Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	*1.1*	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? *For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.*	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	Since 2017, the Romanian Government, through the establishment of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) at the Prime Minister's Chancellery (Government Decision, GD, No. 313/2017), is fully taking on board its active role in implementing the SDGs. DSD has undertaken concrete actions for setting up and operationalizing the Romanian institutional framework that fosters a whole-of-government approach for policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD). Romania's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 (ROSDS) adopted by Government Decision (GD) 877/2018 expressly commits the government to the SDGs and to enhancing policy coherence; Romania also adhered to the OECD PCSD Recommendation in 2020.
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? *For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The defined priorities are integrated into sectoral policies, strategies, and time-bound action plans, guiding efforts to achieve sustainable development goals, capitalising on synergies across sectors and considering potential transboundary impacts of policies. There is active coordination across sectors to align initiatives with these priorities, fostering an integrated approach throughout the government.)	The Department for Sustainable Development (DSD) completed in January 2022 the elaboration of a comprehensive National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of Romania's National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 (ROSDS) - GD 754/2022 The NAP identifies four Priority Action Lines (PAL), 12 Specific Objectives and 22 Actions, making it the main instrument for the coordination of actions aiming at the creation, consolidation, functioning and development of specific governance structures. NAP organises the work into clear priority directions (e.g., governance framework, education & training, promotion/communication, monitoring & evaluation) that target cross-cutting trade-offs.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? *For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. In practice, these roles are comprehensively implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A lead institution has been established with clear mandates to promote and oversee the implementation of PCSD across the government. The mandates and role of this institution are well known throughout the government in different sectors and at different levels.)	The key institution for PCSD is the Department for Sustainable Development. An Interdepartmental Committee for Sustainable Development, ICSD, (GD No. 272/2019) that comprises the ministers of the cabinet is headed by the Prime Minister and provides whole-of-government steering. A 34-member Consultative Council (GD 114/2020), formed of academia, advises on an ad-hoc basis. In 2023, with OECD support, the National Action Plan was complemented by a PCSD Roadmap which is a planning and governance tool to guide the NAP implementation process.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment		**12**		
2. Long-term Vision	*2.1*	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? *For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, which is implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A long-term vision or strategy is in place establishing long-term goals and targets for sustainable development and guiding short-term decision-making to consider the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. This strategic vision is integrated into all relevant sectoral strategies and policies and translated into concrete actions to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on future generations. This process involves engaging stakeholders, securing legislative and public support, and developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks.)	ROSDS is the long-term national vision that sets objectives and governance arrangements to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts on sustainable development. With the approval of ROSDS, in November 2018 (Government Decision No. 877/2018), the Romanian Government, has engaged in a constant effort to advance effective, efficient, transparent, innovative and citizen-centered governance for sustainable development. ROSDS is the framework that guides the sectoral strategies in order to support SDGs implementation in Romania. ROSDS includes 104 targets for 2030, which adapt the 17 SDGs to national context and priorities. A National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of the Strategy was adopted (GD no. 754/2022). The actions included in the NAP are mainly aimed at inter-institutional coordination, so that line ministries and all institutions are actively involved in the implementation of the ROSDS. The NAP provides an integrated and multidimensional facilitation framework for policy makers at all levels in order to concentrate resources for the implementation of ROSDS. To ensure PCSD with regard to international commitments, the Multiannual strategic program on the international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance contains the thematic and regional priorities of Romania's ODA. Romania's ODA activities are focused on meeting the targets set by the 2030 Agenda and on supporting developing countries in implementing the SDGs. Since adhering to the PCSD Recommendation on 27 July 2020, Romania is using it to support overall SDG implementation efforts.
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? *For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, partially	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	Strategic tools exist and are being strengthened: methodology for government strategies (GD 379/2022), Institutional Strategic Plans (GD 427/2022), and reinforced ex-post evaluation/RIA system (GD 443/2022) that requires considering SDG impacts. GD 379/2022 mandates SDG tagging in strategies; GD 443/2022 requires every ex-ante RIA to identify relevant SDGs and assess impacts (Section 3.8) and for GSG to publish annual impact reports including SDG effects.

	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? *For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	Permanent arrangements include the Interdepartmental Committee for Sustainable Development (ICSD) and Consultative Council for Sustainable Development (CCSD); a Center of Excellence for Public Administration in Sustainable Development was approved by law (Law 307/2024), intended to operate as a long-lived capacity hub. But it is not operational yet.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			**10**		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	*3.1*	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? *For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	The NAP creates an SDG budgeting workstream (Actions 2–3), and the Ministry of Finance developed a green budgeting methodology in 2024 under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, moving toward tagging and managing synergies/trade-offs across policies. So the green budgeting legal framework is in place: Order 75/2024 on tagging budgetary & tax expenditures, GD 1074/2024 approving methodological norms, and a new inter-ministerial committee for green-tagging. With the adoption of Government Decision 427/2022, an updated Methodology for the preparation and implementation of budgetary programmes was approved.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? *For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. These mechanisms have been comprehensively implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Established mechanisms and tools have ensured that sustainable development priorities are integrated into every sector and financial plan, contributing to effective progress towards sustainable development goals. These mechanisms and tools also foster a culture of sustainability across all levels and sectors of government, driving continuous improvement and innovation in sustainable development practices.)	Line-ministry integration is supported by a national network of Sustainable Development Hubs formalised in 2024 (Law 300/2024), plus guidelines and training actions under the NAP to align sectoral plans with SD priorities. The Law no. 156/2022 introduces the possibility of the „sustainable development expert" occupation to be established in public institutions from central and local level. The Department for Sustainable Development completed one of the most ambitious professional training programs in the Romanian public administration in September 2025. Over 2000 civil servants and contract staff from across the country were qualified as experts in sustainable development and will be included in a national network. The postgraduate training program took place between April and September 2025, totaling 220 hours of theoretical and practical training. Graduates of the course will be promoters of sustainable development in public institutions, will support deep and sustainable transformation, and will contribute to the modernization of administration. Romania has introduced program/performance-based budgeting (PBB) as a central tool to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending. The legal framework (Government Decision no. 427/2022 on ISP and Government Decision no. 467/2022 on program budgeting) supports the operationalization of strategic objectives, the establishment of performance indicators, the integration of policy and budgetary planning processes, as well as transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. In this context, the General Secretariat of the Government and 18 ministries elaborated the ISP 2024–2027 and 2025–2028, aligned with 107 national and sectoral strategies, including the Sustainable Development Goals. The draft state budgets for 2024 and 2025 were prepared on the basis of the ISP, and the approved 2025 state budget fully includes program-based budgets defined through the ISP. Data on budgetary programs, allocations, indicators, and targets are available on the platform https://psi.gov.ro (it include the SDGs tagging)
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? *For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	Mechanisms include the ODA legal framework (Law 213/2016; GD 690/2017) with ex-ante/ex-post assessments; the Romanian Sustainability Code to mobilise private reporting/engagement; and NAP actions that enable green financing and procurement.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			**10**		
	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? *For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A high-level coordinating mechanism operates regularly to support whole-of-government coordination for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This mechanism has a clear mandate, adequate resources, and the capacity to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including potential negative impacts of policies and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.)	High-level coordination runs via cabinet of ministers coordination and inter-ministerial committees under the Prime Minister's Chancellery and General Secretariat of the Government, with ICSD as a formal PM-led mechanism for SD coherence across sectors.

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	*4.2*	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? *For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The establishment of these structures and channels has led to improved collaboration, coordination, and information sharing across all sectors of government. This has strengthened the alignment of policies with the Sustainable Development Goals and fostered a culture of continuous improvement and innovation in public administration.)	Formal and informal channels exist: the ICSD and CCSD; formalized coordination through legal acts and committees: cross-ministerial SD Hubs network that connects ministries with DSD and the National Institute of Statistics (Law 300/2024); tripartite conventions between DSD, NIS and ministries on indicators for SDGs reporting; green budgeting legal framework.
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? *For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. These programmes have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Competency frameworks have been designed to target cross-disciplinary knowledge and skills to foster coherence in policymaking. Training has been developed to strengthen these skills, and rolled out to all relevant civil servants.	Capacity-building is robust: a legally recognised "sustainable development expert" professional occupation in public administration (Law 156/2022) and under the NRRP target to train 2000 public servants , in 2025 the target was exceeded with aprox. 100 graduates; plus the forthcoming Center of Excellence and ongoing OECD-supported projects. In November 2022, 150 public sector staff employed at the central level of public administration completed a post-university course to become the first generation of sustainable development experts. The course programme included occupation-specific activities related to: coordination of the sustainable development strategies; managing the implementation of the government policy regarding the reaching of the SDGs; resource management; interpersonal, intra- and inter-institutional communication and interaction; and four general modules on: management and public administration; the economic dimension of sustainable development; the social dimension of sustainable development; and the environment dimension of sustainable development.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			**12**		
5. Sub-national Engagement	*5.1*	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? *For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.*	In place, not implemented	2	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are not implemented. (e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action at the sub-national level, but are not implemented through tools or action plans, or complemented by local monitoring on sustainable development objectives. This may be due to challenges such as resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	Vertical alignment is advancing through the planned "one-stop shop" platform for localising SDGs (NRRP financed) and NAP actions/tools designed for local authorities. NAP Specific Objective 3 deals specifically with the support given to local authorities for the incorporation of sustainable development values and principles in local policies and strategies. It includes Action 4, which aims at developing communication instruments to facilitate the integration of the SDGs in local strategies. This includes guidelines, manuals, procedures, training sessions, workshops on national and European regulations dedicated to sustainable development and good administrative practices at local level. Vertical coherence will also be strengthened by the new 2000 sustainable development experts, mostly (1600) coming from the local level.
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? *For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	Communication channels include the SD Hubs network (soon involving local administration collaborators) and planned platforms for ongoing dialogue between national and sub-national actors on SDG implementation (upcoming one-stop-shop).
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? *For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation. Multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships connect actors and help exchange best practices, and support is well matched to demand and local context.)	On international initiatives/Development Cooperation, the MFA's Advisory Committee ensures inter-ministerial coordination and sets ODA priorities; RoAid applies OECD-DAC criteria and conducts ex-ante/ex-post assessments to align actions.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			**9**		

6. Stakeholder-engagement	*6.1*	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? *For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, and in the development of PCSD initiatives, and these mechanisms are fully implemented through participatory approaches. (e.g. Dedicated forums and opportunities are in place to develop recommendations for enhancing policy coherence and to provide analytical and strategic input on sustainable development, supported by dedicated normative provisions. Engagement concerns relevant representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and trade- and employers' unions, in coordination with government Ministries. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle. Preparatory information and feedback on the outcomes of the process is provided to involved stakeholders.)	Participatory mechanisms include the CCSD (34 external experts from academia), the Sustainable Romania Coalition (civil society & business dialogue), public consultations under the strategy/evaluation framework, and NAP actions (promoting the principles and values of the concept of sustainable development, raising public awareness of sustainable development, organise conferences, forums and debates for sustainable development). The DSD organises and supports the organisation of workshops at national and international level, which promote and accelerate the implementation of sustainable development cross-sectorally.
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? *For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.*	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are not implemented. (e.g. These initiatives have not been rolled out to the public, or their results have not been fed into strategies for inclusive social and economic development; or normative gaps persist.)	There are frameworks for inclusion (e.g., gender equality system and youth strategies) and recommendations to intensify targeted outreach to under-represented groups across the policy cycle.
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? *For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has worked with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has worked with stakeholders to support their engagement in a wide range of initiatives on sustainable development issues. Specific campaigns have been designed and delivered to build consensus on priorities for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and they have been promoted in international settings to advance best practice and encourage peer learning.)	Stakeholder engagement and peer learning are promoted through Romania's membership in European SD networks (ESDN, EEAC), national campaigns, conferences, and the SD Hubs network; OECD processes also support peer learning. Since 2017, the Department for Sustainable Development has been funding anually NGO projects related to SD. In 2021-2022, an online publicity and communication campaign was initiated, using Facebook ads, web banners, setting keywords on Google SEO campaign; a database of more than 3000 stakeholders was developed and newsletters are sent to them monthly; video spots were produced, broadcasted and promoted on TV channels; The Sustainable Development Gala, a programme aimed at raising awareness and providing information on the 17 SDGs, has been organised annualy in December since 2020, to highlight and award impactful projects. Relevant NAP actions include: • Action 12. Implementation of the Program for communication and promotion of sustainable development concepts. The action aims to coordinate the implementation of the annual program of communication and promotion of sustainable development concepts from ROSDS to all stakeholders. • Action 13. Carry out opinion barometers on the perception of awareness of the principles and values of the concept of SD and the progress made in achieving the SDGs. The action aims to conduct sociological studies to measure the perception and impact at the institutional level and among the population, through quantitative and qualitative methods, in order to identify awareness of the principles and values of the concept of SD and to substantiate strategic directions in public policy. • Action 14. Realisation and promotion of the elements of visual identity regarding the sustainable development in Romania.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			**10**		
7. Impact Assessment	*7.1*	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has integrated principles of sustainable development into Regulatory Impact Assessments, and made these mandatory for legislative proposal by ministries. Available data is used to measure impact and make informed decisions on resource allocation, performance improvement, incentive changes and cost reductions. This leads to an important feedback loop for the policy design and delivery phases. Sufficient technical capacity and methodological skills have been built to facilitate the use of these impact assessment tools.	Regular policy impact tools are in place: RIAs and ex-post evaluations mandated by GD 443/2022 include explicit SDG impact sections; sectoral tools are used where relevant. The strengthening of Romania's RIA methodology falls under NAP Action 21 Monitoring legislation and strategies related to the field of sustainable development, which aims at better regulation, in compliance with the European Union legislation, to support sustainability and digital transformation and efficiency of governmental planning in order to implement the SDGs.
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training or normative gaps.)	The RIA framework references international/transboundary environmental impacts, and ODA rules require ex-ante/ex-post impact assessments; further systematic consideration of transboundary effects is being reinforced.

	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? *For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, and these initiatives have been fully implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies on sustainable development, rolled out to all relevant staff. Competency frameworks have been developed to identify and strengthen the right skills of public servants, to make civil servants fit to deliver on national objectives on sustainable development.)	Capacity to collect/analyse evidence functions via the national SD indicator set (292 indicators), training of SD experts (150 trained in 2022, 2000 trained in 2025), OECD-supported projects, and the upcoming Center of Excellence.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			**11**		
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	*8.1*	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? *For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).*	In place, fully implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has identified reliable and timely data and indicators to effectively monitor progress on sustainable development. Information management systems or their mechanisms are in place and they facilitate the public availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised data on sustainable development. This may include indicators used to monitor trends in based on income and resources flows that impact the well-being of people in other countries. For example, on trade and aid (Official Development Assistance, remittances, imports of goods) and environment and resources (fossil fuel imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas footprints).)	Romania operates a central SD data-aggregator/dashboard that auto-pulls from multiple sources (incl. NIS Tempo) to monitor progress on ROSDS and externalities, with formal reporting agreements being expanded. A set of National Indicators for Sustainable Development was developed to monitor and evaluate progress made in ROSDS implementation. This set includes 292 indicators, of which 99 main indicators and 193 additional indicators. The indicators are a benchmark to measure Romania's progress and some of them are linked to the European Union's indicators of sustainable development, EUROSTAT SDGs or to some of the global indicators of the 2030 Agenda.
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? *For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Reports for parliament, ministerial or other bodies and the wider public about progress on PCSD are regularly published, outlining progress made on the achievement of policy priorities and on how policies are being implemented regarding sustainable development issues.)	DSD reports annually to ICSD and to Parliament (Sub-committee on Sustainable Development); monitoring reports on the NAP and VNR processes provide regular, transparent updates on progress.
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? *For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies, but they are only partially implemented and used to inform decision making and ensure that adaptive action is taken. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden, limited technical capacity or a lack of data, normative gaps persist, or the mechanisms are not yet fully used to take adaptive action)	The ex-post evaluation system (GD 443/2022) requires conclusions on SDG effects to inform adjustments; the NAP's Recommendations for the next period section operationalises adaptive action on synergies/trade-offs.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			**11**		
Total Score				**85**		