

SHOPPING IN ROMANIA









Who can you turn to if you have a problem **CONTENTS** with a product you bought in another **European country?**

Who can inform you of your rights and $\ensuremath{^{PRICING}}$ what you are entitled to as an European PAYMENTS consumer?

If you have a complaint against a company or you are in a dispute with a trader, who can assist you and help solve your case?

ECC Romania is here to help with such SHOPPING IN THE SUPERMARKETS questions and any other problems you may OTHER TYPES OF SHOPS have concerning your activities as a consumer in Europe. The aim being that SIZES you should feel as confident when PRICE REDUCTIONS shopping in another country as you do at SALES home.

The ECC Romania is co-financed by the PRODUCT EXCHANGE European Commission and the Romanian YOUR RIGHTS Government through the National CUSTOMS DUTY Authority for Consumers' Protection. The ECC Romania is logistically supported by the Romanian Association for Consumer Protection(APC Romania).

Have a nice stay in Romania!

ECC Romania

GENERAL INFORMATION

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

OPENING HOURS







GENERAL INFORMATION

Romania's currency is Leu (plural "Lei") (pronunciation: *lay*).

Banknote denominations: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and $500 \, lei$

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 bani pieces. (pronunciation: bahnee) 1leu = 100 bani

ATM (Bancomat)

ATM machines are available at main banks and at airports and shopping centres. Do not expect to find ATMs in remote areas or villages.



PRICING

Each vendor is compelled to indicate the price for the products sold in his shop, in a clearly, legible and easy to identify manner.

The price can be indicated on a tag near the product or in a catalog/list for more products.

The price must be indicated in lei (the national Romanian currency) and must include the VAT. The vendor can also indicate the price in a foreign currency, along the price in lei, in a clear and easy to understand manner.

For pre-packaged products the vendor must indicate the selling price and the unit price, ensuring you are able to compare similar products, but sold in different quantities.

For products sold in bulk, like fresh fruits or vegetables, the vendor must indicate only the unit price. In this case the selling price is determined after the product is weighted or measured. The vendor is obliged to issue receipts for most of products.







PAYMENTS

Credit cards

Major credit cards including American Express, Mastercard and Visa are accepted in large hotels, car rental companies and stores in the main cities. However, credit cards are unlikely to prove useful in small towns or away from tourist areas.

Travelers' Checks

Preferably in US dollars or Euros, Travelers' Checks can be cashed in large banks, some hotels and selected exchange offices but most of them charge considerable commissions.

Do not count on cashing such checks outside Bucharest and a few other major cities. For travel around the country it is a good idea to carry cash. Small stores and restaurants might accept EUR but the exchange rate offered will not be the best. the currency exchange rates, through a Street handicraft vendors prefer Romanian transaction acceptance form signed by both currency.

Withdrawal of cash

You can withdraw cash from your account with you Debit or Credit card from every ATM that shows you card symbol.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

You can find many offices who offer you currency exchange services, usually for currencies which are more commonly used like Euro, US Dollars or UK Pounds. Other currencies can be exchanged in banks.

Due to some problems in the later years, special rules have been adopted for currency exchange offices. The most important rules are as follows:

the exchange rates must be indicated outside the exchange office and inside;

the currency exchange rates must be indicated on separate boards than the exchange rates for traveler's cheques or vouchers;

if the office applies any taxes, these must be indicated distinctly, in red;

the font size for exchange rates is clearly set out in the regulation and must be respected;

before the exchange is made, the trader must inform you both verbally and in written on parties. The form must contain information on: trader's name and address, date, consumer's name, serial number of consumer's identity card or passport, the exchanged amount, the amount the consumer must receive, the taxes, the signatures of the consumer and the trader. The form must be made both in Romanian and in English.







VAT

OPENING HOURS

The basic VAT rate in Romania is 19%. It is Widespread opening hours: called TVA Taxa pe Valoare Adaugata and it is charged on most Romanian goods and Hypermarkets' general opening hours are: services in our country.

A lower rate, 9%, applies to books, medicines, and certain other goods and Shops' general opening hours are: services.

The prices in shops are always including this tax, except are the shops that are selling Sun: closed engross.

If you are a citizen of a non EU member Mon-Fri: 09:00-17:00 state you can ask for a refund of this tax in Sat-Sun: closed certain stores.

Mon-Sat: 09:00 - 20:00 Sun: 09:00 - 18:00

Mon-Fri: 09:00 - 19:00 Sat:09:00 - 16:00 (large shops) 09:00 - 12:00 (small shops)

Banks' general opening hours are:

Post offices' opening hours are: Mon-Fri: 07:30 - 18:00

Sat: 08:00 - 12:00 Sun: closed

You can still find some nonstop shops which are selling some food and beverages and also most petrol stations in big cities are opened nonstop. You can find there newspapers, food, beverages but they can be in general more expensive.







SHOPPING IN THE SUPERMARKETS

The **advantage** of supermarkets comes from the fact you can find lots of product categories, going from food to electronics or clothing, meaning you will not have to spend your time going from one shop to another to buy what you need. Also, some of the prices can be lower.

On the other hand there are also **disadvantages**, which can be eliminated if you are careful. One of these disadvantages is that sometimes, due to the high number of products existing in supermarkets, the employees forget to change the tag prices, so there are situations when you may buy a product at another price than it was showed on the price tag. To avoid this, if you are unsure of a price, you can use the so called electronic price lectors available in some supermarkets or you can ask the counter employees to tell you if price is right or not.

Another disadvantage comes from the fact that, the supermarkets being self-service shops, many times you cannot find an

employee to help you with information on a product. You can eliminate this disadvantage, by gathering information prior to your purchase, from internet or different test magazines.

In many of the supermarkets you must weigh yourself the fruits and vegetables on special scales. You must put your product on the scale, press the button with the picture or number corresponding to the product you choose and then stick the price tag on the bag.

Usually, you must bag the groceries by yourself. Plastic bags are available for free at most counters. Starting January 2009, all consumers will have to pay a fee of at least $0.05~\rm for~plastic~bag,~for~ecological~reasons.$









OTHER TYPES OF SHOPS

Pharmacies

drugs do not require a prescription, such as verified by the sanitary-veterinary light analgesics, whereas others do. A list of authorities prior to the moment of the medicines sold without prescription is commercialization. available on the site of the National Medicines Agency www.anm.ro.

Some pharmacies, especially the larger ones, sell also cosmetic products and also plant products like tea.

For plant health and cosmetic products, such as teas, plant extracts and ointments, food supplements etc., there are specialized shops, generically designated by the term "plafar". These products are not considered medicines and are sold without a prescription.

Markets

Markets can be found in many places from big cities to some of the villages. Usually the vendors here are small producers, but there can also be found traders which buy from the small producers and resell to consumers.

The products sold in markets range from fruits, vegetables and flowers to dairyproduce, fish and meat. Please note that Pharmacies sell mainly medicines. Some the products from animal origins must be









SIZES

Sizes for gloves, socks, and stockings are the same in Europe. Sock sizes correspond to the length of your foot.

Clothing sometimes uses approximate size measures, such as XS (Extra Small), S (Small), M (Medium), L (Large), and XL (Extra Large). These letters are especially common on T-shirts. Each letter may represent a range of two or three numbered sizes. But it is best to try on the clothing for fit, because there is little consistency among manufacturers.

So it is best to try it but also rely on the fact Men's Shoes that some stores are having a period of time in which you can return the product with the price tag still present on the product.

Ladies' Sizes - Dresses, Suits

						-
METRIC	38	40	42	44	46	48
US/UK	10	12	14	16	18	20

Men's Sizes - Jackets, Suits

METRIC	42	44	46	48	50	52
US/UK	32	34	36	38	40	42

Shirts - Neck Size

METRIC	36	37	38	39	41	43
US/UK	14	14.5	15	15.5	16	27

METRIC	36	37	38	39	40	41
US/UK	5	6	7	8	9	10

METRIC	39	40	41	42	43	44
US/UK	6.5	7.5	8.5	9	10	11

hildren's Clothing/Children's Sizes - Ages

METRIC	80	92	98	104	110	116
US/UK	1	2	3	4	5	6







PRICE REDUCTIONS

Any price reduction must be indicated in a clearly, readable and non-equivocal manner for each product or group of identical products:

- by mentioning the new price next to the old price, which will be barred, or
- by mentioning "new price", "old price" next to the corresponding values, or
- by mentioning the reduction percent and the new price next to the old price, which will be barred.

Some rules must be obeyed when announcing a price reduction. First, the reduction is made by rapport to a reference price. The reference price must have been applied for at least a month before the reduction. Second, for some situations the prices reductions cannot be made outside the legal periods (the sales).









SALES

There are two periods for sales. The periods If a product is not faulty, the seller has no are established by the trader inside the following time limits:

- 15 January 15 April for fall-winter goods

 $seasonal\,products, like\,clothing, shoes\,etc.$

It is advisable to check the quality of products, because sometimes on sales, the goods put on market are of a lower quality.

PRODUCT EXCHANGE

legal obligation to exchange it. Some sellers allow the consumers to exchange a product, even if it is not faulty, in a limited 15 January 15 April for fall-winter goods
1 August 31 October for spring-summer
1 m this case it is advisable to ask for a written confirmation of the seller's agreement to The sales are restricted to non food flyer. exchange the product, e.g. on the receipt, a flyer.









YOUR RIGHTS

Legal warranty

If the good you bought presents a lack of conformity (it doesn't function properly, it The legal warranty applies for any good for that good), then you have the right to have that good brought to conformity.

This is done by the seller, in a first step, either by repairing or by replacing the good affected by the lack of conformity. The reparatory measure should be free of charge and will be taken in a reasonable time period, established by common agreement. The existence of the lack of conformity must be announced to the seller no later than two months from the moment it was observed.

If you do not benefited from the repair or the replacement, or the reparatory measure was not taken in a reasonable time period or it caused you a significant inconvenient, then you can ask for the reimbursement

of the price you paid or for the reduction of that price.

Time limit

hasn't the characteristics you asked for or purchased from a Romanian trader, for a you expected, seeing the advertising made period of two years starting the delivery moment.









YOUR RIGHTS

Burden of proof

delivery, it is presumed to have existed at trader and the service unit. the moment of delivery. In this case you do not have to prove the good have been $_{\mbox{On request}}$ by the consumer, the guarantee defective at the moment of delivery.

If the lack of conformity becomes apparent accessible to him. after this six months period, you must prove it has existed at the moment of delivery.

Commercial guarantee

Besides and not excluding the legal warranty, the seller or the producer can offer you a so called "commercial guarantee".

The commercial guarantee must state that the consumer has legal rights under applicable national legislation governing the sale of consumer goods and make clear that those rights are not affected by the guarantee.

The commercial guarantee must be set out in plain intelligible language and must contain at least the product identification elements, the guarantee period, the Any lack of conformity which becomes trader's obligations maintenance, repair, apparent in the first six months from the replacement the name and address of the

> shall be made available in writing or in another durable medium available and









CUSTOMS DUTY

Purchases made for personal use during a trip within the EU do not require any Tobacco: custom declaration when arriving in Romania.

No additional taxes will be charged on goods bought with taxes included in other EU countries, provided these goods are for Alcohol: your personal use.

For certain types of goods, if your purchases are equivalent or less than the quantities shown below, in general, they will be regarded as goods for personal use.

If you exceed these quantities, you may have to prove the goods are for personal use; otherwise you will have to pay the $custom\,duties.$

Cigarettes	800 pieces
Cigarillos	400 pieces
Cigars	200 pieces
Tobacco	1 kg

Spirits	10 l	
Intermediate products		20 l
Wine		901
Beer		110 l









ADDRESSES

If you need free of charge assistance to Hollandstraat $13\,$ rue de Hollande $13\,$ solve your cross border dispute you can 1060 Brussel/Bruxelles contact:

European Consumer Centre Romania ECC Romania

Bvdul. N. Balcescu 32-34, Floor 4, 16, Sector 1 Bucharest Tel. 021 3157149 Fax. 021 3110242

Email: office@eccromania.ro Web: www.eccromania.ro

We are opened from Monday to Friday 1421 Nicosia from 9 am to 5 pm.

When you return you can go to your local CZECH REPUBLIC ECC. Here are the contact data for some of the ECC:

AUSTRIA EUROPÄISCHES VERBRAUCHERZENTRUM

Mariahilfer Straße 81 1060 Wien + 43/1 588 77 0

BELGIUM **EUROPEES CENTRUM VOOR DE** CONSUMENT

+32/2 542 33 46 / +32/2 542 33 89

BULGARIA **EUROPEAN CONSUMER CENTRE** BULGARIA

Bacho Kiro street No14 Bg-1000 Sofia +359/ 298 676 72

CYPRUS

Ευρωπαϊκό Κέντρο Καταναλωτή Κύπρου

6, Andreas Araouzos +357/2286 7100

EVROPSKÉ SPOTŘEBITELSKÉ CENTRUM Na Františku 32 110 15 Prague 1 +420/22485 26 72







FRANCE CENTRE EUROPEEN DES CONSOMMATEURS

c/o Euro-Info-Verbraucher e.V. Rehfusplatz 11 D-77694 Kehl +49/78 51 991 48 0

GERMANY Plac Powstańc EUROPÄISCHES VERBRAUCHERZENTRUM 00 950 Warsaw DEUTSCHIAND +48/022 55 60 1

c/o Euro-Info-Verbraucher e.V. Rehfusplatz 11 D-77694 Kehl +49/7851 991 48 11 Address 2: Kiel office Andreas-Gayk-Straße 15 D-24103 Kiel +49/431 590 99 50

GREECE

Ευρωπαϊκό Κέντρο Καταναλωτή

Kanigos Square GR - 10 181 Athens +30/210 3847253

HUNGARY EURÓPAI FOGYASZTÓI KÖZPONT

Logodi u. 22-24 1012 Budapest +36/1 473 0338

ITAIY CENTRO EUROPEO CONSUMATORI

Via G.M. Lancisi 31 00161 Roma +39/06 442 38 090

POLANI

EUROPEJSKIE CENTRUM KONSUMENCKIE

Plac Powstańców Warszawy 1 00 950 Warsaw +48/022 55 60 118

SPAI

CENTRO EUROPEO DEL CONSUMIDOR

Principe de Vergara 54 28006 Madrid +34/ 91 822 45 55

UNITED KINGDOM

EUROPEAN CONSUMER CENTRE UK

1 Sylvan Court, Sylvan Way, Southfields Business Park BASILDON Essex UK SS15 6TH +44 (0)8456 04 05 03 (Monday to Friday: 10:00am to 3:00pm)



www.eccromania.ro

