

Questionnaire

*XXIInd Colloquium of the International Academy of Heraldry,
arranged by Societas Heraldica Lundensis in cooperation with
Societas Heraldica Scandinavica and The Swedish Heraldry Society*

Heraldry and the Law

ROMANIA

Compiled by:

- Dr. Tudor-Radu TIRON, AIH, CNHGS;
- Drăgan-George BASARABĂ, CNHGS.

(With the assistance offered by Dr. Emil BOBOESCU, researcher at the National Military Museum of Bucharest, and by Dr. Laurențiu-Ștefan SZEMKOVICS, CNHGS, researcher at the National Archives of Romania.)

We suggest that the heraldic institutions, associations and organizations in each country together appoint one or more reporter(s) to answer the questions. Please let us know by May 30th, 2022, who is the responsible reporter, and send in the answers by May 30th, 2023.

Contact: Lund2023@heraldik.org (Associate Professor Dr. Martin Sunnqvist)

Part 1. Overview of the historical development

1.1. – A timeline of important changes

Provide a brief overview of the history of the legal regulation of heraldry in your country. Focus on the important shifts between periods in heraldry, for example the establishment of a heraldic office, important statutes or cases, or changes in the political organization (states established and dissolved). The information should serve as a background to the answers to the following questions.

Romania is quite a young state. It appeared on the map in 1859 as the “United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia”, as a successor state to the two Mediaeval principalities. Eventually being designated as the “Principality of Romania” in 1866, the country proclaimed independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1877 and elevated to a kingdom in 1881, Romania gradually increased its borders. In 1918, after World War I, the former territories of Transylvania, Bukovina and Banat (once belonging to the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy), as

well as Bessarabia (once belonging to the Russian Empire), proclaimed their union with the Kingdom of Romania. The monarchy ceased to exist in 1947, when Romania (with the borders severely reduced after World War II) became a republic. After the rule of a dictatorial regime, Romania reconquered democracy in December 1989, while still conserving its republican constitutional status.

This historical introduction is mandatory to understand the situation of heraldry. On one hand, the Romanian state has slowly developed a policy on heraldic issues. On the other hand, the parts once administered by Austria-Hungary and by Russia respectively, have known a greater interest in heraldry, regulated in the first example by the chancelleries of Vienna and Budapest, and in the second by the chancellery of St. Petersburg. A special mention should be made on the heraldic traditions of Transylvania, whose autonomous princes of the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries conferred a large number of coats of arms.

1.2. – Heraldry as part of the law

Provide a brief overview of whether, and to what extent, heraldry historically has been considered being part of law, or has been dealt with outside law (for example has been treated as custom or a tradition, rather than as part of law). Consider whether different parts or aspects of heraldry have been treated differently.

With few exceptions, the pre-1859 Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia knew no heraldic enactments, the coats of arms being freely assumed and used by the rulers, the social elites and the local communities. Under the reign of Alexandru Ioan (Alexander John) Cuza (1859-1866), several Princely Decrees were issued regarding the arms of the United Principalities, of the army, and of very few administrative-territorial entities.

The actual enactment of public heraldry started with the rule of Carol (Charles) I (1866-1914), Prince, then King of Romania. The first act of this kind was the *Law for fixing and settling the arms of Romania*, promulgated by the *High Princely Decree nr. 696 of 23 April 1867* (“Monitorul Oficial”, nr. 100 of 5/17 May 1867).

Part 2. International law on armorial bearings, flags, and other state emblems

2.1. – Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1883, art. 6^{ter}

Is your country a contracting party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1883? Has your country registered armorial bearings, flags, and other state emblems according to art. 6^{ter} of the convention? Which armorial bearings, flags, and other emblems are registered?¹

Romania ratified the Convention by the *Decree of the Council of State nr. 1177 of 28 December 1968* (“Buletinul Oficial al Republicii Socialiste România”, Partea I, nr. 1 of 6 January 1969).

Romania registered the following state symbols (as per the WIPO digital evidence): a) the State flag (version of 1994); b) the State coat of arms (versions of 1992 and 2016, respectively); c) the State seal (versions of 1992 and 2016, respectively).

¹ Information about article 6^{ter} and a link to the database are available here:

<https://www.wipo.int/article6ter/en/> or <https://www.wipo.int/article6ter/fr/>

Under “Structured search”/“Recherche structurée”, choose your country under “State”/“État”.

2.2. – *Legal protection of the coats of arms of other states and of international organisations*

How is art. 6^{ter} of the convention implemented in national law, in order to protect armorial bearings, flags, and other emblems of states and of intergovernmental organisations legally?

Law nr. 84 of 15 April 1998 on trademarks and geographical indications (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 856 of 18 September 2020):

“...Art. 5 – (1) Registration shall be refused or, if registered, shall be liable to be declared invalid, for the following absolute grounds:

(...)

(n) trademarks which contain, without the permission of the competent authorities, reproductions or imitations of armorial bearings, flags, State emblems, signs, official hallmarks of control and warranty, coats of arms belonging to countries of the European Union and which are governed by Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention;

(o) trademarks which contain, without the permission of the competent authorities, reproductions or imitations of armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations, initials or denominations which are governed by Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention and which belong to international intergovernmental organizations to which one or more countries of the European Union are party.

(p) trademarks which contain, without the permission of competent authorities, badges, emblems, coats of arms, escutcheons, heraldry of public interest, other than those covered by Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention...”.

Part 3. National heraldry

3.1. – *National coat of arms – definition*

Is the national coat of arms (or various national coats of arms, if there are different ones, such as a greater and a lesser national coat of arms) defined and described in statutory law? If so, in heraldic terms (blazon) or with reference to a picture?

The *Constitution of Romania* (1991, reviewed 2003, as republished in “Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 767 of 31 October 2003), mentions the national coat of arms as one of the national symbols:

“...Art. 12 – (...) (4) The Country’s coat of arms and the State’s seal shall be established by organic laws...”.

Both *Law nr. 102 of 21 September 1992 on the Country’s coat of arms and the State’s seal* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 236 of 24 September 1992) and *Law nr. 146 of 12 July 2016 on modifying Law nr. 102/1992...* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 542 din 19 iulie 2016) are referring to only one version of the State coat of arms. The latter is described (according the heraldic terminology), being accompanied by illustrations: the 1992 publication contained three versions of the arms (coloured/Petra Sancta/contour), while the 2016 one contained only the coloured version.

As expressed in art. 1 of *Law nr. 102/1992*, the legal definition is as follows:

“...the coat of arms of Romania signifies the national, sovereign and independent, unitary and indivisible Romanian State...”.

3.2. – *National flag – definition*

Is the national flag (or various national flags, if there are different ones) defined and described in statutory law? If so, through a description or with reference to a picture?

The *Constitution of Romania* (1991, reviewed 2003), mentions the national flag as one of the national symbols:

“...Art. 12 – (...) (1) The flag of Romania is tricolour; the colours are arranged vertically in the following order from the flag-pole: blue, yellow, red...”.

The national flag is described and illustrated by *Law nr. 75 of 16 July 1994 on the Romanian flag exhibition intonation National Anthem and the use of seals with the coat of arms of Romania by the authorities and public institutions* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 237 of 26 August 1994).

3.3. – *Legal protection?*

Is it forbidden to use the national coat of arms or flag without a permission, in some contexts or situations? Which authority grants permissions? Are there sanctions within criminal law or other types of law such as administrative regulations etc. for someone who uses the national coat of arms or flag without permission or in a wrongful manner?

Law nr. 102/1992, modified by *Law nr. 146/2016*, as well as *Law nr. 75/1994* encompass only the official display of the national coat of arms:

“...Art. 3. – The Coat of Arms of Romania, in colours, shall be displayed at the headquarters of all the public authorities, educational institutions, diplomatic missions, consular offices, and commercial representations of Romania abroad as well as in the saloons of ships sailing under the Romanian flag.

Art. 4. – The Coat of Arms of Romania will be displayed upon the seals of public authorities, upon official papers, the prints and the indicative signs of the public buildings, upon national coin and other monetary objects issued by Romania, upon the symbols and specific parts of military uniforms, according the regulations established by the Romanian Government...”.

Part 4. Heraldry of the head of state and other central office holders

4.1. – *The head of state*

Are there specific rules about the armorial bearings or flags for the head of state? Do such rules extend to other persons close to the head of state, for example a royal family?

No.

4.2. – *The prime minister and other central office holders*

Are there specific rules about the armorial bearings or flags for the prime minister or other central office holders like ministers, the supreme commander, etc?

The Romanian Military Navy had flags (“commandment marks”) for high officials – such as the President of Romania, the Prime Minister, the Minister of National Defense/Minister of Home Affairs.

Source:

Regulation of 18 December 2009 of the service on the vessels belonging to the Ministry of Administration and Home Affairs (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 20 of 12 January 2010)

Regulation of 27 May 2013, approved by Order of the Minister of National Defence nr. M.57/2013, of organising and conducting the activities on the vessels belonging to the Naval Forces (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 422 bis of 11 July 2013).

Part 5. Heraldry and seals of courts and state authorities

(Below are separate sections for military, regional, municipal, ecclesiastical, and academic authorities and institutions.)

5.1. – Adoption, grant or registration?

Are these arms and seals adopted by the court or authority itself, or granted or registered by some other authority? How do these procedures work?

As a rule, the public authorities use the national coat of arms, or some derived composition (as example, the “great eagle” inscribed in a circle, the latter containing the name of the institution and/or a motto).

More or less inspired by the national heraldry, the achievement of an institution is assumed *de pleno jure* by the institution itself.

For instance, a good example of recent settling of a heraldic achievement is the coat of arms of the National Office for Prevention and Control of Money Laundering, which has been approved by *Order of the NOPCML President nr. 261 of 10 July 2018* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 620 of 18 July 2018).

5.2. – Heraldic competence involved?

When a court or state authority wants to develop new symbols of any sort, is heraldic competence normally involved? Is advice or permission from heraldically competent persons, such as a state heraldic office, compulsory or not?

Romania has no state heraldic office, therefore no advice or permission is needed. The National Committee of Heraldry, Genealogy, and Sigillography of the Romanian Academy does have a decisive role in the granting of territorial and municipal arms.

5.3. – Legal protection?

Are coats of arms of courts or state authorities legally protected? How?

The achievement may be registered by the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks. Exceptionally, an achievement may be published.

Part 6. Heraldry and seals of military authorities

(If military authorities follow the same rules and procedures as civil authorities, the answers can be merged with the answers in part 5.)

6.1. – Adoption, grant or registration?

Are these arms and seals adopted by the authority itself, or granted or registered by some other authority? How do these procedures work?

The achievements of structures that are dependent on the Ministry of National Defence are settled (granted) on the ground of the *Order of the Minister of National Defence nr. M.95 of 16*

November 2011 on constituting, organising and functioning of the Ministry's Committee of Heraldry and Denominations ("Monitorul Oficial al României", Partea I, nr. 824 of 22 November 2011). Chaired by a deputy chief of Defence Staff, and including specialists from the Army's Historical Service, the National Military Museum and the Army's Fine Arts Studio, the Committee deals with heraldic achievements, objects having heraldic decoration, and honorary denominations of the Ministry's structures. The same body elaborates a unique heraldic terminology and also analyses projects of heraldic regulations.

The achievements of structures dependent on the Ministry of Home Affairs are settled (granted) on the ground of the *Order of the Minister of Home Affairs and Administrative Reform nr. 390 of 23 January 2008 on constituting and functioning of the Ministry's Committee of Heraldic Insignia* ("Monitorul Oficial al României", Partea I, nr. 67 din 29 January 2008). These achievements are: "...escutcheons, emblems, *insignia* and other signs having heraldic value...". Chaired by the Ministry's secretary general and including specialists from the Ministry's Cultural Centre and the National Archives, the Committee prepares the projects intended for approval by the Minister.

There is no data on the heraldic regulations of other militarised structures (the Romanian Intelligence Service, the Foreign Intelligence Service, the Special Telecommunications Service and the Protection and Guard Service).

6.2. – *Heraldic competence involved?*

When a military authority wants to develop new symbols of any sort, is heraldic competence normally involved? Is advice or permission from heraldically competent persons, such as a state heraldic office, compulsory or not?

The authority of the Committees of the Ministries of National Defence and Home Affairs is compulsory. However, the regulation of the first clearly excludes from its competence the achievements of "...NGOs, professional associations, organisations or associations of former military personnel, youth organisations, civic cultural institutions dealing with defence matters, other structures from the defence system and the foreign military structures under [Romanian] commend in Theatres of Operations...".

6.3. – *Legal protection?*

Are coats of arms of military authorities legally protected? How?

If instituted under the provisions of a regulation, these are legally protected. Notably, the approved heraldic achievements of the Ministry of Home Affairs are regularly published in "Monitorul Oficial al României", Partea I.

In turn, the Ministry of National Defence ensured the publication of several main heraldic achievements in "Monitorul Oficial al României", Partea I. Thus, the coats of arms of the Romanian Army, of the Ministry itself, of the Defence Staff and of the Terrestrial, Aerial and Naval Staffs were approved under the signature of the Prime Minister: *Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 1223 of 5 August 2004 on approving the heraldic achievements for the Romanian Army and some structures of the Ministry of National Defence* ("Monitorul Oficial al României", Partea I, nr. 731 of 13 August 2004), modified by *Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 803 of 10 October 2018* ("Monitorul Oficial al României", Partea I, nr. 892 of 23 October 2018).

Part 7. Regional and municipal heraldry

(If regional and municipal authorities follow the same rules and procedures as civil authorities, the answers can be merged with the answers in part 5.)

The so-called “administrative-territorial” heraldry is strongly referred to by the current legislation.

7.1. - Adoption, grant or registration?

Are arms adopted by regions, cities, towns, communities etc. themselves, or granted or registered by some authority? How do these procedures work?

Although dealing with the State coat of arms, *Law nr. 102/1992* contains the basis of the so called “administrative-territorial” heraldry:

“...Art. 10 – Local authorities can establish their own coats of arms and seals, according to the regulations of the law. The coats of arms of the counties, municipalities, towns and communes are approved by the Government, upon the proposal of the county councils, and the local councils respectively, with the consent of the National Committee of Heraldry and Genealogy...”.

Two acts have been consequently issued in order to insure the procedure of settling of “administrative-territorial” coats of arms: *Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 64 of 15 February 1993 on the methodology of elaboration, reproduction and usage of the coats of arms of the counties, municipalities, towns and communes* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 46 of 2 March 1993) and the *Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 25 of 16 January 2003 on the methodology of elaboration, reproduction and usage of the coats of arms of the counties, municipalities, towns and communes* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 64 of 2 February 2003). The latter is currently applied.

The *modus operandi* has the following steps:

- a) A heraldic project is conceived by a county or local council;
- b) The project is forwarded to the Heraldry Committee of a given county (appointed by the county’s authorities, formed by historians, ethnographers, archivists, etc, mandatory including a heraldic specialist appointed by the National Committee of Heraldry and Genealogy, but not exceeding five members);
- c) Once assumed by the county’s Heraldry Committee, the project is forwarded, under the signatures of the county’s Prefect and the President of the County’s Council to the so-called “Zonal Bureau of the National Committee of Heraldry and Genealogy”. (There are three Bureaus, encompassing the main provinces of Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania.)
- d) If accepted by the competent Bureau, the project is sent to the National Committee of Heraldry and Genealogy. Signed by the President of the latter, the project is forwarded to the Government of Romania.
- e) Once approved under the signature of the Prime Minister, the project became a *Decision of the Romanian Government*, being published in “Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I. (The illustration is printed in full-colours, being accompanied by a heraldic description and the rationale of the symbols used. The shapes of the shields and the

mural crowns are directly derived from the ones used during the last decades of the Kingdom of Romania.)

7.2. – *Heraldic competence involved?*

When a region, city, town, community etc. wants to develop new symbols of any sort, is heraldic competence involved? Is advice or permission from heraldically competent persons, such as a state heraldic office, compulsory or not?

The main alternative symbols are encompassed by *Law nr. 141 of 10 June 2015 on displaying and using of their own flags by the administrative-territorial units* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 412 of 11 June 2015).

Similarly with the administrative-territorial coat of arms, the counties, *municipia*, cities, towns and communes are entitled to ask the approval of the Government of Romania for their flags. This time, the National Committee of Heraldry and Genealogy has only a consultative purpose. Once approved by *Decision of the Romanian Government*, a given flag is published in “Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I. (The illustration is printed in full-colours, being accompanied by a vexillological description and the rationale of the symbols used.)

7.3. – *Legal protection?*

Are coats of arms of regions, cities, towns, communities etc. legally protected? How?

See above (on the official publication of coats of arms and flags of the administrative-territorial units).

Both *Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 25/2003* and *Law nr. 141/2015* stipulate several civil penalties.

Part 8. Ecclesiastical and academic heraldry

(If ecclesiastical and academic institutions follow the same rules and procedures as civil authorities, the answers can be merged with the answers in part 5.)

8.1. – *Adoption, grant or registration?*

Are arms adopted by ecclesiastical and academic entities themselves, or granted or registered by some authority? How do these procedures work?

The information reflecting the heraldry of officially-recognized religious cults (churches) is unequal. The statutes of these cults were recognized by *Decisions of the Romanian Government*, generally in 2008. Of these statutes, the most significant that has provisions on heraldic matters is that of the Romanian Orthodox Church, recognized by *Decision of the Romanian Government, nr. 53 of 16 January 2008* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 50 of 22 January 2008). Art. 198-200 of the *Statute* encompasses the Patriarchal flag, as well as the seals and the coats of arms of the Church’ structures. The most relevant fragment appears in art. 199: “...The coat of arms of the Romania Patriarchy, as well as the coats of arms of the metropolitanates, archbishoprics, and bishoprics, from the country and abroad, are approved by the Holy Synod...”.

There is no further legal information on the *modus operandi* of approving the coats of arms of different structures of the Romanian Orthodox Church. One may notice that the currently-used Patriarchal achievement is the one regulated by *Law on settling the coat of arms of the Holy Patriarchy of the Romanian Orthodox Church*, promulgated by High Royal Decree nr. 1148 of 25 April 1928 (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, nr. 96 of 3 May 1928), and that the Kingdom-era coats of arms of the ROC structures were approved by High Royal Decrees.

An exceptional instance of regulation including a coat of arms came from the *Statute of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania*, whose art. 8 contains the heraldic description and illustration of the Church’s coat of arms – *Order of the State Secretary for Cults, nr. 143 of 30 October 2015, on modifying and completing of the Statute of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, recognized by Decision of Government nr. 641/2010* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, nr. 74 of 2 February 2016).

Even if normative information on the heraldic usages of other officially-recognized religious cults is missing, one may also notice that these matters of identity are regulated by each structure, following its own inner rules and customs.

Regarding the academic entities, *Law nr. 1 of 5 January 2011 on the National Education* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 18 of 10 January 2011) says nothing on heraldic issues. Therefore, if some educational or research institution desires a coat of arms, there is no legal impediment to assume it. However it seems that the only ones assumed and published in “Monitorul Oficial al României” belong to academic bodies functioning as part of the national defence and intelligence network; a good example of such a recent heraldic achievement is the one approved by *Order of the Director of the Romanian Intelligence Service, nr. 1.526 of 1 October 2015 on the heraldic achievement and flag of “Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy* (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 796 of 27 October 2015).

8.2. – Heraldic competence involved?

When an ecclesiastical and academic entity wants to develop new symbols of any sort, is heraldic competence involved? Is advice or permission from heraldically competent persons, such as a state heraldic office, compulsory or not?

For ecclesiastical entities, the regulations are compulsory only regarding the structures of the Romanian Orthodox Church, whose achievements depend on the Holy Synod’s approval.

For academic entities, assuming is free, unless some regulation stipulates the contrary.

8.3. – Legal protection?

Are coats of arms of ecclesiastical and academic entities legally protected? How?

See above at 5.3.

Part 9. Family and personal heraldry

9.1. - Adoption, grant or registration?

Are these arms adopted by the families or individuals themselves, or granted or registered by some authority? How do these procedures work?

Romania has no state heraldic authority entitled to everlastingly grant or register coats of arms. One can use an achievement granted by an authority to him or to his family, or can assume new arms.

Up until now, the National Committee of Heraldry, Genealogy, and Sigillography of the Romanian Academy issued a number of certificates concerning the heraldic validity of the coats of arms of some private individuals.

Incidentally, the law admits the idea of family or personal coat of arms. An example is the *Order of the Minister of National Education nr. 5638 of 11 December 2017 on approval of the curriculum of the optional subject for high school education "Adolescence and self-knowledge - grades IX-XII"* ("Monitorul Oficial al României", Partea I, nr. 15 of 8 January 2018), mentioning as activity for pupils "...designing the family coat of arms with the identification of the added value brought by the people who compose it...".

Also, the law recognizes the heraldic achievements of historical families, as the *Decisions of the Romanian Government* on approving the administrative-territorial coats of arms are frequently mentioning that a symbol or another has been taken from the arms of a given lineage (generally linked with land property).

9.2. – *Legal protection?*

Are coats of arms of families and individuals legally protected? How? Is there a difference between granted and adopted coats of arms?

The coat of arms of families and individuals are not legally protected (unless they are registered as trademarks by the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks).

9.3. – *Inheritance*

How are coats of arms of families inherited and how may they be used by an armiger's spouse? Is there a difference between granted and adopted coats of arms? Have changes occurred because of changed family and gender structures?

Hence Romania does not have a state heraldic authority entitled to grant or register coats of arms, it has no regulations on the armorial inheritance or marshalling.

Part 10. General assessment of the status of heraldry in a legal context

10.1. – *Institutions and knowledge*

Is the level of knowledge about heraldry on a reasonable level within state authorities and regional or municipal authorities? Are there enough institutions that deal with heraldry professionally? Are there many different institutions having similar responsibilities, and how does the coordination and cooperation work?

The level of knowledge about heraldry within today's public authorities is reasonable. However, the different layers of the heraldic usage developed unequally, the specialists being more or less involved. At the same time, there is unfortunately no authority, governmental or academic, offering a suitable coordination of the public usage of coats of arms.

10.2. – *Legal uncertainties*

Are there legal uncertainties relating to heraldry? For example, is there a lack of legal protection of state symbols, or difficulties in adapting heraldic rules to new family and gender structures?

No.

10.3. – *Recent disputes or proposals*

Have there been recent disputes or law proposals highlighting the interest in heraldry and the law? If so, what was the case or proposal about, and what was the outcome? Was the issue reported in the media, and was there a public involvement?

No.

10.4. – *Strengths and weaknesses*

If you would make an overall assessment of the status of heraldry in your country, what are the main strengths and weaknesses related to the legal status of heraldry and the legal regulation of coats of arms? What could be used as a model for other countries and what could be improved?

As per the data previously mentioned, the state (national) and administrative-territorial coats of arms are very well encompassed by law. Passing to the ecclesiastical heraldry, with the exception of the good premises mentioned in the *Statute* of the Romanian Orthodox Church, there is more space for legal improvements regarding the other officially-recognised cults (churches). Also, a regulation on the heraldic achievements of other administrative, academic, educational, cultural or sport institutions remains *de lege ferenda*. Last but not least, the State should offer solutions for at least the everlasting record of a personal or family coat of arms.

Heraldic matters can be improved in the future. As Romanian specialists are closely linked with their colleagues from the Republic of Moldova, a country that has a strong and coherent armorial legislation (including on registering the arms of individuals and families), such experience should be carefully analysed, along with the experience of other Western countries.

Part 11. Bibliography

Please provide full references to the most relevant statutes, cases and literature referred to in the answers.

Web pages:

<https://www.wipo.int/ipdl-6ter/struct-search?lang=en> (search engine on symbols registered by states)

Regulations (per category, then per date of issue):

Constitution of Romania (1991, reviewed 2003, as republished in “Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 767 of 31 October 2003)

Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 64 of 15 February 1993 on the methodology of elaboration, reproduction and usage of the coats of arms of the counties, municipalities, towns and communes (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 46 of 2 March 1993)

Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 25 of 16 January 2003 on the methodology of elaboration, reproduction and usage of the coats of arms of the counties, municipalities, towns and communes (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 64 of 2 February 2003)

Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 1223 of 5 August 2004 on approving the heraldic achievements for the Romanian Army and some structures of the Ministry of National Defence (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 731 of 13 August 2004)

Decision of the Romanian Government, nr. 53 of 16 January 2008 on recognizing of the Statute for the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Orthodox Church (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 50 of 22 January 2008)

Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 803 of 10 October 2018 on modifying the Decision of the Romanian Government nr. 1223/2004 (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 892 of 23 October 2018)

Decree of the Council of State nr. 1177 of 28 December 1968 on ratifying Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 (“Buletinul Oficial al Republicii Socialiste România”, Partea I, nr. 1 of 6 January 1969)

High Princely Decree nr. 696 of 23 April 1867 (“Monitorul Oficial”, nr. 100 of 5/17 May 1867)

Law on settling the coat of arms of the Holy Patriarchy of the Romanian Orthodox Church, promulgated by High Royal Decree nr. 1148 of 25 April 1928 (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, nr. 96 of 3 May 1928)

Law nr. 102 of 21 September 1992 on the Country’s coat of arms and the State’s seal (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 236 of 24 September 1992)

Law nr. 75 of 16 July 1994 on the Romanian flag exhibition intonation National Anthem and the use of seals with the coat of arms of Romania by the authorities and public institutions (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 237 of 26 August 1994)

Law nr. 84 of 15 April 1998 on trademarks and geographical indications (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 856 of 18 September 2020)

Law nr. 1 of 5 January 2011 on the National Education (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 18 of 10 January 2011)

Law nr. 141 of 10 June 2015 on displaying and using of the own flags by the administrative-territorial units (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 412 of 11 June 2015)

Law nr. 146 of 12 July 2016 on modifying Law nr. 102/1992 (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 542 din 19 iulie 2016)

Order of the Minister of Home Affairs and Administrative Reform nr. 390 of 23 January 2008 on constituting and functioning of the Ministry’s Committee of Heraldic Insignia (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 67 din 29 January 2008)

Order of the Minister of National Defence nr. M.95 of 16 November 2011 on constituting, organising and functioning of the Ministry’s Committee of Heraldry and Denominations (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 824 of 22 November 2011)

Order of the Director of the Romanian Intelligence Service, nr. 1.526 of 1 October 2015 on the heraldic achievement and flag of “Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 796 of 27 October 2015)

Order of the State Secretary for Cults, nr. 143 of 30 October 2015, on modifying and completing of the Statute of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, recognized by Decision of Government nr. 641/2010 (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, nr. 74 of 2 February 2016)

Order of the Minister of National Education nr. 5638 of 11 December 2017 on approval of the curriculum of the optional subject for high school education “Adolescence and self-knowledge - grades IX-XII” (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 15 of 8 January 2018)

Order of the President of the National Office for Prevention and Control of Money Laundering nr. 261 of 10 July 2018 (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 620 of 18 July 2018)

Regulation of 18 December 2009 of the service on the vessels belonging to the Ministry of Administration and Home Affairs (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 20 of 12 January 2010)

Regulation of 27 mai 2013, approved by Order of the Minister of National Defence nr. M.57/2013, of organising and conducting the activities on the vessels belonging to the Naval Forces (“Monitorul Oficial al României”, Partea I, nr. 422 bis of 11 July 2013)