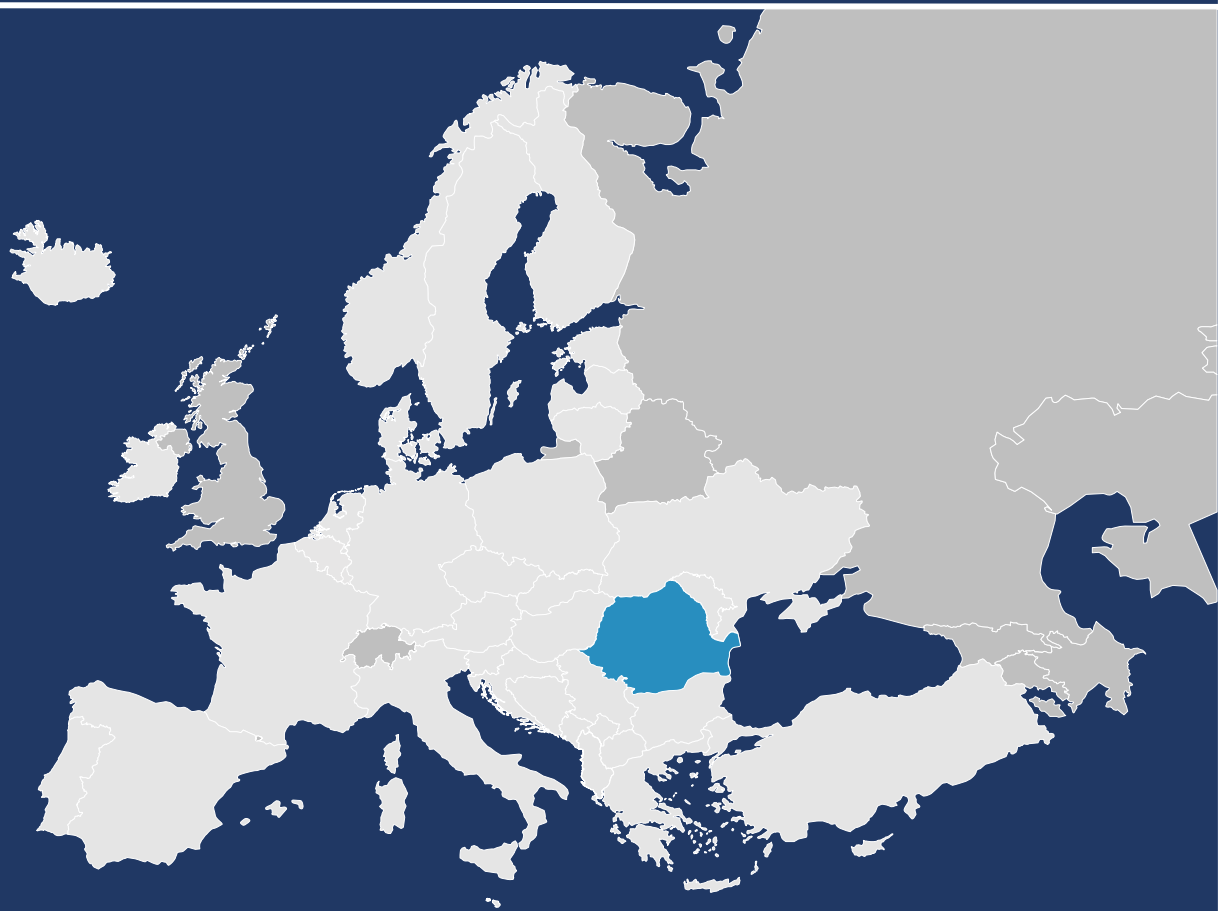


ROMANIA

2024 Digital Public Administration Factsheet

Supporting document






Main developments in digital
public administrations and
interoperability

JULY 2024

Table of Contents

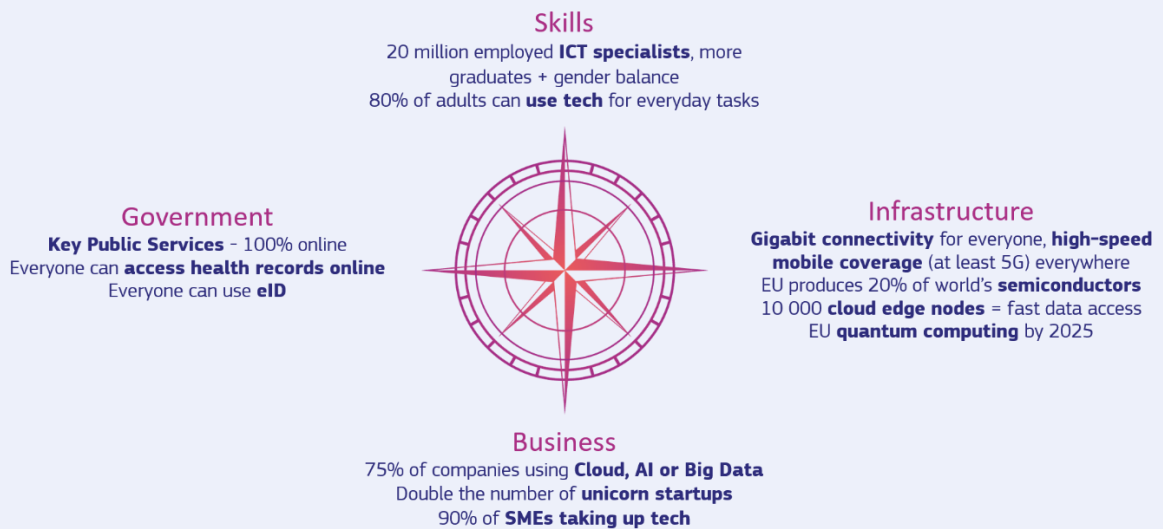
1.	Interoperability State-of-Play	3
2.	Digital transformation of public administrations	6
3.	Interoperability and data	8
4.	Digital transformation of public services	12
5.	Trust and Cybersecurity.....	16
6.	Innovative technologies.....	18
7.	Digital Public Administration Governance	20
8.	Cross border Digital Public Administration Services for Citizens and Businesses	22

Icons Glossary		
<i>Political Communication</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>
		

2030 DIGITAL DECADE

The **Digital Decade policy programme 2030** sets out digital ambitions for the next decade in the form of clear, concrete targets. The main goals can be summarised in 4 points:

- 1) a digitally skilled population and highly skilled digital professionals;
- 2) secure and sustainable digital infrastructures;
- 3) digital transformation of businesses;
- 4) digitalisation of public services.



The production of the **Digital Public Administration factsheets and their supportive documents** support the objectives and targets of the Digital Decade programme. By referencing national initiatives on the digital transformation of public administrations and public services, as well as interoperability, they complement existing data and indicators included in the Digital Decade reports and related resources. They also highlight and promote key initiatives put in place or planned by EU countries to reach the Digital Decade's targets.



1. Interoperability State-of-Play

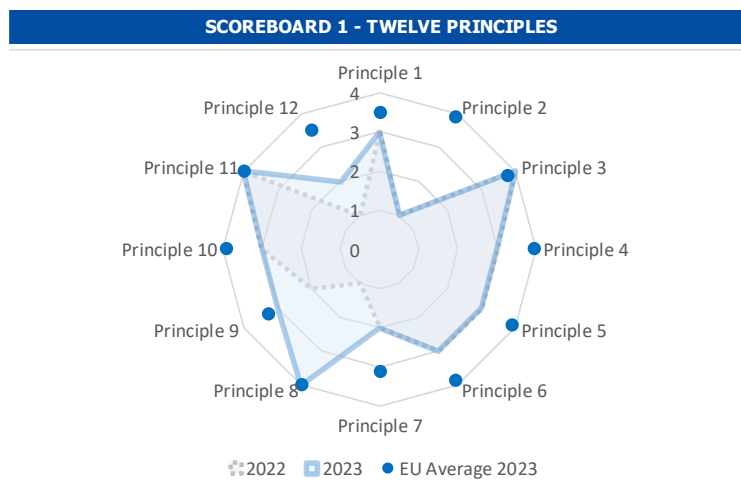
In 2017, the European Commission published the **European Interoperability Framework (EIF)** to give specific guidance on how to set up interoperable digital public services through a set of 47 recommendations divided in three pillars. The EIF Monitoring Mechanism (MM) was built on these pillars to evaluate the level of implementation of the framework within the Member States. Whereas during the previous, the MM relied upon three scoreboards, starting from the 2022 edition it includes an additional scoreboard on cross-border interoperability, assessing the level of implementation of 35 Recommendations. The mechanism is based on a set of 91 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) clustered within the four scoreboards (Principles, Layers, Conceptual model and Cross-border interoperability), outlined below.

Starting from the 2022 edition, an additional scoreboard, **Scoreboard 4**, focusing on cross-border interoperability, has been incorporated. This scoreboard assesses the adherence to 35 Recommendations outlined in the EIF framework. Specifically, it encompasses Interoperability Principles 2, and 4 through 11 from Scoreboard 1, all recommendations pertaining to Interoperability Layers from Scoreboard 2, as well as Conceptual Model recommendations 36 to 43 and 46 to 47 from Scoreboard 3.

Scoreboard 1 Interoperability Principles		Scoreboard 2 Interoperability Layers		Scoreboard 3 Conceptual Model	
	Recommendation(s) n°		Recommendation(s) n°		Recommendation(s) n°
Principle 1 - Subsidiarity and Proportionality	1	Interoperability Governance	20-24	Conceptual Model	34-35
Principle 2 - Openness	2-4	Integrated Public Service Governance	25-26	Internal information sources and services	36
Principle 3 - Transparency	5	Legal Interoperability	27	Basic Registries	37-40
Principle 4 - Reusability	6-7	Organisational Interoperability	28-29	Open Data	41-43
Principle 5 - Technological neutrality and data portability	8-9	Semantic Interoperability	30-32	Catalogues	44
Principle 6 - User-centricity	10-13	Technical Interoperability	33	External information sources and services	45
Principle 7 - Inclusion and accessibility	14			Security and Privacy	46-47
Principle 8 - Security and privacy	15				
Principle 9 - Multilingualism	16				
Principle 10 - Administrative simplification	17				
Principle 11 - Preservation of Information	18				
Principle 12 - Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency	19				

Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2023

Each scoreboard breaks down the results into thematic areas (i.e. principles). The thematic areas are evaluated on a scale from one to four, where one means a lower level of implementation and four means a higher level of implementation. The graphs below show the result of the EIF MM data collection exercise for Romania in 2023, comparing it with the EU average as well as the performance of the country in 2022.

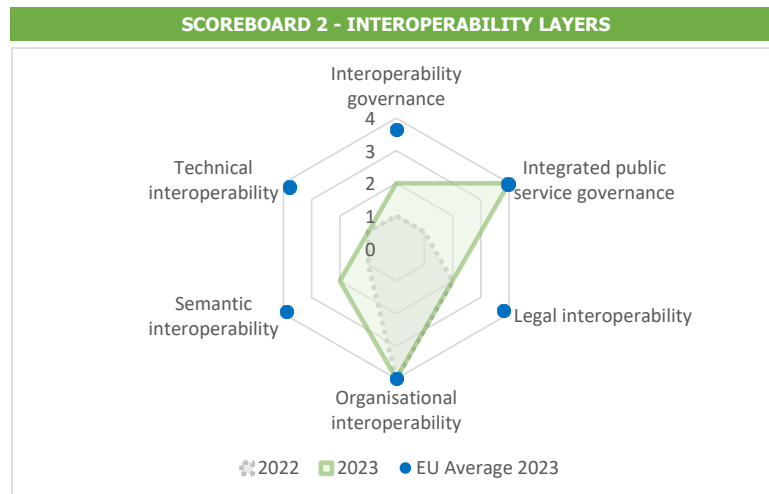


Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2023

The Romanian results in Scoreboard 1 stand for an uneven implementation of the EIF Principles. In 2023, Romania maintained the maximum score of 4 in Principles 3 (Transparency) and 11 (Preservation of Information) and increased it to the same level for Principle 8 (Security and

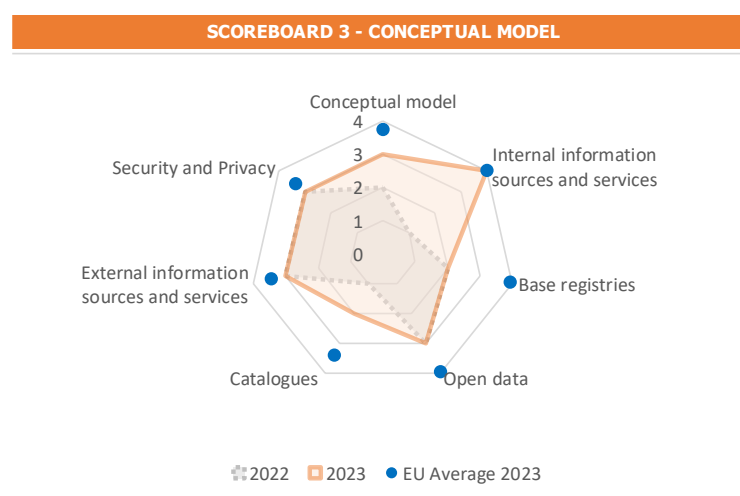


Privacy). Romania also improved its score in Principles 9 (Multilingualism) and 12 (Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency), although not to the maximum. Regarding Principle 12, the country continues to fall short in the extent to which its public administrations evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of interoperability solutions. However, the Principles for which performance continues to require area for improvement is linked to Principle 2 (Openness). The country could, in fact, further ensure a level playing field for open-source software and demonstrate active and fair consideration of using open-source software (Recommendation 3), as well as give preference to open specifications taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity, and market support and innovation (Recommendation 4).



Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2023

Romania’s scores in Scoreboard 2 illustrate an uneven performance of the country, with poor performance in some layers and excellent in others. The country scored 4 in two of the five layers: Integrated public service governance and Organisational interoperability. However, the country obtained a score of 2 for three other layers: Interoperability governance, and Legal and Semantic interoperability. Considering the areas of each layer in which the country registered little or no progress, Recommendation 20 outlining the need to ensure holistic governance of interoperability across all administrative levels and sectors; and Recommendation 27 on the need of ensuring that legislation is screened by means of ‘interoperability checks’ to identify barriers to interoperability, should be taken into consideration. Regarding the technical interoperability layer, for which Romania obtained a score of 1, it should consider using open specifications to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services (Recommendation 33).

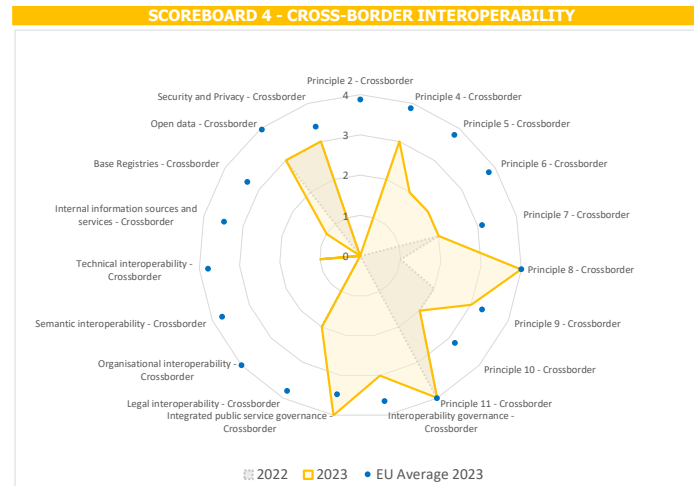


Source: European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2023

The Romanian results in relation to the Conceptual Model reflect a substantial improvement compared to last year. In 2023, the country increased its score for the Conceptual Model, the Internal information sources and services, and the Catalogues thematic areas. However, it only



obtained the maximum score of 4 in Internal information sources and services. The country should consider putting in place catalogues of public services, public data, and interoperability solutions and use common models for describing them (Recommendation 44) to improve its score linked to Catalogues. Similarly, to improve its performance in Base registries, the country should take into consideration Recommendation 40 on the creation and following of data quality assurance plans for base registries and related master data.



Source: [European Interoperability Framework Monitoring Mechanism 2023](#)

The results for Romania on Cross-Border Interoperability reflect a significant improvement in the country's performance in 2023, compared to the previous year. Regarding the Principles, the country has obtained the maximum score of 4 in Principles 8 (Security and Privacy) and 11 (Preservation of Information). Romania also obtained the maximum score in Integrated public service governance. However, room for improvement exists linked to several areas, particularly Principles 5 (Technological Neutrality and Data Portability), 6 (User-centricity), and 10 (Administrative Simplification), as well as Legal interoperability, for which the country obtained a score of 2. Technical interoperability is an area where the country may improve by using open specifications to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services (Recommendation 33).

Additional information on Romania's results on the EIF Monitoring Mechanism is available online through interactive dashboards.

Curious about the state-of-play on digital public administrations in this country?

Please find here some relevant indicators and resources on this topic:

- [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)
- [Digital Economy and Society Index \(DESI\)](#)
- [eGovernment Benchmark](#)
- [Repository of good practices on the EIF implementation](#)



2. Digital transformation of public administrations

Main digital strategies, action plans and legislations



Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-Based Digital Government

In December 2020, the Romanian government signed the [Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-Based Digital Government](#), thus re-affirming its commitment – together with other EU Member States – to foster digital transformation in order to allow citizens and businesses to harness the benefits and opportunities offered by modern digital technologies. The Declaration aims to contribute to a value-based digital transformation by addressing and strengthening digital participation and digital inclusion in European societies.



eRomania - A Public Policy in eGovernment

The [eRomania policy](#) aims to increase the capacity of Romanian institutions and public authorities to develop and implement eGovernment solutions. The problem underlying public policy in the field of eGovernment in Romania is the insufficient development of public eServices, an issue that is evident when taking a look at the small number of electronic public services made available to the public that go beyond level-2 digital sophistication (one-way interaction with citizens, e.g. downloading electronic forms). An eRomania public policy was thus urgently needed. The policy revolves around 36 life events, representing a series of important public services in the lives of citizens and legal entities. The following four objectives were identified:

- General objective: increase the number and quality of electronic public services in Romania;
- Objective 1: develop life-event related public eServices for citizens and businesses by the end of 2030 reaching at minimum level-4 digital sophistication (where appropriate);
- Objective 2: strengthen the capacity of public institutions and authorities to operate in an advanced digital environment and provide mature public eServices by the end of 2030; and
- Objective 3: strengthen the overall digital competence of public administration employees, and increase the motivation and specialisation levels of public administration information technology (IT) staff continuously, as appropriate, by the end of 2030.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, 14 specific strategic and complementary measures were defined, representing fundamental decisions acting in synergy to build an effective and sustainable change programme.



National Strategic Framework for Digital Innovation Centres in Romania

Through their key activities and pillars, digital innovation centres provide services of public interest to SMEs and the sector such as: access to technologies and expertise relevant to digital transformation; access to infrastructure and testing/validation facilities for new products or services; training, education and digital management or financial management skills development; support in identifying sources of funding available for digital transformation processes; ensuring connectivity and synergies between regional or European innovation ecosystem actors.



Romanian Recovery and Resilience Plan

Part II, Component C7, 'Digital transformation', of the [Romanian Recovery and Resilience Plan](#), provides that Romania should aim at the development of an integrated architecture of public services by increasing the degree of interoperability of digital technologies currently in place within public institutions in Romania.

Digitalisation of internal processes



Law on the Archiving of Documents in Electronic Form

The Law on the Archiving of Documents in Electronic Form was adopted in Romania in May 2007. The law established the legal regime applicable to the creation, preservation, consultation and use of administration documents to be archived or stored in an electronic format. The archiving processing of electronic documents is performed in compliance with the provisions under National Archives Law No. 16/1996, as further amended and supplemented, as well as with the regulations in force on the storage, access and security of public or private information.

The law requires that certain documents resulting from company activities be archived, and documents in electronic form are also subject to this obligation. Any natural or legal person can file documents electronically for storage in an electronic archive. Thirty days before starting activities related to electronic document archiving, those planning to provide electronic archiving services must notify the regulatory and supervisory authority specialised in the field at the starting date of the activities. Companies may carry out archiving activities in relation to their own electronic documents both in their own name and through suppliers of electronic archiving services.

In order to manage the electronic archiving system and archived electronic documents under an electronic archive, companies must first obtain accreditation from the Ministry of Communications and Information Society (MCSI). With MCSI accreditation, companies also become managers of the electronic archive. Companies that plan to become Managers must notify the MCSI in this respect 30 days before starting this activity by filling out a standard form drawn up by the MCSI.



Ministerial Order OMCID 21286 - Reference Standards for Achieving Interoperability in the Field of Information and Communication Technology (NRI)

NRI is a tertiary legislation which is meant to guide central and local public authorities and institutions, as well as private legal entities, in order to simplify their efforts to ensure the interoperability of communication systems and information systems in the public administration application ecosystem.



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

Decision No. 922/2010, which aimed to regulate 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 authorisation of permits, approvals and certificates needed for market penetration, the procedures for both domestic and foreign businesses have become easier and more transparent.

Digitalisation supporting the EU Green Deal

No particular initiatives in this field have been reported to date.



3. Interoperability and data

Interoperability Framework

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 and the interoperability dimension in the decision-making processes of Romanian public services to support the implementation of Romanian policy initiatives.

National System of Interoperability

The [National System of Interoperability \(SNI\)](#) was launched in November 2021 by the Romanian Digitalisation Authority (ADR) and connects the databases of Romania's public administrations.

The [first interoperability pilot in Romania's SNI](#) was the first bridge the ADR has built for interconnecting the public sector. Through this first flow, the databases of the Local Directorate of Taxes of District 6 in Bucharest have interconnected with the National Union of Public Notaries in Romania.

Law on the Exchange of Data between IT Systems, No. 242/2022

The [Law on the exchange of data between IT systems](#) establishing the national platform of interoperability entered into force in July 2022. The law aims to adopt measures related to technologies, equipment, software programs and the data used by them, with the aim of increasing the degree of interconnection between public institutions and authorities IT systems while facilitating the exchange of data between them, starting from the principles and objectives of the European Interoperability Framework. Particularly, Article 5 foresees the use of Reference Norms for Achieving Interoperability (NRRRI) by public authorities and institutions through the principle of reuse. This principle entails, among others, (i) the cooperation of public authorities and institutions for the development of common IT solutions, in order to provide public services; (ii) the obligation to share and reuse components of IT solutions, in order to provide public services; (iii) the obligation to share and reuse information and personal data, in order to provide public services, in compliance with the legislation on the protection of personal data; and (iv) the undertaking of actions to obtain benefits by examining products, services, concepts, specifications, standards, tools, data or components in order to reuse them.

The implementation of functionalities provided by the law implies aligning the national identification and authentication schemes with those of EU Member States, in accordance with the European rules laid down in Regulation (EU) 2014/910 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS).

Political Governance Program 2021-2024

The [Political Governance Program 2021-2024](#) includes a chapter focusing on activities aimed to reduce the bureaucratic burden for private parties when interacting with public administrations. In this regard, administrative simplification entails the development of the national infrastructure of administrative registers, the creation and administration of unique identifiers, the implementation of standardised ICT architectures and the expansion of the interoperability between them, systematising and simplifying data flows, queries and reporting procedures. The chapter Digital Public Administration under the section Development of e-government services outlines the implementation of the Once-Only principle and interoperability architecture based on a management of APIs made available by all public institutions that hold national data registries. This approach will pursue the identification of all basic registers and the creation of a mechanism for amending this list, ensuring the technical infrastructure to access basic registers to be quick, secure and flexible, thus ensuring data integrity, availability and confidentiality.



Data access, management and reuse



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 the 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 law establishes the obligation of public authorities and institutions to ensure the access of any person to information of public interest, either *ex officio* or on request, through the department for public relations or the person appointed for this purpose. Each public authority or institution has the obligation to communicate the following information of public interest: the normative acts that regulate the organisation and functioning of the public authority or institution, the structure that organises the attributions of the departments, the functioning programme, the audience programme of the authority or institution, the name and first name of the persons from the management of the public authority or institution and of the employee responsible for disseminating the public information, and the contact coordinates of the public authority or institution. The law also establishes the National Interoperability Framework and specifies the technical and methodological rules concerning it.

Open data



Open data strategy

The General Secretariat of the Government has started the process of developing the first [national open data strategy](#). Stakeholder consultation series is ongoing.



Open data portal

The Romanian [data.gov.ro](#) portal collects all the datasets from public authorities and makes them available in one central portal.

Base registries



Law on the Exchange of Data between IT Systems

Law No. 242 of 20 July 2022 on the exchange of data between IT systems includes a chapter on base registries and electronic data exchange. According to the provisions, in order to provide seamless public services, base registries represent the foundation for ensuring the interoperability of IT systems of public authorities and institutions. The law established a list of 15 base registries, among which: (i) the national IT system for population evidence; (ii) the national electronic registry of street nomenclatures; (iii) the integrated system of cadastre and land registry; (iv) the national registry of movable property advertising, and (v) the central trade registry. The following table lists the Romanian base registries:

National	
Business and Tax	<p>The National Trade Register Office in Romania is a public body with legal personality, under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. The Office is responsible for keeping, organising and managing the central computerised trade register.</p> <p>The Trade Register provides the following: documents; information and services organised into sections and services; information relating to the National Trade Register Office and the Trade Register offices attached to tribunals; various items of public information of free access; forms used by the institution; formalities for entering the records in the Register for each category of professional and operations; and statistical data.</p>
Transportation / vehicles	<p>The Romanian Automotive Register (RAR) is the technical specialised body designated by the Ministry of Transports, Infrastructure and Communications as the competent authority in the field of road vehicles, road safety, environment protection and quality assurance. According to</p>





	legislation, the Register has the following main attributions: granting the national type approvals for the road vehicles, and their systems, parts and separate technical entities; granting the certificates of conformity for the systems; licensing the technical inspection stations and to check the periodical technical activity; and performing the periodical technical inspection for certain categories of motor vehicles.
Land	<p>Ministry of Development – National Agency for Cadastre and Land Registration</p> <p>The Romanian national cadastre is a system of records that provides information on the legal, economic, and technical status of real estate properties in Romania. It consists of two main components: the cadastral works and the land book. The cadastral works are the activities of identification, measurement, representation and registration of real estate properties on cadastral plans and maps. The land book is the public register that contains the legal information on the ownership, rights and obligations related to real estate properties.</p> <p>Other land registries are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Electronic Register of Street Names, provided for in the Law on Cadastre and Real Estate Publication No 7/1996; • The Integrated Cadastre and Land Registry System, provided for in Law No 7/1996; and • The National Register of Real Estate Publicity, provided for by Law No 297/2018 on Real Estate Publicity
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national IT system for the registration of persons - registration, residence and identity documents of Romanian citizens, kept by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. • Integrated Educational Register, kept by the Ministry of Education.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National register of NGOs; • Register of data on mineral resources, prospecting, exploration, exploitation of mineral resources perimeters; • National system for the identification and registration of animals; • The database of the courts portal.
Sub-national	
Base Registries	There is a number of Trade Register offices under the authority of the National Trade Register Office, in Bucharest and in each of the 41 counties of Romania. They are responsible for keeping, organising and managing local trade registers.

Data platforms and portals

The following table lists the Romanian data platforms and portals infrastructures:

The Electronic Point of Single Contact	The goal of the Electronic Point of Single Contact is to allow for easy retrieval of all information and 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.
Open Data Portal	The Romanian data.gov.ro portal collects all the datasets from public authorities and makes them available in one central portal, accessible to all.
National Courts' Portal	The national courts' portal provides information about every instance court in Romania regardless of tier (first instance/appeal courts) including their websites, their schedule of judgment hearings and information about the decision rendered.
National Cadastre and Real Estate Advertising Agency Platform	The National Cadastre and Real Estate Advertising Agency Platform enables citizens and businesses to access extracts from the cadastral plan for information, as well as orthophoto plans or global navigation satellite system (GNSS) services.

Cross-border infrastructures

The following table lists the European cross-border infrastructures of which Romania is part of:

European Business Registry	The National Trade Register Office participates in the European Business Registry, which is a network of business registers that provides access to official and reliable company information across Europe.
EUCARIS	Romania is a member of the European Car and Driving License Information System (EUCARIS).
TESTA	Romania uses the Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations (TESTA) network as the main cross-border infrastructure to communicate digitally among EU agencies, institutions and Member States.
Once-Only Technical System (OOTS)	The Single Digital Portal – PDURO (implementing the Single Digital Gateway Regulation), is the Romanian e-government platform that will offer a one-stop-shop for Romanian citizens and companies which will access information and administrative procedures online. Thus, the most important administrative procedures for cross-border users will be fully available online, with clear instructions for the user in all EU member States. It will be possible to access 21 fully digitalised and standardised procedures at the EU level, which are considered essential. In RO, they will be accessed through the Single Digital Portal (PDURO), which is part of the Governmental Cloud project financed by the PNRR. The bidding for this component of the PDURO government cloud started on July 16, 2023, with an allocated budget of 98 million lei (approx. 20 million euros). The implementation of the project is estimated between March 2024 and December 2026.
EU Digital Wallet	Romania, through the Authority for Romania's Digitalisation and MCID, has signed in June 2023 the Association Agreement with the European Wallet Consortium (EWC), one of the largest consortia designated to initiate the pilot project for the European Digital Identity, EUDI, in the form of a mobile application, a digital wallet - eWALLET. The Large-Scale Pilot (LSP EWC) project brings together 15 public administrations and over 40 private entities from 18 member states. It will test three use cases: (i) storage and display of travel credentials; (ii) organisation and structuring of digital wallets; and (iii) organisation of payments through the wallet. In this Consortium, the ADR's role is to provide electronic identities for testing (Personal Identification Data – PID provider), considering growing maturity level of the ongoing solutions, such as Ghişeu.ro and ROeID (Romanian platforms for taxes and authentication).
European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI)	Since 2019, Romania has been part of EBSI, developing 2 nodes in production and pre-production phase. Following the future transformation of EBSI into EUROPEUM EDIC, a multi-country project implemented by Europe's Digital Decade 2030, Romania has submitted the application for participation to this consortium as full member.
Single Digital Gateway Regulation (SDGR)	Romania has started the implementation of the national component of the SDGR through Romania's Single Digital Portal, which will facilitate access to information on the internal market of the European Union.



4. Digital transformation of public services



Digital public services for citizens



eGovernment Portal

The **eGovernment 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.



National Electronic Payment System for Taxes

The **National Electronic Payment System for Taxes** managed by the 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 2 047 320 users (citizens and businesses) and it interacts with more than 1 200 public institutions in Romania.

The main interconnections are with:

- City halls, where users can, upon authentication, view and pay their local taxes and fees;
- The Virtual Private Space (SPV), where users can pay their State taxes and fees; and
- The Informatic System for Electronic Transport Assignment (SIAE), where users can pay online their fees for the ADR to issue the digital certificate.

The country is also working towards important interconnections between the National Electronic Payment System and at least two other systems:

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

The fees for driver's licenses, car registration certificates and passports can be paid online on Ghişeu.ro.



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. Moreover, the ordinance stipulated new rules concerning the source code for information and communication technology (ICT) systems developed under an eProcurement contract.



Centralised Digital Identification Software Platform

The ADR is implementing the project named **Centralised Digital Identification Software Platform (PSCID)**, that will provide the gateway and the first point of access to secure electronic eGovernment services. Implementing the PSCID provides: (i) more powerful tools; (ii) secure electronic authentication for accessing and using public electronic services and unit management; (iii) centralised identification of citizens' electronic identities and their credentials, and (iv) the provision of identities in target systems that provide electronic services. The project is still under implementation and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2023.

eInvoicing



eInvoicing Legislation

The **Fiscal Code** from 2015, in force from 1 January 2016, and its implementing rules approved by **Law No. 227/2015**, govern the electronic invoicing in Romania.



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

- [Law No. 455/2001](#) on electronic signature; and
- [Law No. 135/2007](#) on electronic archiving of documents.

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

RO e-Invoicing platform

Following the [Law 139/2022](#) and starting from 1 July 2022, e-invoicing for B2G transactions are mandatory in Romania. All transactions made with Romanian public bodies have to be accompanied by electronic invoices issued through the national invoicing system [RO e-Factura](#) in UBL 2.1 format. The platform is available since November 2021 for both B2G and B2B purposes, allowing users to send and download invoices. The issuer of the invoice has to authenticate itself with a qualified digital certificate, issue the XML UBL format invoice and send it to the platform. The platform will do the clearance and sign the invoice electronically to obtain the final legal format. Invoices are available on the platform for 60 days.

Starting from July 2022, economic operators shall adhere to the following rules:

- Issue invoices via RO e-Factura when trading high risk fiscal products (i.e. products subject of high tax elusion/evasion), in B2B context;
- Issue invoices by RO e-Factura regardless of the products sold, in B2G settings; and
- When trading products with high fiscal risk, they shall report each movement through the RO e-Transport platform.

Law on Electronic Registration of Commercial Operations

The [Law on Electronic Registration of Commercial Operations](#) 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.

eHealth and social security

Electronic Health Record

The Electronic Health Record is the Romanian national electronic health record which was developed and implemented in Romania by the National Health Insurance House in the second half of 2014. The HER is the first national health system of HER and PHR (Patient Health Records) type developed on the HL7 standard (an interoperability standard in the IT medical field). The HER collects, manages and organises medical data received from medical service providers. It allows safe and secure access to medical information from any location, via the Internet. The HER provides private and secured access for physicians and patients to medical data in the health record.

Other key initiatives

Hub.mai.gov.ro – Platform of the Ministry of Interior

[Hub.mai.gov.ro](#) enables citizens to retrieve their criminal record, to schedule an appointment to get or renew the passport and to obtain approval for urban planning and land development documentation as well as construction/demolition permits.

Digital public services for businesses

One-Stop-Shop System

In April 2021, the [National Agency for Tax Administration \(ANAF\)](#) started offering the possibility to private companies to electronically register to the One-Stop-Shop (OSS) system, which became operational in July of the same year. The OSS system allows businesses to benefit from eServices for VAT registration and reporting across EU Member States. The objective of the



OSS system is to decrease the administrative burden on the public sector while facilitating trade across EU Member States.

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; and
- Strengthening the institutional framework for eCommerce solutions.

Public procurement

Law on Public Procurement

The **Law on Public Procurement** was published in the Official Journal 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**.

National eProcurement System

Romania has a central **eProcurement Platform** that is under the responsibility of the 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 **Connecting Europe Facility Programme**, to integrate the eCertis service into eProcurement.

The national eProcurement system has improved by adding a new functionality: the **Dynamic Procurement System**, which was conceived to help users get an easier and more efficient experience when using this service.

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

The **Government 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 on the Award of Public Procurement Contracts, Public Works Concession Contracts and Services Concession Contracts**. It focused mainly on the application of Article 21(a) of **Government Emergency Ordinance No. 34/2006**, in order to make technical facilities available for contracting authorities and apply fully electronic and open tendering procedures.

Decision on Consular Services for which Fees are Charged and the Level of Consular Fees at the Diplomatic Missions and Consular Offices of Romania

The main purpose of the **Government Decision on Consular Services** was to amend and supplement norms for the application of provisions regarding the award of procurement contracts electronically published through the **Government Emergency Ordinance No. 34/2006 on the Award of Public Procurement Contracts, Public Works 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, and candidate and EFTA countries. The declaration set out a new strategic direction for European eGovernment up to 2010, with the aim of including

every citizen, business and government in the social and economic benefits that IT-enabled public services can deliver.

Digital inclusion and digital skills



Local Communities Electronic Networks

The **Local Communities Electronic Networks (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).



Government Ordinance on the Accessibility of Websites and Mobile Applications of Public Sector Bodies

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 websites and mobile applications to receive services and information that 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.



The National Disability Management System (NDMS)

The **National Disability Management System** is a platform that centralises data on people with disabilities in Romania. It facilitates electronic submission of applications and files, online access to documents, reducing fraud, and displaying available places in residential and non-residential centres.



5. Trust and Cybersecurity

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 of legal documents in electronic form, as well as the conditions for the provision of reliable services.



Digital Identity System

The National Electronic Identification Scheme is currently under development and Romania will soon pre-notify it to the Commission. According to [Law 242 of 20 July 2022](#), the Technical-Economic Committee for the Information Society shall only approve those IT system project which envisage the use and the perfect alignment to the national identification and authentication infrastructures, in accordance with the European rules laid down in [Regulation EU 2014/910](#) and its implementing regulations.



Interoperability System with EU Member States

The Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania (ADR) is implementing the [SITUE project](#) (Interoperability System with EU Member States), aimed at fostering the interoperability system across 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.

Cybersecurity



National Cybersecurity Strategy

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

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 cyberinfrastructures, relevant in terms of the proper functioning of the critical infrastructures;
- Ensure the resilience of cyberinfrastructure;
- Ensure security through understanding, preventing and fighting vulnerabilities, risks and threats to the cybersecurity 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 cybersecurity;
- 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; and
- Participate in initiatives of international organisations, which Romania is a member to, to define and establish a set of international confidence-building measures concerning the use of cyberspace.

The National Cybersecurity 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 Digitisation of Romania, under the coordination of the 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.



[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.



[Law No. 58 of 14 March 2023 on the Security and Cyber Defence of Romania](#)

[Law No. 58 of 14 March 2023](#) establishes the legal and institutional framework regarding the organisation and performance of activities in the fields of cybersecurity and defence, the cooperation mechanisms, and the responsibilities among the institutions. The law aims to ensure the security and defence of Romania in cyberspace by adopting and implementing policies and measures preventing and counteracting vulnerabilities, risks, and threats in cyberspace. The law entered into force on 18 March 2023.





6. Innovative technologies

Artificial Intelligence (AI)



National Strategy for Research Innovation and Smart Specialisation

The strategy was approved by government decision on 20 July 2022. The strategy was developed by the Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitalisation, and sets the vision for the Romanian research-innovation system, outlining the business options to recognise and support excellence, reward performance, and foster the development of collaboration between public and private parties. Science, innovation and innovative entrepreneurship will constitute successful models for the sustainable development of Romania in a local, national and international context. It defines the sectors in which AI could potentially be applicable, while outlining regional support for new technologies, including AI.



National Artificial Intelligence Policy Framework 2023-2027

The National Strategic Framework for Artificial Intelligence (CSN-IA) aims to contribute to Romania's strategy for the adoption of digital technologies in the economy and society in conditions that respect human rights and promote excellence and trust in AI. CSN-IA will support the central public administration in Romania to support, in a substantiated way, the efforts to standardise, operationalise and regulate the development of AI and to enhance its positive effects. It will contribute decisively to highlight and exploit the national innovative potential in the field of AI, as well as to manage the risks that the evolution of AI presents. The national strategic framework will also ensure an alignment of Romania's approaches with the strategic directions at European level on the common rules applied to digital services.

Distributed Ledger Technologies

No particular initiatives in this field have been reported to date.

Big data

No particular initiatives in this field have been reported to date.

Cloud & edge computing



Romanian Recovery and Resilience Plan

Part II, Component C7, 'Digital transformation', of the Romanian Recovery and Resilience Plan, mentions that investments in the development of government cloud are key to foster Romania's transition to a data-based, secure and dynamic economy, aligning it with the EU's strategic directions of action in data governance. In this regard, the plan highlights several measures that can facilitate the development of government cloud, such as the use of cutting-edge technologies with a high level of cyber security and energy efficiency, as well as the migration of existing applications of digital public services into cloud solutions.



Ordinance on the Establishment, Administration and Development of Infrastructure

Emergency Ordinance No. 89 of 27 June 2022 is a Romanian legislation that lays out provisions for the establishment, administration, and development of infrastructures and cloud IT services. The ordinance aims to ensure the cyber-security of the private government cloud, which will be carried out by the Special Telecommunications Service.

The Romanian executive adopted the Government Emergency Ordinance on implementing the Government Cloud Platform ("Cloud GEO") on June 27, 2022, which entered into force on the same day. The European Commission aims to provide European businesses and public authorities with access to secure, sustainable, and interoperable cloud infrastructures and services. The gradual shift of cloud data and services to the edge is an integral part of the goal. The Commission



intends to fund the establishment of EU-wide common, interoperable data spaces in strategic sectors. The actions proposed in the [EU Data Strategy](#) will facilitate the move to the edge, while developing interoperable cloud and edge services to support the building of common European data spaces. The EU plans to compile a set of rules, in the form of an EU Cloud Rulebook and a Guidance on public procurement of data processing services. The Rulebook will provide a single European framework relevant binding and non-binding rules for cloud service users and providers in Europe.



Government Cloud Project

Romania is in the process of drafting the Decision for the approval of the substantiation note regarding the investment project on the Implementation of the Government Cloud Infrastructure. In this regard, in October 2022, Romania published the [Technical Project of the Government Cloud](#) as well as the [feasibility study](#). Both documents are the result of broad consultations with public and private stakeholders.



Ordinance on the Establishment, Operation and Development of Infrastructures and Cloud IT services

Emergency Ordinance No. 89 of 27 June 2022 laid out the general legal framework regarding the development and operation of a hybrid cloud infrastructure. It also detailed the governance structure for the Government Cloud Platform administered jointly by the Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitalisation, Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania, the Romanian Intelligence Service through their Cyber Intelligence structure and the Special Telecommunications Service.



Decision on the Approval of the Governance Guide for the Government Cloud Platform

Decision No. 112 of 8 February 2023 aimed at establishing standards and obligations necessary for operational, procedural and technical activities to develop IT infrastructures and cloud services. This entails, among other: (i) the definition of criteria for the implementation, operation and maintenance of the [Government Cloud Platform](#); (ii) the data management and storage framework for the Platform; (iii) the plan for the migration and integration into the Platform of IT applications and electronic public services pertaining to institutions and authorities from the national public administration, and (iv) the list of public authorities whose IT systems and electronic public services are migrating to the platform.

Furthermore, the decision laid out the general criteria for ensuring confidentiality, security, interoperability, and adaptation to technical and semantic standards ensuring the performance of IaaS, PaaS, SaaS cloud applications and services hosted by the platform. Moreover, the decision established a cloud-first policy approach at national level.

Internet-of-Things (IoT)

No particular initiatives in this field have been reported to date.

Quantum Computing

No particular initiatives in this field have been reported to date.

Gigabit and wireless high-speed networks

No particular initiatives in this field have been reported to date.

GovTech

No particular initiatives in this field have been reported to date.

7. Digital Public Administration Governance



For more details on Romania's responsible bodies for digital policy and interoperability, its main actors, as well as relevant digital initiatives, please visit the [NIFO collection](#) on Joinup.

National

Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitisation

The Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitisation (MCID) has executive control over information society and 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 information society and communications sector.

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

Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania

The Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania (ADR) is a public institution coordinated by the MCID that has responsibilities related to eGovernment, information society and digital transformation. Furthermore, it is tasked with coordinating all operating systems that are related to the provision of eGovernment services and information systems through which electronic public services are provided. The ADR provides eGovernment services by implementing information and communication systems at national level. It is in charge of operating the [eGovernment Portal](#), the [Electronic System for Public Procurement](#), the [Virtual Payment Desk](#) and the IT system for the electronic attribution of international authorisations to 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.

Lastly, the ADR is the main body responsible for interoperability activities in the country.

Committee for eGovernment and Red Tape Reduction (CERB):

The CERB is chaired by the Prime Minister and consists of representatives from 27 public institutions. Its role is to ensure consistency in the implementation of digital government policies, facilitate inter-ministerial coordination for electronic public services and establish a compliance framework for technical standards and regulations.

Technical and Economic Committee (TEC):

The TEC is led by the ADR and supports the monitoring of the national digital transformation policy. It focuses on ensuring interoperability, avoiding duplication of funding and functional overlaps in ICT/digital projects. The TEC is a two-tier structure, which includes a high-level management made up of government authorities and a technical evaluation body made up of technical experts from the ADR and the rest of the relevant public sector institutions. The TEC reviews project proposals from central and local government institutions and provides recommendations for approval.

National Council for Digital Transformation (CNTD)

Romania established an expert group, the [Digital Romania Consulting Council](#) coordinated by the ADR, whose main goal is to strengthen the development of the information society in Romania.

National Institute for Research and Development in Informatics (ICI)

The [National Institute for Research and Development in Informatics \(ICI\)](#) is Romania's main research institute in the field of ICT. The main activities in relation to eGovernment coordination



are: (i) application of research projects developed by national authorities and programmes financed by EU funds; (ii) assessment of IT projects; (iii) monitoring and auditing of scientific and technical activities for the implementation of ICT projects; and (iv) assessment of online services.

Chancellery of the Prime Minister

According to paragraph 4, Article 4 of [Government Emergency Ordinance No. 464/2016](#) on the attributions, organisation and functioning of the [Chancellery of the Prime Minister \(CPM\)](#), the Chancellery coordinates the IT sector at the level of the whole public administration, including eGovernment projects and open standards.

National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications

The [National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications \(ANCOM\)](#) is the only policies administrator in the field of electronic communications and IT. 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

The [Electronic Payments Association of Romania \(APERRO\)](#) currently enumerates 33 members dispensing electronic payments within the country. It was launched in 2010, in cooperation with the Agency for Digital Agenda of Romania and the National Information System for Tax Payment Online, with a view to assist taxpayers in performing their transactions swiftly and at a minimum cost.

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.

National Directorate of Cybersecurity

The [National Directorate of Cybersecurity \(DNSC\)](#) is the new institutional body established to deal with research, development and expertise in the field of cybersecurity. It is the successor of the Romanian National Computer Security Incident Response Team (CERT). The DNSC is a specialised organisation responsible for preventing, analysing, identifying and reacting to cyber-incidents. It is also responsible for elaborating and distributing public policies to prevent and counteract incidents occurring within national cyberinfrastructures.

Subnational (Federal, Regional and Local)

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Regional and local authorities are subordinate to the [Ministry of Internal Affairs \(MAI\)](#) which, by [Law No. 161/2003](#), coordinates eAdministration.

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.

8. 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 businesses, both managed by DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) - below the main groups of services for each section are listed.

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).

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 Digital Services (DG DIGIT) and the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology (DG CONNECT). This factsheet received valuable contribution from the Authority for the Digitalisation of Romania.



The Digital Public Administration Factsheets are prepared for the European Commission by Wavestone.

An action supported by Interoperable Europe

The ISA² Programme has evolved into **Interoperable Europe** - the initiative of the European Commission for a reinforced interoperability policy.

The work of the European Commission and its partners in public administrations across Europe to enhance interoperability continues at full speed despite the end of the ISA² programme. Indeed, enhanced interoperability will be necessary to unlock the potential of data use and reuse for improved public services, to enable cross-border collaboration, and to support the sector-specific policy goals set by the Commission for the future.

Interoperable Europe will lead the process of achieving these goals and creating a reinforced interoperability policy that will work for everyone. The initiative is supported by the *Digital Europe Programme*.

Follow us



@InteroperableEurope
@Joinup_eu



Interoperable Europe

interoperable
europe
innovation ∞ govtech ∞ community