

## Strategy regarding Information Technology

The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has the mission **to create the sustainable premises for the transition to the Information Society in Romania.**

The transition to the Information Society will secure:

- **improvement of the services for citizens**; a better quality of life; broader access to information; the decrease of bureaucracy; the increase of the social integration degree;
- **faster economic growth** and higher economic competitiveness for the Romanian economy, as well as an easier access to new outlets.

At the meeting of the Council of Europe on March 23-24 in Lisbon, the European union finalized the **e-Europe 2000 plan**, which includes the following desiderates:

1. A more secure, cheaper and faster Internet operation
  - a) Cheaper and faster access to the Internet.
  - b) Faster access to the Internet for researchers and students.
  - c) Safe networks and smart-cards.
2. Investments in people and their skills
  - a) European youth in the context of the digital age.
  - b) Work in a science-driven economy.
  - c) Participation of everyone in a science-driven economy;
3. Stimulation of the Internet use
  - a) Development of the electronic commerce.
  - b) "Government on-line" (electronic access to public services).
  - c) On-line health care services.
  - d) Digital European continent pleads for global networks.
  - e) Smart transport networks.

Following below are **some of the most important objectives and actions** Romania proposes in the field of the Information Technology:

### • *The implementation of the Information Technology Society:*

- Designing and updating the Strategy for the Digital Reform of the Romanian Society; the harmonization with the e-Europe 2000 plan and the adoption of the e-Europe+.
- Intensive use of the Information Technology for the development of the Digital Economy: the creation of a legal framework for the development of the electronic commerce and e-business in general; the implementation of smart-cards and the building of the legislative framework for the use of electronic payment; the creation of digital access points, electronic windows and multimedia centers.
- Acceleration of the Digital Reform by Romania's Government with a view to switch to the electronic governing: the creation of national denomination registers; redefining administrative and inter-ministerial flows; implementation of the voice/data communication infrastructure; development and implementation of ministries' specific applications.
- Stimulation of investments in the Communications and Information Technology by offering a series of concessions, the creation of technological parks as "Cyber Centers," the shaping up of a legal framework to secure optimum businesses.
- Implementation of the Information Technology Society in the Educational System (securing human resources capable to meet the demands of the new economy by such initiatives as the implementation of computers connected to the Internet in every school and the improvement of the IT curriculum, distance learning, the development of virtual libraries).

### • *The legislative and institutional reform*

The Ministry is in charge with creating the regulatory norms of the information technology domain. These norms cover the electronic signature, the confidentiality of the personal data, the ".ro" domains, the ISP and data transmission services, electronic commerce, standards and lists of IT and high-tech professions, national registers (particularly the population official register), cryptography, electronic payments, etc.

• *Anti-fraud initiatives*

The Ministry will take action to secure the systems against unauthorized access and the confidentiality of the personal data and their protection, cut the illegal use of software, prevent fraud by computer use.