



European  
Commission



# Digital Public Administration factsheet 2020

Romania

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# Country Profile

# 1 Country Profile

## 1.1 Basic data

**Population:** 19 414 458 inhabitants (2019)

**GDP at market prices:** 223 337.4 million Euros (2019)

**GDP per inhabitant in PPS (Purchasing Power Standard EU 27=100):** 69 (2019)

**GDP growth rate:** 4.1% (2019)

**Inflation rate:** 3.9% (2019)

**Unemployment rate:** 3.9% (2019)

**General government gross debt (Percentage of GDP):** 35.2% (2019)

**General government deficit/surplus (Percentage of GDP):** -4.3% (2019)

**Area:** 238 397 km<sup>2</sup>

**Capital city:** Bucharest

**Official EU language:** Romanian

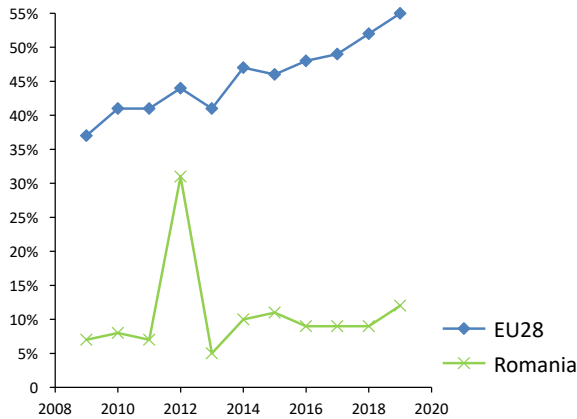
**Currency:** Ron

Source: Eurostat (last update: September 2020)

## 1.2 Digital Public Administration Indicators

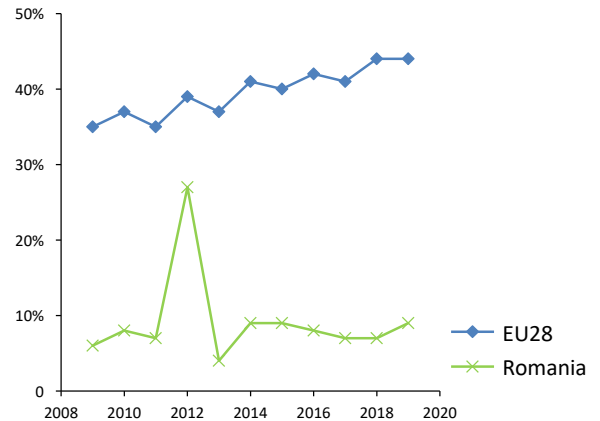
The following graphs present data for the latest eGovernment Indicators for Romania compared to the EU average. Statistical indicators in this section reflect those of Eurostat at the time the Edition is being prepared.

Percentage of individuals using the internet for interacting with public authorities in Romania



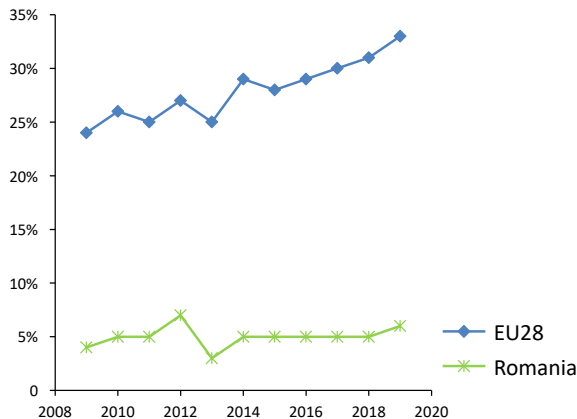
Source: Eurostat Information Society Indicators

Percentage of individuals using the internet for obtaining information from public authorities in Romania



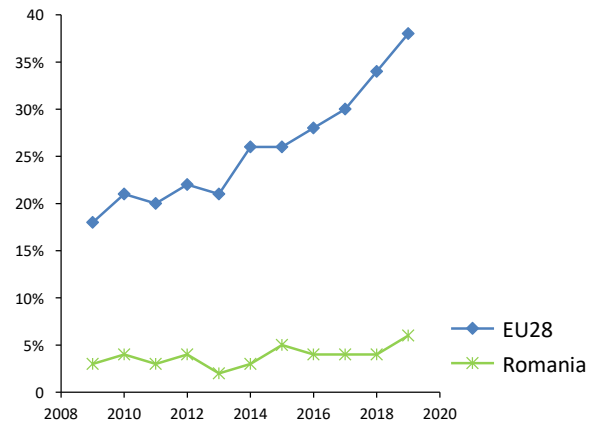
Source: Eurostat Information Society Indicators

Percentage of individuals using the internet for downloading official forms from public authorities in Romania



Source: Eurostat Information Society Indicators

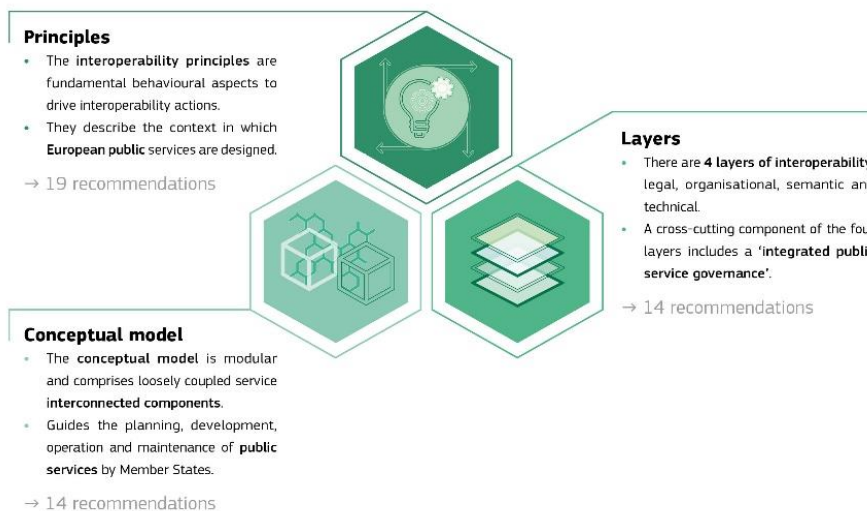
Percentage of individuals using the internet for sending filled forms to public authorities in Romania



Source: Eurostat Information Society Indicators

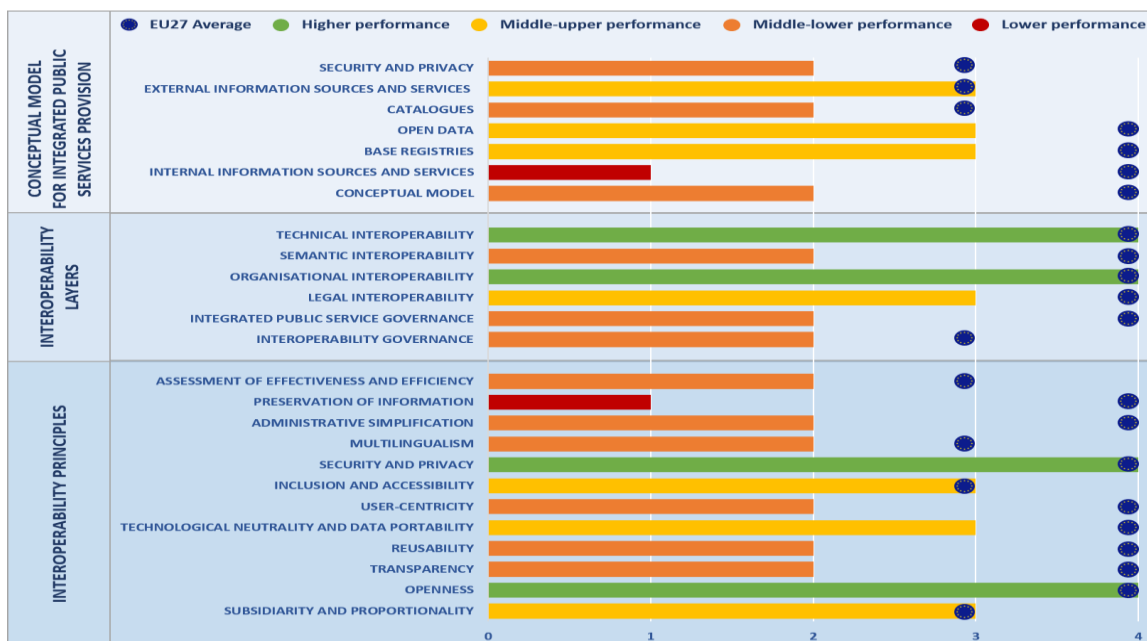
### 1.3 Interoperability State of Play

In 2017, the European Commission published the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) to give specific guidance on how to set up interoperable digital public services through a set of 47 recommendations. The picture below represents the three pillars of the EIF around which the EIF Monitoring Mechanism was built to evaluate the level of implementation of the EIF within the Member States. It is based on a set of 68 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) clustered within the three main pillars of the EIF (Principles, Layers and Conceptual model), outlined below.



Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2019

For each of the three pillars, a different scoreboard was created to breakdown the results into their main components (i.e. the 12 principles of interoperability, the interoperability layers and the components of the conceptual model). The components are evaluated on a scale from one to four, where one means a lower level of implementation, while 4 means a higher level of implementation. The graph below shows the result of the first EIF Monitoring Mechanism data collection for Romania in 2019.

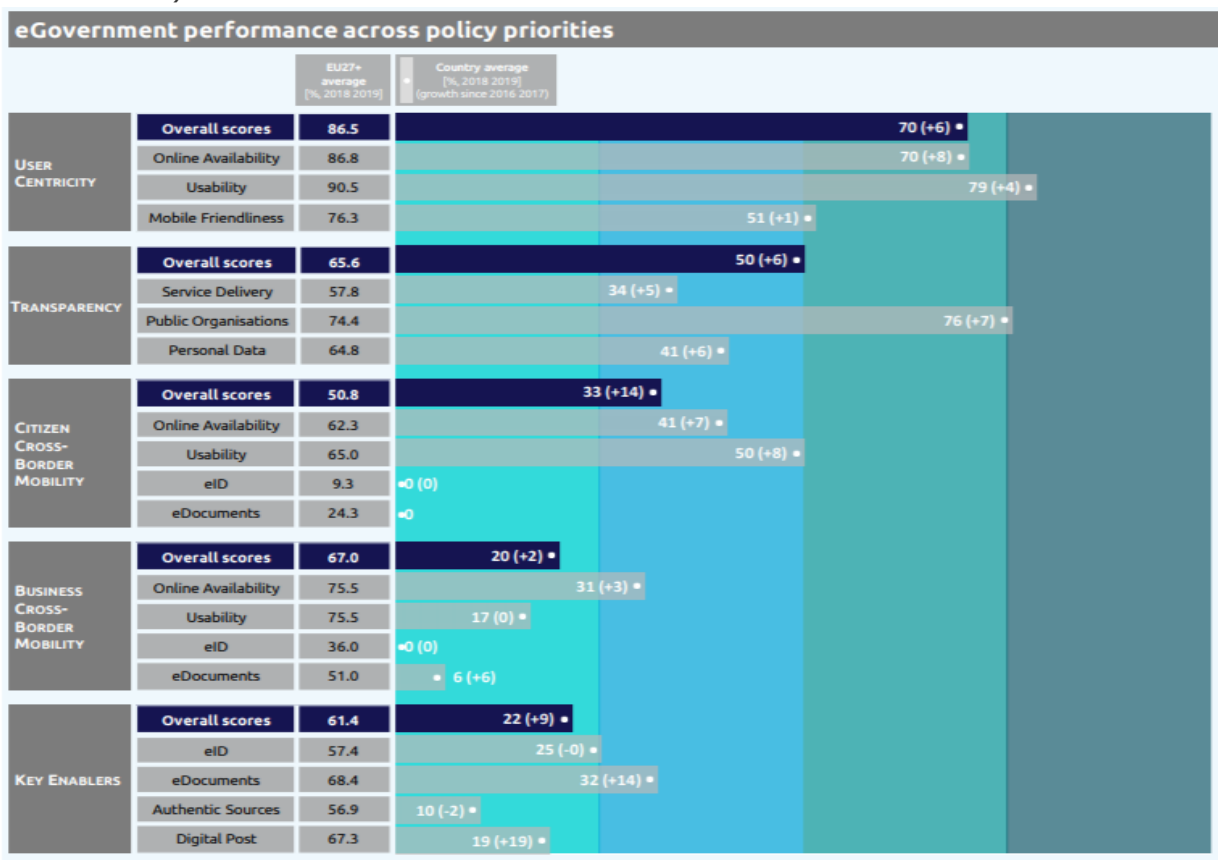


Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2019

## 1.4 eGovernment State of Play

The graph below is the result of the latest eGovernment Benchmark report, which evaluates the priority areas of the eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020, based on specific indicators. These indicators are clustered within four main top-level benchmarks:

- **User Centricity** – indicates the extent to which a service is provided online, its mobile friendliness and usability of the service (in terms of available online support and feedback mechanisms).
- **Transparency** – indicates the extent to which governments are transparent about (i) the process of service delivery, (ii) the responsibilities and performance of public organisations and (iii) the personal data processed in public services.
- **Cross-Border Mobility** – indicates the extent to which users of public services from another European country can use the online services.
- **Key Enablers** – indicates the extent to which technical and organisational pre-conditions for eGovernment service provision are in place, such as electronic identification and authentic sources.
- The 2020 report presents the biennial results, achieved over the past two years of measurement of all eight life events used to measure the above-mentioned top-level benchmarks. More specifically, these life events are divided between six 'Citizen life events' (Losing and finding a job, Studying, Family life, all measured in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018, and Starting a small claim procedure, Moving, Owning a car, all measured in 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019) and two 'Business life events' (Business start-up, measured in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018, and Regular business operations, measured in 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019).



Source: eGovernment Benchmark Report 2020 Country

A blurred background of people in a meeting and a silver laptop in the foreground. The laptop is open and positioned in the lower right quadrant. The background shows several people sitting around a table, engaged in a discussion, with warm, soft lighting.

2

## Digital Public Administration Highlights



## 2 Digital Public Administration Highlights

### Digital Public Administration Political Communications

In the first quarter of 2019, Romania developed a [policy](#) aimed at improving and promoting the availability of eCommerce solutions across the country in line with the European Commission guidelines. The document provided an extensive overview of the state-of-play of eCommerce development and outlined the main directions and strategic goals for the future.

The strategy was accompanied by an [Action Plan](#), which detailed a list of actions and deadlines for each of the objectives of the strategy. The main objectives set out for the development of eCommerce solutions in Romania are the creation of a stimulating and coherent regulatory framework for eCommerce; informing suppliers and online service providers about eCommerce solutions; and strengthening the institutional framework for eCommerce solutions.

### Digital Public Administration Legislation

The [emergency ordinance No 62/2019](#) changes and adds new features to the [emergency ordinance No 34/2008](#) regarding the organisation and function of the national system for emergency calls and the [emergency ordinance No 111/2011](#) on electronic communications.

### Digital Public Administration Governance

The [Authority for the the Digitalisation of Romania \(ADR\)](#) is the new public institution, coordinated by the General Secretariat of Government, that has now the executive control over eGovernment. Also, it is tasked with coordinating all operating systems that are related to the provision of eGovernment services and the coordination of information systems through which electronic public services are provided.

### Digital Public Administration Infrastructure

Romania has a central [eProcurement platform](#) that is under the responsibility of the Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania (ADR). All Romanian contracting authorities are required to publish their notices within the framework of public procurement procedures, and all businesses aiming at supplying products or services to a public authority have to access the platform.

This system simplifies procedures for both suppliers and purchasing agencies. The system is the national single point for the transmission of public procurement notices to the EU Official Journal. Furthermore, it offers interactive and transactional services dedicated to sustaining 20% of the total amount of public acquisition.



3

Digital Public  
Administration  
Political  
Communications

## 3 Digital Public Administration Political Communications

### 3.1 Specific political communications on digital public administration

#### National Strategy on Digital Agenda for Romania 2014-2020

The National Strategy on Digital Agenda for Romania targets directly the ICT sector and aims to contribute to economic growth and to increase competitiveness. It plans to achieve both goals on one side through direct actions and the development of an effective Romanian ICT and on the other through indirect actions such as increasing efficiency and reducing public sector costs, improving private sector productivity by reducing administrative state-related barriers, and improving the competitiveness of the labour force in Romania, just to name a few. The strategy was developed in line with the Digital Agenda for Europe as the framework of reference to determine how to boost the digital economy for the period 2014 – 2020.

As a result, some of the objectives set by the European Digital Agenda were taken and adapted to ensure the alignment of the Romanian ICT development with the level achieved by other countries in the region. This was done to lay the foundations of Romania's ICT integration in the European Digital Single Market.

Taking into consideration the seven pillars that form the basis of the Digital Agenda for Europe 2014 – 2020, Romania adapted and defined four major fields of action that are pursued as part of the ambition to promote the economic growth and increase competitiveness. These four fields of action are summarised as follows:

- Field of Action 1: eGovernment, interoperability, cyber security, cloud computing, open data, big data and social media, increase efficiency of eGovernment and reduce the public sector costs in Romania by means of a modern administration.
- Field of Action 2: ICT in education, health, culture and eInclusion support at sectorial level to ensure ICT investments to achieve a positive social impact.
- Field of Action 3: eCommerce, research & development and innovation in ICT built on the comparative advantages of Romania and support economic growth in the private sector.
- Field of Action 4: broadband and digital service infrastructure ensure social inclusion and benefit all other fields of actions.

### 3.2 Interoperability

#### Approval of the Romanian Interoperability Framework

The approval of the Romanian Interoperability Framework (RIF), in December 2017, set out the goal to guide, promote and support the delivery of Romanian public services by fostering cross-border, cross-organizational and cross-sector interoperability. The framework addressed issues such as its underlying principles, the conceptual model for public services, the interoperability levels, the interoperability dimension in the decision-making processes of Romanian public services to support the implementation of Romanian policy initiatives.

### 3.3 Key enablers

#### 3.3.1 Access to public information

No political communication has been adopted in this field to date.

### 3.3.2 eID and Trust Services

#### Digital Identity System

In 2020, a project has been financed with European funds to build a digital identity system. The project aims at providing an effective and easy way to gain additional security for users' identity verification. Additional information can be found [here](#). However, the National Electronic Identification Scheme has not yet been established in Romania.

### 3.3.3 Security aspects

#### National Cyber Security Strategy

In 2013, Romania adopted the [National Cyber Security Strategy](#). The purpose of Romania's cyber security strategy was to define and maintain a secure virtual environment, with a high degree of resilience and confidence, based on national cyber infrastructures.

The strategy set the following objectives:

- adapt the regulatory and institutional framework to cyberspace threat dynamics;
- establish and implement security profiles and minimum requirements for national cyber infrastructures, relevant in terms of the proper functioning of the critical infrastructures;
- ensure the resilience of cyber infrastructure;
- ensure security through understanding, preventing and fighting vulnerabilities, risks and threats to the cyber security of Romania;
- take advantage of the opportunities to promote national interests, values and objectives in cyberspace;
- promote and develop cooperation between public and private sectors at national and international level in the field of cyber security;
- develop a security culture by raising citizens' awareness on the vulnerabilities, risks and threats originating from cyberspace and the need to ensure protection of their information systems;
- participate in initiatives of international organisations, which Romania is a member to, to define and establishing a set of international confidence-building measures concerning the use of cyberspace.

The National Cyber Security Strategy was approved by [Government Decision No 271/2013](#). The strategic coordination of the activities at national level to ensure a high common level of security of the networks and information systems is achieved by the government through the responsible authority of the new Agency for the Digitalisation of Romania, under the coordination of Prime Minister.

In 2018, a strategic framework was approved by law (through [Law No 362/2018](#) on ensuring a high common level of security of computer networks and systems), transposing Directive (EU) 2016/1148, also known as the NIS Directive.

### 3.3.4 Interconnection of base registries

No political communication has been adopted in this field to date.

### 3.3.5 eProcurement

No political communication has been adopted in this field to date.

## 3.4 Domain-specific political communications

### Public Policy in the Field of eCommerce

In the first quarter of 2019, Romania developed a **policy** aimed at improving and promoting the availability of eCommerce solutions across the country in line with European Commission guidelines.

The document provided an extensive overview of the state-of-play of eCommerce development and outlined the main directions and strategic goals for the future.

The strategy was accompanied by an **action plan**, which detailed a list of actions and deadlines for each of the objectives of the strategy.

The main objectives set out for the development of eCommerce solutions in Romania are:

- creating a stimulating and coherent regulatory framework for eCommerce;
- informing suppliers and online service providers about eCommerce solutions;
- strengthening the institutional framework for eCommerce solutions.

## 3.5 Emerging technologies

No political communication has been adopted in this field to date.



4

Digital Public  
Administration  
Legislation

## 4 Digital Public Administration Legislation

### 4.1 Specific legislation on digital public administration

#### Government Decision on the Organisation and Operation of the Electronic Point of Single Contact

Decision No 922/2010, which aimed at regulating the operation of the Electronic Point of Single Contact, was published on 15 September 2010. It was based on [Law No 49/2009](#) concerning the freedom of establishment and provision of services by electronic means in Romania. The Electronic Point of Single Contact portal (electronic PCU) was designed and established to facilitate online interaction between public institutions and service providers in Romania. By publishing information and useful links, and facilitating the online obtainment of permits, approvals and certificates needed for market penetration, the procedures for both domestic and foreign businesses have become easier and more transparent.

#### Emergency Ordinance No 41/2016

The [ordinance](#), issued in July 2016, introduced the obligation for public authorities to accept documents in electronic format upon citizens' request, and reuse any personal data previously transmitted to the public administration. The ordinance stipulated new rules concerning source code for ICT systems developed under an eProcurement contract. The ordinance also established a national CIO in partnership with the Ministry of Communication and Information Society and the rest of the government.

### 4.2 Interoperability

#### Draft Law on National Interoperability Framework

The [law](#) establishes the rights and obligations of the operators of computer systems used to offer electronic public services. The law sets the principles and goals to be achieved with the transposition of the interoperability framework and identifies the authorities responsible for its implementation. It also settles the rules for the National System of Authentication, which allows secure authentication of public services' users, and the National Depository of Documents (DND), an information system that allows for secure storage of individuals and legal entities documents. The law specifies the technical and methodological rules concerning the [National Interoperability Framework](#). The law states that within 90 days of the publication of technical and methodological rules, the operators of computer systems who provide electronic public services, together with the institutions responsible for managing the national electronic registers, will have to implement the necessary actions to accept and process requests submitted by citizens through the National Electronic System. They will also accept and process the requests received from other computer systems through which public services are available. The automatic acquisition of information that already exists within the national electronic registries has to be ensured, in order to eliminate repeated introduction of data. Failure to comply with established law will lead to a fine.

## 4.3 Key enablers

### 4.3.1 Access to public information

#### Directive (EU) 2019/1024 on open data and the re-use of public sector information

The Romanian authorities are in the process of drafting the law transposing Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information. The law will be enforced in 2021.

#### Government Ordinance on Website Accessibility of Public Sector Institutions

The Romanian government adopted on 21 December 2018 the [Emergency Ordinance on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies](#).

This regulatory act aims to establish requirements for the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies to enable them to be more easily accessed by users, especially by the elderly and disabled.

In this way, citizens will be able to benefit from wider access to public sector services through web sites and mobile applications to receive services and information that will simplify their daily lives and make it easier to exercise their rights at national and European Union level, in particular the right to free movement and the right to establish and provide services.

#### Law on Free Access to Information of Public Interest

Law No 544/2001 was initially published in October 2001. However, it should be noted that methodological norms for applying the law were approved by [Government Decision No 123/2002](#) on 7 February 2002 and subsequently published on 8 March 2002.

The regulations state that "free and unrestrained access to information of public interest shall be the rule and limitation of access shall be the exemption." It allows any person to request information from public authorities and state companies. The authorities have to respond within 10 days. Public employees could be disciplined for refusing to disclose information. The authorities are obliged to publish a wide variety of basic information on their structures and activities including their register of 'documents of public interest'.

#### Public Sector Information Law

Romania has notified full transposition of the Directive on the re-use of public sector information (2003/98/EC) achieved by [Law No 109](#), published on 5 May 2007.

#### Government Decision No 1085/2003

The aim of this [government Decision](#) was to implement certain provisions of [Law No 161/2003](#), regarding measures for ensuring transparency in the exercise of public duties and functions in the business environment, thus pursuing the prevention and punishment of corruption, related to the implementation of the National Electronic System (NES). Furthermore, public administration authorities were obliged to register in the NES.

#### Law on the Archiving of Documents in Electronic Form

Adopted in May 2007, the [Law No 135/2007](#) established the legal regime applicable to the creation, preservation, consultation and use of administration's documents to be archived or stored in an electronic format. Processing operations for archiving documents in electronic form had to be in compliance with the [National Archives Law 16/1996](#), with subsequent amendments, and regulations on conservation, access and data protection to both public and private domains. This Law was supplemented in June



2009 by Order No 493/2009 issued by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, that clarified all technical and methodological applications.

### 4.3.2 eID and Trust Services

#### Law on eID and Trust Services for Electronic Transactions

In compliance with the eIDAS Regulation, Romania passed a specific law on eID and trust services for electronic transactions. The law established the legal regime of the electronic signature and of legal documents in electronic form, as well as the conditions for the provision of reliable services.

### 4.3.3 Security aspects

#### Law on the Protection of Persons concerning the Processing of Personal Data and the Free Circulation of such Data

Law No 677/2001 allowed individuals to access and correct personal information held by public or private bodies. It was complemented by recent additions such as Law No 55, (OJ No 244 of 23 March 2005), which ratified the Additional Protocol to The Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, referring to control authorities and cross-border data flow. Furthermore, a National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing was established in 2005 by Law No 102/2005 (OJ No 391 of 09 May 2005). All data protection files previously kept by the Ombudsman were handed over to the Authority, which supervised and controlled the legality of personal data processing under Law No 677/2001.

#### Law on the Processing of Personal Data and the Protection of Privacy in the Electronic Communications Sector

The law on the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector replaced Law No 676 of 21 November 2001 on the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the telecommunications sector. It closely followed Directive 2002/58/EC on personal data processing and privacy protection in the electronic communications sector.

#### Draft Law on the Minimum Security Measures of Information Systems in Public Administration

The law was created for the protection of the public administration's information systems. Security actions were identified thanks to the framing and descriptions of the organisational, physical and IT security measures for data protection.

#### Anti-corruption Law

This law comprises stipulations concerning transparency in information management and electronic public services' administration by demanding that financial statements of public officials be published online. It includes provisions for preventing and fighting cybercrime.

### 4.3.4 Interconnection of base registries

#### Draft Law on National Electronic Registers

The law ensured the coverage, constitution, administration and operation of the National Electronic Registers (REN). It aims at reducing the duplication of the data used by the public sector, preventing the repeated collection of information from persons or bodies (the once-only principle) and ensuring the reliability and safety of the data. The law was mainly intended for individuals and institutions involved in setting strategies for the

information society, as well as in the design and operation of electronic services. The National Electronic Registers were defined by law as “collections of information and data originated from social entities, in electronic format, considered as authentic sources of information”. The National Electronic Registers are: Population Registry, Tax Registry, Trade Registry, Cadastral and Land Registry (territorial Identification, addresses and properties), Vehicle Registry, Social Insurance Registry, and Support Registry for students.

#### 4.3.5 eProcurement

##### Government Emergency Ordinance on the Award of Public Contracts, Public Works Concession Contracts and Services Concession Contracts

Adopted in June 2006, this ordinance revoked all previous acts containing provisions on public procurement and merged the two EC eProcurement directives (2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC) into a single act. The legal framework for public acquisitions was finalised in 2016, leading to an update of the SEAP, the national procurement portal.

##### Law approving the Government Emergency Ordinance on the awarding of public procurement contracts, public works concession contracts and service concession contracts

This law sets forth the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006 regarding the award of public procurement contracts, public works concession contracts and service concession contracts, and introduces amendments and supplements.

##### Law on Public Procurement

The new law on public procurement was published in the Official Gazette No 390 on 23 May 2016. In addition to laying out new rules for the application of provisions concerning the award of public procurement contracts, the law also included an update of the national procurement portal.

##### Government Decision on the Approval of Application Norms for the Award of Public Contracts by Electronic Means

The Decision on the approval of application norms for the award of public contracts by electronic means was set out in the Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006 concerning the award of public contracts, public work concession contracts and services concession contracts. It focused mainly on the application of Article 21(a) of Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006 on public procurement contracts, in order to make technical facilities available for contracting authorities and apply fully electronic and open tendering procedures.

##### Government Decision on the approval of the Application Norms for the provisions concerning the award of the public procurement contracts using electronic means

The Decision on the approval of the application norms for the provisions concerning the award of the public procurement contracts using electronic means was set out in the Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006 regarding the award of public procurement contracts, public works concession contracts and service concession contracts. This decision was supplemented by Government Decision No 1337/2006. The Decision mainly emphasised the approval of rules for implementing provisions included in the Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006.

## Government Ordinance on the modification and completion of the Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006

The Ordinance on the modification and completion of the Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006 on the award of public procurement contracts, public works concession contracts and service concession contracts was published on 4 October 2007. It introduced important changes in the existing eProcurement legal framework.

## Government Decision on Consular Services for which fees are charged and the level of consular fees at the diplomatic missions and consular offices of Romania abroad

The main purpose of this Decision was to amend and supplement norms for the application of provisions regarding the award of procurement contracts electronically published by the Government Emergency Ordinance No 34/2006 concerning the award of public contracts, public work concession contracts and services concession contracts approved by Government Decision No 1660/2006. This legal act was the legislative expression of the Manchester Declaration of 2005 as agreed by ministers in charge for eGovernment politics from EU Member States, candidate and EFTA countries. The declaration set out a new strategic direction for European eGovernment up to 2010, with the aim to include every citizen, business and government in the social and economic benefits that IT-enabled public services can deliver.

### eInvoicing Legislation

The Fiscal Code from 2015, in force from 1 January 2016, and its implementing rules approved by Law 227/2015 governs the electronic invoicing in Romania.

Additional legislation may apply if electronic signature or electronic archiving are used in the process of electronic invoicing:

- Law 455/2001 on electronic signature;
- Law 135/2007 on electronic archiving of documents.

The Ministry of Public Finance is the authority responsible for eInvoicing in Romania.

## 4.4 Domain-specific legislation

### Law on electronic commerce

This Law, adopted in June 2002, and modified in May 2006 by Law No 121/2006, transposed the main provisions of Directive 2000/31/EC on eCommerce. It defines eCommerce and other basic concepts, such as electronic messaging or the exchange of data over the internet. The main points addressed include: free movement of information society services, contracts concluded by electronic means, commercial communications through electronic means and ePayments forgery. Furthermore, it stipulates severe penalties for the possession of equipment for falsifying electronic payment instruments. It also establishes who and how one may start an eBusiness registered in Romania.

### Law on electronic registration of commercial operations

This Law established the legal regime of electronic documents containing data on economic transactions related to the sale or exchange of goods or services between persons issuing and receiving invoices, tax bills or receipts in electronic form. It was supplemented by statutory provisions concerning the conclusion, validity and effects of legal acts, as well as those provided by Law No 571/2003 as amended and additional normative acts.

### Law on the issuance and use of electronic payment instruments and the relationship between users of such transactions

This [Law](#) laid down the provisions to regulate the issuance and use of ePayment instruments throughout Romania and to monitor the activities of such instruments, as well as the conditions to be met by providers, users and other institutions involved in the process.

#### [Order on the Procedure for Approval of Payment Instruments with Remote Access](#)

This [legislative initiative](#), published on 19 July 2007, applied to payment transactions in internet banking, home banking or mobile banking. The aim was to create an environment in which internet banking transactions could be accomplished with confidentiality, protection of personal data, safety and authenticity.

#### [Government Ordinance on the collection of local taxes by electronic means](#)

This [Ordinance](#) sets the deployment of electronic systems for local tax collection as an obligation for all municipalities and cities in Romania. These systems provide citizens with access to the relevant information on local taxes and offer a quick and easy solution to pay local debts.

#### [Law on the electronic payment of local taxes](#)

This [Law](#) stipulates that local public administration authorities have to take all the necessary measures to inform citizens on electronic payment of local taxes.

#### [Emergency Ordinance No 62/2019](#)

The new [emergency Ordinance](#) changes and adds new features to the [emergency Ordinance No 34/2008](#) regarding the organisation and function of the national system for emergency calls and the [emergency Ordinance No 111/2011](#) on electronic communications.

## 4.5 Emerging technologies

No new legislation has been adopted in this field to date.



5

Digital Public  
Administration  
Governance

## 5 Digital Public Administration Governance

### 5.1 National

#### 5.1.1 Policy

##### Ministry of Transports, Infrastructure and Communications (MTIC)

The MTIC has executive control over communications. This dedicated ministry is the main policy and strategy provider in this domain and serves as the specialised body of the central Public Administration in the communications sector.

The Ministry of Communications and Information Society has been reorganised. As a consequence, responsibilities in the field of electronic communications have been assigned to the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure and Communications.



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Minister for Transports, Infrastructure and Communications

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**Source:** <http://www.mt.gov.ro/>

##### Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania

The Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania (ADR) is a public institution coordinated by the Government General Secretariat that has executive control over eGovernment. Furthermore, it is tasked with coordinating all operating systems that are related to the provision of eGovernment services and the coordination of information systems through which electronic public services are provided.

Following the reorganisation of the Ministry of Communications and Information Society, responsibilities related to the information society and digital transformation field have been attributed to a newly set-up institution – the Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania, under the coordination of the Prime Minister.



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**Source:** <http://www.adr.gov.ro/>

### 5.1.2 Coordination

NO PICTURE  
AVAILABLE

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**Source:** <http://www.adr.gov.ro/>

### Digital Romania Consulting Council

Romania established an **expert group** whose main goal is to strengthen the development of the information society in Romania.

### National Institute for Research and Development in Informatics (ICI)

The ICI is Romania's main research institute in the field of ICT. The main activities in relation to eGovernment coordination are: application of research projects developed by national authorities and programmes financed by EU funds; assessment of IT projects; monitoring and auditing of scientific and technical activities for the implementation of ICT projects; and assessment of online services.

### Chancellery of the Prime Minister (CPM)

According to paragraph 4, Article 4 of the Government Emergency Ordinance No 464/2016 on the attributions, organisation and functioning of the **Chancellery of the Prime Minister**, the Chancellery coordinates the information technology sector at the level of the whole public administration, including eGovernment projects and open standards.

### 5.1.3 Implementation

#### Ministry of Transports, Infrastructure and Communications (MTIC)

MTIC is responsible for the implementation of policies and strategies, together with the subordinate agencies and departments in the communications domain. Furthermore, it implements the government's communications policy.

#### Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania (ADR)

The **Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania** provides eGovernment services by implementing information and communication systems at national level. It is in charge of the operation of the **eGovernment Portal**, the **electronic System for Public Procurement**, the **Virtual Payment Desk** and the IT System for the electronic attribution of international authorisations on transport goods.

Another important task of the ADR is the implementation of the **Electronic Point of Single Contact project**, through which the public administration seeks to become more efficient by simplifying the procedures applicable to services and service providers in order to achieve an interoperable platform at the national and European levels.

#### 5.1.4 Support

##### National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications (ANCOM)

ANCOM is the only policies administrator in the field of electronic communications and information technology. It assumed the role of national administration of the Top-Level Domain (TLD), '.ro', and the Second Level Domain (SLD), '.eu' for the domain names reserved for Romania.

##### Electronic Payments Association of Romania (APERRO)

APERRO currently enumerates 31 members dispensing electronic payments within the country. It was launched in 2010, in cooperation with the Agency for Digital Agenda of Romania, the National Information System for Tax Payment Online with a view to assist taxpayers in performing their transactions swiftly and at a minimum cost.

#### 5.1.5 Interoperability coordination

##### Authority for Digitalisation of Romania

The Authority for Digitalisation of Romania is the main body responsible for interoperability activities in the country.

#### 5.1.6 Base registry coordination

##### Ministry of Internal Affairs

The Ministry of Internal Affairs oversees the management of the Population Registry, providing information on the personal data of natural and legal persons.

##### Road Authority of Romania, Ministry of Internal Affairs

The Road Authority of Romania maintains and manages the Registry of Vehicles.

##### National Trade Register Office, Ministry of Justice

The National Trade Register Office manages the Trade Registry for business and legal entities.

##### National Agency for Cadastre and Land Registration (ANCPI)

The Agency is in charge of maintaining the Land Registry for real estate and land buildings.

##### National Agency of Fiscal Administration

The agency manages the Tax Registry.

#### 5.1.7 Audit

##### Court of Accounts

The Court of Accounts exerts control over the State and public sector expenditure, the management of the public and private patrimonies of the State and of territorial administrative units.

#### 5.1.8 Data Protection

##### National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing

The National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing is an independent public body which supervises and controls the legality of personal data processing falling



under the personal data protection legislation. Its competences are those of a control institution, including sanctioning, in case legal provisions are infringed by the personal data processors as a result of self-notification, or based on complaints filed by the person whose rights are infringed.

### Romanian National Computer Security Incident Response Team (CERT)

CERT is a public institution under the coordination of the Romanian Government which was established to deal with research, development and expertise in the field of cyber security. It is a specialised organisation responsible for preventing, analysing, identifying and reacting to cyber incidents. CERT is responsible for elaborating and distributing public policies for preventing and counteracting the incidents that occur within national cyber infrastructures.

## 5.2 Subnational (federal, regional and local)

### 5.2.1 Policy

No responsible organisations have been reported to date.

### 5.2.2 Coordination

#### Ministry of Internal Affairs (MAI)

Regional and local authorities are subordinate to the MAI which, by Law No 161/2003, coordinates eAdministration.

### 5.2.3 Implementation

No responsible organisations have been reported to date.

### 5.2.4 Support

#### Romanian Municipalities Association

The Romanian Municipalities Association promotes and safeguards the mutual interests of local public authorities to satisfy and manage public needs to the benefit of their local communities.

### 5.2.5 Interoperability coordination

No responsible organisations have been reported to date.

### 5.2.6 Base registry coordination

No responsible organisations have been reported to date.

### 5.2.7 Audit

No responsible organisations have been reported to date.

### 5.2.8 Data Protection

No responsible organisations have been reported to date.



6

# Digital Public Administration Infrastructure

## 6 Digital Public Administration Infrastructure

### 6.1 Portals

#### 6.1.1 National Portals

##### eGovernment Portal

The portal serves as a one-stop shop for central and local public services and forms online, while also incorporating a transactional platform. Businesses and citizens can register for interactive and transactional services. Links to all the departments of central and local government are also included in the portal, as well as information regarding the legislation and regulations related to the interaction with the Public Administration. Moreover, a Unique Form Service system gathers nine eServices for businesses. The eServices are designed for large contributors and provide unified access for eGovernment services.

##### Electronic Point of Single Contact

The target of the portal is to allow for easy retrieval of all information, working procedures, as well as a set of interactive forms needed by service providers who wish to conduct their activity in Romania. Furthermore, it provides information about the national business context, objectives and benefits, the authorities concerned, legislation in the field and financing arrangements.

The platform was updated and relaunched in 2016. The new platform allows ministries to send documents and requests to the citizens, so that citizens do not have to go to the counter to submit them physically. The platform contains a full set of forms, procedures and legislation references, so that citizens are aware of any public procedure or service.

##### Open Data Portal: [data.gov.ro](http://data.gov.ro)

The Romanian [data.gov.ro](http://data.gov.ro) Portal collects all the datasets from public authorities and makes them available in one central portal, accessible to all.

#### 6.1.2 Subnational Portals

No infrastructure in this field has been reported to date.

### 6.2 Networks

#### Local Communities Electronic Networks (LCENs)

The LCENs connect local communities (schools, public offices and libraries) to the internet. Public access points have been set up in each area covered by the networks. The objectives are to reduce the rural-urban digital divide, stimulate the use of ICTs in schools, and facilitate the interaction between citizens and administration. The network has covered 255 rural communities and small towns throughout Romania, targeting over 1.7 million Romanian citizens (10% of Romanian rural areas).

#### Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations

Romania uses the Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations (TESTA) network as the main cross border infrastructure to communicate digitally among the EU agencies, institutions and Member States.

## 6.3 Data Exchange

No infrastructure in this field has been reported to date.

## 6.4 eID and Trust Services

### Interoperability System with EU Member States

The Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania is implementing the [SITUE project](#) (Interoperability System with EU Member States) aimed at implementing the interoperability system with EU Member States. It will be based on the construction of the eIDAS node for Romania and will connect it with the eIDAS nodes of other Member States, as well as with the identity and electronic services providers in Romania.

### Centralised Digital Identification Software Platform

The Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania is implementing the project [Centralised Digital Identification Software Platform](#) (PSCID) that will provide the gateway and the first point of access to secure electronic eGovernment services. Implementing PSCID provides: more powerful tools; secure electronic authentication for accessing and using public electronic services and unit management; centralised identification of citizens' electronic identities and their credentials; and the provision of identities in target systems that provide electronic services.

## 6.5 eProcurement

### National eProcurement system

Romania has a central [eProcurement platform](#) that is under the responsibility of the Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania (ADR). All Romanian contracting authorities are required to publish their notices within the framework of public procurement procedures, and all businesses aiming at supplying products or services to a public authority have to access the platform.

This system simplifies procedures for both suppliers and purchasing agencies. The system is the national single point for the transmission of public procurement notices to the EU Official Journal (as OJS eSender). Furthermore, it offers interactive and transactional services dedicated to sustaining 20% of the total amount of public acquisition.

In March 2017, Romania launched a [project](#), funded through the [CEF Programme](#), to integrate the eCertis service into eProcurement.

### eInvoicing in Romania

Economic operators are free to choose their preferred service provider to submit eInvoices to contracting authorities. Currently, there is no common approach or specific legislation relating to the use of electronic invoices by the public authorities. There are no centralised platforms to process eInvoices in Romania.

## 6.6 ePayment

### National Electronic Payment System for Taxes

The [National Electronic Payment System for Taxes](#) administrated by ADR is one of the most important portals in Romania, where citizens and businesses can interact online with public institutions and pay taxes/fees. Currently, the system has more than 700 000 users (citizens and businesses) and it interacts with more than 500 public institutions in Romania.

The main interconnections are with:

- city halls, where users can, upon authentication, view and pay their debts towards the local budgets;
- the Virtual Private Space (SPV) where users can pay their debts towards the state budget;
- the Informatic System for Electronic Transport Assignment (SIAE), where users can pay online their fees for ADR to issue the digital certificate;

The country is also working towards important interconnections between Ghiseul.ro and at least two other systems:

- SINEPCVI, the platform for obtaining one's driver license and car registration certificates online;
- IDIS-DGP, the passports' management system.

The fees for driver's license, car registration certificates and passports can be payed online on Ghiseul.ro

## 6.7 Knowledge Management

No particular infrastructure in this field has been reported to date.

## 6.8 Cross-border platforms

No particular infrastructure in this field has been reported to date.

## 6.9 Base registries

### Romanian base registries

Although scarce information is available regarding technical interconnectivity of base registries in Romania, the public administration is striving towards it. In this regard, the draft Law on National Interoperability Framework includes technical specifications to achieve interoperability between systems, products, softwares, applications and services accessible through the National Electronic System (NES).

Currently, the National Electronic Registers accessible to all are the following:

- Population Registry;
- Tax Registry;
- Trade Registry;
- Cadastral and Land Registry (territorial identification, addresses and properties);
- Vehicle Registry;
- Social Insurance Registry;
- Support Registry for students.

### National Electronic System (NES)

The draft Law on National Interoperability Framework includes technical specifications to achieve interoperability between systems, products, softwares, applications and services accessible through the National Electronic System (NES) - a common platform for providing several eServices to businesses and citizens via a [portal](#).



7

Cross-border  
Digital Public  
Administration  
Services

## 7 Cross-border Digital Public Administration Services for Citizens and Businesses

Further to the information on national digital public services provided in the previous chapters, this final chapter presents an overview of the basic cross-border public services provided to citizens and businesses in other European countries. [Your Europe](#) is taken as reference, as it is the EU one-stop shop which aims to simplify the life of both citizens and businesses by avoiding unnecessary inconvenience and red tape in regard to 'life and travel', as well as 'doing business' abroad. In order to do so, Your Europe offers information on basic rights under EU law, but also on how these rights are implemented in each individual country (where information has been provided by the national authorities). Free email or telephone contact with EU assistance services, to get more personalised or detailed help and advice is also available.

Please note that, in most cases, the EU rights described in Your Europe apply to all EU member countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, and sometimes to Switzerland. Information on Your Europe is provided by the relevant departments of the European Commission and complemented by content provided by the authorities of every country it covers. As the website consists of two sections - one for citizens and one for SMEs, both managed by DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) - below the main groups of services for each section are listed.

### 7.1 Life and Travel

For citizens, the following groups of services can be found on the website:

- [Travel](#) (e.g. Documents needed for travelling in Europe);
- [Work and retirement](#) (e.g. Unemployment and Benefits);
- [Vehicles](#) (e.g. Registration);
- [Residence formalities](#) (e.g. Elections abroad);
- [Education and youth](#) (e.g. Researchers);
- [Health](#) (e.g. Medical Treatment abroad);
- [Family](#) (e.g. Couples);
- [Consumers](#) (e.g. Shopping).

### 7.2 Doing Business

Regarding businesses, the groups of services on the website concern:

- [Running a business](#) (e.g. Developing a business);
- [Taxation](#) (e.g. Business tax);
- [Selling in the EU](#) (e.g. Public contracts);
- [Human Resources](#) (e.g. Employment contracts);
- [Product requirements](#) (e.g. Standards);
- [Financing and Funding](#) (e.g. Accounting);
- [Dealing with Customers](#) (e.g. Data protection).

## The Digital Public Administration Factsheets

The factsheets present an overview of the state and progress of Digital Public Administration and Interoperability within European countries.

The factsheets are published on the Joinup platform, which is a joint initiative by the Directorate General for Informatics (DG DIGIT) and the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology (DG CONNECT). This factsheet received valuable contribution from Mihai Bulea (Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania).



*The Digital Public Administration Factsheets are prepared for the European Commission by [Wavestone](#)*

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ISA<sup>2</sup> is a EUR 131 million programme of the European Commission which develops digital solutions that enable interoperable cross-border and cross-sector public services, for the benefit of public administrations, businesses and citizens across the EU.

ISA<sup>2</sup> supports a wide range of activities and solutions, among which is the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO) action.

ISA<sup>2</sup> solutions can be used free of charge and are open source when related to IT.

## Contact ISA<sup>2</sup>

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