



eID Interoperability for PEGS

NATIONAL PROFILE ROMANIA

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Executive summary

The project eID Interoperability for PEGS aims to propose a solution to the legal, technical and organisational issues related to the creation of an interoperable Pan-European identity management infrastructure. The EU Member States, Candidate Countries and EEA Countries are introducing more sophisticated ways to manage identities in the eGovernment area. Different member states are implementing different structures as their identity management solution. The main challenge for the eID Interoperability for PEGS project is to propose a general architecture that, while taking into account the existence of different models, is able to cope with them by obtaining the final goal of interoperability.

The project should conclude with several different proposals how to build interoperability without affecting member states' own existing infrastructures.

This document describes the current situation regarding the use of electronic authentication means in Romanian eGovernment applications.

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1 Documents

1.1 Applicable Documents

[AD1]	Framework Contract ENTR/05/58-SECURITY
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1.2 Reference Documents

[RD1]	eGovernment in the Member States of the European Union – 5th Edition – May 2006 http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/servlets/Doc?id=24769
[RD2]	European Electronic Signatures Study http://www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/icri/itl/es_archive.php?where=itl
[RD3]	DIRECTIVE 1999/93/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/i2010/docs/esignatures/esignatures_en.pdf
[RD4]	Decision 2003/511/EC of 14 July 2003 on the publication of reference numbers of generally recognised standards for electronic signature products in accordance with Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, OJ L 175, 15.7.2003, p.45 http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_175/l_17520030715en00450046.pdf
[RD5]	DIRECTIVE 2004/18/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2004/l_134/l_13420040430en01140240.pdf
[RD6]	IDABC Work Programme Third Revision http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/servlets/Doc?id=25302
[RD7]	DIRECTIVE 2004/17/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_134/l_13420040430en00010113.pdf

2 Glossary

2.1 Definitions

In the course of this report, a number of key notions are frequently referred to. To avoid any ambiguity, the following definitions apply to these notions and should also be used by the correspondents.

- *Entity*: anyone or anything that is characterised through the measurement of its attributes in an eIDM system. This includes natural persons, legal persons and associations without legal personality; it includes both nationals and non-nationals of any given country.
- *eIDM system*: the organisational and technical infrastructure used for the definition, designation and administration of identity attributes of entities. This Profile will only elaborate on eIDM systems that are considered a key part of the national eIDM strategy. Decentralised solutions (state/region/province/commune...) can be included in the scope of this Profile if they are considered a key part of the national eIDM strategy.
- *eIDM token (or 'token')*: any hardware or software or combination thereof that contains credentials, i.e. information attesting to the integrity of identity attributes. Examples include smart cards/USB sticks/cell phones containing PKI certificates, ...
- *Authentication*¹: the corroboration of the claimed identity of an entity and a set of its observed attributes. (i.e. the notion is used as a synonym of "entity authentication").
- *Authorisation*: the process of determining, by evaluation of applicable permissions, whether an authenticated entity is allowed to have access to a particular resource.
- *Unique identifiers*: an attribute or a set of attributes of an entity which uniquely identifies the entity within a certain context. Examples may include national numbers, certificate numbers, etc.
- *Official registers*: data collections held and maintained by public authorities, in which the identity attributes of a clearly defined subset of entities is managed, and to which a particular legal of factual trust is attached (i.e. which are generally assumed to be correct). This includes National Registers, tax registers, company registers, etc.

¹ For the purposes of this Profile, the notion of authentication is considered to be synonymous with 'entity authentication', as opposed to 'data authentication'. The notion of 'identification should be avoided to avoid confusion.

- *eGovernment application*: any interactive public service using electronic means which is offered entirely or partially by or on the authority of a public administration, for the mutual benefit of the end user (which may include citizens, legal persons and/or other administrations) and the public administration. Any form of electronic service (including stand-alone software, web applications, and proprietary interfaces offered locally (e.g. at a local office counter using an electronic device)) can be considered an eGovernment application, provided that a certain degree of interactivity is included. Interactivity requires that a transaction between the parties must be involved; one-way communication by a public administration (such as the publication of standardised forms on a website) does not suffice.
- *eSignature*: data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication with regard to this data. Note that this also includes non-PKI solutions.
- *Advanced electronic signature*: an electronic signature which meets the following requirements:
 - (a) it is uniquely linked to the signatory;
 - (b) it is capable of identifying the signatory;
 - (c) it is created using means that the signatory can maintain under his sole control; and
 - (d) it is linked to the data to which it relates in such a manner that any subsequent change of the data is detectable;Again, this definition may cover non-PKI solutions.
- *Qualified electronic signature*: advanced electronic signatures which are based on a qualified certificate and which are created by a secure-signature-creation device, as defined in the eSignatures Directive².
- *Validation*: the corroboration of whether an eSignature was valid at the time of signing.

² See <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0093:EN:HTML>

2.2 Acronyms

A2A	Administration to Administration
A2B	Administration to Businesses
A2C	Administration to Citizens
CA	Certification Authority
CRL	Certificate Revocation Lists
CSP	Certificate Service Provider
eID	Electronic Identity
eIDM	Electronic Identity Management
IAM	Identity and Authentication Management
IDM	Identity Management
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol
OTP	One-Time Password
PKCS	Public-Key Cryptography Standards
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
SA	Supervision Authority
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SCVP	Server-based Certificate Validation Protocol
SSCD	Secure Signature Creation Device
USB	Universal Serial Bus
TTP	Trusted Third Party
XAdES	XML Advanced Electronic Signature
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
XML-DSIG	XML Digital Signature

3 Introduction

3.1 General status and most significant eIDM systems

In Romania the records of natural persons are held by the Romanian Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs ("*Ministerul Administratiei si Internelor*") (www.mai.gov.ro) through the National Inspectorate of Personal Records ("*Inspectoratul National de Evidenta a Persoanelor*") ("INEP") (www.evidentapersoanelor.ro) and the National Centre of Administration of the Databases Regarding Personal Records ("*Centrul National pentru Administrarea Bazelor de Date privind Evidenta Persoanelor*") ("CNABDEP") (cnabdep.mai.gov.ro).

In order to comply with the requirements of the European Union, the Romanian Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs initiated a project of institutional reconstruction through the National Centre of Administration of the Databases Regarding Personal Records.

The project involves the reestablishment of the electronic system and the elaboration of a modern and efficient strategy regarding the automatic processing system of personal data.

The project of institutional reconstruction will be completed by January 1, 2009, when, according to Art. 3 of the Government Ordinance no. 69 of 2002 regarding the Legal Framework regarding the Electronic Identity Card ("*Ordonanta Guvernului nr. 69 din 2002 privind Regimul Juridic al Cartii Electronice de Identitate*"), the issuance of the Electronic Identity Card will be initiated.

The National Centre of Administration of the Databases Regarding Personal Records keeps the National Permanent Registry of Natural Persons ("*Registrul Permanent de Evidenta a Persoanelor*"), which is the main database for all relevant information regarding natural persons.

According to Art. 1 of the Government Ordinance no. 84 of 2001 regarding the Establishment, Organization and Operation of Public Community Services of Personal Record ("*Ordonanta Guvernului nr. 84 din 2001 privind Infiintarea, Organizarea si Functionarea Serviciilor Publice Comunitare de Evidenta a Persoanelor*"), the records of natural persons are organised on three levels:

1. at the central level by the National Inspectorate of Personal Record;
2. at the county level by the County Councils, respectively Bucharest Municipality and General Council; and
3. at the local level by the Local Councils of the communes, towns and cities, and by the Sectors of the City of Bucharest.

3.2 Background and traditional identity resources

3.2.1 eGovernment structure. National cooperation and coordination

The National Registry of Personal Records is the main part of the National IT System of Personal Records.

The National Registry of Personal Records is maintained and updated both at the local and central level. The authorities which are responsible for this task are the National Inspectorate for Personal Records, at the central level, and the Public Community Services of Personal Records ("*Serviciile Publice Comunitare de Evidenta a Persoanel*").

Starting in April 2005, the Public Community Services have been operating within the structures of the Local Councils, of the City Councils, or of the Councils of the Sectors of Bucharest.

There are also Public Community Services operating within the structures of the County Councils, or of the General Council of Bucharest, which are conducting activities regarding the personal records at County level, or at Bucharest City level. They are also controlling and coordinating the above-mentioned Local, City, or Sector Public Community Services for Personal Records.

All the above-mentioned Public Community Services for Personal Records are coordinated, controlled and audited by the National Inspectorate for Personal Records.

3.2.2 Traditional identity resources

Identity Cards

The system of records regarding natural persons was implemented in Romania in 1949, by registration of all the citizens of the country and by the issuance of identity documents to all Romanian citizens who were at least 15 years old.

The registration of the records regarding the natural persons was accomplished manually by drafting personal sheets which made up at the same time the local, as well as the central registry information resource. Any change that occurred afterwards in the civil status of the citizens or in case of change of domicile was updated manually, and a new identity document was subsequently issued.

In 1990 the National Registry of Personal Records ("*Registrul National de Evidenta a Persoanelor*") was established, as the main part of the National IT System of Personal Records ("*Sistemul National Informatic de Evidenta a Persoanelor*") by registering automatically all the existing data from the personal sheets.

The manual system and automatic data processing system were operated in parallel until the year 2000, when the old manual records were transformed in an active archive.

The records of the Romanian citizens are kept taking under consideration the following:

- a. their domicile, for Romanian citizens having a domicile in Romania;
- b. their last domicile, or the residence declared in Romania, for Romanian citizens having their domicile abroad.

Until the age of 14 the main identity document is the birth certificate. After the age of 14, an Identity Card ("ID Card") is issued to each natural person.

The main identification data is the Personal Numeric Code, which is assigned at birth for Romanian citizens, and upon the request of public authorities for foreign citizens.

According to the Government Decision no. 839 of 2006 regarding the Form and the Content of the Identity Documents ("*Hotararea de Guvern nr. 839 din 2006 privind Forma si Continutul Actelor de Identitate*") ("Decision 839"), the ID Card is the document issued based on the database of the National IT System for Personal Records, which includes the following elements:

- a) name of the state;
- b) name of the document;
- c) series, made up of two letters and the number made up of 6 digits;
- d) name of the issuing authority, namely the public department of personal record or, the case may be the National Inspectorate of Personal Record – the abbreviated name, the initials of the county, as the case may be, and the zip code of the issuing authority;
- e) validity term;
- f) photo of the owner;
- g) the following personal data of the owner:
 - (i) personal numeric code;
 - (ii) name – representing the surname;
 - (iii) first name;
 - (iv) first name of the parents;

- (v) place of birth;
- (vi) gender; and
- (vii) address.

The design of the ID Card is a card-type format, printed on one side, with the following sizes: length: 105 mm; width: 74 mm, thickness: 0.7 mm.

The structure of the ID Card is made up of two transparent external layers wherein the photo, the text and the other inscriptions are inserted; the three layers are technologically assembled, making up a whole.

Each ID Card has the following features: owner's photo, specific elements, background, automatic reading area, content and text.

The photo of the owner of the ID Card is color, with the following sizes: 38 x 30 mm, taken in electronic format, directly on the identity card.

The specific elements of the ID Card are the following:

- a) Flag: having the national colors, with the following sizes: 45 x 7 mm and placed on the upper side of the identity card.
- b) Emblem: color, according to the provisions of Law no. 102 of 1992 regarding the emblem of the country and the seal of the state with the following sizes: 35 x 25 mm, placed in the center of the space reserved for the text.
- c) Logo: oval geometrical drawing, including the initials of the personal record "pr" – placed beneath the photo and on the left of the zip code of the issuing authority and the symbol of the county, as the case may be, on the right;
- d) Safety code, determined based on an algorithm resulted from the correlation of the data inscribed on the identity card.

The background is a safety ground image similar to that applied on banknotes, which, by its complex drawing, color combination and printing procedure provides protection against forgery.

The automatic reading area with optic identifiable characters is positioned in the lower side of the identity card and has a length of 102 mm and a width of 17 mm.

The text is color laser printed using letters of the Latin alphabet.

Population registers

Registries of Civil Records are kept by the Municipalities and the Local Councils of cities, communes, and sectors of the City of Bucharest. The civil records documents include data regarding the birth, marriage, and death of natural persons.

The files of the Registries of Civil Records are made up in two originals, one of them being kept by the Public Community Services which opened, filled in, and maintained the file, and the other being delivered to the County Council, or to the General Council of the City of Bucharest, within 30 days from the date when the file was fully completed and closed.

After 100 years from the date when they were filled in, the files of the Registries of Civil Records are forwarded to the National Archives.

Foreigners' registers

Residence permits or residence cards are issued to foreigners which are residents in Romania, according to the provisions of the Emergency Government Ordinance no. 194 of 2002 regarding the Legal Regime of the Foreigners in Romania ("*Ordonanta de Urgenta a Guvernului nr. 194 din 2002 privind Regimul Juridic al Strainilor*"), as subsequently amended ("*Ordinance 194*").

The residence permits are issued to foreign citizens having their residence or domicile in Romania. The residence permits can be temporary or permanent residence permits, depending on certain conditions provided by the Ordinance 194.

The residence cards are issued to foreign citizens who are family members of Romanian citizens. The residence cards can be also temporary or permanent residence cards, depending on certain conditions provided by the Ordinance 194.

The activities regarding the personal records of the foreign citizens, and the issuance of the residence permits and residence cards are conducted by the Authority for Aliens ("*Autoritatea pentru Straini*") (<http://aps.mai.gov.ro>), through its central and local units. The Authority for Aliens is subordinated to the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs.

Business registers

The records regarding companies are kept by the Trade Registries of the County Tribunal, according to the provisions of the consolidated Law no. 26 of 1990 regarding the Trade Registry, as subsequently amended.

The records are locally kept and maintained by the Local Offices of the Trade Registry, but coordinated at central level by the National Office of the Trade Registry. The records are also available country wide through the network of the Local Offices of the Trade Registry, and the National Office of the Trade Registry.

The database of the National Office of the Trade Registry regarding the companies is also available online, based on a subscription, at the Internet address <http://recom.onrc.ro>.

There are no current or forecast eID tokens for the companies yet.

Associations, foundations and other non-profit legal persons

The associations, foundations, and other non-profit and non-governmental legal persons, e.g. unions, are registered with the Registry of Legal Persons which is kept by each Local Court of the cities, or of the Sectors of the City of Bucharest.

Access to personal data

According to Emergency Government Ordinance no. 97 of 2005 regarding the Record, Domicile, Residence and Identity Documents of Romanian Citizens ("*Ordonanta de Urgenta a Guvernului nr. 97 din 2005 privind Evidenta, Domiciliul, Resedinta si Actele de Identitate ale Cetatenilor Romani*"), any information regarding personal data stored within the National Permanent Registry of Natural Persons may be accessed, used and processed by signing a Protocol between the applicant and the Romanian Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs and upon fee payment.

The access and the processing of the personal data are regulated by Law no. 677 of 2001 regarding the Protection of Personal Data ("*Legea nr. 677 din 2001 privind Protectia Datelor Personale*").

3.3 eIDM Framework

Given the fact that the eIDM systems are not yet properly operating in Romania, and that eID Cards have not been issued, this section refers to law, regulation, and practical aspects which are in place, but also to further activities regarding eIDM and eID cards or tokens, which will be put in practice in accordance with the current legal framework.

3.3.1 Main eGovernment policies with regard to eIDM.

The Government Ordinance no. 69 of 2002 regarding the Legal Framework of the Electronic Identity Card ("*Ordinance 69*") initially provided that the issuance of the eID Card would be initiated starting on January 1, 2006. The said contemplated term was postponed until January 1, 2009, as provided by the Emergency Government Ordinance no. 188 of 2005.

The main factors which lead to this postponement were the following:

- a. the lack of appropriate funds for implementing the system;
- b. the limits of the technical capabilities of the national IT system at that moment, which will impede the implementation of the eID Card, and the security of the data and of the system;
- c. the necessity to reconfigure the IT system in order to be compatible with the European systems, and to allow the interoperability of all databases containing personal data.

The costs of the application of the strategy regarding the automatic processing system of personal data will be subsidised from the state budget, the funds provided by the World Bank, and by PHARE programs.

The general legal framework for the issuance of the eID Card is already in place, and it consists mainly of the Ordinance 69 and its Application Norms.

Art. 5 of the Application Norms of the consolidated Government Ordinance no. 69 of 2002 regarding the Legal Regime regarding the Electronic Identity Card ("Application Norms of Ordinance 69"), provides for two types of electronic storage support for the information:

- a. smart card integrated circuit board; and
- b. optical tape.

According to Art. 2 of the same Application Norms of the consolidated Ordinance 69, the Electronic Identity Card ("eID Card") will be valid for a period of 10 years.

According to Art. 6 (2) of the Application Norms of Ordinance 69 all data inscribed on the eID Card cannot be erased, and any further change thereof will be added to the previous data.

All the authorities which will have authorisations provided for by the law will have the right to inscribe data on the optical tape support. Only the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology will have the right to inscribe data on the smart card support, the latter also being able to delegate such authority.

The types of data included on the eID Card will have to be approved by the National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data, and by the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs. Such types of data should have been specifically approved by the Application Norms of Ordinance 69, which has not yet happened.

The issuance fee of the eID Card will be set by Government Decision at the proposal of the Romanian Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs, and upon the approval of the Competition Council.

The technical support for the production and issuance of the eID Card will be put in place following the elaboration and implementation of the following projects:

- a. The project for the supplementing and improvement of the local infrastructure of the National IT System of Personal Records.
- b. The project for providing equipment and improving the central level of the National IT System of Personal Records.
- c. The project for the audit of the security mechanism used for the registration of data in electronic format on the eID Card.

The technical support for the use of the eID Card will be based on the integrated IT system of the local public administration, which will be put in place following the elaboration and implementation of the following projects:

- a. The project for the establishing of a local community register, which will combine the local registry of personal records with other local registries which contains data related to the persons, and are kept and maintained by the Local Councils.
- b. The project for the establishing of a unique web portal of the local public administration, which will serve for the:
 - (i) authentication;
 - (ii) permission to access
of the citizens to the websites of the authorities providing e-government services;
 - (iii) collection; and
 - (iv) transfer
to the citizens of the documents proving the performance of the services by the websites of the authorities providing e-government services.
- c. The project for the application for the management of the documents related to the request and performance of the services within the IT systems.
- d. The project for the establishing of the connection between the National IT System of Public Records, and other IT systems of the local public administration.

The central and local authorities must supply the necessary hardware and software which will allow the access of the citizens to the e-government services of the public administration. This process will have to be finalized until:

- a. July 31, 2010, in the cities which are the capital of a county;
- b. December 31, 2011, in other cities;

- c. December 31, 2012, in the communes.

The producer of the eID Card will be selected by the Department of the General Secretariate of the Government ("*Secretariatul General al Guvernului*"), through the Administration of the Patrimony of the Protocol of the State ("*Regia Autonoma Administratia Patrimoniului Protocolului de Stat*"), which will select the unique supplier of the eID Cards by a public procurement procedure, conducted together with the Ministry of Administration and of Internal Affairs.

The involvement of the Department of the General Secretariat of the Government and of the Administration of the Patrimony of the Protocol of the State is an unusual practice, given the fact that they do not have the necessary experience and expertise regarding such activities concerning personal data records, or coordination of such procedures.

The unique supplier will have to:

- a. manufacture at a central level all the eID Cards and distribute them to the local Public Community Services of Personal Records;
- b. supply the local Public Community Services of Personal Records with the necessary equipment for the caption of data and images of the citizens, and for their electronic secured transfer;
- c. provide the necessary hardware for the National Centre of Administration of the Databases Regarding Personal Records in order to ensure the administration of the databases regarding personal records, and the secured transfer of such data.

The funds required for the financing of the project will be provided by the supplier which will be selected, and will be reimbursed by the beneficiaries of the eID Cards, throughout the process of issuance of the eID Cards.

The eID Card will be made available to all the citizens of Romania, and they will gradually replace their current ID Cards.

3.3.2 Legal framework

The main legal provisions regarding the eIDM systems and the future eID Card are set forth in:

- 1. Consolidated Government Ordinance no. 69 of 2002 regarding the Legal Regime re the Electronic Identity Card;

2. Emergency Government Ordinance no. 97 of 2005 regarding the Record, Domicile, Residence and Identity Documents of Romanian Citizens;
3. Consolidated Application Norms regarding the application of the Government Ordinance no. 69 of 2002 regarding the Legal Regime re the Electronic Identity Card;
4. Law no. 677 of 2001 regarding the Protection of Personal Data;
5. Government Ordinance no. 84 of 2001 regarding the Establishing, Organization and Operation of Public Community Services of Personal Records; and
6. Government Decision no. 839 of 2006 regarding the Shape and the Content of the Identity Documents.
7. Law no. 455 of 2001 regarding the Electronic Signature;
8. Government Decision no. 1259 of 2001 regarding the Approval of the Application Norms of the Law no. 455 of 2001 regarding the Electronic Signature, as amended by Government Decision no. 2303 of 2004;
9. Law no. 451 of 2004 regarding the Temporal Mark

Summary lists of the above referenced legal provisions are available in Romanian on the websites of the following authorities:

- a. National Inspectorate of Personal Records (www.evidentapersoanelor.ro);
- b. National Center of Administration of the Databases Regarding Personal Records (<http://cnabdep.mai.gov.ro/>);
- c. General Direction of Passports within the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs (www.pasapoarte.mai.gov.ro)

Full texts of the above mentioned legal provisions in English are not available on web resources. There are some Romanian texts available on the above mentioned web resources. All the legal provisions are available in Romanian on subscription-based legislative databases, e.g. Indaco Lege 4, Lex Expert, SuperLex.

The legal provisions with regard to the eIDM systems and the eID Card will have to evolve by the issuance of more detailed technical requirements, and the regulation of the practical aspects of the operation of the eIDM systems and issuance of eID Cards. The current legal framework is not very technically detailed, and has no noticeable application in practice.

There are some initiatives regarding eGovernment policies which are currently operational, but they refer mainly to services available to legal persons with important contribution to the state budget, and the number of services is limited, i.e. filing declarations with the Agency for Unemployment, with the National House for Health Insurance, filing the declarations regarding the contribution to the state pension budget, to the state budget, the declarations regarding the profit tax, and the VAT. Additional information regarding these types of eGovernment services are available on the website www.e-guvernare.ro.

One of the most used eGovernment systems is the public procurement electronic system, a special web portal being created for such purpose, i.e. www.e-licitatie.ro. The system requires special registration and authentication procedures, and it serves only for the public procurement procedures.

The legal framework regarding the electronic signature is already in place and operational. There are several authorized providers of e-signatures in Romania, which are authorized by the Regulatory Authority for the Activity of the Suppliers of Digital Certification/Authentication Services ("*Autoritatea de Reglementare a Activit•ii Furnizorilor de Servicii de Certificare Digital•*"), a complete list of such e-signature supplier being available at www.ars.mcti.ro.

3.3.3 Technical aspects

As the eIDM systems and the eID Card are not yet in place, there are no relevant technical aspects which may be described in this section.

There is only few information regarding the technical details of the eID Cards, see Section D.1 above. The provisions of this general legal framework set by the Ordinance 69, and the general technical requirements may be subject to amendments until the project is even put in practice.

3.4 Interoperability

As provided by the Ordinance no. 188 of 2005 which postponed the date when the issuance of the eID Cards will be initiated, one of the main objectives of the introduction of eID Cards is the compatibility and interoperability with European standards.

According to the National Centre of Administration of the Databases Regarding Personal Records, the eID Card will provide, besides the information of the current Identity Card data regarding the civil

status, voting right, data regarding the medical and social insurance, biometrical identification data and proof of electronic signature.

The electronic storage support will allow for all new information to be added to the existing one in order to facilitate the access to all previous data record of its owner.

When completed and operational, the system should allow the access to the personal records to all authorities, institutions whose competences requires such actions and which will be authorised in respect thereof.

All procedures and operations regarding the transfer abroad of personal data stored on eID Cards, or other eID tokens must observe the data protection rules set by the Law no. 677 of 2001 regarding the Protection of Personal Data, as subsequently amended ("Law 677"). A special authorization procedure is required for the transfer abroad of personal data.

The authority which is in charge with the supervision and control of the legality of the personal data processing is the National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing ("*Autoritatea pentru Supravegherea Datelor cu Caracter Personal*") (www.dataprotection.ro).

3.5 eIDM applications

Together with the eID Card, the Ministry of Administration and Interior will implement the system of the Unique Office.

The Unique Office will allow Romanian citizens a faster and more efficient way of obtaining the eID Card, as well as any other documents such as marital status documents as the personal records database will be easier to access for the authorized entities.

As the system is not yet put in practice, we are not aware of any eIDM applications being developed in the private sector.

3.6 Future trends/expectations

The eID Card is a major change in the Personal Record Data Processing System.

The Romanian Government set forth several steps regarding the application of the eID Card, and the new system is believed to provide faster and in a more transparent way all information regarding natural persons.

As the system is not operational yet, there are practical difficulties to be expected in the process of implementing the system and complying with the contemplated deadlines. As mentioned above, the implementation of the system was already postponed once, due to the lack of logistical support and funds.

Also, the legal framework may undergo some changes, as there are things to be improved, especially with regard to the organization and coordination of the system, and technical details to be set forth.

3.7 Assessment

The eID Card will facilitate the access to personal data and will provide public authorities with a more efficient way of personal information management.

Also, the implementation of the eID Card and of the systems regarding the management of the personal data will facilitate and improve the access of the citizens, foreigners, and companies to e-government applications, and the development of such applications.