

Special Report on the 2025-2028 Government

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Context

Ilie Bolojan's government is set receive today, June 23, the vote of confidence from the Parliament. As a national unity government backed by a broad **pro-European coalition (PSD, PNL, USR, and UDMR)**, the Bolojan Cabinet benefits from the support of over 60% of Romania's MPs. This strong majority ensures it will have the parliamentary leverage needed to pass major legislative initiatives with ease throughout its mandate.

This overwhelming support reflects the commitment of Romania's main democratic forces to political stability and reform. The governing coalition is grounded in a formal political agreement signed by the leaders of PSD, PNL, USR, UDMR, and representatives of the national minorities. The accord lays out the foundation for a pro-European, pro-reform coalition government for the 2025–2028 period, ensuring shared responsibilities and a clear mechanism for leadership rotation and policy coordination.

Under this agreement:

- PNL will lead the Government until April 2027, when PSD will take over the position of Prime Minister until the end of the mandate in December 2028.
- The government will consist of 16 ministries: 6 for PSD, 4 for PNL, 4 for USR, and 2 for UDMR.
- There will be five Deputy Prime Ministers: two with ministerial portfolios (one each from PNL and USR), three without portfolio (representing PSD, UDMR), and one politically independent, designated for reform coordination.
- When the rotation occurs in 2027, one Deputy PM role without portfolio will go to PNL, and one with a portfolio will shift to PSD.
- Each ministry will typically have two state secretaries, with a maximum of four in more complex ministries.

Therefore, this report outlines the profiles of the ministers from the Bolojan Cabinet and provides a brief analysis of the governing program of the coalition.

Ministers' profiles

Prime Minister

ILIE BOLOJAN (PNL)

Ilie Bolojan is a veteran liberal politician and one of Romania's most prominent reform-minded administrators. Nominated as Prime Minister by President Nicușor Dan during one of Romania's most serious fiscal crises (a 9.3% deficit), Bolojan brings to the table over two decades of public administration experience. A graduate in both Mathematics and Mechanical Engineering from Timișoara, he furthered his training in public administration at the prestigious École Nationale d'Administration (ENA) in France. His political trajectory includes roles as local and county councilor, prefect, Secretary General of the Government, three-time mayor of Oradea (2008–2020), and two-time president of the Bihor County Council (2020–2024). He was elected Senate President in December 2024 and briefly served as Romania's interim president in early 2025. Despite being marginalized within the PNL during Klaus Iohannis' presidency due to his vocal opposition to alliances with PSD, Ilie Bolojan regained influence in late 2024, emerging as the party's crisis-time leader.

Ilie Bolojan is widely recognized for transforming Oradea into one of Romania's most modern and efficiently governed cities. His hallmark approach, rooted in managerial discipline, austerity, and zero tolerance for inefficiency, was defined by drastic staff reductions in city and county administrations, aggressive EU fund absorption, and strategic investment in industrial parks, infrastructure, health, and education. As President of Bihor County Council, he achieved a record €200 million in public investments in 2023. At the national level, as interim president and later Senate leader, he enacted sweeping cost-cutting reforms in Parliament, including a 24% staff reduction, elimination of special bonuses, and streamlining of operational costs, despite internal protests. Bolojan's leadership is marked by a clear aversion to political gamesmanship, limited appetite for coalition-building, and a strong focus on results. While critics label him as authoritarian, his reform record and hands-on administrative experience make him a symbol of efficiency in a system often mired in inertia. His nomination as Prime Minister signals a potential turning point for governance in Romania.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Deputy PM and Minister of Interior

CĂTĂLIN PREDOIU (PNL)

Cătălin Predoiu is one of Romania's most experienced political figures in legal and internal affairs. A lawyer by profession, Predoiu holds a law degree and a PhD in legal sciences (Summa cum Laude) from the University of Bucharest. He furthered his legal training in France at the Bar of Caen and served as a lecturer at the University of Bucharest's Law Faculty from 1994 to 2007. Active in legal practice for over two decades, he co-founded and led several prestigious law firms before entering politics. Predoiu joined the Democratic Liberal Party (PDL) in 2013 and became a senior figure in the National Liberal Party (PNL) following the PDL–PNL merger. He has served multiple terms as deputy and senator, and currently leads the PNL on an interim basis, following Ilie Bolojan's appointment as interim President of Romania.

Cătălin Predoiu has held high-level cabinet positions in no fewer than six Romanian governments, most notably as Minister of Justice across five terms, as interim Foreign Minister, interim Prime Minister, and currently as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs. His leadership was pivotal during Romania's final accession phase to the Schengen Area. Under his mandate as Interior Minister in 2023–2024, Romania secured full entry into Schengen air and maritime borders in March 2024, a landmark in the country's EU integration journey. Known for his pro-European stance and legal rigor, Predoiu has also spearheaded justice reforms, strengthened Romania's ties with NATO and the EU, and contributed to public safety and migration policy.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Deputy PM and Minister of National Defence

IONUȚ MOȘTEANU (USR)

Ionuț Moșteanu is a three-term MP and leader of the USR parliamentary group in the Chamber of Deputies. With a diverse academic background in automation engineering (Politehnica București), management (Bioterra University), and a master's in philosophy, Politics, and Economics (University of Bucharest), he combines technical expertise with a multidisciplinary understanding of governance. Before entering politics, Moșteanu worked for over two decades in the private sector, holding leadership roles in major multinational companies such as Connex, Western Union, and Leo Burnett, and later running his own branding agency. He entered government in 2016 as State

Secretary in the Ministry of Transport during the technocratic government, where he was responsible for overseeing major public companies like TAROM, CNAB, and Portul Constanța, and took swift action to resolve management inefficiencies and labour conflicts.

As nominee for Minister of National Defense and Vice Prime Minister in the Bolojan Cabinet, Moșteanu brings both strategic clarity and a reform mandate. A current member of the Parliamentary Defense Committee and Romania's NATO Parliamentary Assembly Delegation, he has pledged to be a firm partner of Romania's military professionals and to push forward a clear mission: modernizing and motivating the armed forces, revitalizing the defense industry, and leveraging European funding to bring Romania's military capabilities into the 21st century. In his legislative work, Moșteanu has advocated for defense modernization, enhanced support for Ukraine, and a stronger NATO alignment. With a pragmatic yet reformist tone, he emphasizes readiness, accountability, and innovation as core principles of his approach to national defense and coalition governance. His appointment signals USR's commitment to responsible participation in government and strategic investment in Romania's security architecture.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Deputy PM (no portfolio)

MARIAN NEACȘU (PSD)

Marian Neacșu has a long-standing career in Romanian politics and public administration, spanning over three decades in both local and national administration. A graduate in economics from the University of Craiova (1987), he also holds a master's degree in security and Defense Studies and a PhD in Economic Sciences from Valahia University. Early in his career, Neacșu worked as an economist and company director in the agro-industrial sector before entering politics in the 1990s through the Agrarian Party and later the PDSR/PSD. Between 2008 and 2016, he served two terms as a Member of Parliament, during which he held key leadership positions including leader of the PSD parliamentary group, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, and vice chair of the Economic Policy Committee. He also held local office in Ialomița County for over a decade.

Marian Neacșu served two consecutive terms in the Chamber of Deputies (2008–2016), during which he became PSD's parliamentary group leader and held high-ranking positions such as vice president of the Chamber and vice chair of the Economic Policy Committee. From 2021 to 2023, he was Secretary-General of the Government, later becoming Deputy Prime Minister in the Ciolacu Cabinet, where he

was responsible for inter-ministerial coordination and oversight of public spending. He also briefly served as interim Minister of Labor. Known as a pragmatic and influential figure within PSD, Neacșu has often been tasked with managing complex administrative and political challenges. Despite a past suspended sentence for conflict of interest, for which he has been legally rehabilitated, he remains one of the party's most trusted strategists—valued for his institutional knowledge and ability to navigate both government and party structures with efficiency.

His professional experience (no CV available) can be consulted [here](#).

Deputy PM (no portfolio)

BARNA TANCZOS (UDMR)

Barna Tánczos is an economist and seasoned public official. He holds a degree from the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies (1994–1998), and furthered his education through postgraduate studies in banking, public administration, marketing for SMEs, and defense administration. He began his career as a parliamentary expert, then served as local councillor in Sâncrăieni before moving into senior roles in various ministries: Transport, Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment, Research & Digitalization, and Finance. He has been a senator since 2012 and has participated in budget and agriculture committees. Tánczos has also championed legislation on sustainable forestry and eco-friendly agricultural practices.

From December 2024 to May 2025 (continuing as interim from May 6), Tánczos has served as Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. He took office during a critical period marked by Romania's 9.3% budget deficit. Among his notable efforts, he has prioritized fiscal consolidation and transparency in budget planning. Drawing on his environmental background, Tánczos has advocated for integrating green objectives into the state budget, steering financial policies toward sustainability. His combined experience in finance, environment, and defense sectors positions him as a versatile leader attuned to both economic and ecological imperatives.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Deputy PM for Reform

DRAGOȘ ANASTASIU (INDEPENDENT)

Proposed Deputy PM for Reforms by Ilie Bolojan, **Dragoș Anastasiu** is a prominent Romanian entrepreneur with a background in medicine, who left a medical career in Germany nearly 30 years ago to pursue business opportunities in Romania. Since then, he has built and led a group of over 20 companies in transport, tourism, hospitality, real estate, and IT, becoming a key voice in the Romanian business ecosystem. He has served as president of the Romanian German Chamber of Commerce and is an active member of business and tourism organizations such as the Romanian Hotel Industry Federation and the Alliance for Tourism. As founder and president of the think tank Rethink Romania, Anastasiu has advocated for evidence-based policymaking and has been a strong critic of bureaucratic inefficiencies and political improvisation.

In February 2025, Anastasiu became honorary advisor to interim president Ilie Bolojan for business affairs, and following the transition to President Nicușor Dan, he was nominated Vice Prime Minister in charge of public sector reform. His role focuses on improving state efficiency, supporting structural reform, and ensuring coherent collaboration between government, the private sector, and civil society. Dragoș Anastasiu is expected to bring business-style project management and discipline to government operations. While his blunt remarks, such as calling for large-scale cuts in public sector staff or criticizing asset declaration laws, have stirred debate, his mandate is clear: to inject private-sector pragmatism into the public administration. His appointment reflects PM Bolojan's vision of a government which functions more like a well-run company: focused, agile, and accountable.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Head of PM's Chancellery

MIRCEA JURCA (independent)

Mihai Jurca is a non-affiliated public administration specialist with over 15 years of experience in local governance, European project management, and investment promotion. A graduate in International Relations and European Studies from SNSPA (2007), with a master's in political, Economic and Social Communication (2009), Jurca further enhanced his expertise with an Executive master's in public administration from the Hertie School in Berlin (2023). His career began in 2007 at Oradea City Hall, progressing from project advisor to

leadership roles in various institutions. From 2020 to 2025, he served as City Manager of Oradea, where he oversaw public transport, project management, industrial development, tourism, and citizen engagement platforms.

Mihai Jurca played a pivotal role in transforming Oradea's public services and investment climate, managing strategic entities such as the Development Agency of Oradea (ADLO) and launching the city's destination management body, Visit Oradea. In 2024, he became interim CEO of ADLO, responsible for Bihor's industrial parks and foreign investor relations. His work emphasized institutional efficiency, cross-sector partnerships, and long-term urban planning. In March 2025, he was appointed Presidential Advisor by then-acting President Ilie Bolojan and is now set to serve as Head of the Chancellery under Prime Minister Bolojan. A trusted figure in Bolojan's team, Jurca is expected to coordinate inter-ministerial priorities and ensure the alignment of government strategy with public administration reform and regional development goals.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Finance

ALEXANDRU NAZARE (PNL)

Alexandru Nazare, a seasoned figure in Romanian public administration, has been nominated once again to lead the Ministry of Finance, a role he previously held in the Cîțu government from December 2020 to July 2021. A member of the National Bank of Romania's Board of Directors since October 2024, Nazare has held various public positions over the past two decades. These include Member of the European Parliament (2008–2009), Member of the Romanian Parliament (2012–2016, 2020–2024), Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance (2010), and Minister of Transport (2012). He is a graduate of SNSPA (2005), the European College of Liberal Arts in Berlin (2004), and holds a master's in public administration from the Hertie School of Governance (2017). Nazare began his career as a policy advisor to then-Minister Anca Boagiu during Romania's EU accession process.

Nazare's tenure in government has been marked by a focus on budgetary discipline and strategic use of EU funds. As Finance Minister in 2021, he resisted uncoordinated spending, opposing Romania's controversial purchase of excessive COVID-19 vaccine doses, arguing instead for cost-efficiency and resource prioritization across sectors. In the transport sector, he secured over €1.6 billion in EU funds for infrastructure projects and launched key highway modernization initiatives. He also served as Romania's special envoy in securing the EU

Cyber Centre, the first EU agency hosted by Romania. A pro-European with strong credentials in Brussels, Nazare is expected to bring a mix of fiscal prudence and EU coordination to the Ministry of Finance amid growing economic pressures.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted **here** (not updated).

Minister of Transport and Infrastructure

CIPRIAN ȘERBAN (PSD)

Ciprian-Constantin Șerban was, until his appointment in this Government, the president of the Chamber of Deputies and a member of the Committee for European Affairs. At only 39, Șerban is a three-term MP, as he advanced rapidly from a simple member of PSD to the vice-leader of the group in 2020, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies in 2022, leader of PSD in 2023 and president of the Chamber of Deputies in 2024. Claudiu Șerban was a county Councillor in Neamț from 2012 to 2016, for a short period he held the position of city manager in the Roznov City Hall, as well as manager or administrator to several local companies. He graduated the Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest, between 2012-2015, as well as a master's degree between 2016 – 2018, and a year at the National Defense College - Department of Security and Leadership Studies.

Șerban was president of the Committee for Transportation between 2020 and 2022, advocating for major investments in infrastructure, in the modernization of rail, road, river, maritime and air transport, but he was not involved in the initiation of any legislative proposal in the field.

*His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted **here**.*

Minister of External Affairs

OANA ȚOIU (USR)

Oana-Silvia Țoiu has been a Member of Parliament since 2020, now holding her second mandate as a deputy. She is part of the Committee for Combating Human Trafficking, a former vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, and a former State Secretary in the Ministry of Labor. At the beginning of her political career, she was a founding member of the PLUS party, then the coordinator of the USR political program and co-coordinator of the governing program in the Executive Committee of the USR PLUS Alliance. Throughout her career, she has represented Romania in several international forums. She graduated from the Faculty of Journalism and Communication Sciences at the University of Bucharest and continued her training through international training programs and internships in international relations and diplomacy, such as: “Young Politician Fellowship” (Tel Aviv); “Friends of Europe Fellowship” (Bruxelles, Dublin and Paris) and the German Marshall Fund of the United States scholarship (Washington, New York, Detroit and Miami).

Regarding her previous political endeavours, she was among the initiators of 51 legislative proposals that became laws, focused on social assistance, education, family, taxation, health, and labor protection. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, Țoiu stated that she wants Romanian diplomacy to reflect respect for citizens, clear European values, and a strong voice for the country's interests in the world, a modern foreign policy synchronized with President Nicușor Dan's agenda.

Her Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Justice

RADU MARINESCU (PSD)

Radu Marinescu is the current Minister of Justice, appointed in December 2024. He was a councillor at the Local Council of Craiova Municipality and president of the Budget-Finance, Studies, Forecasts and Domain Administration Commission (2016-2024). Marinescu ran for the 2024 parliamentary elections, being elected deputy in the electoral district no. 17 Dolj, from the Social Democratic Party, and was appointed as member of the Committee for Legal Matters. He is a graduate of the Nicolae Titulescu Faculty of Law, University of Craiova (1991-1995), with a PhD in Legal Sciences. Since 1999 he has been a full-time lawyer at the Radu Marinescu Law Office. Since 2007 he is a counsellor at the Dolj Bar, on education issues, socio-cultural activities, international relations and representative at the Federation of European Bars, as well as lecturer/associate professor at the University of Craiova, since 2021.

Marinescu expressed his openness to cooperating with the European Commission to fulfil the recommendations in the field of justice and

ensure full respect for the principles of the rule of law in Romania. His priorities as Minister included the digitalization of courts, investments in prisons, reduction of stamp duties and solving the personnel shortage.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Economy, Digitalization, Entrepreneurship and Tourism

RADU MIRUȚĂ (USR)

Radu-Dinel Miruță is an engineer and academic with a background in telecommunications, research, and public service. He completed both his bachelor's and doctoral studies at the Politehnica University of Bucharest, where his PhD focused on content-aware networks, a subject later applied in telecom testing environments in France. Since 2011, he has been a lecturer at Politehnica, teaching subjects such as IP networks and broadband systems. His professional experience includes nearly ten years as a consultant in IP network architecture, working with companies like Ericsson and Cisco in Belgium and Poland. First elected to Parliament in 2020 to represent Gorj, and re-elected in 2024, he contributed to the work of the Communications and Information Technology Committee and the Economic Committee.

His professional and academic trajectory has positioned him to work on technological infrastructure, economic development, and public administration. In Parliament, Miruță has worked on digital transparency and energy responsibility. As president of the Information Technology and Communications Committee, he led the emergency parliamentary debate on USR's anti-manipulation law aimed at combating online disinformation, under which platforms are required to remove illegal content within 15 minutes and limit the spread of manipulative posts. In November 2022, he co-sponsored a legislative initiative with USR colleague Cristina Prună to ensure that coal or lignite-based power plants are not decommissioned until equivalent replacement capacity is secured, reflecting a cautious approach to Romania's energy transition. Through these initiatives, he has shown a focus on reinforcing digital governance and ensuring accountability in the public sector.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Energy

BOGDAN IVAN (PNL)

Bogdan-Gruia Ivan holds a background in public administration, communications, and sociology. He studied Public Administration at Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca (2009–2012), followed by a master's degree in communication and public Relations at the same institution (2012–2014). He later pursued a PhD in Sociology at the University of Bucharest, focusing on organizational models and human resources policy in Romanian public institutions, which he completed in 2024. From 2012 to 2020, he worked as an adviser and spokesperson to the President of the Bistrița-Năsăud County Council. He entered Parliament in 2020 and was re-elected in 2024, serving in committees on technology, public administration, communications, and scientific research.

He was appointed Minister of Research, Innovation and Digitalization in June 2023, and later became Minister of Economy, Digitalization, Entrepreneurship and Tourism in December 2024. During his time in the executive, he coordinated work related to the rollout of the government cloud, interoperability standards, and several digital infrastructure projects. Other initiatives associated with his tenure include an updated Start-Up Nation platform, support measures for broadband expansion, modernization of the 112-emergency system, and programs targeting entrepreneurship, especially among young people. His portfolio reflects a focus on digital policy, economic modernization, and administrative tools aimed at improving access to services and technological integration.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

FLORIN BARBU (PSD)

Florin-Ionuț Barbu is a politician with a strong background in agricultural and rural policy. He holds a bachelor's degree in marketing from the University of Craiova and a master's in public management from the Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He also completed a PhD in Economics at the University of Craiova. Elected as a member of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies in December 2020 for Olt County, he served as Chair of the Agriculture, Forestry, Food Industry and Agricultural Services Committee from December 2021 until his appointment to the executive in June 2023.

Since June 2023, Barbu has led the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. He has participated in high-level forums such as the

AgriFish Council in Brussels in January 2025 and directed a major regulatory amendment in May - June 2025 that revised national support schemes under the CAP Strategic Plan, including measures to balance economic performance with environmental sustainability, soil protection, and young-farmer incentives. He has also supported bilateral cooperation in agri-food, organizing official visits such as the Moroccan delegation's visit to Romania to explore best practices in agricultural traceability and cooperative models.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted **here**.

Minister of Environment

DIANA BUZOIANU (USR)

Diana-Anda Buzoianu is among the youngest individuals ever nominated for a ministerial role in Romania. She earned her law degree from the University of Bucharest (2013–2017), then completed professional training at the National Institute for the Training and Development of Lawyers (2017–2019). In 2018, she received the CIPP/E certification, becoming a certified expert in information privacy. Before entering public office, she worked as a lawyer and specialized in data privacy and commercial law. Her civic engagement includes leadership roles in the international law student network NILS and legal coordination for initiatives such as Magic Camp and IMMpreună. Politically, she joined PLUS in 2018, later leading the Sector 1 branch, and became a USR MP for Bucharest in 2020 and again in 2024. In Parliament, she has chaired the Environment Committee and contributed to work on youth policy and anti-trafficking.

Over the years, she advanced several initiatives aimed at strengthening environmental protection, improving air and water quality, and encouraging collaboration between institutions and civil society. Among the key measures she promoted are the creation of urban green belts and the establishment of a body dedicated to investigating environmental crimes. Her contributions also include the adoption of laws on digital interoperability and the legal framework for digital nomads. Following her nomination as Minister of Environment by USR, she reaffirmed her commitment to a healthy environment, framing the protection of forests, clean air and water, and the greening of urban and rural spaces as a modern form of patriotism. She emphasized that unresolved environmental problems quickly evolve into health crises and must be addressed urgently. With five years of legislative work behind her, she now aims to bring together civil society, experts, the private sector, and public authorities to tackle neglected environmental challenges.

*Her Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted **here**.*

Minister of Development, Public Works, and Administration

Attila Cseke (UDMR)

Attila-Zoltán Cseke is a Romanian lawyer and politician affiliated with the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania (UDMR). He studied law at the University of Oradea, earning both a bachelor's degree and postgraduate degrees in public and private law by 2004. He began his political career in 1997 with UDMR and held various roles including Secretary of State in the Government Secretariat (2005–2008) and member of both the Senate (2008–2012, 2016–present) and Chamber of Deputies (2012–2016) for Bihor County.

Cseke has held multiple ministerial roles throughout his career. He served as Minister of Health from 2009 to 2011, during which he sought a tax on unhealthy foods and pushed for reforms in the health system before stepping down over disagreements related to funding. From December 2020 to June 2023, and again starting in December 2024, he led the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration. In this capacity, he was responsible for managing regional development projects, overseeing public investments, and coordinating programs financed through European funds in areas such as urban planning and infrastructure.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Investments and European Projects

DRAGOȘ PÎSLARU (REPER, proposed by PNL)

Dragoș Pîslaru is a professor and researcher in the field of economic sciences, holding a bachelor's degree and advanced studies in international economics from the Bucharest University of Economic Studies, a master's degree in international relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science, followed by doctoral studies at the same faculty in Bucharest. Between 2019 and 2024, he served as a Member of the European Parliament with the Renew Europe group, working in the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, the Subcommittee on Tax Matters, and the Delegation for relations with Japan. Previously, he held the position of Minister of Labour, Family and Social Protection (April 2016 – January 2017) and served as State

Councillor on economic affairs within the Prime Minister's Chancellery (December 2015 – April 2016). His experience in public policy is complemented by applied research and academic work, having been a lecturer at the Bucharest University of Economic Studies (1998–2007), Executive Director of the Group for Applied Economics (2004–2006), and a researcher at the Romanian Centre for Economic Policies – CERPE (2000–2005).

During his term in the European Parliament, Dragoş Pîslaru played a key role in shaping and overseeing major EU policies. In the ECON and FISC committees, he was co-rapporteur for the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Technical Support Instrument Regulation, being actively involved in the oversight of post-pandemic EU funding. He also served as Renew Europe rapporteur on critical files such as anti-money laundering, the European Investment Bank's annual report, and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. In the EMPL committee, he led major initiatives including resolutions on cross-border workers, the Child Guarantee, youth policy, and social security coordination, and contributed significantly to the creation of the SURE instrument for pandemic-related job protection. In the ITRE committee, until January 2022, he was rapporteur for InvestEU and the eIDAS regulation on digital identity, and a member of Renew's SME-focused working group. Since 2022, he has chaired the EMPL committee, further strengthening his leadership in the field of European social policy.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted **here**.

Minister of Labour, Family, Youth, and Social Solidarity

PETRE - FLORIN MANOLE (PSD)

Petre-Florin Manole graduated from the Faculty of History of the University of Bucharest, then continued his training with programs in the field of human rights, foreign policy and research of the Roma history. He worked in civil society and began his political career as a local councilor at the City Hall of Sector 5, later he was a personal advisor to the Minister Delegate for Social Dialogue, within the Ministry of Labor, a state secretary within the Deputy Prime Minister's own working apparatus and a consultant at the World Bank. He is currently serving his second term as a deputy, having recently become the party's spokesperson and an important voice within PSD.

Regarding his political activity, he is among the initiators of proposals that became laws regarding penalties for crimes such as human trafficking and deprivation of liberty. As for his position towards the business environment, he supports the introduction of the solidarity

tax, implying that the employers' criticism of it does not, in fact, consider the interests of citizens.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Health

ALEXANDRU ROGOBETE (PSD)

Alexandru Rogobete is a Romanian MP from the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the current President of the Health Committee in the Chamber of Deputies. He was nominated by PSD to lead the Ministry of Health in the upcoming Bolojan government. Before entering Parliament in December 2024, Rogobete served as Secretary of State in the Ministry of Health, where he was responsible for coordinating the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) in the health sector. His earlier roles included adviser to the Minister of Health and assistant to a state secretary. Rogobete holds a bachelor's and master's degree in chemistry from West University of Timișoara and a medical degree from the “Victor Babeș” University of Medicine and Pharmacy. He also completed a PhD in Medicine and a master's in health and social services management. Additionally, he has training in EU funds and public procurement and has experience both in academia and the private medical sector, including roles at GE HealthCare and as a university lecturer.

Alexandru Rogobete 's work has focused primarily on healthcare policy and health system reform. As Secretary of State, he oversaw managing one of the most ambitious components of Romania’s National Recovery and Resilience Plan: the health infrastructure investments. Despite structural delays, Rogobete claimed during the 2024 parliamentary campaign that none of the projects were beyond saving, emphasizing ongoing negotiations to retain EU funding for at least 13 out of 26 hospital projects. Beyond infrastructure, he has actively engaged in parliamentary diplomacy and health advocacy, being a member or vice-president of several interparliamentary friendship groups. His professional affiliations include Romanian and international societies for anaesthesiology and respiratory medicine, indicating continued ties to clinical and academic medicine.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Education and Research

DANIEL DAVID (INDEPENDENT, proposed by PNL)

Daniel David, a highly respected academic and cognitive psychologist, was nominated by the National Liberal Party (PNL) to continue as Romania's Minister of Education. He earned his undergraduate and doctoral degrees in Psychology from Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, followed by postdoctoral studies at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai in New York. He also holds a certification as a psychotherapist from the Albert Ellis Institute in New York and has completed advanced studies in scientific psychological diagnosis and intervention. David is currently on academic leave from his position as rector of Babeş-Bolyai University and is a professor at the same institution. He is also an associate professor at Mount Sinai and serves on various international research panels. Notably, he is the most cited psychologist in Romania and one of the top 2% most cited scientists globally across disciplines, according to SCOPUS.

As Minister of Education since December 2024, Daniel David has pursued evidence-based reforms focused on modernizing Romania's educational and research systems. He authored the QX Report, a comprehensive diagnostic document that outlines existing achievements and areas in need of reform in the national education system. His mandate has included launching new high school curricula tailored more closely to student specializations, reinstating rigorous study of Romanian history and geography, and advancing gradual curricular decentralization. His approach emphasizes flexibility in educational paths, encouraging schools to design localized curricula aligned with community needs. David's strategic vision promotes education and research resilience in an unpredictable world and encourages adaptation through opportunity. He has also reiterated his commitment to shaping Romania's education landscape through his academic and scientific roles.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted [here](#).

Minister of Culture

ANDRAS DEMETER (UDMR)

András István Demeter, proposed as Minister of Culture by UDMR, is an actor by training and is currently serving for the second time as Secretary of State within the same institution, coordinating the activities of several agencies and units. He has previously served both as an advisor to the Minister of Culture and as Director General of the "Contemporary Creation, Cultural Diversity" department within the

ministry. He holds a law degree from TIBISCUS University in Timișoara. He later completed a European master's in cultural management, "ECUMEST," at the "École Supérieure du Commerce" in Dijon (1999). Moreover, he has served as President and General Director of the Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company and was a member of the Board of Directors of Public Radio, manager of the Romanian Television's Production House, and headed the "Csiky Gergely" State Theatre in Timișoara from 1993 to 2005. Regarding his political career, in 1989 he became a founding member of UDMR and, until 1990, also served as vice-president of UDMR Târgu Mureș.

Demeter's name has been associated with several controversies. He was convicted by the High Court of Cassation and Justice with a final sentence in November 2017 for violating the conflict-of-interest law. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision, he was banned from holding public office for three years, an interdiction that expired in November 2020, but which he did not respect, believing it to be unfair. He was placed under criminal investigation, but it is currently unclear whether the case resulted in an indictment or was closed.

His Curriculum Vitae (CV) can be consulted **here**.

The Governance Program

Overview

The **2025–2028 Governance Program** outlines a national reform agenda shaped by urgent fiscal, social, and geopolitical challenges. In response, a broad pro-European coalition (PSD, PNL, USR, and UDMR) has pledged to restore budgetary discipline, modernize the public sector, and protect citizens' rights while ensuring Romania's continued Euro-Atlantic alignment. The program is built around three pillars: fiscal responsibility, effective governance, and respect for citizens, with a focus on strategic investment, equity, and institutional performance.

Fiscal consolidation is central to this plan. The government aims to reduce the budget deficit through spending cuts, fair taxation, and improved revenue collection via depoliticized and digitized tax authorities. Structural reforms will address inefficient public spending, privileged tax exemptions, and inequalities in pensions and salaries. At the same time, the program targets long-term sustainability through investment prioritization, public service efficiency, and enhanced accountability across all government layers.

This governance blueprint marks a departure from populism, proposing a performance-based, transparent, and rule-driven approach. With a clear legislative mandate and majority support in Parliament, the coalition promises to deliver a modern and reliable state. The report that follows provides an overview of this vision and offers a detailed analysis of each policy component and ministerial portfolio.

Public Finance & Taxation

Fiscal consolidation & Revenue growth

In the context of the current challenges facing public finances, the new government has included in the governing program published today a series of fiscal measures aimed at increasing state revenues and reducing expenditures. Among these are the increase of the dividend and profit tax to 16% (after successive hikes from 5% in 2022, to 8% in 2023, and 10% in 2025), maintaining the standard VAT rate at 19%, but raising the reduced VAT rate from 5% to 9% for energy and firewood, as well as returning other reduced rates to 19%,

with the exception of food and medicines.

Excise duties will rise by 10%, which will lead to higher prices for fuel, gas, electricity, tobacco, and alcohol. The plan also includes stricter efforts to combat tax evasion, additional taxation on gambling, betting, and related banking transactions, as well as the gradual elimination of fiscal privileges granted without clear time limits or proven economic impact.

The fiscal framework will be revised to close legal loopholes and eliminate arbitrary exemptions, while the health insurance contribution (CASS) will be applied to large pensions (above RON 4000) and all types of medical leave by removing existing exemptions.

Capital gains from cryptocurrency and stock market investments will be taxed, alongside income earned from social media platforms such as Facebook, TikTok, and YouTube. Short-term property rentals through platforms like Airbnb, Booking, or national alternatives will be brought under formal taxation.

VAT exemptions for real estate transactions will be removed, and property taxes for individuals will increase in alignment with real estate market values, one of the fiscal milestones under the NRRP. All government-supported activities will be subject to mandatory fiscal registration.

E-commerce and airline companies will be required to establish a fiscal presence in Romania. Excess profits generated by banks will be temporarily taxed, and corporate profit-reducing practices will be curbed by limiting the deductibility of certain expense categories. Additional green taxation measures will be introduced (in line with NRRP objectives), along with a planned increase in the road usage tax (rovinietă).

Investment project prioritization

The government aims to improve fiscal discipline and transparency through a comprehensive reform of budget-funded programs. A nationwide impact analysis will be conducted for all national programs, state aid schemes, and multiannual investment projects financed from the state budget, with the goal of identifying those with low efficiency or overlap with alternative funding sources (such as EU, EIB, or EBRD), in order to suspend or restructure them.

A public registry of all budget-funded programs will be launched, detailing their objectives, performance indicators, annual allocations, and implementation status. The initiation of any new funding program will be conditioned on an economic and social impact assessment based on cost-benefit analysis.

Additionally, a national strategy for fiscal-budgetary sustainability for 2025–2030 will be developed, setting clear milestones for deficit reduction, targets for rigid spending components, and policies to balance the budget in the medium term. The role of the Fiscal Council will be strengthened, alongside the introduction of a broader public consultation mechanism prior to the adoption of any major fiscal measures.

The new fiscal strategy also aims to better capitalize on the country's natural resources by ensuring a fair and transparent system for setting royalties, alongside strengthening the oversight and enforcement capacity of the National Agency for Mineral Resources (ANRM).

Labour & Social Policy

Labour Market & Social Dialogue

Another set of measures proposed is the expansion of the workforce, which is intended to be achieved primarily by discouraging unemployment and to stop the exaggerated increase in the number of people benefiting from disability benefits. The government also plans to eliminate early retirement exceptions and restrict social benefits only to cases where no jobs are available, encouraging labour market reintegration over long-term assistance. New legislative efforts will focus on eliminating hidden employment through micro-enterprises, copyright contracts, and unregistered work, in parallel with a restructured sanctioning framework that protects worker rights while reducing bureaucracy for employers.

Among the main reforms proposed, we firstly recall the Collective Bargaining Action Plan 2025–2030, aimed to increase the coverage of workers with collective agreements with national funding. The transposition of EU Directive 2024/2831 for the protection of platform workers and the introduction of regulations to eliminate discriminatory treatment in labour market relations are key elements in modernising employment law. Moreover, the revision of Law No. 467/2006 on the adaptation of the workers' consultation process in accordance with European regulations and OECD recommendations, the transfer of some duties and powers in the field of youth to county and local councils, along with the necessary financial and human resources, and the creation of a unitary and coherent legal framework that regulates the rights, responsibilities and support granted to young people through the Youth Law are also included.

A more flexible and regulated labour market with reduced abuse of welfare benefits, improved labour participation, and stronger collective representation for workers across sectors.

Employment incentives & Active labour measures

The reform agenda mentions the reorganization of the National Authority for Qualifications (ANC) and sectoral committees to align with OECD standards, alongside the implementation of the EU minimum wage directive (2022/2041), with annual updates starting in 2026. A participatory public spending audit mechanism will also be introduced, involving unions, employers, and civil society to ensure transparency and accountability. In parallel, employment measures aim to boost labour market participation, particularly among youth, parents, and returning migrants, through financial incentives such as hiring bonuses and apprenticeship subsidies.

The government will implement dedicated programmes to address regional disparities and labour shortages. FORMACTIV and START! programmes provide apprenticeship subsidies of 2,250 lei/month for adults over 30 and youth under 30, respectively. Additionally, bonuses of up to 1,250 lei/month will be offered for young people employed on permanent contracts, while returnees to Romania will receive activation, relocation, and stability bonuses. Women with at least three children and employers hiring parents in this category will also benefit from monthly subsidies, supporting both gender equality and labour market inclusion.

Job creation and activation of key demographic groups, such as youth, parents, and returnees, especially in underdeveloped regions. These incentives stimulate long-term employment and reduce inactivity.

Special Pensions reform

The reform of special pensions has faced repeated delays, with multiple proposals introduced, revised, and ultimately abandoned, despite being a key requirement under Component 8 of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), a lack of implementation which is now hindering access to European funding. The current program outlines mainly broad measures, such as raising the retirement age for magistrates to 65, introducing new salary legislation to prevent litigation and miscalculations, capping non-contributory pension income, and reclassifying institutional staff for retirement age purposes. More concretely, the legislative framework is expected to be amended by December 2025 to prohibit the payment of special pensions before reaching the standard retirement age under the general pension system and to ban the simultaneous receipt of pensions and public-sector salaries.

The long-overdue reform of special pensions aims to restore fairness and sustainability to the pension system, address public frustration over privileged treatment, and unlock access to critical EU funds under the NRRP. By aligning retirement rules across professional categories and eliminating double compensation practices, the measures are expected to improve fiscal discipline, ensure legal

predictability, and reinforce public trust in state institutions.

Digital Transformation & ICT

E-governance

The Romanian government (2025–2028), initially led by Ilie Bolojan and later by PSD, has made digital transformation a national priority. A central measure is the development of a unified digital platform for all public services, aiming to simplify bureaucracy, increase accessibility, and reduce administrative delays from months to days. The plan includes process automation through RPA and AI, the implementation of a universal digital counter via Romanian Post offices, and a "digital by default" legal mandate by 2026, requiring all public services to be available online.

To support this shift, institutions will be rated publicly based on their digital performance, and funding will be tied to these scores. The government will roll out training programs, digital literacy campaigns (e.g., “Digitalization Caravan”), and micro-certification schemes for civil servants and private sector employees. There’s also a focus on multilingual digital interfaces, open data, participatory budgeting, and a library of reusable software components to avoid redundant development.

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If implemented effectively, these measures will significantly reduce public-sector inefficiency, improve citizen-state interaction, and enhance fiscal transparency. Linking funding to performance and enabling universal access via Romanian Post could reduce digital exclusion in rural areas.

AI, cybersecurity & EU digital standards

The government plans to align Romania with EU digital benchmarks and position the country as a regional leader in AI and cybersecurity. A

key initiative is the creation of a Giga AI Factory powered by nuclear energy, alongside investment in disruptive technologies such as Digital Twin modelling, smart materials, and robotics for infrastructure maintenance. The Government Cloud will host sensitive data, with a roadmap for full migration by central and local authorities.

In the energy sector, cybersecurity is being strengthened through a dedicated Cybersecurity Incident Response Center (CRISCE), SOC/CSIRT teams in national companies, and a shift toward smart metering. Additional reforms include streamlined tech procurement, flexible acquisition frameworks, and enhanced cooperation with academia and tech companies.

These actions could make Romania a competitive digital hub in Central and Eastern Europe. The focus on cybersecurity, smart infrastructure, and scalable AI solutions lays the groundwork for resilient and innovative public services. By integrating into European digital frameworks, Romania can better attract investment and ensure compliance with future EU standards.

Health System

Primary healthcare, prevention and access

In the field of Health, the Governing Program includes objectives that target topics such as the development of primary and community healthcare, the development of hospital healthcare and emergency medicine, a new medicine policy, prevention and health programs, as well as a focus on prevention and healthcare infrastructure.

The access to health services is another area of improvement, through the modernization of integrated community medical centres in rural areas and small towns, including telemedicine, dentistry and community pharmacy services, thus improving access to services in areas far from medical facilities.

However, these measures must be accompanied by the development of digital health infrastructure and, in this regard, the new Government plans to develop and implement the National Strategy for Digitalization and e-Health and approve the National Strategy for Digitalization in Health and regional action plans.

Pharmaceuticals and cost efficiency

Thus, the new Ministry will be tasked with changing the way of evaluating and prioritizing the introduction of medicines into reimbursement through health technology assessments and a new pricing policy for medicines, legislative measures that are already in the works at the National Health Insurance House and the Ministry of Health. Such measures aim at simplifying the procedure and making this pricing evaluation and reimbursement methods more flexible, practically shortening the period in which a medicine can reach a patient through partial or total reimbursement.

In line with the National Health Insurance House's efforts to streamline expenses and the social and health insurance budgets, the program contains measures to discourage the granting of fictitious sick leave, eliminate exemption for all sick leave, and increase by 20% the contributor base. Moreover, to decrease the spending, it is proposed to reduce the number of permanence centres in urban areas, payment based on performance for physicians, optimizing bonuses for hospital staff based on the number of medical services provided, and residents in the private system partially paid by the medical unit, and reducing the number of beds with continuous hospitalization by over 20% by 2030, a measure that should be accompanied by the development of outpatient services. Finally, the program includes a measure on accelerating the implementation of national screening programs, and developing the county network of prevention centres, as preventing a disease is always cheaper than treating it.

Infrastructure and industry development

Developing the pharmaceutical industry represents another area of focus, by launching a program to stimulate investments in this field that will contribute to increasing the country's economic competitiveness and modernizing the healthcare system, along with encouraging the development of the domestic pharmaceutical industry by implementing economic incentives, especially to produce raw materials and critical medicines, thus reducing Romania's dependence on imports, enhance economic competitiveness, strengthen Romania's healthcare infrastructure, and attract investments.

Along with improving access to healthcare, the Program focuses on developing hospital infrastructure, through the completion of investments in hospitals and new buildings founded through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the regional hospitals of Iași, Cluj-Napoca, Craiova, along with expanding the network of regional hospitals, and investments in other hospitals and new buildings. Recently, former Minister Alexandru Rafila announced constructions are being carried out in 13 new hospitals financed through the NRRP, and the degree of execution of these projects is between 15 and 90%, and as for regional hospitals, the Craiova hospital is in the most advanced stage.

Energy

Energy mix diversification & grid updates

The Romanian government aims to fundamentally reshape its national energy mix by scaling up low-carbon capacity and modernizing transmission infrastructure. Key nuclear investments include the refurbishment of Unit 1 at Cernavodă and the construction of Units 3 and 4, alongside the development of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), with an emphasis on fostering a domestic supply chain. Romania also plans to become a European hub for tritium production through the establishment of a detritylation facility in collaboration with South Korea. In parallel, substantial renewable capacity will be added: over 5,000 MW of new wind and solar and 3,000 MWh in storage by 2027, alongside offshore wind development and repurposing of former mining lands for solar parks.

Natural gas remains a transition priority, with the exploitation of major fields like Neptun Deep and Caragele, and the commissioning of new gas-fired power plants. Hydropower projects that have been stalled will be finalized, while new pumped-storage facilities will be built in high-potential zones. The energy value chain will expand through investments in battery manufacturing and the mining of lithium and neodymium to support battery and turbine industries. Romania also plans to implement advanced technologies such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), hydrogen from coal, and hybrid biomass-coal-solar plants. These efforts will be supported by financial tools like nuclear bonds and energy credit systems. Grid upgrades, including doubling electricity interconnectivity and expanding gas pipelines, are also prioritized, with strategic interconnections planned with Moldova and regional markets.

This multi-source approach strengthens Romania's energy security, enhances grid resilience, and enables decarbonization at scale. Investments in nuclear and renewables are expected to anchor long-term energy stability, while new industries in storage and raw materials offer industrial diversification and export potential. Upgraded infrastructure ensures regional integration and positions Romania as a key energy player in Central and Eastern Europe.

Liberalized market with consumer safeguards

The government's market vision focuses on maintaining a liberalized energy sector while embedding structural consumer protections. Tariff transparency will be improved through clear pricing models and digital tools that help citizens understand how prices are formed. Reforms to cost components—such as introducing binomial tariffs for distribution and a centralized purchasing mechanism for system losses, aim to reduce final electricity prices. Market competition will be strengthened via “market maker” mechanisms that ensure liquidity and fair pricing.

On the consumer side, protections for vulnerable households will be redefined after the expiry of price caps in 2025–2026. A national

registry of vulnerable consumers will be created, and local authorities owning solar capacity will be enabled to redistribute surplus electricity to those in need. Energy companies will be required to offer better service quality, transparent billing, and quick complaint resolution. Prosumers will receive support through expanded storage and legal clarity. At the regulatory level, ANRE will undergo digital transformation, including predictive AI platforms and greater oversight of offshore operations, while a new public-private consultative council will inform future regulation.

These reforms aim to combine efficiency with fairness, ensuring energy affordability and transparency without stifling market dynamics. Vulnerable groups will remain protected during and after subsidy transitions, while consumers overall will benefit from better oversight and responsiveness. Stronger institutions, a modernized ANRE, and better regulatory predictability will also reinforce investor confidence and accelerate clean energy deployment.

Public Administration Reform

Central & Local administration reform

The reform of public administration aims to reduce costs and improve institutional performance through restructuring, digitalization, and professionalization. One of the key goals is a 20% reduction in the number of employees within the central administration, alongside a cap on public sector wage expenditures at 2024 levels. The position of deputy mayor will be eliminated in localities with fewer than 1,500 residents. A national salary grid will be implemented for local governments that cannot cover salaries from their own revenues, while public sector pay will become performance-based, eliminating unjustified bonuses and allowances. In parallel, the government will review and restructure regional branches of ministries to prevent institutional redundancy and resource inefficiency.

Digital transformation will be a central pillar of administrative modernization. A dedicated digital department under the Prime Minister's authority will be tasked with coordinating database standardization and unified digital tools across the central administration. A platform will be developed to automate responses to frequently repeated requests, petitions, and legislative queries. The National Cadastre Agency will serve as a unified Geographic Information System (GIS) hub for managing infrastructure investments across utilities like roads, water, gas, and electricity. In support of smaller municipalities, human resources and IT capabilities will be redistributed from central institutions to strengthen local administrative capacity. Project co-financing mechanisms based on local financial capacity, sustainability indicators, and usage metrics will be introduced to ensure investment efficiency and accountability.

This reform could lead to a leaner, more effective, and responsive public administration aligned with real citizen and community needs. By cutting inefficiencies and linking pay to performance, governance will become more results-driven and fiscally responsible. Digital tools and decentralization will reduce bureaucracy, speed up decision-making, and support data-based public investment planning, improving service delivery and trust in institutions.

Legal Framework for structural reforms

To support institutional change, the government will adopt key legal frameworks that bring coherence and predictability to public administration. These include the Administrative Procedure Code, the Local Public Finance Code, and the Territorial Planning, Urbanism and Construction Code (set for adoption starting in 2025). These laws will introduce streamlined procedures, firm deadlines, and fast-tracked digitalization. The Administrative Code will be revised six years after its implementation to reflect institutional evolution. Maximum staffing thresholds will be established, performance-based salary rules enforced, and collective labour contracts granting excessive benefits will be renegotiated or revised.

Integrity and transparency in public office will be strengthened by aligning asset and interest declaration rules with Constitutional Court decisions. A new Civil Servants Statute will be adopted, and professional training will be restructured, with a particular focus on newly elected local officials. Unnecessary allowances for advisory or consultative bodies without legal personality will be eliminated, as will the compensation of Public Order Authority members. A centralized database of contractual staff will be created, and the attestation process for public property inventories will be decentralized to county-level prefectures. Additionally, European funding programs will be reviewed for efficiency, and a National Investment Inventory Framework will be developed to support integrated local development planning. Public enterprises that post losses for three consecutive years without delivering a public utility will be liquidated or restructured, and their retirement bonuses removed.

A modern and coherent legal framework could enable institutions to operate with greater consistency, accountability, and professionalism. With reduced legal bottlenecks and streamlined administrative procedures, public institutions will be more agile and responsive. These reforms will enhance legal clarity, improve the efficiency of public spending, and ensure that public policies and investments are sustainable, transparent, and closely aligned with national development goals.