

Factsheet Romania



National Healthcare System



National Healthcare

- System: mixed financing model with CNAS as the main public insurer
- Funding: ~65% from mandatory contributions, 15.5% from state/local budgets, 19.5% from private sources (Out-of-pocket payments & voluntary insurance)
- Coverage: broad population coverage through CNAS, with supplementary private options

Key Stakeholders



- Ministry of Health: legislative and regulatory oversight
- National Health Insurance House (CNAS) – public health insurance scheme, including contracting with providers and reimbursing healthcare services.
- Public Health Directorates - regional branches of the Ministry of Health responsible for implementing national policies at the local level
- National Authority for Quality Management in Health (ANMCS) - oversees the accreditation of healthcare providers and monitors service quality
- National Institute of Public Health (INSP) - health data, supports health and coordinates epidemiological surveillance and public health interventions

Funding & Budget Allocation



- National programs: Innovation Romania (€106.7 million, grants €25,000–€300,000) and Start-Up Nation 2025 (€295.7 million, grants up to ~€50,000)
- EU & international funding: EIT Health and the European Innovation Council (~€16.2 million, in 2020–2024)
- National Recovery & Resilience Plan & accelerators: €442 million dedicated to digital health (accessible to startups), complemented by LevelUP Health & Life Sciences Accelerator for mentoring and resources

Care Delivery & Procurement



- Procurement – public hospitals have autonomy in purchasing but must follow strict national and EU rules under Law 98/2016 (aligned with EU Directive 2014/24/EU)
- Transparency – hospital boards must approve procurement plans and major purchases above RON 50,000 (~€10,000)

Digital Health Infrastructure



- EHR system - Dosarul Electronic de Sănătate (DES), managed by CNAS, stores medical history, prescriptions, lab results; accessibility: to both doctors and patients
- Interoperability: key priority in the 2023-2030 Health Strategy, supported by National Recovery & Resilience Plan funding

Reimbursement for Digital Services



- Telemedicine: CNAS reimburses family / specialist consultations, chronic disease monitoring and some follow-ups, performed via video / phone and reported through national IT system
- Digital therapeutics: app-based treatments are not reimbursed under public insurance

Challenges & Priorities



- Issues:
- Financing & infrastructure – chronic underfunding, aging facilities, and limited access to reimbursed services
 - Access & delivery – rural–urban disparities and an overreliance on hospitals
 - Workforce – persistent shortages of healthcare professionals
- National priorities:
- Digital transformation
 - Personalized medicine
 - Hospital modernization
 - Health data governance
 - Prevention & early- screening



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