

## Historic places of worship: basic information by country

<b>Country</b>	ROMANIA
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<b>The current situation</b>	
Brief country context to explain current situation	<p>According to the official statistic data of the census, in January 1992, the population of Romania amounted to 22,810,035 persons, out of whom 19,802,385 declared to be Orthodox (86,80%), and 223,327 Greek-Catholics (0,98%). In March 2002, at the next census, the population of Romania amounted to 21,680,974 persons, out of whom 18,817,975 declared to be Orthodox (86,79%) and 191,556 Greek-Catholics (0,98%).</p> <p>The Romanian Orthodox Church has 14,574 churches. The Greek-Catholic Church has 378 churches, out of which 152 have been taken over after 1989, from the Orthodox: 69 by dialogue, 67 occupied by force, 7 by sentence, and in 9 churches there is an alternate service.</p> <p>The Greek Catholic Church understood the importance of building new places of worship for celebrating the religious services, which fact brought about the appearance of new churches, most of them built and consecrated after 2000. According to the data available, today, the Greek-Catholic Church has 172 new churches, 54 churches are being built and 108 capels.</p> <p>After the fall of the communist regime in 1989, the Romanian Church United with Rome (Greek-Catholic) has impetuously tried to legitimate its coming back into the public life, but not so much by virtue of its historical beginning or of the Oriental canonical norms, as by it discrediting campaign launched against the Orthodox Church which it considered guilty in the process of its dissolution in 1948. The purpose of all this campaign was to legitimate Greek-Catholicism after December 1989.</p> <p>In fact, it is not the patrimonial question, so much debated that remains the major problem of the United Church, but its equivocal and ambiguous position on the Romanian scene after December 1989.</p> <p>The history after 1989 is characterized by the fight for defending or getting certain goods, by the establishment of a legal frame to resolve the requests expressed, also taking into consideration the concrete realities, as well as by the attempt to solve the issues through central or local dialogue. All these things caused a tensioned context, which did not allow the two Romanian Churches to involve adequately in the serious problems of the contemporary society.</p> <p>(PRESENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ORTHODOX AND THE GREEK-CATHOLICS IN ROMANIA-2006-Synthesis drafted by the METROPOLITAN SEE OF CLUJ, ALBA, CRIȘANA AND MARAMUREȘ  Renașterea Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2006)</p>

<b>Places of worship in use</b>	
Number of places of worship by religion/ denomination and religious attendance.	There are 18.260 places of worship registered. For religion/ denomination and religious attendance details please see the site :  <a href="http://www.cimec.ro/Monumente/LacaseCult/EN/Documente/BazaDate.htm">http://www.cimec.ro/Monumente/LacaseCult/EN/Documente/BazaDate.htm</a>
Who is responsible for the management of buildings?	The Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs in Romania is a specialized body of the central public administration that develops and ensures the application of cultural, artistic and cinema policies and strategies. In the field of religious affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs has worked for maintaining good relations with all the religious groups in the country in compliance with the current legislation. The ministry includes a Secretariat for Religious Affairs that subordinates the Religious Relations, Assistance, Education divisions. The Secretariat for Religious Affairs through the Religious Relations Division committed itself beginning with the year 2003 to support the historic Churches as regards the protection and museum presentation of the national religious cultural heritage. Meanwhile ecclesiastic museums of several religious groups are organized for presenting religious heritage exhibits. Under the General Secretary of the Council of Europe over the last years a program has unfolded aimed at training the personnel of historic monuments and of religious collections entitled "The Religious Heritage of Romania - a European spiritual landmark". Over the last years a consistent number of trainees from the Romanian Orthodox Church, the Roman-Catholic Church and the Romanian Church united with Rome (Greco-Catholic), the Unitarian Church, the Old Rite Christian Church, the Mosaic Cult, the Muslim Cult etc. The lectures were held by history and religious art specialists - academics, curators, restorers, researchers.
Who finances the maintenance? (State funding, Church tax...)	The maintenance is financed by the state( its support depends on the annual state budget), church taxes and donations made by worshippers as well.
<b>General information</b>	
Number of buildings of architectural or historical importance.	From 18.260 places of worship about 4500 are listed as historical monuments and 23 of these are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List .
Have any surveys been compiled recently? (Please attach weblink or email document).	<a href="http://www.patrimoniuromanesc.ro/">http://www.patrimoniuromanesc.ro/</a> <a href="http://www.culte.ro/LacasuriCult.aspx">http://www.culte.ro/LacasuriCult.aspx</a>
Which are the areas that could be helped by working together at a European level	A familiarisation with the financial systems for restoring and maintaining historical monuments in other European countries; Finding ways to reduce the amount of paperwork which delays restauration of historical monuments or in some cases it makes it impossible;
Predicted future national situation/direction it is heading	Unfortunately, the future is not very optimistic.In 2010 The Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs was allocated 0,14 % of GIP.The sum is too small to cover even the most urgent works. Under these circumstances a lot of monuments are neglected, their condition is constantly deteriorating, making the restauration more difficult or even impossible.
Any other comments	