

Art. 23:

If a foreign military ship violates the Romanian law within the interior maritime waters or within the territorial sea and disregards the warnings given to comply with the law, will be ordered to leave immediately the Romanian territorial waters

Art. 24:

Responsibility for any prejudices or injuries caused by a foreign military ship or by any other state-owned ship used for governmental duties or non-commercial purposes, as well as by individuals which are part of these ships' crews, while stationing in Romanian harbors, territorial sea and exclusive economic zone is held by the country whose flag is being shown by the ship.

Art. 25:

Subject to exceptions include in Section A and articles 21 – 24, foreign military ships and other state-owned vessels used for governmental duties retain immunity of jurisdiction while in Romanian harbors, interior maritime waters and territorial sea.

Passage from Law no. 17/1996 concerning the regime of firing arms and ammunitions

CHAPTER III

Use of firing weapon

Art. 46 By the term use of firing weapon, in the spirit of this current law, it is understood conducting firing with the firing weapons onto persons and goods.

Art. 47 Persons who are fit with firing weapons can make use of weapon to fulfill service duties or military missions, in the following situations:

- a. against those who attack military being on duty for guard, escort, protection, maintain and reestablish lawful order as well as against those who, by the act they committed, by surprise, jeopardize the guarded objective;

- b. against those who attack persons invested and exercising public authority or those who, according to the law, are ensured protection to;
- c. against persons who try to penetrate in or exit illegally from units or sub-units or perimeters or guarded areas – visibly marked – established through watchword;
- d. to immobilize criminals who, after committing crimes, try to run away;
- e. against any means of transportation used by the persons mentioned at letters b) and c) , as well as against their drivers who refuse to stop at the rightful signals of the authorized bodies, existing solid indications that they have committed a crime or that a crime is imminent to occur;
- f. to immobilize or detain persons upon whom there are proof or solid indications that they have committed a crime and who retort or try to retort using firing weapons or other objects that can jeopardize person's life and physical integrity;
- g. to hamper the running of those under escort or the escape of those legally detained;
- h. against groups of persons or isolated persons who try to unlawfully penetrate headquarters or perimeters of public authorities and institutions;
- i. against those who attack or hinder military personnel to conduct combat missions;
- j. During antiterrorist actions on objectives attacked or captured, in order to detain or annihilate them, free the hostages and reestablishing the public order.

Art. 48 Persons authorized to own, carry and use firing weapons for guard or self-protection can make use of firing weapons, in legitimate defense or in state of necessity, according to the law.

Art. 49 In the situations mentioned at the art. 47, letters **c), d), g), h)** and **i)**, use of firing weapons will be made only when legal challenges have been made.

The legal challenge is done by using the word “**Stai!** (Hold!)”. In case of disobedience, challenge will be made again using the words “**Stai, că trag ! (Hold or I will shoot!)**”. If one subjected to this does not obey even this time, firing a fire up, in vertical plane makes the challenge.

In the situation that, after executing legal challenge according to paragraph 2 the persons subjected to it does not obey, the use of firing weapons can be made against him/her.

In the situations mentioned at art. 47, letters h) and i), use of firing weapons is made only after repeating three times, at appropriate time intervals to disperse participants, the challenge “**Părăsiți zona, vom folosi arme de foc! (Leave the area; we will use the firing weapons!)**”.

In the situations mentioned at art. 47, letters a), b), f) and j), as well as at art. 48, use of firing weapons may be made without challenge if there is no necessary time to make it.

In the situations of using the firing weapons against vehicles, a fire in the vertical plane is made, and then shooting the tires in order to immobilize them.

Art. 50 The commanding officers or the military chiefs may use the firing weapons against subordinate personnel, to reinforce order, if other measures of impeding or constraint are not possible, when their actions are intended towards treason of the country or frustration of fulfilling a combat mission or when the jeopardize seriously combat capability of the unit. In these situations, use of weapons is made, firing, as much as possible, at legs, to avoid causing their death.

Art. 51 The use of weapons, as in the conditions and situations mentioned in this chapter, is made in a way that this leads to immobilize those against the weapons are used, firing will be made, as much as possible, aiming at legs, to avoid causing their death.

If the use of weapons reached its goal as mentioned in paragraph 1, use of this means is stopped.

Medical care and first aid is to be given to the wounded person.

Art. 52 The use of weapons is to be avoided as much as possible against minors, women and elders.

The use of weapons **is forbidden**:

- against children, women visible pregnant, except cases when they commit a armed attack or in group, that jeopardize the life or the physical integrity of a person;
- In the situations when the life of other persons is in jeopardy or it will be violated the air space or the national waters of a neighboring state.

SECTION II Challenges and identifications

Art. 112 – (1) In the guarded area, access of the persons is allowed only through the main entrance of the military objective, in the conditions approved by the commanding officer.

(2) Any person, military or civil formation that moves toward / closes to/from the post, according to the specifications in the particular watchword, is **challenged, stopped** and/or **identified** until the arrival of the commander of the guard, his deputy or the corporal that makes the shifts of guards.

RULES REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION DURING THE MILITARY TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Introduction

The Romanian legislation for the environment protection is harmonized with the European legislation for the environment protection. The Ministry of National Defense complies with the national legislation adjusted to its specific activities and endeavors to implement the NATO rules that regard the environment protection.

Commanders and the whole personnel while participating in training and exercises activities have to comply with the rules in force in order to minimize the military activity consequences over the quality of the environment factors.

“The polluter has to pay“- is the principle applied in case of non-complying with those rules.

The atmosphere protection:

Our national legislation was conceived in the spirit of the international conventions that refer to the ozone layer protection - Viena, 1985 and Montreal, 1987 - and to the trans-border pollution.

Romania joined:

- the Convention in Viena that refer to the ozone layer protection, 1985,
- the Protocol in Montreal that views the substances that deplete the ozone layer, 1987

and issued:

- Order no. 506 to approve the procedure that settles the activity of importation and exportation of those substances, products and equipment which are registered in the annexes at the Protocol in Montreal and refer to the substances that deplete the ozone layer, 1996,
- the Order that refers to the commercial regime and the introduction of several restrictions in using halogenated hydrocarbons which destroy the ozone layer, 1999, 7 the Government Decision no. 91 that refer to the completion and alteration of the goods denomination and classification in the Romanian importation customs rate with a description and classification of the substances that deplete the ozone layer, 1995.

To protect the atmosphere and reduce the deterioration of its quality there are **to be** observed the following rules:

- motor vehicles are to comply with the standards for emission, stipulated by the legislation in force or by the builder engineer;
- downsizing the emissions from transportation and propulsion means and from generators, etc.;
- operation of the motor cars, armored vehicles and technique fitted up has to be limited during the stationing phase in order to downsize the atmosphere's phonic and with gas pollution;
- downsizing phonic pollution by reducing the noise generated while putting into operation the motor vehicles and by keeping the combat techniques fitted up in a perfect state of operation;
- firing vegetation, shrubbery and waste products resulted from the training process is forbidden;
- Destruction activities in the vicinity of reservations, natural parks and a monument of nature objectives are forbidden.

Waters protection:

Protection of the surface, underground waters and aquatic ecosystems aims to maintain and improve their quality in order to prevent the negative effects over the environment, human health and material goods.

Romania adhered to:

- The International Convention for prevention pollution from ships **MARPOL 73/78** - according to Chapter II Rule 10, the Black Sea is classified as a special area;
- The Convention in Bucharest referring to the Black Sea protection against pollution - Law no. 98/1992.

The Law for environmental protection no. 137/1995 and The Law of water no. 107/1996 are conceived in the spirit of the European legislation for the environment protection. **The laws forbid the following:**

- dropping and depositing any type of waste products on the river banks, in the riverbed and on the wet areas and bringing explosive, narcotics and other dangerous substances into this area;
- evacuation directly into natural waters the grey water or any other waste products thrown from ships or from floating platforms;
- discharge used oils and petroleum products in the harbor basins;
- evacuation in the sea or river, those objects made of plastic material, especially plastic bags and sacks, synthetic ropes and synthetic fibbers nets;
- discharge grey water and water mixed with petroleum products in Constanta and Mangalia harbor basins or in the Black Sea basin;
- washing in natural waters motor vehicles, armored vehicles, containers or vessels that contained oil or toxic products and those packing cases that contained oil, liquid fuels, lubricants, dangerous substances or pesticides;
- Utilization of detergents for washing motor vehicles at those platforms placed outside the washing stations.

The soil protection:

Protection of soil, subsoil and ground ecosystems is compulsory for the whole personnel.

There are to be observed the following:

- utilization of the existing paths, roads, highroads for troops movements and avoiding new routes making;
- military motor vehicles movement towards the training places have to be driven only on metalled roads or highroads avoiding driving on fields, stubble fields or agricultural grounds;
- discharge used oils and petroleum products directly on soil is forbidden;
- polluting substances leaking on soil has to be stopped and the affected area has to be cleaned by mechanic decontamination;
- cutting tree branches for masking the troops, etc. is forbidden;
- firing reed, shrubbery or grassy vegetation is forbidden, unless the environment protection authority authorizes it;
- on wet weather, troops movement should avoid the routs used by motorized means of transportation;
- troops marching or movement onboard vehicles should avoid the areas with dunes, dams, seawalls, rocky shores as much as possible;
- sapper activities in those areas of historic or archaeological importance or in natural reservation areas is forbidden;
- at the end of the exercise the sapper workings are to be closed up and the soil is to be restored to its initial shape.

Management of waste products:

Romania joined the Convention in Basel that refers to the transportation of dangerous waste products over the states borders and their removal, 1991, according to which every physical and juridical person has to comply with the waste products regime in what concerns their depositing, neutralization, transportation, importation and conveyance in transit on the Romanian territory.

Importation of waste products of any type, be they raw or processed, is forbidden in Romania, except the waste products that are considered secondary resources for other useful raw materials, according to the rules stipulated in the normative documents proposed by the central authority for environment protection and sanctioned by the Government.

While performing the activity the participants are to comply with the provisions of the Convention in Basel, 1991.

The waste products resulted are to be selectively collected on types of waste products (glass, metal, cardboard, paper, plastic) and are to be put in special containers.

It is forbidden:

- to deposit domestic, industrial and other types of waste products in places that are non fitted up for this purpose;
- firing waste products, unless there are facilities confirmed by the authorities tasked with the environment and health protection;
- to deposit various materials on wharves and quays in places that is not fitted up for this purpose.

The **waste products resulted from the Navy medical team's activities** are to be collected in the following way:

- **Black or transparent sacks** - are used for collecting waste products similar with the domestic ones: packing of sterile materials, perfusion phials which were not in contact with blood or other biological liquids, food remains (except those collected from infectious diseases sections), paper, caps and gloves of unique use, gypsum not contaminated with biological liquids, sacks and other packing of plastic material, glass containers which were not in contact with blood or other biological liquids.
- **Yellow sacks** - are used for collecting infected waste products, for example: anatomic and anatomy-pathologic remains from the surgery and obstetrics blocks or from the anatomy-pathology laboratories, tampons, compresses soaked with blood or other biological liquids, sanitary materials of unique use (ex. gloves, probes and other materials of unique use), dialysis membranes, plastic material bags for urine collection, laboratory materials.
- **Boxes with stiff walls** - are used for collecting pointed-cutting, waste products for example: syringes of unique use, needles, needles with threads, perfusion sets with tubes and needles, blades of lancet of unique use, glass stuff (broken or not) which were in contact with blood or other biological liquids, waste products from the hemolysis sections.

AREAS WITH HIGH POTENTIAL OF RISK IN CONSTANTA

Due to the high potential of risk the foreign military personnel is strongly advised to avoid visiting the following areas and public houses:

- **Piața Chiliei, Abator** and the railway station neighborhood are the areas where the foreign citizens might be attracted to make illegal currency exchange, frequented by delinquents, prostitutes, pimps and gypsies.

- **Zona Peninsulara, Piata Ovidiu** – is under reconstruction.

SHOPPING

Tomis Mall (open 09:00- 20:00, Sat 09:00- 17:00, closed Sun);

Carrefour (open 0800-2200) (+40241) 507500;

City Park Mall (open 0800-2200) Bdul Alexandru Lăpușneanu nr 116C

Maritimo Park Mall (open 10:00 - 19:30, Sat 10:00 - 17:00, and closed Sun)

Selgros, Sos. Mangaliei nr. 1, tel. (+40241) 706199. Open 06:00 - 22:00, Sun 08:00 - 22:00. Large cash & carry supermarket. Free transport.

METRO, Real Hypermarket, Bd. Aurel Vlaicu nr. 144 tel. (+40241) 540700 and Soseaua Mangaliei (Exit Constanta to mangalia) Open 06:00 - 22:00, Sun 08:00 - 22:00. Large cash & carry supermarket.

Billa, Sos. Mangaliei 74, tel. (+40241) 58 69 57. Open 08:00 - 21:00, Sun 09:00 - 18:00. Large cash & carry supermarket south of town.

Steilmann, B-dul Tomis 56, tel. (+40241) 61 63 86. Open 10:00 - 20:00. Sat 10:00- 15:00. Closed Sun. German quality clothing.

Leonardo, Str. Stefan cel Mare 57, tel. (+40241) 54 54 30. Open 09:00 - 20:00, Sat 09:00 - 16:00. Closed Sun. Large selection of Italian shoes.

GMB Computers, Bdul. Ferdinand nr. 92, tel. (+40241) 673199

Raffaelli, B-dul Tomis 72, tel. (+40241) 67 39 39. Open 10:00- 19:00, Sat 10:00- 14:00. Closed Sun. More shoes.

Sport Intercom

Str. Romulus 5. Open 09:00 - 17:00, Sat 09:00-13:00. Closed Sun. Fishing gear.

Sport Vision, Str. Rascoala de la 1907 N°17, tel. (+40241) 63 80 55. Open 10:00 - 20:00, Sat 10:00 - 16:00. Closed Sun. Lotto, Nike and Reebok products.

Antiques

Galeria de Arte

Stefan cel Mare 15, tel. (+40241) 61 49 80. Open 10:00 - 18:00, Sat 10:00-13:00. Closed Sun. everything from tacky tourist trash and postcards to nice glassware and artist's utensils. Currency exchange office inside.

Clasic Art

B-dul Tomis 82- 84, tel. (+40241) (0) 92 41 44 52. Open 10:00- 19:00, Sat 10:00- 15:00. Closed Sun.

The most interesting antique shop in town, with paintings, medals, silverware, ships' lamps from the GDR, old cameras, and flowerpots made from WW I shells. On the corner of the Art Museum building.

Romart Design Gallery

B-dul Tomis 4, tel. (+40241) 54 67 88, fax (+40241) 693 850. Open 10:00 - 18:00. Contemporary art.

Books & CDs

Carrefour (open 0800-2200) (+40241) 507500.

Maritimo Park Mall (open 10:00 - 19:30, Sat 10:00 - 17:00, and closed Sun)

Pharmacies

Europharm

Str. Stefan cel Mare 67, tel. (+40241) 51 01 55. Open 24 hrs.

Pharmacy TOMIS

B-dul Tomis 80, tel. (+40241) 61 19 83.

Tourist Information

Info Littoral

Str. Traian 36, bl. C1, sc. C, ap. 31, tel. (+40241) 55 50 00/555.111, <http://www.infolitoral.ro/>, info@infolitoral.ro. Open 09:00-17:00. Closed Sat, Sun.

Travel Agencies

Danubius Tour

B-dul Ferdinand 36, tel. (+40241) 61 58 36/61 94 81/61 31 03, fax (+40241) 61 80 10, danubius@gmd.ro. Open 09:00 - 20:00, Sun 09:00 - 14:00.

Simpa Turism

Str. Rascoala de la 1907 N°9, tel. (+40241) 66 04 68/61 53 11, <http://www.simpaturism.ro/>. Open 09:00-17:00. Closed Sat, Sun.

Tarom Str. Stefan cel Mare 15, tel. (+40241) 25 56 88/66 26 32. Open 09:00 - 17:00, Sat 09:00 - 13:00. Closed Sun.

Taxi

Romaris: +40241-690 000

Mihai: +40722-806 076

General: +40953

EMERGENCY CALLS

Police: 112 or +40241-616150

Harbour Police: +40241-601776

Fire Brigade: 112

Ambulance: 112

Emergency County Hospital: +40241-662222

Resuscitation Room: +40241-503206