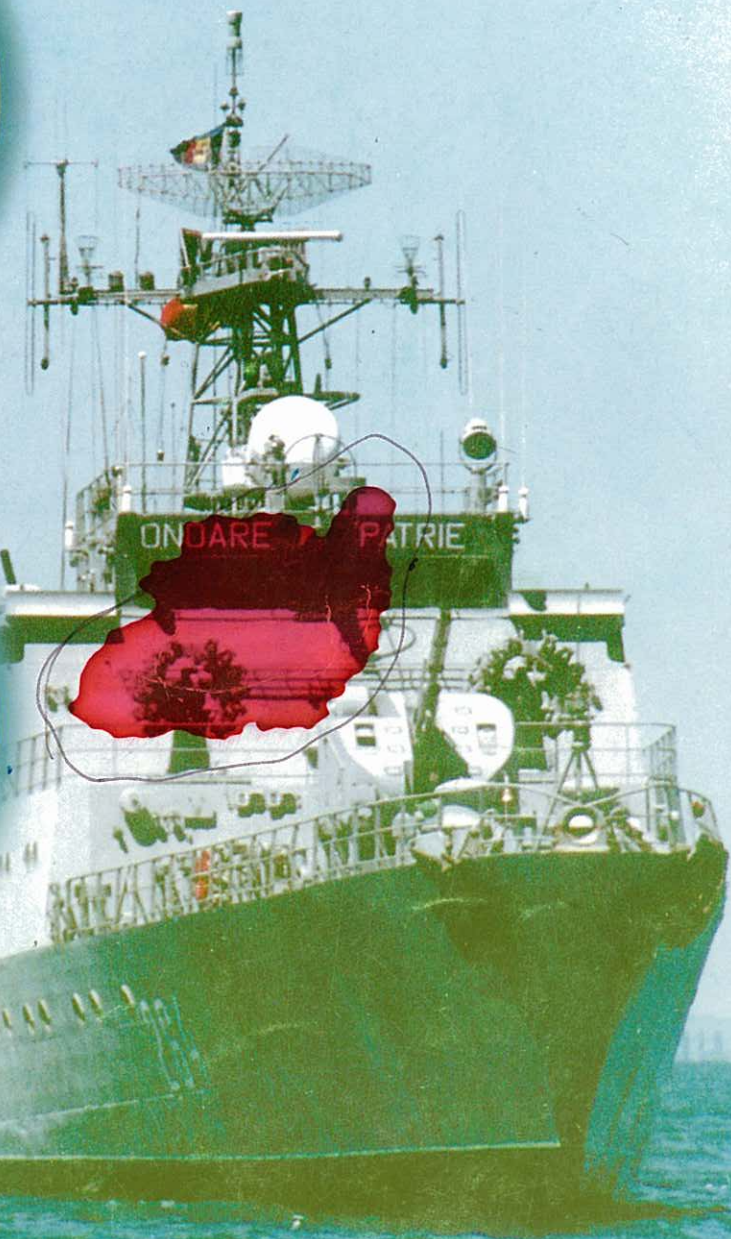
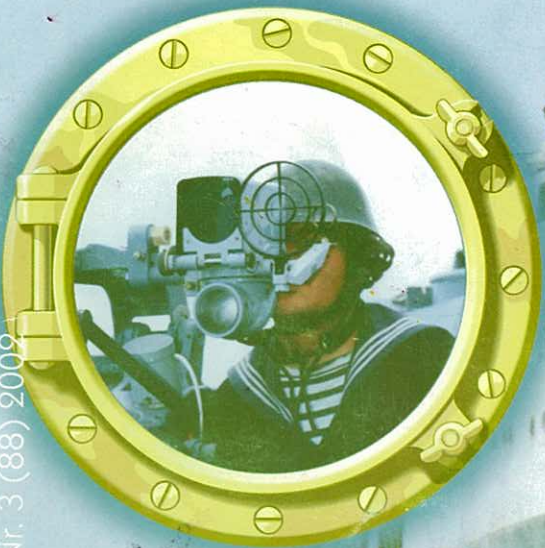


ROMANIAN NAVAL FORCES



Marina Română

Anul XIII Nr. 3 (88) 2009



NAVAL FORCES MEDIA GROUP

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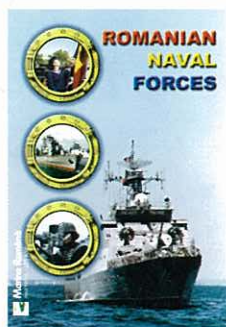
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Back cover: MIRCEA training
sailing ship

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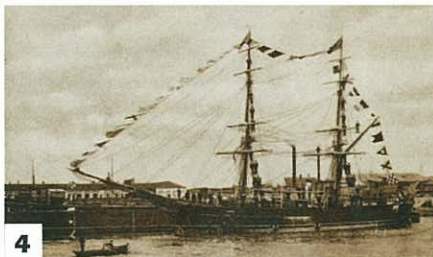
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LOCATION



ROMANIA

GENERALITIES

Location: South-East of Central Europe, arching the Carpathian Mountains; North of the Balkan Peninsula; in Lower Danube basin; bordering the Black Sea in the East. **Area:** 238,391 sq km (the 12th in size in Europe) **Border Length:** 3,190.3 km. **Neighbours:** Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, the Black Sea, Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Hungary. **Physical Features:** Mountains (31%), hills and plateaus (33%), plains (36%). **Climate:** Temperate continental, with oceanic influences from W, Mediterranean from SW, excessive continental from NE. Mean annual temperatures: ranging between 8 degrees Celsius in N and 11 degrees in S. Average annual rainfall does not exceed 700 mm. **Population** (according

to January 7, 1992 census returns): 22,788,993 inhabitants. **Density:** 95.7 inhabitants per sq km. Romanians living outside the boundaries: some 9 million. **Demographic Structure:** Romanians 89.47%, Hungarians (Szecklers included) 7.12%, Gypsies 1.76%, other nationalities 1.65%. Life expectancy: men 66.5 years, women 73.2 years. **Religion:** Orthodox 86.6%, Roman-Catholic 5%, Reformed 3.5%, Greek-Catholic 1%, Pentecostal 1%, Baptist 0.5%, Adventist 0.3%, Muslim 0.2%. **Capital:** Bucharest (1,521 sq km, 2,066,723 inhabitants) lies in S of the country. The most important political, cultural, scientific and industrial centre. **Form of Government:** republic. **National Day:** December, 1. **Official Language:** Romanian (latin origin). **National currency:** leu (plural lei)

BLACK SEA

Geographically, the Black Sea is a closed, continental type sea, connected to the Mediterranean Sea and the world by the Turkish straits. The Black Sea is about 413,500 sq km in total area. The sea has an average depth of 1,270 m, and the maximum depth it is 2,245 m. Between Burgas and Batumi (E-W), the maximum distance is more than 1,200 km; between north and south, Crimea Peninsula and the Turkish coast, the distance it is about 280 km.

The Black Sea is divided between the littoral countries as follows:

- Ukraine and Turkey posses over 30% each;
- Russian Federation about 15%;
- Romania, Georgia and Bulgaria about 7% each.

PUBLIC INFORMATION



CONSTANTA COUNTY

Constanta County is located in the south-eastern part of the country having a total surface of 7077 sq.km which represents 3% of the total surface of Romania. Its population counts more than 750,000 inhabitants ranking the 4th among the Romanian counties.

The administrative structure of the county comprises 3 municipia, 52 communes and 152 villages. The city of Constanta which is also the capital of Constanta County has more than 350,000 inhabitants.

Due to its geographical location, between the Danube and the Black Sea, Constanta County, as part of Dobrogea, may be considered the first Romanian province known in the history of this area, as the colonies of the Ionian Greek were known here starting with the middle of the VIIth century B.C.

At present, Constanta County, located at the crossroads between Europe and the East, having the largest Romanian maritime port, as well as a new waterway, the Danube-Black Sea Canal that will shorten the way to the Northern part of the continent with more than 2000 marine miles and a free zone with a surface of more than 500 ha, offers many possibilities of economic growth.

Crossing through an economic restructuring process, Constanta County has well represented chemical, petrochemical, machine-building and food industry. Due to its fertile soil and irrigation agriculture sector may obtain productions at the level of the most advanced countries of Europe.

The weather, the soil and historical relics, the great opportunities offered by this area for entertainment render the reform a good perspective and new dimensions to its tourist activity.

The good subsoil resources including the inland ones, the experience and the high qualification of the labor force, the wide opportunities of cooperation with the foreign partners will be able to provide a good development for the economy of Constanta County.

All the above mentioned will be reflected upon the living standard of the entire population of this area.



NAVAL FORCES MEDIA GROUP

The appearance and the development of the structures of public relations and military media was especially based on the imperative necessity of maintaining and promoting the image of the military structures, as well as on that which results from a good internal information of proper audience.

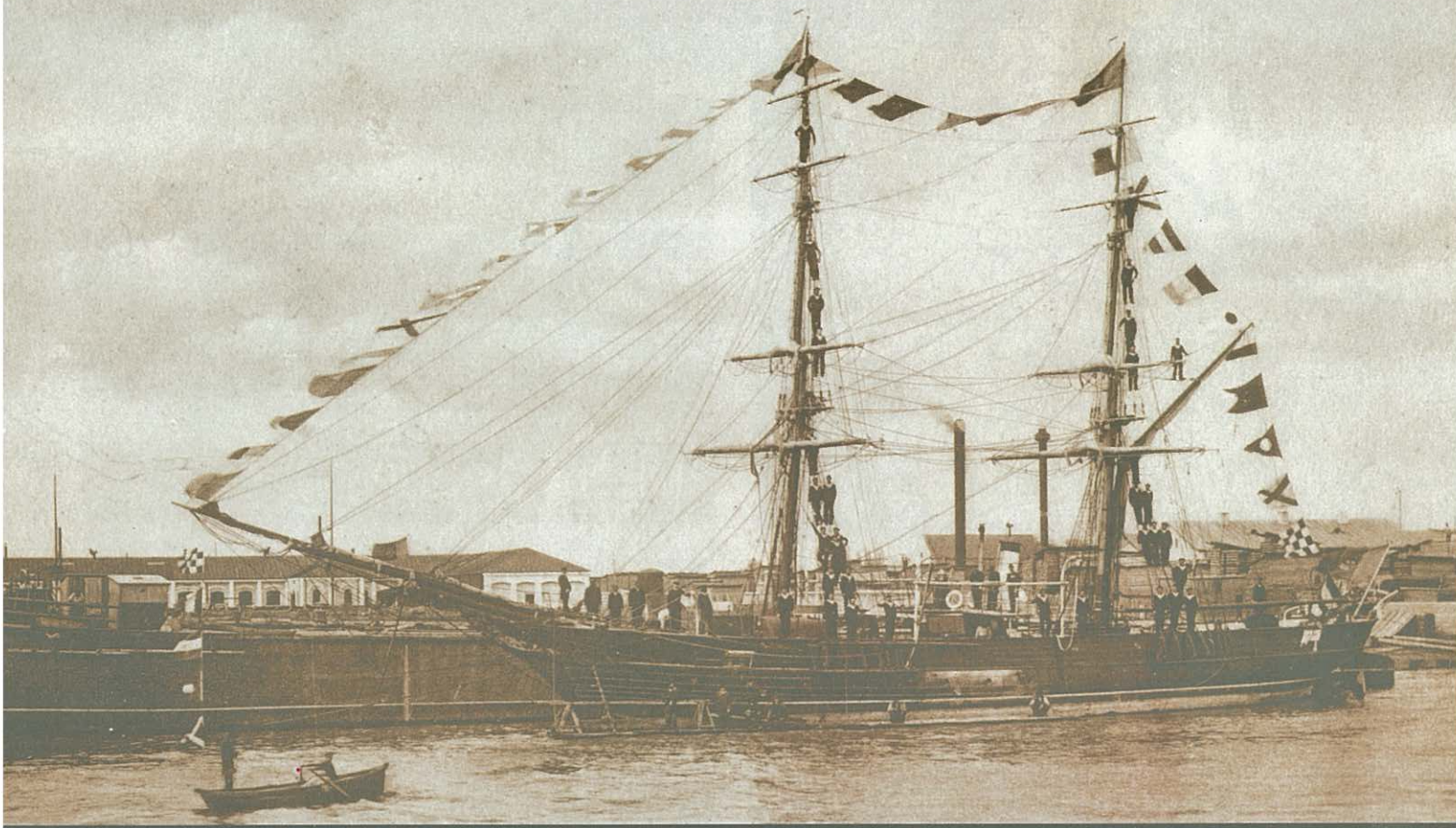
The mass-media means being at the joint Naval Staff's disposal, starting with January 15, 2002, in the Naval Forces Media Group are:

MARINA ROMÂNĂ magazine was founded on June 15, 1990. The appointment of qualified personnel began in October 1990, so that the first number of this magazine appeared on December 20, 1990 with 2,000 copies printed, all of them being spread free of charge in the military units. Beginning with this year, this magazine will appear in two months, in an improved coloured graphical format and it will continually address both to the naval unit staff and to a wide public. The spreading of this magazine will be made in Constanta and Tulcea Counties and also in the military units.

The radio-TV broadcast **SCUTUL DOBROGEI**. The first territory editorial office subordinated to the Public Relation Directorate, founded in 1991 for creating and maintaining the public image of the military institution in the south-eastern part of the country will carry on its activity in the framework of the Naval Forces Media Group and will perform a weekly TV broadcast for 30 minutes, on TV Neptun local station (on Friday, from 17.30 to 18.00) and a weekly radio broadcast for 20 minutes on Radio Constanta station (on Friday, from 14.10 to 14.30).



HISTORICAL TRADITIONS



ANTIQUITY

The Romanian land wrinkled by many waters and guarded at South by the Danube - the second largest river in Europe - as well as by the Black Sea at East, allowed its inhabitants to become skillful in navigation. From ancient times the navigators such as the Greeks, the Romans, the Byzantines and the Venetians sailed within this geographic area, on the Danube and especially at sea. Our forerunners, the Geto-Dacians, have traded in the broad world the riches of this land, on the Danube and at the seaports to Pontus Euxinus (the ancient name of the Black Sea: Histria, Tomis and Callatis (nowadays Istria, Constanta and Mangalia).

THE BIRTH OF THE ROMANIAN NAVY

Consequently to the undertaking by the Ottomans of the control of

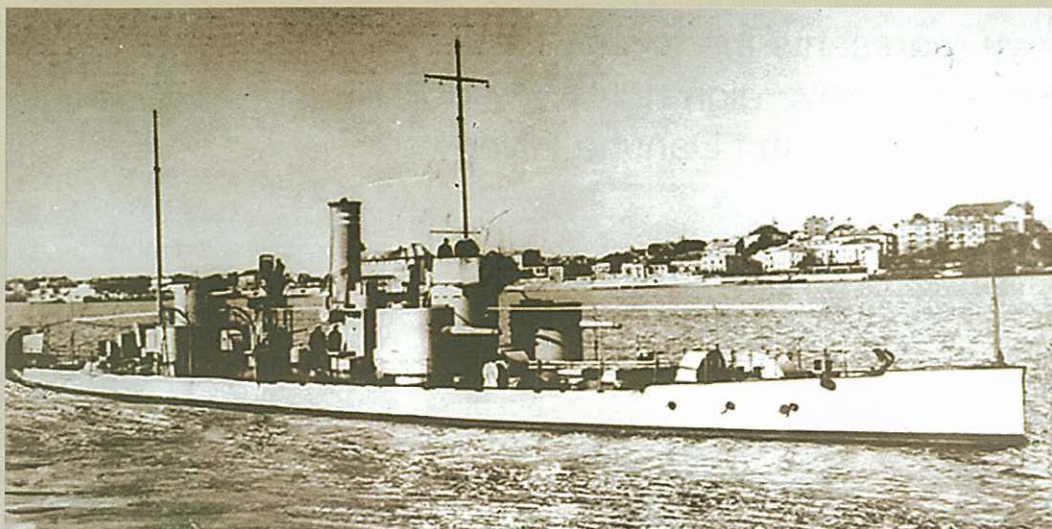
commerce in the Black Sea and the Mouths of Danube, the Romanian countries were no longer able to sustain a national fleet on the Danube or at sea for several centuries, and they only were reinstated during modern age by the provisions of the Treaty of Adrianopolis in 1829.

After rejoining the international maritime trade circuit, the Romanian countries built in the

first half of the XIXth century their commercial fleet and the core of the military fleet, which will result in the unique river fleet of the united Romanian countries in 1860 under the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza. Along with the building of this fleet, it was also initiated the modernizing trend of the Romanian Navy, by building the first steam boats, the adoption of the national tricolor flag,



HISTORICAL TRADITIONS



River monitor (1907)



the improvement of the uniforms and training system for the seafarers.

THE NAVY DURING THE INDEPENDENCE WAR AND WORLD WAR I

This newly structured fleet successfully took part in the naval operations on the Danube against the Ottoman fleet during the Independence War, between 1877-1878, when Romania regained its exit to the sea, given that Dobrogea re-entered the borders of the country.

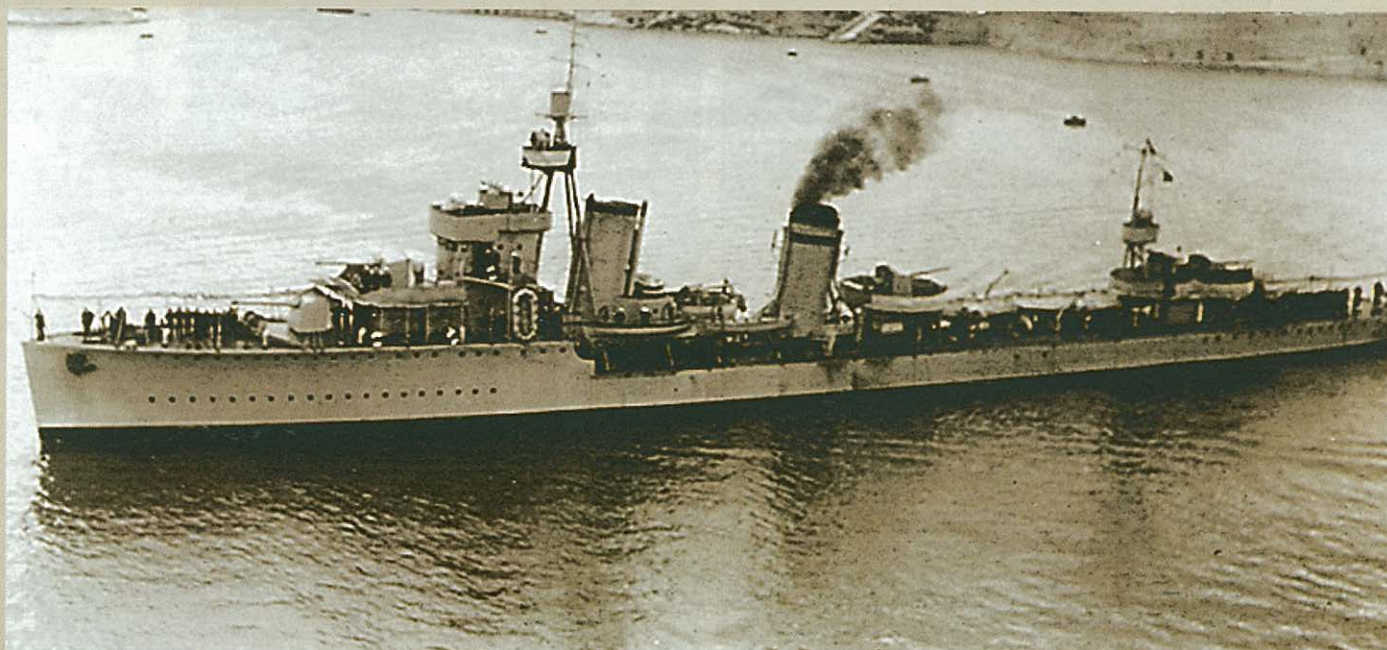
For the years to come, the Romanian Navy experienced a booming period both for the river and the sea war fleet, and for the merchant fleet too. Therefore, the defense policy of the country stepped forward in 1908, when the Danube Squadron was formed and structured on monitors and riverboats; that was the main Romanian Naval Force during the First World War. The same navy unit was endowed, during the period between the two wars, with same class vessels and in addition with an important sea fleet of destroyers, gun boats, submarines, torpedo boats,

mine layers and mine hunters, which all stood as the combat potential of the Romanian Navy during World War 2.

THE NAVY DURING WORLD WAR II

During World War 2, the Romanian Navy successfully accomplished missions at sea and on the Danube. These missions consisted in defending the sea and river communications, the sea-shore, the mining of the west shore of the Black Sea, deterring the naval, submarine and aerial enemy attacks.

Regina Maria Destroyer (1938)



NAVY MISSIONS

The Romanian Navy represents the armed forces service whose role is to defend the interests and sovereign rights of Romania in the Black Sea and on the Danube River.



PEACE TIME MISSION

- Realize, maintain and improve the combat effectiveness of its forces
- Participate in the Partnership for Peace Program
- Conduct search and rescue missions in the Black Sea
- Secure sea lines of communications
- Hydrographic research and development of the navigational system



NAVY MISSIONS

CRISIS MISSION

- Detect and respond to any violation of Romanian sovereign rights on land, in territorial waters and at the borders
- Prevent any hostile/subversive acts
- Maintain surveillance of the main objectives at the maritime and riverine borders
- Protect the lines of communications and the citizens in the hazardous areas



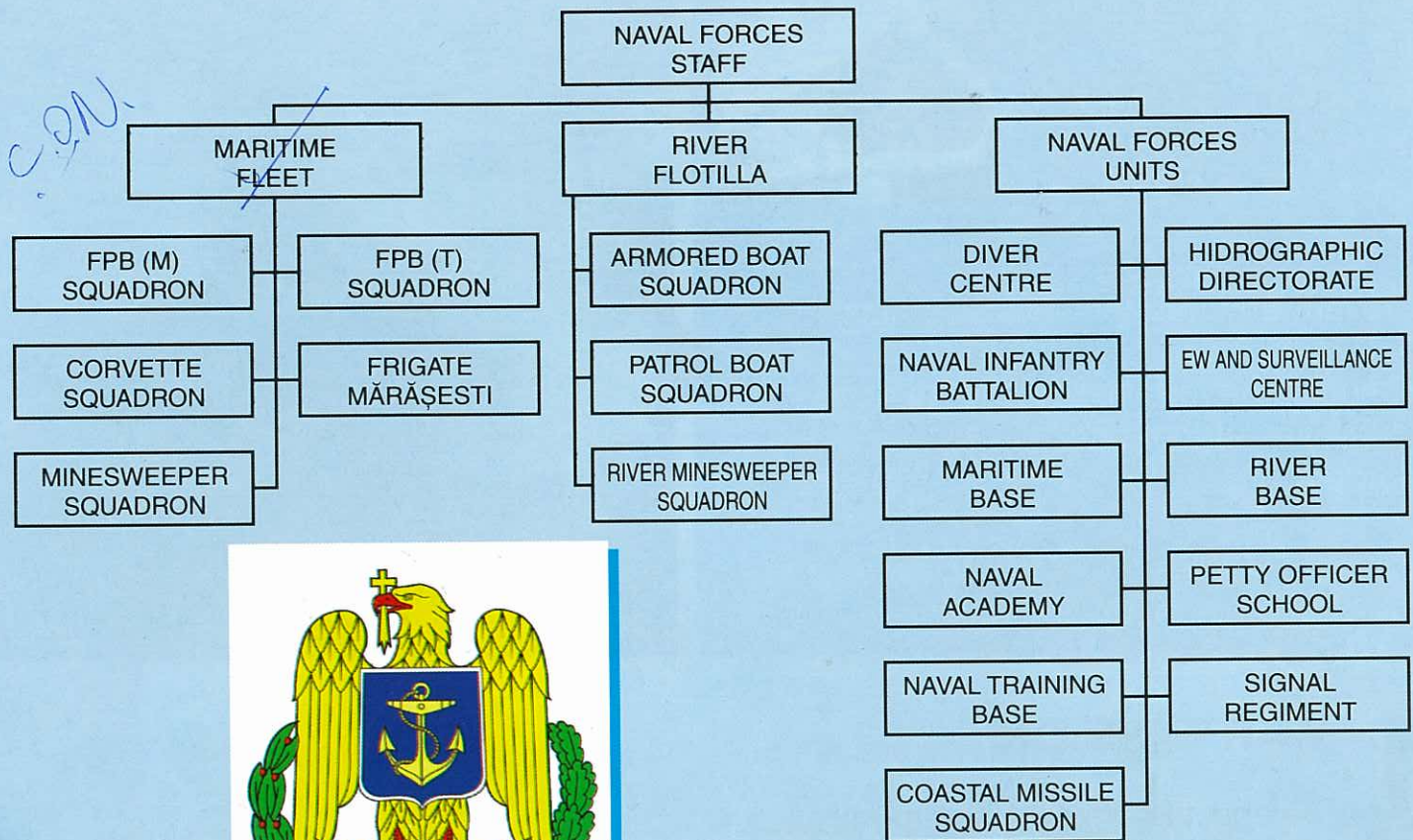
WAR MISSION

- Defend the lines of communication
- Conduct offensive operations against enemy communications
- Defend objectives in the operational area
- Stop any enemy landing/river crossing operations
- Support own ground forces along the coast and on the Danube River



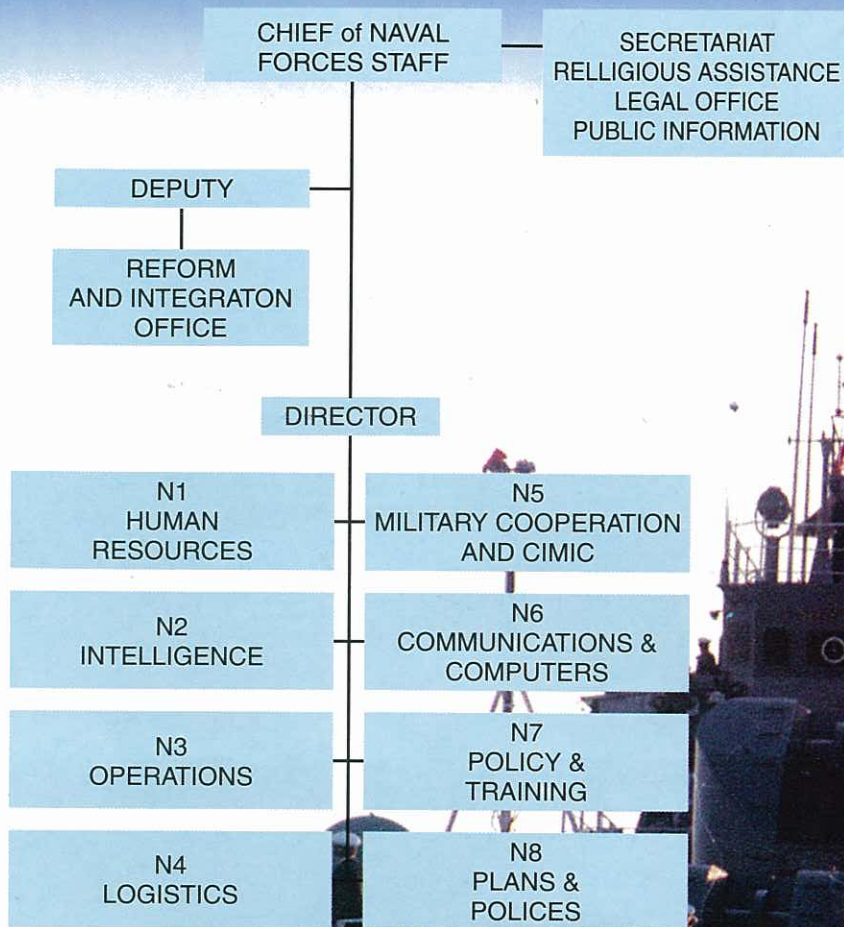
NAVAL FORCES STAFF

NAVAL FORCES ORGANISATION



NAVAL FORCES STAFF

NAVAL FORCES STAFF ORGANISATION



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NAVAL CO-OPERATION OBJECTIVES:

- Leadership training;
- Strategic operative and readiness condition
- S.A.R, N.C.S, Law Enforcement
- Naval equipment and logistics
- Naval education

NAVAL EXERCISES TOPICS:

- Maritime embargo
- Non-combatant evacuation
- ASW, ASUW and AAW
- Minesweeping
- Divers exercises
- Gunnery
- Search and Rescue
- Replenishment at sea

FORCES NOMINATED FOR NATO-LED OPERATIONS/ PfP OPERATIONS:

- 1 frigate
- 2 minesweepers
- 1 monitor
- 1 river armored boat
- 1 divers ship
- 1 EOD team
- 1 maritime tug
- 1 river tug



NATO / PfP

ARTV OPERATIONS:

- 1 frigate
- 4 monitors and armored river boats
- 1 EOD team

PARTICIPATION IN PfP EXERCISES

- 39 exercises
- 397 days
- 114 ships
- more than 5,400 personnel

PERSONNEL TRAINING

- About 345 officers and 91 NCOs are proficient in English (STANAG levels 2 and 3)
- Personnel trained abroad and in Romania: 145 officers, NCOs and civilians
- Officers trained during the 2ND MAP cycle: 6 within NATO schools, 22 in NATO countries, 6 in PfP Center in Bucharest

BLACKSEAFOR

Members:

Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine

Missions:

- Search and Rescue Operations
- Humanitarian Assistance Operations
- Mine Countermeasures Operations
- Environment protection
- Goodwill visits

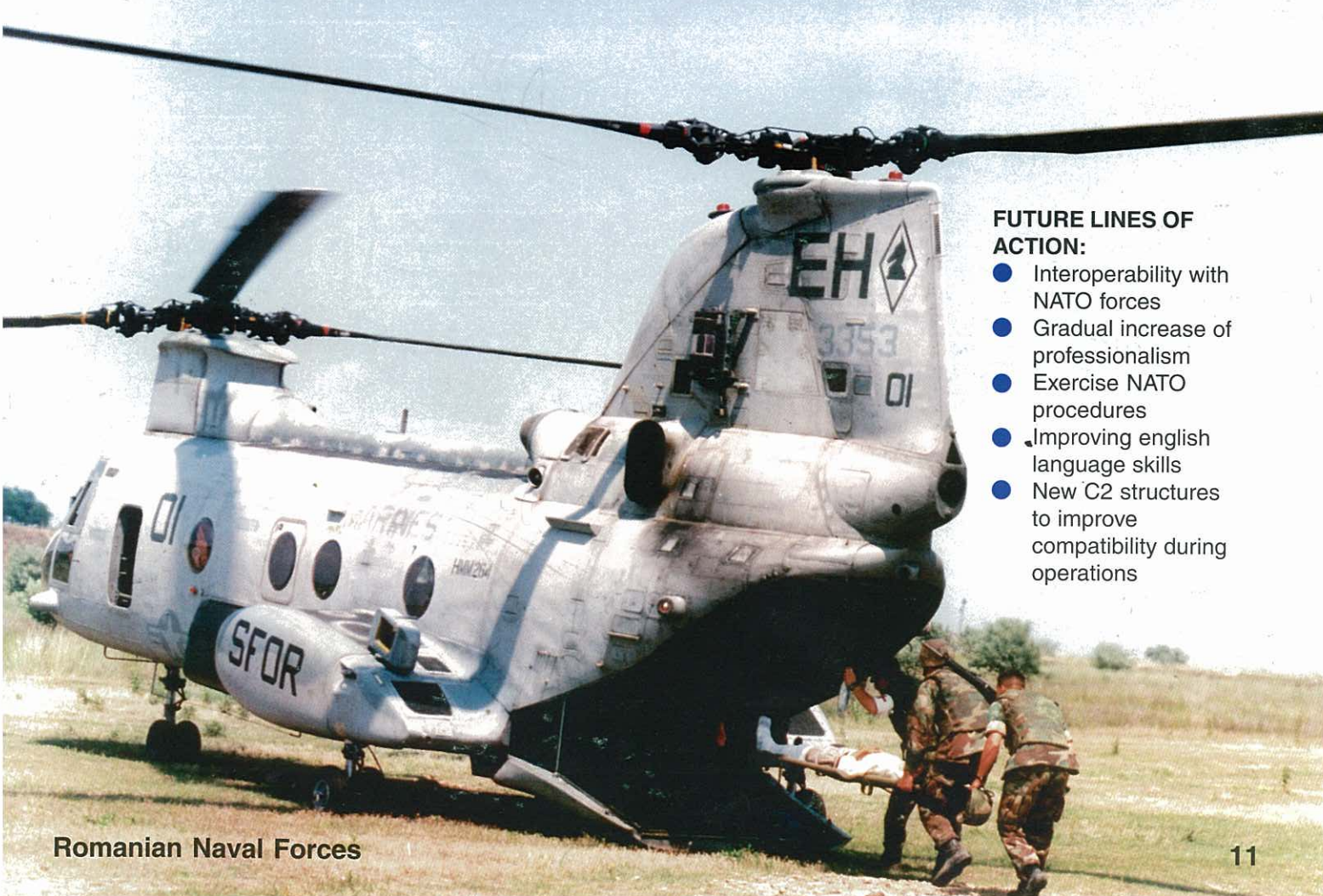
Forces:

- Destroyers/ frigates
- Corvettes/ fast patrol boats
- Minehunters/ mine-sweepers
- Amphibious ships
- Auxilliary vessels



FUTURE LINES OF ACTION:

- Interoperability with NATO forces
- Gradual increase of professionalism
- Exercise NATO procedures
- Improving english language skills
- New C2 structures to improve compatibility during operations



MARITIME FLEET

DESTINATION

- To promote and defend national maritime interests;
- To carry out decisive and efficient military actions, independent and/or cooperating with other navy units, services, coast guard and partner/allied forces;
- To defend romanian Black Sea shore and shield national territorial waters;
- To ensure freedom of navigation and romanian rights upon natural resources and



MARITIME FLEET

PEACE TIME MISSIONS

Command, control and execution structures training
Prevent violation of the Romanian territorial waters
Naval surveillance and maritime traffic control
Prevent pollution, smuggling and illegal traffic of drugs, arms and ammo
Protect maritime offshore drilling platforms
Search and rescue operations
NATO/PfP and combined exercises
Peace support operations and humanitarian assistance law
Romanian Government resolutions
Defend Romanian national interests on sea law international law and agreements

CRISIS MISSIONS

Prevention of Romanian sovereignty and integrity violation
Prevention of hostile acts and actions
Surveillance of maritime borders, territorial waters and exclusive economic zone
Interdiction of special forces hostile activities
Search and rescue
Protection of shipping
Personnel evacuation from offshore oil platforms as necessary
Verify, boarding, search and seizure illegal arms and ammo transports

WAR MISSIONS

Defend own sealines of communications (SLOC)
Defend military and economic objectives inside area of responsibility
Offensive operations against enemy landing forces and SLOC
Interdict landing operations on Romanian Black Sea shore
Support other services actions along Romanian sea shore



NAVY SHIPS

Fregata Tp 22

Dg



MARASESTI Frigate

Displacement, tons: 5.790 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 144,6 x 14,8 x 7
 Main machinery: 4 diesels ; 32.000 hp(m)
 Speed, knots: 27
 Complement: 270 (25 officers)
 Missiles: SSM: 8 SS-N-2C Styx
 Guns: 4 USSR 3 in (76 mm)/60 (2 twin)
 Torpedoes: 6-21 in (533 mm) (2 triple) tubes
 A/S mortars: 2 RBU 6000

Dg 260; 265



CORVETTE 265

IMPROVED TETAL CLASS

Displacement, tons: 1500 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 92,4 x 11,7 x 3,1
 Main machinery: 4 diesels ; 13.000 hp
 Speed, knots: 24
 Complement: 95 (7 officers)
 Guns: 1 USSR 3 in (76 mm)/60
 Torpedoes: 4-21 in (533mm) (2 twin) tubes
 A/S mortars: 2 RBU 6000

Dg



CORVETTE MISSILE LAUNCHER TARANTUL 1 CLASS (TYPE 1241)

Displacement, tons: 455 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 56,1 x 11,5 x 2,5
 Main machinery: COGAG: 2 type
 DR 77 gas turbines;
 16,016 hp(m) (11,77 MW); 2 shaft
 Speed, knots: 36
 Complement: 41 (5 officers)
 Missiles: 4 SS-N-2C Styx (2 twin)
 Guns: 1 USSR 3 in (76 mm)/60

Dg



MISSILE LAUNCHER BOAT

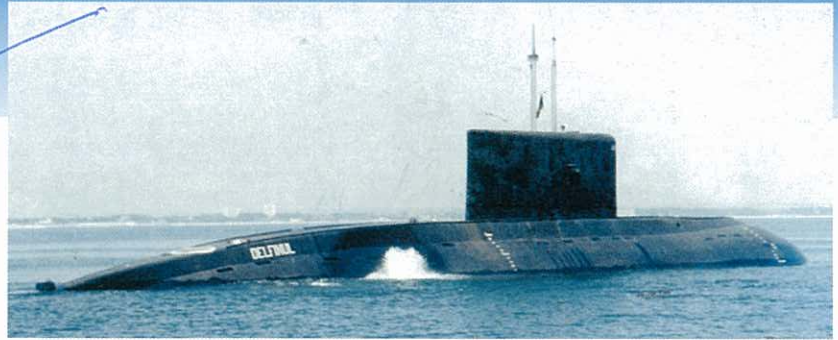
OSA 1 class (type 205)
 Displacement, tons: 210 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 38,6 x 7,6 x 2,7
 Main machinery: 3 type M 503 A diesels;
 8025 hp
 Speed, knots: 39
 Complement: 37 (5 officers)
 Missiles: SSM: 4 SS-N-2 Styx
 Guns: 4 USSR 30 mm/65 (2 twin)

NAVY SHIPS

DELFINUL Submarine

KILO CLASS

Displacement, tons: 2.325 surfaced;
3.076 dived
Dimensions, meters: 72.6 x 10.7 x 6.6
Main machinery: diesel-electric; 2 diesel;
3.605 hp; 2 generators; 1 motor 5.900 hp
(4,34 MW)
Speed, knots: 10 surfaced; 20 dived,
9 snorting
Torpedoes: 6 - 21 in (533 mm) tubes
Mines: 24 in lieu of torpedoes



TORPEDO BOAT

EPITROP CLASS

Displacement, tons: 215 full load
Dimensions, meters: 36,8 x 7,6 x 1,8
Main machinery: 3 type M 503 A diesels ;
8025 hp
Speed, knots: 36
Complement: 22 (4 officers)
Guns: 4 USSR 30 mm/65 (2 twin)



TORPEDO BOAT

Displacement, tons 41.72
Dimensions, meters 22.5 x 6.3 x 1.16
Speed, knots 51.7
Range, Nm 225



LOGISTIC SUPPORT SHIP

Displacement, tons: 3500 full load
Dimensions, meters: 108 x 13,5 x 3,8
Main machinery: 2 diesels; 6500 hp (m)
Speed, knots: 16
Missiles: SAM: 2 SA-n-5
Guns: 2-57 mm 4-30 mm/65 (2 twin)
Complement: 62 (6 officers)



NAVY SHIPS



MINESWEEPER

MUSCA CLASS

Displacement, tons: 790 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 60,8 x 9,5 x 2,8
 Main machinery: 2 diesels; 4800 hp (m)
 Speed, knots: 17
 Complement: 60
 Missiles: SAM: 2 quad SA-N-5 launchers
 Guns: 4 x 30 mm/65 (2 twin)



MINELAYER

COSAR CLASS

Displacement, tons: 1450 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 79 x 10,6 x 3,6
 Main machinery: 2 diesels 6400 hp (m)
 Speed, knots: 19
 Complement: 75
 Guns: 1 - 57 mm 4 USSR 30 mm/65 (2 twin)
 Mines: 200



GRIGORE ANTIPA

SURVEY AND RESEARCH SHIP

Displacement, tons: 1450 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 79 X 10,4 X 3,6
 Main machinery: 2 diesels; 6400 hp (m)
 Speed, knots: 18
 Complement: 67 (8 officers)



GROZAVUL Ocean Tug

Displacement, tons: 3600 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 64,8 x 14,6 x 5,5
 Main machinery: 2 diesels; 5000 hp (m)
 Speed, knots: 12
 Guns: 2-30 mm (2 twin); 8-14,5 mm

NAVY SHIPS

EMIL RACOVITĂ

DEEP DIVERS SUPPORT SHIP

Displacement, tons: 1.700

Dimensions, meters: 70.18 x 10 x 3.9

Speed, knots: 13.4



VENUS

DIVERS SPEED BOAT

Displacement, tons: 128.5

Dimensions, meters: 38.7 x 5.4 x 2.02

Speed, knots: 18

Range, Nm: 500



JUPITER

DIVERS SPEED BOAT

Displacement, tons: 41.8 full load

Dimensions, meters: 22.4 x 3.8 x 1

Main machinery: 3 x M400 diesel;
3.300 hp (m)

Speed, knots: 40

Guns: 1 x 2 x 14.5 mm

Complement: 8



MARITIME TANK



RIVER FLOTILLA

THE RIVER FLOTILLA is a tactical unit of the Navy designed for:

- Deter an aggressive threat from the river and the sea;
- Defend the river lines of communications and provide navigation freedom on the river and channels;
- Defend the Danube Delta;
- Support the land forces in combat actions on the river, independently or in co-operation with Navy's units, and units of the other categories and elements of the national defense system.

OPERATING ZONE

Includes:

- the river area from Bazias to Ceatal Ismail
- the Danube Delta
- the Danube-Black Sea canal

Features:

- the length of the river communications – 1,075 km
- the length of the Danube's arms and the inner channels – 568 km
- the surface of the Danube Delta and the lagoon complex – 4,340 sq.km



RIVER FLOTILLA

RIVER FLOTILLA

Artillery carrier ship
squadron

River minesweeping
boat squadron

River armored
boat squadron

Signal
company

RIVER FLOTILLA SHIPS



RIVER MONITOR

BRUTAR CLASS

Dimensions, meters: 52.1 x 9 x 1.6

Main machinery: 2 diesel;

4.800 hp (m) (3 x 70 KW)

Speed, km/h: 30

Guns: 2 x 100 mm, 4 x 14.5 mm,

2 x 30 mm

Missiles: STRELA 2M,

2 x 40 x 122 mm APRN

Signature



RIVER PATROL CRAFT

Displacement, tons: 127 full load

Dimensions, meters: 45.7 x 8 x 1.5

Main machinery: 2 diesel;

2.700 hp (m) (2 MW)

Speed, knots: 16

Guns: 1 x 100 mm (tank turret),

2 x 30 mm (twin), 10 x 14.5 mm (2 quad,

2 single)

MGS: 2 x 122 mm BM - 21 rocket

launchers; 40 - tubed trainable

Signature

PEACE TIME MISSIONS

- Maintain the operational and combat readiness
- Train the units of the Surveillance and Early Warning Forces and the Reaction Forces in times of crisis
- Take part in the exercises and the events under the aegis of PfP and the EU
- Improve the peacekeeping participation, humanitarian, search and rescue missions.

CRISIS MISSIONS

- Reinforce the surveillance and reconnaissance in the river area boundaries
- Guard, defend and intervene to the objectives and fight against the illegal traffic
- Gradually increase of the operational capacity of forces
- Deter and deny violation of the Romanian territory from the river
- Interdict to limit the navigation freedom of the Romanian ships
- Take part in the blocking and destroying the terrorist elements
- Limit and reduce the disaster effects, save and protect the civilian population and material assets
- Perform the covering operational formations

WAR MISSIONS

- Defend the river communications
- Interdict the amphibious landing at the Danube mouths and the Danube crossing
- Support the land forces engaged on the river
- Take part in the defense of the river objectives



RIVER FLOTILLA SHIPS

RIVER ARMORED BOAT

Displacement, tons: 130.25 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 32.41 x 4.83 x 1.23
 Speed, Km/hours: 32.6
 Range, Km: 650



RIVER MINESWEEPER

Displacement, tons: 97 full load
 Dimensions, meters: 33.3 x 4.8 x 0.9
 Main machinery: 2 diesel; 870 hp (m)
 (670KW)
 Speed, knots: 13
 Guns: 4 x 14.5 mm (2 twin)
 Mines: 6
 Complement: 18 (2 officers)



RIVER TUG



RIVER BARGE

MUREȘ HEADQUARTERS SHIP



SIRET HEADQUARTERS SHIP



DIVING CENTRE



The Ministry of National Defense approved on 1st of October 1976 the founding of the Romanian Diving Centre. This was endowed with French equipment and technology from COMEX Company.

In the following years the fundamentals of diving activities have been set for the benefit of the Navy and National Economy. Throughout the years they reached a high level of experience and expertise.

After 1993, the Diving Centre has diversified its activities, as follows:

- Train and certify divers
- Authorize and inspect diving activities
- Train and certify medical personnel for diving related activities
- Conduct workings with divers on ships, immersed structures
- Conduct scientifically research for underwater technologies and equipment.

DIVING CENTRE

In the framework of the **Divers School**, the following courses are organized:

- courses for building and certifying the divers on deep-sea categories;
- courses for qualification the personnel who conduct the diversings;
- courses for training the divers who use the closed and half-closed circuit breathing apparatus.

The **hyperbar laboratory** is designed for:

- testing and training the divers for using different diving technologies and types of equipment for underwater work.

After 1993, the Diver Centre restructured and diversified its activities, so that, now, it works as an unique body for certifying the divers, for authorizing and checking up the divers' activities having the logistical support required for the development of these activities:

- achieve the gas mixtures for diving;
- treatment of diving accidents;
- test and approve the diving technologies.

The **research laboratory** has as the activity field the scientific research and the technological engineering for carrying out the technical means and improving the diving and underwater work procedures as well as drawing up of standards for underwater equipment.

The fundamental component of the Diving Centre is represented by a **diver ship unit** which due to its ships and divers has many responsibilities including the entire underwater spectrum of the sea and the internal waters. The ships are: maritime tug GROZAVUL, logistical support ship MIDIA, deep divers support ships ANTIPA, RACOVITA, divers speed boats SATURN, JUPITER.



NAVAL EDUCATION



“Mircea cel Bătrân” Naval Academy

Having three faculties, the Academy trains engineers and command officers for the Navy and Merchant Fleet.

- Navy Faculty, 5 years for engineer officers in: navigation, navigational and hydrographic equipments, naval gunnery and missiles, naval radioelectronics, naval electromechanics.

- Command, Staff and Military Techniques Faculty, for advanced training in post-academic studies in 2-6 months courses for military occupational skills and foreign languages.

- Merchant Ships Faculty organizes courses in the following skills: sea navigation, ocean fishing, naval radioelectronics, naval electrotechnics, riverine transportation and harbour operations.



NAVAL EDUCATION

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

The Naval Academy ,Mircea cel Batran' has an operational material resources stretched on 27 ha, compared to those of similar famous institutions from France, Great Britain, Italy, USA, Russia, Spain and Germany. Among their components we can mention the following:

- 61 laboratories, rooms endowed with proper modern equipment;

- a training-ship division including the training-ships: "Mircea", "Albatros", "Constanta", boats and crafts;

- a seamanship and nautical sports station;

- an endurance ground;

- a computer centre;

- a micro-production and practical training section;

- a closed-circuited TV studio;

- modern sports grounds (including: an

athletics stadium, 5 gyms, 18 sports grounds, 4 ranges etc.)

- Olympic swimming-pool;

- education rooms (2 halls with 400 and 184 places; 6 lecture rooms with 80 places each, 2 common teaching rooms with 110 places each, 76 seminar rooms with 24-30 places each);

- library with reading rooms and 200,000 volumes;

- social spaces (students'hostels with 1,247 places, dining-saloon with 4 mess rooms of 1,440 places).



Military School for technical Chiefs Masters

Is a technical profile military institution, providing post high-school education in: steersmanship and navigation techniques, naval missiles, hydroacustics, naval engines and machineries, naval electric motors and

TRAINING SHIPS



"CONSTANTA" training ship:

- Overall length: 108.1 m
- Beam: 13.2 m
- Displacement: 2,858 t
- Draught: 4.05 m
- Range: 1,900 NM
- Speed: 17.4 kn



"ALBATROS" cargo ship:

- Overall length: 130.86 m
- Beam: 17.7 m
- Displacement: 12,350 t
- Draught: 7.5 m
- Range: 8,000 NM
- Speed: 15.9 kn
- Payload: 7,810 tdw



"MIRCEA" sailing ship:

- Overall length: 81.13 m
- Beam: 12.04 m
- Displacement: 1,630 t
- Draught: 5.20 m
- Range: 5,000 NM
- Spread of sails: 1,750 sq.m
- Mast height: 44 m

HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE



Maritime Hydrographical Directorate is a unique institution within the Romanian Army; its permanent tasks are:

- represents the Romanian Government to the International Hydrographic Organization and to the International Association for Marine Signals.
- stands for the Romanian expert in respect of marine cartography, marine geography and limitations.
- performs hydrographic and oceanographic research in view of updating navigation maps and other nautical documents.
- provides accurate information regarding the navigation, signals and warnings within the Romanian sector in Western Black Sea.
- provides data and hydro-meteorological products to the Romanian Navy Forces.
- check and maintain nautical instruments on board ships, both military and merchant, Romanian and foreign.

RADIO- ELECTRONIC AND SURVEILLANCE CENTRE



Radio-electronic and Surveillance Centre is an operational unit in the Navy's structure.

Radio-electronic and Surveillance Centre belongs to the category of Early Warning Forces

Missions

- Radio-electronic reconnaissance
- Radio-electronic counteraction
- Coast surveillance and reconnaissance
- Centralizing, processing and analysing of information
- Centralized information on maritime situation
- Communications of information to the users

NAVAL INFANTRY



NAVAL INFANTRY WILL BE READY FOR:



- performing the training level necessary for accomplishing peace, crisis and war missions, for defending the sovereign rights and interests of Romania, the civil and military objectives in the river and coast area and the naval communications, for limiting the risk factors addressed to the national security by sending back the aggressive threats from the sea and the river and for taking part in the NATO/PfP missions, concurrently with the achievement of the integration objectives in the European and NATO structures;

- carrying out the specific missions, independently or in close co-operation, in the Danube Delta, in the lagoon and river zone, being capable of launching amphibious landing, for defending the ports and the coast objectives and also in the fight against the enemy amphibious assault landing, airborne forces, reconnaissance-diversion groups and terrorist elements that can act in the south-eastern operating zone;

- fighting and action on the coast area, especially, in the areas of SULINA-SFANTU GHEORGHE, in the Danube Delta, on the sand banks of LETEA, CARAORMAN, SARATURILE, and in the lagoon complex on the lakes of RAZELM, SINOE, BABADAG, on the easily flooded or swampy field and under any conditions of climate and season by applying the electronic protective measures.

NAVY RANKS



NAVAL MEDICAL CENTRE

It is a modern military-medical unit developing a curative, medical survey, research, and assistance activities in special situations.



NAVAL COMBAT MAINTENANCE CENTRE

Maintain the readiness of ships, weapons and equipment of the Navy.



NAVY COMPUTER CENTRE

Design, perform and maintain the application and information systems necessary for command and logistics of the Navy; training and improving courses in computer science for the Navy personnel.



ROMANIAN NAVY MUSEUM

The subjects of the museum, unitarily exhibition of the Romanian Merchant Marine and Navy history for years ago, made it to be unique in the country.



NAVY BAND

Take part in the military and religious ceremonies as well as in the social events for the Navy personnel.

CUFFS



Admiral (0-10)



Vice-Admiral (0-9)



Rear-Admiral (0-8)



Fleet Rear-Admiral (0-7)



Captain (0-6)



Commander (0-5)



Lieutenant-Commander (0-4)



Lieutenant (0-3)



Lieutenant j.g. (0-2)



Ensign (0-1)

NAVY PETTY OFFICERS (epaulets)



Master Chief PO (E-9)



Senior Chief PO (E-8)



Chief PO (E-7)



PO 1st Class (E-6)



PO 2nd Class (E-5)

