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OUTPUT NO. 1

**Report on advisory services provided to Recipient on
Analysis of National Statistic System's operating
capability for producing Official Statistics and the
achievement of the general agricultural census and
the population and housing reconciliation**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAM	Methodological Approval Committee
COMSTAT	National Committee of Statistics
EU	European Union
GAC	General Agriculture Census
GAMSO	Generic Activity Model of Statistic Organization
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GSBPM	Generic Statistics Business Process Model
HR	Human Resources
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSC	National Statistics Council
NSS	National Statistic System
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PSNA	National Annual Program for Statistics

Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to present the ***analysis of National Statistic System's operating capability for producing official statistics and the achievement of the general agricultural census and the population and housing reconciliation***, deliverable of the Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS) Agreement on *Romania Capacity Building for Statistics (Project No. P167217)*. The project is implemented by the National Institute of Statistics with support from the World Bank.

This provides a status report on the above deliverable as the work on a number of its components is ongoing. This report will be updated based on developments of its components over time.

This deliverable has 6 components corresponding tasks set for completing the deliverable. The report is organized accordingly into corresponding 6 sections, respectively:

- (i) Inventory of the normative acts pertaining to official statistics;
- (ii) Evaluation for the demand for statistical data at the national level;
- (iii) Identified bottlenecks in the collection of data from administrative sources managed by public institutions;
- (iv) Analysis of the framework for GAC2020;
- (v) Analysis of the framework for the population and housing census;
- (vi) Potential areas for improvement of the legal framework for the production of official statistics.

1. Inventory of the normative acts pertaining to official statistics

Statistics Romania was established on July 12, 1859¹, 160 years ago, as an organization providing data and evidence for decision-making by the newly established state of Romania on January 24th, 1859.

The earlier evolution of statistics in achieving its mission included:

- The Population Census (1859-1860); and
- The Census of industrial establishments (1863), the first national-level research in a European country.

Since then, Romanian statistics have kept pace with developments in the country and has followed at all times international practices in the field of statistics by adopting principles, methodologies and statistical production methods set by the United Nations and its organization including the World Bank even during the communist era of 1947-1989.

At this time report, Romania is an EU member state and has been for 13 years. Its entire legal statistical framework is fully compatible with this status. Romanian statistics comply with the legal and regulatory framework mandatory for statistics in an EU country. The Aquis Communautaire, regulations, directives, recommendations were transposed to Romanian legal framework through legislation (primary laws and emergency ordinances) promoted adopted by Parliament.

The legal framework of in Romania was developed for complying with international requirements on cooperation, collaboration, assistance and data exchange including the types of statistics that are mandatory, recommended, requested and produced by international institutions (i.e. censuses, major statistical surveys, categories of indicators).

The development of Romanian statistics is closely linked with international strategic documents that Romania adhered to (i.e. Agenda 2030, EU Partnership Agreement) and the national documents elaborated for the needs of country development (national strategies, sectoral or cross-sectoral strategies, other strategic documents).

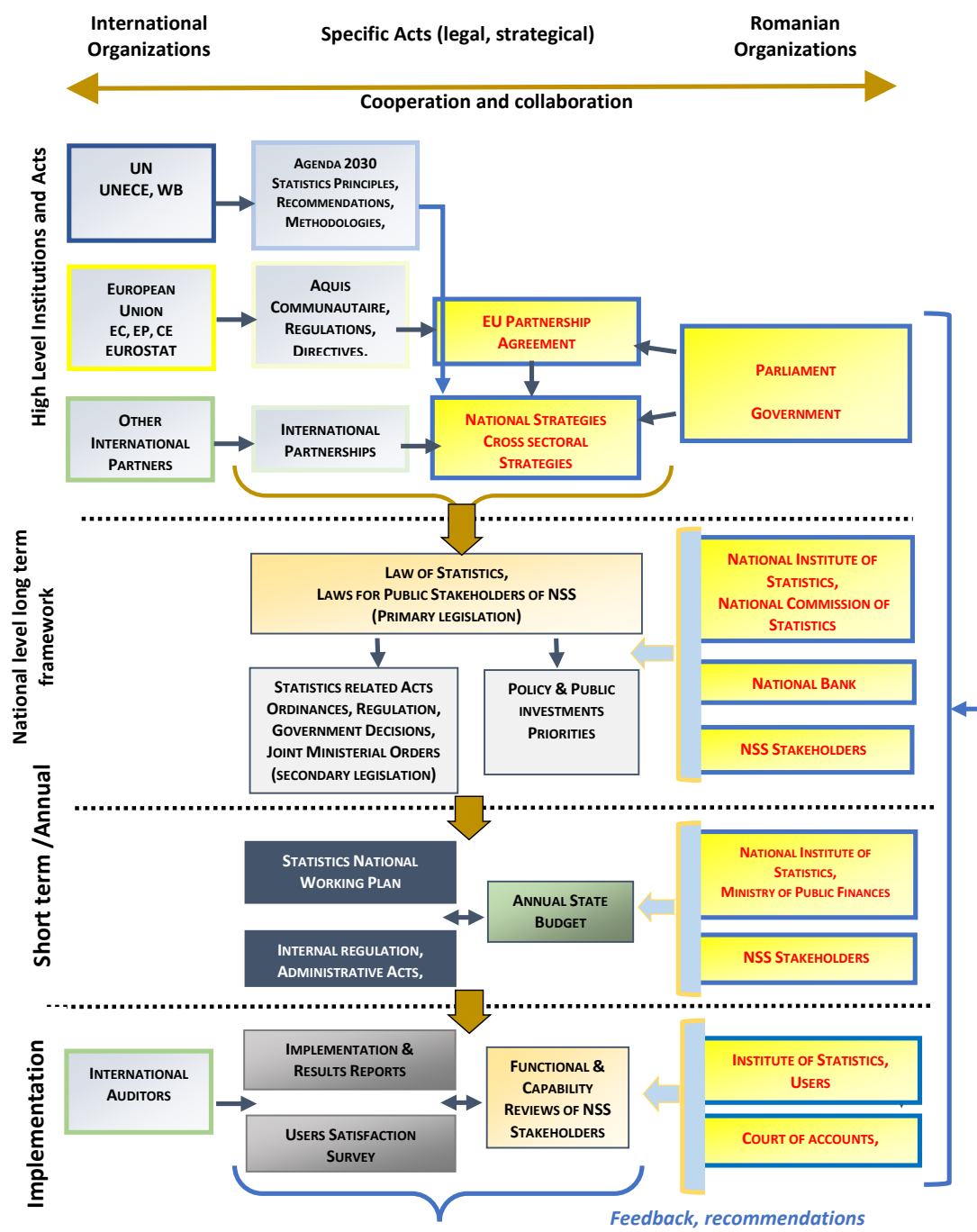
By this the legal framework, mainly the secondary legislation – ordinances, government decision, joint ministerial orders - recognizes a dynamic development process, which creates the means for official statistical production satisfying the needs of various stakeholders as part of a National Statistic System (NSS).

The annual official statistics production is comprised in the National Annual Program for Statistics (PSNA) and by its implementation is undertaken through specific administrative acts (NIS Chairman's orders, internal regulation, decisions). When and where the cooperation with a specific stakeholder is requested for administrative data, a cooperation protocol (memorandum of collaboration) is applied. All these statistical production activities are correlated with available budget (drafted and proposed based on Ministry of Public Finance

¹ The ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza signed *The Ordinance on the setting up of Central Administrative Statistics Office*

instructions approved through Ministerial orders). Figure 1 presents the architecture of legal framework and development for Statistics of Romania.

Figure 1 - Architecture of legal framework and development for Statistics of Romania



Source: prepared by WB authors

Main acts defining the legal and development framework of Statistics Romania are present in table 1, below.

Table 1 – The classification of normative documents

No	Category	Number of documents	Appendix
1	Strategy documents at international and European level	0	-
2	Programming documents at international and European level	0	-
3	Implementation and reporting documents at international and European level	18	A
4	Strategy documents at national level	1	B
5	Programming documents at national level	2	C
6	Implementation and reporting documents at national level	25	D
7	Strategy documents at sector level	0	-
8	Programming documents at sector level	0	-
9	Implementation and reporting documents at sector level	48	E
TOTAL documents		94	

The nomination of all documents is presented in **Annex 1** (including the corresponding appendices A, B, C, D).

2. Evaluation for the demand for statistical data at the national level

Such an evaluation for the demand for statistical data needs to be undertaken from two perspectives. The first perspective is: what do users want? The second is: how satisfied they are that their requests have been met?

It is not yet possible to literally do what is required. This is because one would need to ask users of Romanian data of their *needs* to answer the question. One aspect that is known is the requests that NIS actually receives (more on this below). The second perspective that is related to their satisfaction has two parts: some of the needs may not have been met, especially those which could not be communicated to the NIS for a range of reasons (e.g. some potential users of data may not be sufficiently organized) or because of resource constraints at NIS (which requires NIS to prioritize). Some progress will be made in the near future to get this type of information to the extent possible.

Regarding the requests NIS receives, there are multiple channels through which requests are expressed for statistical data at the national level, like those expressed in the sessions of the Methodological Approval Committee (CAM), the National Statistics Council (CSN), those expressed in the process of approval of the Annual National Statistics Programmes (PSNA) and direct data requests to NIS received from ministries, private individuals, legal entities, etc..

A synthesis of consulting and endorsing process is presented below.

a) Based on the annual National Statistical Programs (PSNA): requests made by the National Statistical Council (made up of representatives of users of statistical data); and PSNA endorsing institutions.

These are proposals for the inclusion of new information within the PSNA, formulated by the CSN members or by the PSNA endorsing institutions on the endorsement circuit (a new research / survey / statistical work, new indicators within the existing ones, the data processing profile with a higher one details). These proposals are analyzed by the statistical production departments in their field of competence from the point of view of the opportunity, the possibility of production, the burden of response, the costs and the criteria of confidentiality as well as if they satisfy a wide range of users.

Following this analysis, if the NIS has the opportunity to make further progress, the following are decided:

- Introduction of the new applications in the PSNA, for the analyzed year; and
- Introduction of the new applications in the PSNA for the following reference year.

Following this, CSN members or endorsing institutions are informed accordingly.

If the new requests for statistical data cannot be taken into account, due to the fact that the new information requested is not of general interest (the beneficiary being only one institution), the greater degree of detail required requires a larger sample volume, which involves additional financial and financial resources, lack of data sources and calculation methodologies, increasing the load of data providers, socio-cultural impediments (sensitive data are required), or breach of confidentiality criteria, NIS informs the applicant the reasons for which it cannot meet the new requirements.

b) Requests of the members of the Methodological Advisory Committee (CAM)

The CAM represents the professional authority within the National Institute of Statistics responsible for approving the methodological projects regarding the organization and carrying out of statistical research, statistical classifications and nomenclatures, statistical instruments, as well as other statistical works. The Methodological Advisory Committee is composed of 11 members with professional authority, elected from among the members of the National Statistical Council.

Depending on the complexity and the specificity of the works presented for debate and endorsement, other members of the National Statistical Council, personalities, specialists from other institutions or the statistical apparatus, teachers, etc., can participate, as guests, as guests. their professional competence can contribute to solving the problems discussed.

The new requests for data and statistical information formulated during the CAM meetings are analyzed by the NIS specialists in their own area of competence, and according to the opportunities available, they are taken up in the analyzed documents.

If they cannot be accepted, the members attending the CAM meeting are informed about this decision. The reasons for non-acceptance are the same as described in point a).

c) Requests for new data and statistical information received from the various central public administration institutions.

Central public administration institutions also send data requests to the NIS for carrying out new statistical research, the inclusion of new indicators in the statistical research / works carried out by the NIS, a greater degree of detail of the indicators already elaborated.

The process of analysis and acceptance or rejection of these requests is the same as described in point a), and the institutions are informed accordingly.

NIS has a process through which it evaluates these demands and prioritizes them. As a general rule, the requests of statistical data are analyzed by the specialists of the NIS, assessing if the requests respond to a requirement at the national level, the possibility of producing the requested indicators, the response burden, costs and confidentiality criteria, as well as if they satisfy an extensive range of users. Needless to say, all such requests cannot be met because NIS must operate within its resources.

For the assessment of the manner in which the NIS responds to the data requests, respectively how it satisfies the needs and wishes of statistical data users, a methodology must be proposed of creation and use of tools in the field of qualitative research (like, for example: focus groups, directed/semi-directed in-depth interviews) and quantitative (how do we analyze the qualitative requests in formulating certain hypotheses, what kind of measurement scales should be used, etc.)

What is available as a source of information is user satisfaction surveys with data that are available, with the latest undertaken in 2019. This survey does have useful information. It provides levels of satisfaction with various types of data produced by the Romanian NSS and levels of use of various types of data. Two things stand out: i) first, the level of satisfaction of those who use data is generally high; and ii) second, according to the 2019 document, “....we can note that out of the eleven proposed purposes the users mostly use only four, namely “comparisons at regional/local level”, “current analyses for formulation of short-term decisions”, “trend analysis to formulate long-term decisions”, and “marketing analyses”, the rest having low or insignificant weights.”

The rest includes an item that is quite critical: “policy monitoring or formulation”.

The conclusion to be drawn is that policy makers should use data more. That would not only help improve policies but also improve the quality of data since policymakers would want data to be of good quality. This is important to making progress in strengthening the NSS.

3. Bottlenecks in the collection of data from administrative sources managed by public institutions

It is the World Bank’s view that there are many bottlenecks. These bottlenecks must be dealt with as European regulations require those that have administrative data must consult with the NIS when they make changes to such data, including revisions, deletions and additions. These have implications for GDPR, statistics legislation and coordination among state institutions.

The statistics production processes deal with a range of stakeholders on different sizes, structures, capabilities, interests and literacy – from international organizations, public administration (central and local), private and state business sector, academia and civil society and citizens at large. By this the oversizing and complexity of interactions between them affect the data collection, processing, access and exchange, analysis and usage (see Figure 2 – Interaction on NSS by

categories of stakeholders) and the NIS must comply with requirements but mostly to manage the administrative data sources managed by public institutions in order to avoid bottlenecks.

Figure 2 - Interaction on NSS by categories of stakeholders

		DATA				
		Collection	Processing	Access & exchange	Analysis	Usage
NSS STAKEHOLDER	International organization					
	Public administration					
	National Statistics Institute					
	Private/Business sector					
	Civil society, academia					

These bottlenecks include:

- NIS do not have the required and strong enough legal authority to ensure those who have administrative data take its requirements into account as they manage these data, including quality control;
- There is no group within NIS for the identification and integration of administrative sources in the statistical system. As a result:
 - Each department within NIS deals with their own needs in a manner they see fit, which means there is no systematic coordinated approach to ensure consistency across NIS; It can be consider that it would be more favorable for NIS to be configured at the level of every general directorate/directorate of statistical production;
 - Human resources are limited, which are required both for producing data using administrative sources (to assess in terms of volume of volume, quality, completeness, etc.) and integrating them;
 - Specialized training courses are necessary for the staff that will deal with the assessment of administrative data sources. A series of annual courses must be proposed in this field (examples should be provided of the experience of other advanced countries in the use of administrative data sources);
 - No quality assurance is performed again as a result of lack of resources, both human and financial.
- There is not enough dialogue with those responsible for the management of administrative sources, mainly because of a lack of answers from

stakeholders, as they do not respond to NIS requests (see first item); The dialogue with the owners of administrative sources must have a solid legal base to avoid faulty inter-institutional collaboration in building statistics in different fields and use of the specific legislation of administrative data owners corresponding to own operating fields as the base of justification of the refusal to provide data to the NIS.

- At the same time, there is no professional training in this field to acknowledge the role of the NIS, as well as their role in producing official statistics.
- NIS do not have all the tools necessary to further extend and refine the collection of primary information and data from the owners of administrative sources. This is linked with capacity building and practice – hands on technical assistance;
- There is weakness in the mechanisms for communication and information regarding the creation of databases, registers, modifications or closures using administrative data. These are necessary for communication from the NIS and for the consultation process. A mechanism of alert and communication/consulting with/of other authorities that own administrative sources should be created for the times when these authorities amend, stop a database or create a new database. The communication mechanism must be easily accessible, possibly by posting certain information on the NIS website.
- NIS do not have the system for undertaking an analysis of the costs and benefits of using administrative sources to determine feasibility.

The World Bank plans to undertake further work in this area, including holding meetings with providers of administrative sources to have a better understanding of their side of the story and to provide appropriate answers for following questions on:

- ***Production of Administrative Data***
 - What data do you produce and how does that fit into the NIS data and the national statistics system (NSS)?
 - Do you follow standards recommended to you by the NIS or any international and European standards?
 - Are you able to accommodate requests from NIS to add variables to your data collection?
 - What are the main data gaps and why do they persist? How can they be resolved?
 - What is your assessment of IT resources in producing administrative data in your ministry?
 - How satisfied are you with your data collection methods?
 - How much do you use online data collection?
 - How do you ensure quality and ways to improve it over time?
 - Do you have a stand-alone statistics group in your ministry?
 - Would you benefit from a new “statistician” job classification?

- **Over-regulation**
 - Do you have appropriate legal, regulatory and technical conditions in place for data transfer to NIS?
 - What obstacles prevent you from transferring data that NIS need?
 - Do you have an appropriate governance structure to facilitate data transfer to NIS?
 - How can we strengthen the role of NIS in coordinating the production of administrative data?
- **Communication with INS**
 - How would you rate your coordination and communication with NIS?
 - If it is less than ideal, who is responsible? How can this be improved?
 - How does your interaction with NIS compare with what practices exist in other countries?

The World Bank is examining the need for strengthening the increased use of administrative data sources in the context of drafting a new law for official statistics in Romania.

4. Analysis of the framework for GAC2020

For the upcoming national census on agriculture have been examined the proposed law for GAC2020, reviewed European regulations and international standards, analyzed operational requirements and provided comments to NIS. The GAC law and operational set-up was modified in response to these comments.

The 2020 census is still a classical census. It is based on getting information on census questions directly from all respondents, with response being mandatory. This is different from a census using administrative databases, which uses administrative records for gathering census-type information. Such an administrative-type census may have all the data that are required, or it may have some data gaps, which are then filled with a limited census including a smaller number of questions to plug data holes. Also, it must be considered the lack of complete information in the administrative sources, as well as the refusal of certain institutions to respond to NIS requests.

In this respect, NIS provided the example of the RAN Register, which does not contain enough information, so a classical census must be undertaken with methods which make their activity more difficult. It was mentioned that ANCPI has not responded to the numerous requests submitted by the NIS, although there is a collaboration agreement in this respect and the law provides that the NIS is the main beneficiary. The experts of NIS must take field trips and study the paper records in order to make the sectorization.

The absence of completed and updated administrative sources in electronic form imposes exhaustive census activities of agricultural holdings, based on national necessities, as supplementation of the provisions of EU Regulation 2018/1091. A motivation of exhaustive data collection for GAC2020 is presented in **Annex 2** of this report together with the Summary of the results of the analysis of the administrative sources provided by the EU Regulation 2018/1091 (for RGA 2020 and ASA 2023 and 2026) in **Annex 3**.

A two-day workshop was set up with regional and county representatives to get their input. Topics discussed included: their input from past experience; budget needs for the census; how best to collect data; and lessons to be learnt from best practices in other countries (e.g. Canada).

- Canada produces a classical census and has a good reputation in collecting high quality census data.
- Several things Canada does well in this regard:
 - Multi-year budget for the census program to ensure that there is no uncertainty and obstacles in undertaking the census;
 - A sound mix of traditional and online data collection methods to obtain a very high response rate;
 - Considerable emphasis on “follow-up” in multiple waves to obtain high response rates;
 - Emphasis also includes that providing response to a census is the law and those who violate it can be prosecuted;
 - Three data collection regions that are empowered to collect data using a variety of means.

5. Analysis of the framework for the population and housing census

PHC2021 is the major statistical process for a decade and in preparation for smooth implementation have been examined the proposed law for the population and housing census, reviewed European regulations and international standards, analyzed operational requirements and provided comments to NIS. The law and operational set-up were modified in response to these comments. The analysis is supporting the law improvements and also for drafted a number of by laws. A prototype model for estimating the number of enumerators needed was prepared and shared with participants.

A two-day workshop was set up with regional and county representatives to get their input. Topics discussed included: their input from past experience; budget needs for the census; how best to collect data; and lessons to be learnt from best practices in other countries (e.g. Canada).

The following discussed topics related to population and housing census:

- The need for harmonization (harmonization, but also observance

of the legislative acts in force – as well as the obligation of declaring relocations and obtaining the residence visa) in terms of national legal base; for instance, the difficulty of accurate measuring of the resident population, external migration, acquisitions of citizenship from administrative sources.

- The observance of EU directives on free circulation in the European space was interpreted by the institutions from Romania as not being entitled to register the entries in and exits from the country. This has negative effects on the data sources (more precisely, their absence) necessary to estimate international migration.
- In order for NIS to have access to good and complete data, the data owners have to adapt the registers and as a consequence, the related responsibilities. In this respect, the legal base harmonization between the specific legal frameworks of the institutions (data owners) could be an advantage for INS
- The need for better inter-institutional communicating tools in order to avoid lack of answers to different needs expressed by INS
- The need for correlation of specific concepts used in different laws in terms of computing population statistics

6. Potential areas for improvement of the legal framework for the production of official statistics

An extensive analysis of existing law has been undertaken and NIS proposed amendments to this law and an analysis of the NSS and its organization in the context of evaluating the existing law.

It has reached the conclusion that there is a need to strengthen the NSS and the NIS and to reorganize NIS. This should be accomplished through the development of a new law for official statistics. As well, a preliminary new organization structure was proposed.

A series of other aspects, that must be considered for new law of statistics, are:

- Manners of employment and payment of statistical operators that are currently raising serious issues in the process of statistical data collection, because of high staff turnover;
- Introduction of a special section in law no. 226/2009 dedicated to standardizing statistical processes with reference to GSBPM and GAMS0;
- Elaboration of norms of implementation of law no. 226/2009 because without them law no. 226/2009 cannot be efficiently enforced;
- Ensuring data quality by considering the enforcement of the personal data protection regulation, given the need for consent from the subjects for personal data collection and processing;

- Obtaining the consensus of natural and legal persons in case of dissemination of individual data for research purposes.

A note was provided to NIS that describes the issues related to the law under three headings:

- Timing for revisions of the law;
- The nature of a statistics law and its objectives;
- Making progress on outstanding issues.

Consultations with stakeholders who would be able to provide input into the drafting of the law are expected in March 2020, following which an outline for the new law including draft chapters would be prepared.

A. Timing for the development of the law

Progress to be made in developing the law can be thought of as having three key stages:

- Stage 1. Putting together a draft law that makes enough progress on issues that need to be resolved (see Section C below);
- Stage 2. Consultations with stakeholders, both internal and external;
- Stage 3. Finalizing the draft law in view of what is heard and ensuring proper legal wording.

The time at INS' disposal is 16 months, between now and April 2021. In view of this, there is a need to determine ***a timeline that is sufficient to be effective in achieving the objectives of each of these three stages.***

B. Nature of the New Law

It may be useful to begin with a very simple question: what is the purpose to achieve in drafting the new law?

This may seem a redundant question as laws are always being drafted and updated in view of many new developments. However, thinking through this question can be helpful in ensuring a focus on what should be in the law and what should not be.

The statistics law should achieve the following.

- provide the right mix between the independence of NIS and its accountability to Romanians through their Parliament;
- provide an institutional structure that would be optimal in achieving the objective of producing relevant and high-quality statistics in the complete and complex National Statistics System (NSS);
- provide sufficient authority to the NIS in achieving this objective within this structure involving a number of players producing official statistics;

- ensure that NIS can achieve the right mix between the needs of data users and the real-life constraint of limited resources including the issue of cost recovery;
- ensure that all data that are produced are consistent with international standards and European laws and regulations;
- be comprehensive so no major topics are left out;
- is enforceable for protecting confidentiality and the need to collect data with an appropriate effective penalty structure; and
- be stable enough that there is no need either to waste the valuable time of Parliamentarians to often revise the law or live in a state of non-conformity if the law cannot be quickly revised, with changes in international and European standards or data needs consistent with a fast changing economy and society.

As examples of what these objectives mean for modernizing the law:

- The provisions related to the NSS would be strengthened;
- The cost recovery system in place, which is badly broken now, would be replaced with a reasonable system;
- The minute details in the law, especially that which can change often, would be replaced by general provisions that give authority to the President to get things done appropriately and inform Romanians what actions he has taken so as to achieve the balance between authority and accountability.

C. Issues requiring progress

The following issues have been discussed during World Bank meetings. Further discussions are needed both within and outside NIS to firm up conclusions.

- Progress on the NSS. In an ideal world, there will be one agency gathering and disseminating all official statistics to ensure quality, consistency and efficiency. Romania has a decentralized system with the NIS as the main data collectors but there are another 14 producers of official statistics. But the desired objectives of quality, consistency and efficiency remain. The situation in Romania can be improved considerably in this regard through a stronger role for the NIS to coordinate and direct the production of all official statistics.
- Use of administrative data. Need to understand better what is available, what is not and why not, how/if it can be used and the cost of converting administrative data to statistical data. It seems to be taken for granted that we should replace a lot of survey data with administrative data. It sounds good but is it practical? How far can one go?
- Ensuring and validating data quality. Need for an independent, within an independent NIS, of a quality assurance group that can give its formal view of how good some of the data are.

- A methodology group that does all the technical and methodological work to stay up to date on all statistical techniques.
- Law enforceability. Review of the penalty system and fixing it to ensure penalties can actually be enforced.
- Effectiveness of some existing institutions such as the NSC and COMSTAT and if there are ways to strengthen them.
- Resources both for the NIS and NSS, including the question of cost recovery for the NIS.
- Nature of the law if the two censuses become annual.
- HR issues. High vacancy rates and comparability of compensation with other public service agencies.
- How to enhance the use of data in Romania?

7. Annexes

Annex 1 - Main acts defining the legal and development framework of Statistics Romania

Annex 2 - GAC2020 - Motivation of data collection from all farms - (comprehensive collection for basic features and modules)

Annex 3 - Summary of the results of the analysis of the administrative sources provided by the EU Regulation 2018/1091 (for GAC 2020 and ASA 2023 and 2026)

Annex 1

Main acts defining the legal and development framework of Statistics Romania

International acts

1. Agenda 2030, United Nations, 2016
2. UNECE Recommendation for the 2020 Censuses of population and housing (*11. UNECE rec PHC 2020.pdf*)

European Union acts

Regulations, Directives

1. REGULATION (EU) 2018/1091 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011 (*1. Regulation (EU) 2018_1091.pdf*)
2. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1874 of 29 November 2018 on the data to be provided for 2020 under Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011, as regards the list of variables and their description (*2. Regulation (EU) 2018_1874.pdf*)
3. REGULATION (EC) No 763/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses (*3. Regulation (EC) 763_2008.pdf*)
4. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/543 of 22 March 2017 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns (*4. COMMISSION REGULATION 2017_543.pdf*)
5. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2017/712 of 20 April 2017 establishing the reference year and the programme of the statistical data and metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*5. COMMISSION REGULATION 2017_712.pdf*)
6. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/881 of 23 May 2017 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 (*6. COMMISSION REGULATION 2017_881.pdf*)

7. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1799 of 21 November 2018 on the establishment of a temporary direct statistical action for the dissemination of selected topics of the 2021 population and housing census geocoded to a 1 km² grid (7. *COMMISSION REGULATION 2018_1799.pdf*)
8. REGULATION (EU) No 1260/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics (8. *Regulation (EU) 1260_2013.pdf*)
9. REGULATION (EC) No 862/2007 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers (9. *Regulation (EU) 862_2007.pdf*)
10. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 205/2014 of 4 March 2014 laying down uniformed conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on European demographic statistics, as regards breakdowns of data, deadlines and data revisions (10. *Regulation (UE) 205_2014.pdf*)
11. Regulation (EU) 2015/759 amending Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (Regulation 759 per 2015.pdf)
12. Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (Regulation 223 per 2009.pdf)
13. European Statistics Code of Practice
Code_of_practice_european_statistics_2017.pdf)
14. Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection (regulation 862 per 2007 on migration.pdf)
15. Treaty of Amsterdam adopted in February 1997
16. European Statistics Law;
17. Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no 2323/2009 on European statistics and subsequent amendments;
18. Council Regulation no 1588/1990 on data transmission, object of statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities - EUROSTAT (O.J. no. L151 / 1 of June 15, 1990);
19. Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe no. 95/46/EC of 24 October 1995 on the protection of natural persons and on the free movement of these data (O.J. no. L281 / 31 of 23 November 1995).
20. Council Regulation (EURATOM, EEC) no. 1588/90 of 11 June 1990 on the transmission of confidential statistical data to the Statistical Office of the European Communities.
21. Commission Decision of 21 April 1997 on the role of EUROSTAT in the production of Community statistics (J.O. no. L112 of 29.04.1997).
22. Other specific recommendations and rules adopted by the EU in the field of statistics.
23. Regulation (EU) no. 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the European Statistical Program 2013-2017, with the prospect of enlargement by 2020;

Communications – strategies

24. Communication from the Europe 2020 Commission - A European strategy for smart, green and inclusive growth (COM (2010) 2020 final) in connection with national programs aimed at achieving Europe 2020 objectives;
25. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - "Towards robust quality management of European statistics (COM (2011) 211 final)";
26. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the method of producing European Union statistics - a vision for the next decade (COM (2009) 404 final);
27. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the method of producing statistics of the European Union - joint strategy document presented at the 5th meeting of the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC 2010/05/6 / EN);

National acts

Laws

1. The law no. 226/2009 on the organization and functioning of official statistics in Romania, with subsequent amendments – English version (Official Statistical law 226 per 2019.doc); The amendments to the law 226/2009 (draft on statistical law modification 226.docx). The motivation of amendments (the motivation of the changes Law 226.docx). The comparison table between current and modified provisions (the motivation of the changes Law 226.docx)
2. The Romanian statistical law for the year 1937 (Statistical law for year 1937.pdf)
3. Legislations for 14 others official statistical producers (COMSTAT Legislation.rar)
4. Law No. 312 / 28.06.2004 on the Statute of the National Bank of Romania, English version (L_StatBNR.pdf) and Romanian version (Legea nr. 312-2004-statutul Bancii Nationale a Romaniei.docx)
5. Regulation on organization and functioning of the NBR, Romanian version (ROFBNR.pdf).
6. Law no. 161/2003 regarding some measures to ensure transparency in the exercise of public dignities, public functions and in the business environment, prevention and sanctioning of corruption, with subsequent amendments (law 161 per 2003.doc)
7. Urgency Ordinance no. 57/2019 regarding the Administrative Code (OUG 57 per 2019.doc)

Bylaws (Government Decisions)

1. Government Decision no. 957/2005, regarding the organization and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics, with subsequent amendments (HG 957 per 2005.doc)
2. List of the Romanian institutions who transmit data to Eurostat via Edamis (eDAMISWebPortal.png) Law no. 153/ 2017 regarding the remuneration of staff paid from public funds (law 153 per 2017.doc)

Ministerial Orders

1. 18 most relevant protocols and collaboration conventions, regarding the exchange of information between NIS and other bodies (CONV. si PROT.rar)

Institutional Administrative acts

1. Committee for Methodological Endorsement (Methodological Endorsement Committee.doc)
2. Procedure by which public authorities and institutions consult National Institute of Statistics for development or modification administrative data sources (Procedura de consultare NIS de alte autoritati proiect 20190509.doc)
3. Confidentiality norms of statistical data (Norme_CCS_v4_.pdf)
4. Description of National Annual Statistical programme (29.Programme of Statistical Surveys PSS- summary.doc)
5. The regulation of organization and functioning of the NIS, which also includes the organizational scheme (ROF NIS 2019.rar)
6. The regulations of organization and functioning for 7 Territorial Statistical Offices (ROF DTS.rar)
7. Information related to the National Statistical System Committee -COMSTAT (COMSTAT.docx)
8. Information related to the National Statistical Council (Consiliul Statistic National.docx)
9. Information regarding the structure of the data requests by categories of users and the requested domains, series for 6 years (cereri de date.doc)
10. Information on social media reactions (facebook, Instagram, Twitter) and data requests based on law no. 544/2001 (social media reaction and law 544.xlsx)
11. User satisfaction survey for years 2015 and 2018 (ancheta grad satisfactie utilizator.rar)
12. Annual National Statistical Programme for the year 2019 (PSNA_2019_MO_576bis_15.07.2019.pdf)

13. NIS Annual report for 2017 and 2018, English version (Annual report NIS EN.rar)
14. NIS Annual report for 2017 Romanian version (raport_anual_2017.pdf)
15. NIS Annual report for 2018 Romanian version (Raport_anual_INS_2018.pdf)
16. Description of National Annual Statistical programme (29.Programme of Statistical Surveys PSS- summary.doc)
17. Report on the evaluation of the official statistics (val.officialsts.ro.pdf)

Strategies

1. STRATEGY for the development of the National Statistical System and of Romanian official statistics during 2015-2020 (12. *Development Strategy of SSN_2015 -2020.pdf*)

Note: *The entire take stock is available on electronic version*

Appendix A - Implementation and reporting documents at international and European level

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
1	Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers (Text with EEA relevance)	2007	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
2	Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses (Text with EEA relevance)	2008	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
3	Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programs of the European Communities	2009	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
4	Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics (Text with EEA relevance)	2013	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
5	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 205/2014 of 4 March 2014 laying down uniformed conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on European demographic statistics, as regards breakdowns of data, deadlines and data revisions (Text with EEA relevance)	2014	The European Commission
6	Recommendations for the 2020 Census of Population and Housing	2015	United Nations, Conference of European Statisticians

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
7	Regulation (EC) No 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (Text with relevance for the EEA and Switzerland)	2015	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
8	Quality Guidelines for the statistical processes of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office	2015	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
9	Generic law of Official Statistics for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and central Asia	2017	UNECE
10	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/543 of 22 March 2017 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns (Text with EEA relevance)	2017	The European Commission
11	Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/712 of 20 April 2017 establishing the reference year and the programme of the statistical data and metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance)	2017	The European Commission
12	European Statistics Code of Practice	2017	European Statistical System Committee

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
13	Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011	2018	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
14	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1874 of 29 November 2018 on the data to be provided for 2020 under Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1166/2008 and (EU) No 1337/2011, as regards the list of variables and their description (Text with EEA relevance)	2018	The European Commission
15	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/881 of 23 May 2017 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 (Text with EEA relevance)	2018	The European Commission
16	Guide to the Census of Population, 2016	2018	Minister responsible for Statistics Canada
17	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799 of 21 November 2018 on the establishment of a temporary direct statistical action for the dissemination of selected topics of the 2021 population and housing census geocoded to a 1 km ² grid (Text with EEA relevance)	2019	The European Commission
18	National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics National	2019	United Nations

Appendix B - Strategy documents at national level

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
1	Strategy for the development of the National Statistical System and of Romanian official statistics during 2015-2020 — Public policy document	2014	INS

Appendix C - Programming documents at national level

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
1	Decision no. 489 of 2019 regarding the approval of the 2019 National Statistical Program	2019	The Government of Romania
2	Decision no. 545 of 2018 regarding the approval of the 2018 National Statistical Program	2018	The Government of Romania

Appendix D - Implementation and reporting documents at national level

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
1	Law no. 26 of November 5, 1990 regarding the trade register	1990	The Romanian Parliament
2	Decision no. 405 from 1993 for the approval of the Regulation for the organization and functioning of the Romanian Civil Aeronautical Authority	1993	The Government of Romania
3	Air Code of August 22, 1997 (Ordinance No. 29 of August 22, 1997)	1997	The Government of Romania
4	LAW No. 161 from April 19, 2003 regarding some measures to ensure transparency in the exercise of public dignities, public functions and in the business environment, prevention and sanctioning of corruption "	2003	The Romanian Parliament
5	Law No. 312 / 28.06.2004 on the Statute of the National Bank of Romania	2004	The Romanian Parliament
6	Ordinance no. 39 of July 14, 2005 on cinematography	2005	The Government of Romania

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
7	Emergency Ordinance no. 33 of May 4, 2007 on the organization and functioning of the National Energy Regulatory Authority	2007	The Government of Romania
8	Emergency Ordinance no. 23 of March 5, 2008 on fisheries and aquaculture	2008	The Government of Romania
9	DECISION no. 1066 of 10 September 2008 for the approval of the civil servants professional training rules	2008	The Government of Romania
10	Emergency Ordinance no. 22 of March 11, 2009 on the establishment of the National Authority for Administration and Regulation in Communications	2009	The Government of Romania
11	Decision no. 1.415 of November 18, 2009 on the organization and functioning of the National Veterinary and Food Safety Authority and its subordinate units	2009	The Government of Romania
12	Decision no. 34 of January 22, 2009 on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Public Finance	2009	The Government of Romania
13	Decision no. 652 of May 27, 2009 on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice	2009	The Government of Romania

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
14	LAW no. 226 of June 9, 2009 on the organization and functioning of official statistics in Romania	2009	The Romanian Parliament
15	Decision no. 1502 of 2009 on the organization and conduct of the census and housing in Romania in 2011	2009	The Government of Romania
16	Emergency Ordinance no. 111 of December 14, 2011 regarding electronic communications	2011	The Government of Romania
17	Decision 922 of 2011 for the modification and completion of Government Decision no. 1502 of 2009 on the organization and development of the census and housing in Romania in 2011	2011	The Government of Romania
18	Decision no. 1,000 from October 17, 2012 (* updated *) regarding the reorganization and functioning of the National Agency for Environmental Protection and of the public institutions subordinated to it	2012	The Government of Romania
19	Emergency Order no. 13 of March 6, 2013 regarding postal services	2013	The Government of Romania
20	Decision no. 756 of October 12, 2016 (* updated *) for the organization, functioning and attributions of the National Penitentiary Administration and for amending the Government Decision no. 652/2009 regarding the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice	2016	The Government of Romania

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
21	DECISION no. 957 of August 18, 2005 regarding the organization and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics	2017	The Government of Romania
22	FRAMEWORK LAW No. 153 of June 28, 2017 on the remuneration of paid staff from public funds	2017	The Romanian Parliament
23	Decision no. 19 of January 12, 2017 regarding the organization and functioning of the Ministry of the Environment and for the modification of some normative acts	2017	The Government of Romania
24	Decision no. 12 of January 12, 2017 regarding the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Labor and Social Justice	2017	The Government of Romania
25	EMERGENCY ORDER no. 57 of July 3, 2019 regarding the Administrative Code	2019	The Government of Romania

Appendix E - Implementation and reporting documents at sector level

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
1	ORDER no. 528 of July 30, 2009 Regarding the stability of the persons, authorized to detect the contraventions and to apply sanctions for the contraventions. 226/2009 and by Law no. 422/2006 regarding the organization and functioning of the statistical system of international trade in goods, as well as for the approval of the legitimate model related to the authorized persons, a model of the processors-minutes of finding and sanctioning the contravention and of the payment notification model	2009	INS
2	Agreement	2013	MS and INS
3	Collaboration agreement	2013	MDRAP and INS
4	Collaboration agreement	2013	MMFPSV and INS
5	Collaboration agreement	2013	MJ and INS
6	Agreement	2013	MS and INS
7	Collaboration agreement	2013	MDRAP and INS
8	Collaboration agreement	2013	MMFPSV and INS

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
9	Collaboration agreement	2013	MJ and INS
10	Cooperation protocol	2013	INSP and INS
11	Addendum no. 1 to the Collaboration Convention no. 3155 / MMFPSV and no. 3969 / NIS, concluded on 20.09.2013, regarding the content and the development of cooperation actions between the Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection and Older Persons and the National Institute of Statistics, in the field of statistical information system	2014	MMFPSV and INS
12	Collaboration agreement	2014	ANCOM and INS
13	Collaboration agreement	2014	MADR and INS
14	Collaboration agreement	2014	ANCOM and INS
15	Collaboration agreement	2014	MADR and INS
16	Cooperation protocol	2014	ANCPI and INS
17	Order no. 1.082 / C of March 20, 2014 for the approval of the Regulation for the organization and functioning of the National Trade Register Office and of the trade register offices of the courts	2014	MJ

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
18	Collaboration agreement	2015	APIA and INS
19	Collaboration agreement	2015	ANPIS and INS
20	Agreement	2015	MFP, ANAF and INS
21	Collaboration agreement	2015	DESFb and INS
22	Agreement	2015	MFP, ANAF and INS
23	Collaboration agreement	2015	ANPIS and INS
24	Agreement	2015	MFP, ANAF and INS
25	Collaboration agreement	2015	DESFb and INS
26	Agreement	2015	MFP, ANAF and INS
27	Cooperation protocol	2015	MDRAP and INS
28	Agreement	2016	MENCS and INS

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
29	Collaboration agreement	2016	ANPDCA and INS
30	Collaboration agreement	2016	ANPD and INS
31	Collaboration agreement	2016	ANPDCA and INS
32	Collaboration agreement	2016	ANPD and INS
33	Common order regarding the establishment of joint working groups for establishing the way of data collection and processing in order to produce official statistics on education and training	2016	MENCS and INS
34	Cooperation protocol	2016	ANRSPS and INS
35	Addendum no. 2 to the Collaboration Convention no. 3155 / MMFPSV and no. 3969 / NIS, concluded on 20.09.2013, regarding the content and the development of cooperation actions between the Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection and Older Persons and the National Institute of Statistics, in the field of statistical information system	2017	MMFPSV and INS
36	National Institute of Statistics, Annual Report 2017	2017	INS
37	Cooperation protocol	2017	ME and INS
38	National Institute of Statistics, Annual Report 2017	2017	INS

No	The title of the document	Year of issue	Issuer
39	Order no. 10 of January 31, 2017 for the approval of the Regulation for the organization and operation of the own apparatus of the General Inspectorate for Immigration	2017	MAI
40	National Institute of Statistics, Annual Report 2018	2018	INS
41	Regulation 160 of January 8, 2018 on the organization and functioning of the National Prison Administration	2018	MJ
42	Analysis of the satisfaction of the users of statistical data	2019	INS
43	Collaboration agreement	2019	APIA and INS
44	Collaboration agreement	2019	ANSVSA and INS
45	Collaboration agreement	2019	ANSVSA and INS
46	Report on the results of research related to the framework of evaluation of official statistics	2019	INS
47	Norms of confidentiality of statistical data	2013?	INS
48	Quality Guidelines for Romanian Official Statistics		INS

GAC2020

- Motivation of data collection from all farms - (comprehensive collection for basic features and modules)

The general agricultural census is one of the largest statistical operations for collecting, processing and disseminating data on the structure of agriculture. The main objective of the census is to provide accurate, comprehensive and internationally comparable data on the number of farms, the total area of land used for agriculture, the number of animals by species, the persons who carried out agricultural activities, the animal shelters and the management of manure. animals, rural development. Statistical data on the structure of agricultural holdings are used by various beneficiaries (from public and private administration, university environment, research, etc.) to assess the situation of national agriculture, to monitor trends and changes in the structure of agricultural holdings, to model the impact of external developments or policy proposals.

The program of European surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, which has been carried out within the Union since 1966, must be continued to examine trends in the structure of agricultural holdings and to provide a statistical knowledge base necessary for the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review of related policies, in particular the common agricultural policy (CAP), including rural development measures, as well as Union policies on the environment, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and land and land use; sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The collection of statistical data, especially as regards the structure of farms, must aim, among other things, to feed the decision-making process with updated data for future CAP reforms.

In order to update the basic registers of agricultural holdings and the other information required for the stratification of the samples, a census of agricultural holdings within the Union must be carried out at least every ten years. The most recent census was held in 2010.

Member States should pursue, as far as possible, the modernization of the methods of collecting data on agricultural holdings, with the promotion of the use of digital solutions for this purpose.

General Agricultural Census in 2010 (RGA 2010)

The most recent general agricultural census was conducted for the reference year 2010, based on Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The data were collected by the PAPI method, based on face-to-face interview in the case of agricultural holdings without legal personality and by self-registration for agricultural holdings with legal personality.

The observation unit was the agricultural holding, and the scope covered all agricultural holdings defined by the regulation. The way of collection was "on work points", the agricultural holdings (as defined in the regulation) being subsequently reconstituted, based on the CNP in the case of agricultural holdings without legal personality, respectively on the basis of the CUI, in the case of farms with personality legal.

About 30000 enumerators (reviewers), about 5000 chief enumerators (reviewers) and about 1320 coordinators were used to collect the data. For the introduction of PAPI data in electronic format, 450 PC operators were used for a period of about 10 months, and for the logical control, data processing and validation of the results about 270 temporary employees (territorially and centrally) over a period of two to three years.

General Agricultural Census in 2020 (RGA 2020)

The European strategy for agriculture statistics for 2020 and beyond, has generated the need for a new legal framework for integrated agriculture statistics, which was adopted in 2018, and is composed of:

- Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated statistics on farms and repealing Regulations (EC) no. 1166/2008 and (EU) no. 1337/2011, published in JOUE of August 07, 2018;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1874 of 29 November 2018 on the data to be provided for the year 2020, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council on integrated farm statistics and repealing Regulations (EC) No. 1166/2008 and (EU) No. 1337/2011, regarding the list of variables and their description, published in the JOUE of November 30, 2018.

Unlike the previous rounds, for the general agricultural census the 2020 round we propose to modernize the data collection method by switching from the PAPI method to the CAPI method (computer-aided face-to-face interview, both for farms without legal personality and for those with legal personality). Intelligent electronic questionnaires installed on portable IT equipment (tablets) will be used to collect CAPI. Electronic data collection will also allow the obtaining of statistical information of geo-referencing, at the grid level of 1 km², request imposed for the first time, in this form, by the new Regulation (EU) 2018/1098.

The new way of organizing the censuses involves the implementation of a new integrated IT information system for collecting, storing, processing and disseminating the results which involves the acquisition of an adequate number of technical and IT equipment to ensure the production of statistical indicators, but also the protection and confidentiality of data in all stages of the census. The integrated IT information system will be designed to serve both the general agricultural census round 2020, the census of population and

housing round 2021, but also the production of inter-census statistics on agriculture, population and migration.

At the same time, the modernization of data collection (electronic collection based on intelligent questionnaires) reduces the number of reviewers - from about 30,000 (PAPI method) to about 20,000 (CAPI method), eliminating the personnel needed to introduce paper data in electronic format and troubleshooting (about 450 people).

Obligations of Member States on the collection and transmission of results to Eurostat
According to Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 for the reference year 2020, the Member States will collect and provide:

- core structural characteristics ("core data") - 184 variables, by exhaustive collection from agricultural holdings located above the thresholds of the regulation and on a sample basis, if the thresholds are not covered
- characteristics related to the following three modules, based on the sample:
 - labor force and other income-generating activities (30 variables)
 - rural development (15 variables)
 - animal shelters and animal manure management (70 variables).
- the cell code for the grid of INSPIRE statistical units of 1 square Km for pan-European use corresponding to the location of the farm.

Member States will provide representative data for agricultural holdings and agricultural units with common land complying with at least one of the physical thresholds provided they cover at least 98% of the unified agricultural area (OR) - excluding family gardens - and 98% of the large livestock unit (LU).

If coverage of at least 98% of the OR (excluding family gardens) and 98% of the UVM is not ensured, Member States will extend the framework by setting thresholds lower than those provided for in the regulation, until the coverage condition is met.

According to RGA 2010, in Romania, there were 3,859,043 agricultural holdings, covering about 33% of the total number of agricultural holdings in the EU. Of these, only 1,369,492 holdings exceed at least one of the thresholds provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1091, without however complying with the minimum coverage conditions for the OR or UVM.

Accordingly, according to the regulation, Romania will have to expand the framework, so as to ensure the minimum degree of coverage for OR or UVM, using a sample of at least 10% of the number of agricultural holdings remaining outside the framework (ie 10% of 2,489,551 farms).

According to table 1, in order to comply with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1098, the 2020 round of the general agricultural census could collect data from about 42% of the total number of agricultural holdings, the data to be extended (by specific statistical methods) for the basic structural characteristics of the rest of the farms outside the framework.

Table 1

	Number	% out of total exploitations	Coverage SAU (%)	Coverage UVM (%)
GRID IN exploitations	1,369,492	35.5	86.95	88.04
GRID OUT exploitations	2,489,551	64.5	Approx. 250,253 exploitations	
out of which:	248,955	10.0	= sample 10%max. in order ensure min. 98% coverage for SAU and UVM	
Total exploitations	3,859,043	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>out of which censused acc. Reg 2018/1098</i>	1,618,447	41.9	>98%	>98%

Source: GAC 2010

Member States may exhaustively research agricultural holdings outside the FRAMEWORK (located below the thresholds specified by Reg. (EU) 2018/1098), from the needs arising for certain characteristics of national interest (for example, land ownership, by citizenship / nationality, profile indicators territorial, unused agricultural area, information needed for agricultural price statistics, including variables required by MADR), which are representative only through this type of collection.

Advantages and risks

Data collection strictly adhering to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1098 has the advantage of data collection costs of about 50% lower, resulting from the need for fewer number of reviewers, chief reviewers and coordinators, less temporary staff employed at territorial level and centrally, shorter validation time, smaller number of portable IT devices (tablets), but, at the same time, it presents a number of important disadvantages, such as:

- almost 60% of the number of agricultural holdings in Romania would not be reviewed, a negative aspect if we corroborate it with the lack of administrative data sources that would allow me to evaluate the structural changes at the farm level as a whole;
- In the absence of current and complete administrative data sources, the collected statistical data should be extended (to the entire statistical population) using the REXA database, which could distort the obtained statistical results. The REXA database was constituted with the data from the RGA 2010 and partially updated with the data from ASA 2013 and ASA 2016, but may not fully correspond to the current structure of Romanian agricultural holdings;

- the quality of the RGA 2020 results directly influences the quality of the REXA database, which will provide the sampling framework for all statistical research in agriculture over the next 10 years (including ASA 2023 and ASA 2026);
- the quality of the results of the RGA 2020 directly influences the national policies in the field, the results of the researches and the analyzes carried out by different beneficiaries, etc.;
- reducing the relevance of the results in territorial profile (regional, county), because:

In view of the definition of the farm in the regulation, the way of completing the statistical questionnaire and the way of establishing the farms to be reviewed (selective and not exhaustive), the NIS can provide data in territorial profile only based on the criterion of the location of the farm (for example, if an agricultural holding has work points in several counties, the collected statistical data will be attributed to the county in which it is located after the weight of the most important agricultural activity).

Discussions with users of statistical data from the NIS, the territorial statistical departments and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, led to the identification of the need for national characteristics, which are mostly relevant only in the case of data collection from all agricultural holdings (because they do not constitute sampling criteria and are not representative, by extension, in the case of selective collection). Thus, in order to meet these needs, it is necessary:

- *collecting information that allows the processing of data on counties/regions regarding the areas cultivated with the main crops and livestock (the main species), after the territorial limits of the counties,*
 - *providing other variables needed for agricultural price statistics and national agricultural policies.*
- requests for national variables in addition to the 299 variables provided by the regulation in the basic structural features and modules, most being representative only in the context of exhaustive data collection (from all observation units).

Considering the advantages and disadvantages presented, we propose that, at the general agricultural census, the 2020 round of data collection should be carried out:

- between February and April 2021, in order to avoid the overlap of the reviewing action with the national electoral activities of 2020, actions in which the statistical staff at territorial and central level are involved, and STS can borrow most of the tablets required for collection free of charge data;
- using the CAPI (computer-assisted face-to-face interview) method;
- exhaustive (from all observation units) for basic structural features and modules.

Annex 3

Summary of the results of the analysis of the administrative sources provided by the EU Regulation 2018/1091 (for RGA 2020 and ASA 2023 and 2026)

Administrative source	Variables of interest		Observations/ constraints
Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) - managed by APIA <i>Regulation (EU) no. 1307/2013 of the EP and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy</i>	Cultivated areas and livestock	It covers only: 29.0% of the number of agricultural holdings RGA 2010 23.0% of variables and 76.2% of the agricultural area used	Must be used: To identify the agricultural holdings in several sources - the PNC for the agricultural holdings without legal personality - the SRC for those with legal personality, because there is no single indicator between the administrative sources and REXA (Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings managed by the INS).
		The definition of the variables is not always identical	
		Animals are registered by total group, not by structure	
		The degree of coverage does not satisfy the requirements of the Regulations in force (98% of the agricultural area used, respectively 98% of the Large Cattle Unit), because IACS includes only agricultural holdings that receive subsidies	
		In many cases, the PNC in the IACS is not the same as the one in REXA, because the person who applies for subsidies is not always the head of the holding.	
		Agricultural holdings are classified differently, for example: a series of holdings appear in IACS as holdings with legal personality, although, according to their denomination, they are units without legal personality, namely PFAs, family enterprises.	
		In many cases, holding areas are divided or overstated for fund accessing purposes.	

Administrative source	Variables of interest		Observations/ constraints
The Register of Organic Agriculture Operators (Regulation (EC) no.834/2007 of the Council on organic production and labelling of organic products)	Organically cultivated areas and organically bred livestock	The investigated variables on organic agriculture are covered and represent approximately 7% of the total number of variables collected by RGA 2020.	
Vineyard Register managed by the National Office of Vineyards and Wine Products <i>Regulation (EU) no.1308/2013 of the EP and of the Council establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products (art. 145 Vineyard register and inventory of production potential)</i>		The investigated variables regarding vineyard areas are covered.	The database has not been updated as of the time of its creation and until the present. There are 3621 entries with owner PNC = 0 There are 3551 entries with owner ID (identifier) = 0 There are 3666 entries with grower PNC = 0 There are 3866 entries with Planting Date = 0 There are 4064 entries with planted area = 0 There are 4064 entries with the owner's name not filled in There are 4276 entries with the grower's (holdings') name not filled in There are 124552 entries which do not have an express code of the variety cultivated on the planted area. The information is provided under the form of a string of characters specifying the name of the variety and the percentage of the total planted area corresponding to that variety. For example: Aligote30%;Merlot50%;Cabernet20%

Administrative source	Variables of interest		Observations/ constraints
National System of Registration and Identification of Animals <i>Regulation (EC) no. 1760/2000 of the Council and of the EP establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals</i> <i>Regulation (EC) no. 21/2004 of the Council establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals</i>		<p>There are very big differences between the data in SNIIA and the data of INS collected through statistical surveys, respectively the data of MADR.</p> <p>The use of data in SNIIA as administrative source for the statistics regarding livestock is not possible until ANSVSA explains the reasons for these differences.</p>	<p>-The owner of the Database is not ANSVSA (the institution responsible for this register)</p> <p>- Data quality is influenced by the owner's interest or lack thereof in declaring the animals</p> <p>- Direct subsidies are granted for a period of 5 years and farmers who purchase animals during this time interval do not receive subsidies</p> <p>- Breeding sows are very few compared to other categories of swine, because part of the animals are imported</p> <p>- Livestock is not detailed on the same categories as those from agricultural statistics</p>
OTHER REGISTERS - not provided by Regulation (EU) 2018/1091			
Unique Identification Register (RUI) - managed by APIA	Farmer identification details	- there is no single identifier that would allow making a connection between the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings (REXA) and RUI	The record of farmers who have applied for subsidies no matter the type of subsidy and the year of submission.
Beneficiaries of Rural Development Measures		The investigated variables regarding rural development are covered and represent approximately 7% of the total number of variables collected through RGA 2020.	

Administrative source	Variables of interest		Observations/ constraints
<p>Agricultural Register (RA)</p> <p>MADR, MAI, City Halls (paper format) ANCPI (IT RAN application)</p>	<p>Statistical indicators included in the register</p>	<p>- The observation unit is not the one established by the Regulation (see the comments of Eurostat to RGA 2010), representing only part of the agricultural holding, the registration being made according to the property principle, not the usage principle</p>	<p>- It might be very useful to divide on sectors and monitor the evolution of the number of agricultural holdings</p> <p>' - According to the legislation in force, RA is provided to be kept electronically since 2018.</p> <p>' - Load factor of RAN (electronic) - % of the number of city halls connected</p> <p>-2% for year 2017; -20% for year 2018; -10% for year 2019.</p> <p>On 15 January 2020</p> <p>- 1581 city halls connected to RAN (out of approximately 3200 city halls/ATUs)</p> <p>- 20 %HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHICH THE CITY HALLS CONNECTED TO THE RAN HAVE UPLOADED DATA IN YEAR 2019</p> <p>INS has not been granted access to RAN (user name and password) to assess the structure of the uploaded data and the possibilities of use thereof, even if the upload is partial). We do not know if the data upload mark means that all or only part of the fields corresponding to a household has been filled in). The alternative to RAN is the Agricultural Register on paper, kept by the city hall of every ATU.</p>
		<p>- The person registered in the Agricultural Register according to the property principle is not always the same as the one using the agricultural area and being the head of the agricultural holding</p>	
		<p>- the variables included in the agricultural register do not fully respond to the requirements of Regulation EU 2018/1091 of performance of the general agricultural census.</p> <p>' - It is not always filled in/updated on the terms provided in the Norms of filling in</p>	
		<p>- There are many institutions involved in the creation of this register, which makes collaboration and the adoption thereof more difficult. The project of Agricultural Register for 2020-2027 for loading the National Agricultural Register started in July 2019, at the initiative of ANCPI as manager or the RAN application. MAI through the Prefect's Institution ensures the filling in and updating of the Agricultural Register and INS is one of the beneficiaries.</p>	
		<p>- the purpose of the Agricultural Register is to ensure the information necessary at ATU (city hall) level for the owners, not for the users, as required by the Regulation</p>	

Administrative source	Variables of interest		Observations/ constraints
Electronic Register of Street Names RENNS	Street names with corresponding addresses (including of agricultural holdings)		
Register of Property Titles RTP	Could be used to validate certain collected variables		
Electronic Register of the Limits of Administrative Territorial Units RELUAT	Useful in the action of division on sectors and sector establishment		

Administrative source	Analysis result - for reference year 2013	Observations/constraints
Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) - managed by APIA <i>Regulation (EU) no. 1307/2013 of the EP and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy</i>	It includes only:	<p>There is no single identifier between the administrative sources and REXA (Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings managed by INS).</p> <p>The following must be used to identify agricultural holdings in several sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the PNC for agricultural holdings without legal personality -the SRC for those with legal personality.
	29.0% of the number of agricultural holdings	
	23.0% of variables and	
	76.2% of the agricultural area used	
	The definition of the variables is not always identical	
	Animals are registered by total group, not by structure	
	The degree of coverage does not satisfy the requirements of the Regulations in force (98% of the agricultural area used, respectively 98% of the Large Cattle Unit), because IACS includes only agricultural holdings that receive subsidies.	
	In many cases, the PNC in the IACS is not the same as the one in REXA, because the person who applies for subsidies is not always the head of the holding.	
	Agricultural holdings are classified differently, for example: a series of holdings appear in IACS as holdings with legal personality, although, according to their denomination, they are units without legal personality, namely PFAs, family enterprises.	
	In many cases, holding areas are divided or overstated for fund accessing purposes.	

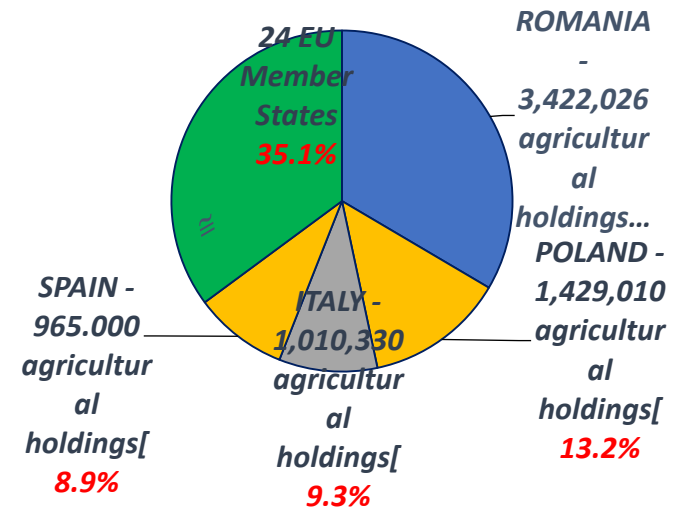
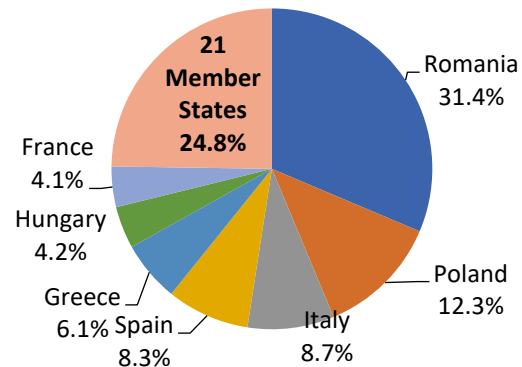
Administrative source	Analysis result - for reference year 2013	Observations/constraints
The Register of Organic Agriculture Operators (Regulation (EC) no.834/2007 of the Council on organic production and labelling of organic products)	The investigated variables on organic agriculture are covered and represent approximately 7% of the total number of variables collected by RGA 2020.	
Beneficiaries of Rural Development Measures	The investigated variables regarding rural development are covered and represent approximately 7% of the total number of variables collected through RGA 2020.	
Vineyard Register <i>Regulation (EU) no.1308/2013 of the EP and of the Council establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products (art. 145 Vineyard register and inventory of production potential)</i>	The investigated variables regarding vineyard areas are covered.	
National System of Registration and Identification of Animals	There are very big differences between the data in SNIIA and the data of INS collected through statistical surveys, respectively the data of MADR.	

Administrative source	Analysis result - for reference year 2013	Observations/constraints
<p><i>Regulation (EC) no. 1760/2000 of the Council and of the EP establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals ...</i></p> <p><i>Regulation (EC) no. 21/2004 of the Council establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals</i></p>	<p>The use of data in SNIIA as administrative source for the statistics regarding livestock is not possible until ANSVSA explains the reasons for these differences.</p>	

Share of the total number of agricultural holdings in the EU (%)

Romania	33.5
Poland	13.2
Italy	9.3
Spain	8.9
Greece	6.5
Hungary	4.5
France	4.4
21 Member States	26.4

Share of the total number of agricultural holdings in the EU (%)



ROMANIA - 3,422,026 agricultural holdings	33.5
POLAND - 1,429,010 agricultural holdings	13.2
ITALY - 1,010,330 agricultural holdings	9.3
SPAIN - 965.000 agricultural holdings	8.9
24 Member States - 3,807,000 agricultural holdings	35.1

Country	Share of the total number of agricultural holdings in the EU	Share of the agricultural area of the EU
France	4.36	15.91
Spain	8.90	13.36
UK	1.70	9.81
Germany	2.63	9.58
Poland	13.18	8.26
Romania	33.48	7.49
Italy	9.32	6.94
Ireland	1.29	2.84
Greece	6.54	2.79
Hungary	4.53	2.67
Bulgaria	2.35	2.67
Portugal	2.44	2.09
The Czech Republic	0.24	2.00
Sweden	0.62	1.74
Lithuania	1.58	1.64
Austria	1.30	1.56
Denmark	0.36	1.50
Finland	0.50	1.29
Slovakia	0.22	1.09
Latvia	0.75	1.08
The Netherlands	0.62	1.06
Croatia	1.45	0.90
Belgium	0.35	0.75
Estonia	0.18	0.55
Slovenia	0.67	0.28
Luxembourg	0.02	0.08
Cyprus	0.33	0.06
Malta	0.09	0.01

Competence makes a difference!

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