

# Romania



Destination Romania, a Nations country profile on the homeland of Romanians, a region steeped in history in East-Central Europe.

Romania borders the Black Sea to the southeast and has borders with Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova and Serbia. In its lower course, the Danube forms the southern border between Romania and Ukraine before flowing into the Black Sea. In the Black Sea, Romania shares a maritime border with Turkey. Romania has been a member state of the European Union since 1 January 2007.

The Romanian territory covers an area of 238,391 km<sup>2</sup>; this makes it slightly smaller than the United Kingdom (242,900 km<sup>2</sup>) or slightly smaller than the US state of Oregon.

Romania has a population of 19.1 million people (in 2021); the capital and largest city is Bucharest, with a population of 2 million. The official language is Romanian. The main religion is Christianity, with 87% Eastern Orthodox, 5% Protestant and 5% Roman Catholic adherents.

## Political system of Romania

Romania is a semi-presidential republic with a head of government - the prime minister - and a head of state - the president. Executive functions are performed by both the government and the president. The Romanian bicameral parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.



## What is Romania known for?

### The Carpathian Mountains

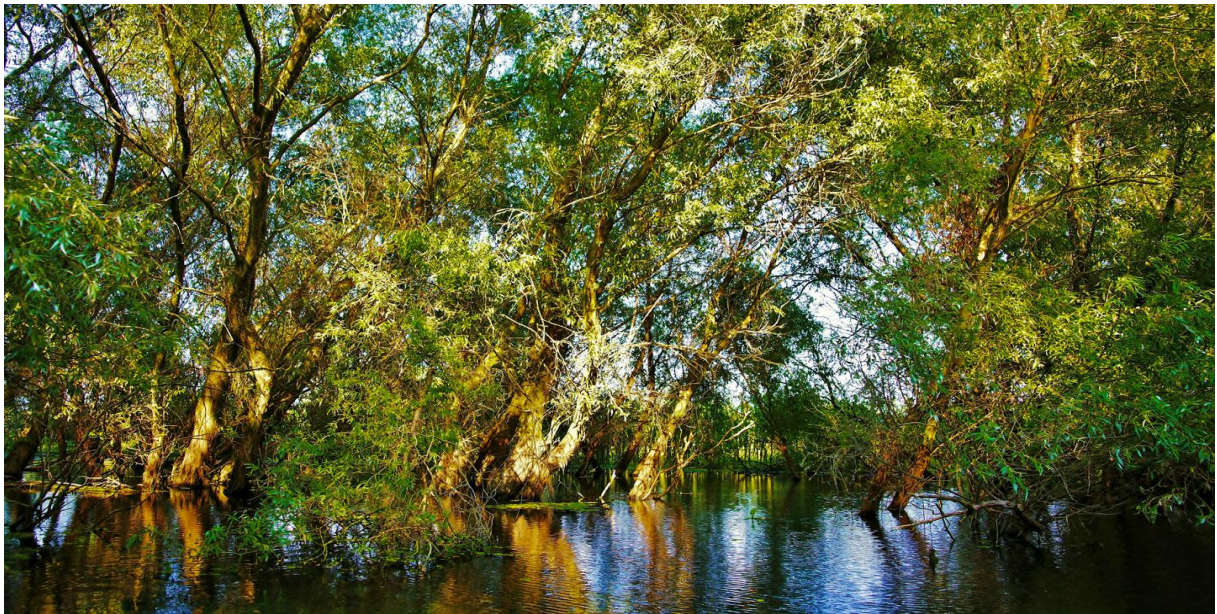
The Carpathian Mountains are a 1,500 km (930 mi) long mountain range, forming an arc across Central and Eastern Europe. The range extends southeastward from Czechia and Slovakia into Romania.





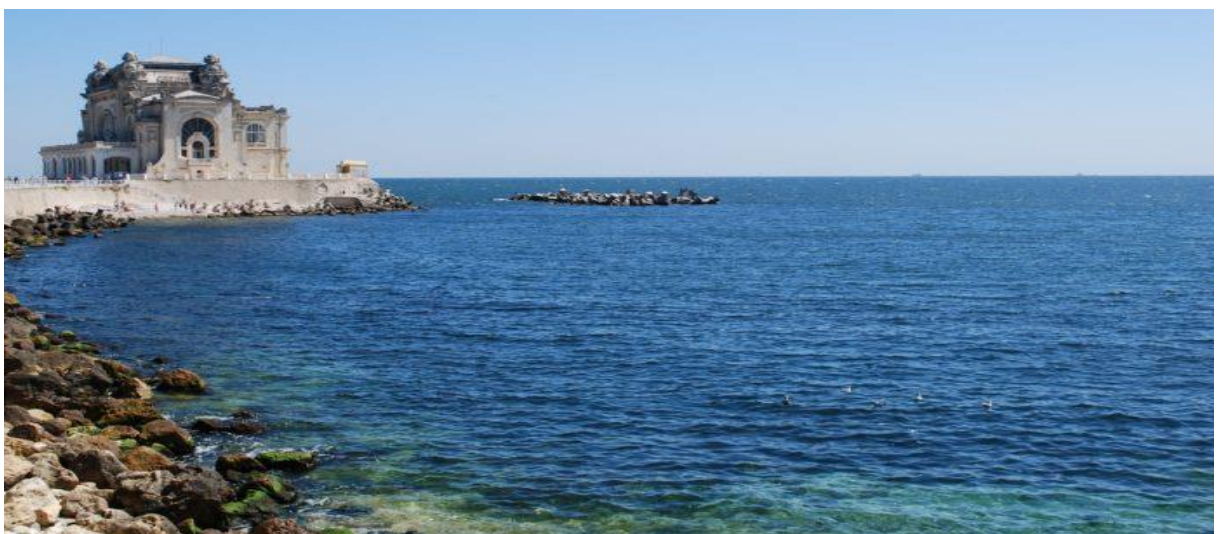
## Danube Delta

The Danube Delta is the second-largest river delta in Europe, after the Volga Delta, and is the best preserved on the continent. The greater part of the Danube Delta lies in Romania (Tulcea county), with a small part in Ukraine (Odessa Oblast). The delta is home to over 300 species of birds and 45 species of freshwater fish in its numerous lakes and marshes.



## The Black Sea

Romania has a 275 kilometers long coastline on the Black Sea from the Danube Delta in the north down to the coast of Mangalia in the south. The country's beaches are known as the Romanian Riviera. Mamaia, a district of Constanța, is considered Romania's most popular resort.



## Transylvania

Transylvania is one of the three historical regions of Romania, the others being Moldavia and Wallachia. Transylvania is a large highland region in northwestern Romania, separated from the rest of the country by the Carpathian Mountains and the Transylvanian Alps. The region is famous for free-roaming vampires, howling wolves and as the birthplace of Dracula (Sighisoara).



## Constantin Brâncuși

Constantin Brâncuși was a Romanian sculptor, painter, photographer, and a **pioneer of modernism**

## UNESCO World Heritage Sites

### **Churches of Moldavia**

These eight churches of northern Moldavia, built from the late 15th century to the late 16th century, their external walls covered in fresco paintings, are masterpieces inspired by Byzantine art. They are authentic and particularly well preserved. Far from being mere wall decorations, the paintings form a systematic covering on all the facades and represent complete cycles of religious themes. Their exceptional composition, the elegance of the characters, and the harmony of the colors blend perfectly with the surrounding countryside.





### **Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania**

These Transylvanian villages with their fortified churches provide a vivid picture of the cultural landscape of southern Transylvania. The seven villages inscribed, founded by the Transylvanian Saxons, are characterized by a specific land-use system, settlement pattern, and organization of the family farmstead that have been preserved since the late Middle Ages. They are dominated by their fortified churches, which illustrate building styles from the 13th to the 16th century.

### **Wooden Churches of Maramureş**

These eight churches are outstanding examples of architectural solutions from different periods and areas. They show the variety of designs and craftsmanship adopted in these narrow, high, timber constructions with their characteristic tall, slim clock towers at the western end of the building, either single- or double-roofed and covered by shingles. As such, they are a particular vernacular expression of the cultural landscape of this mountainous area of northern Romania.

