FIC Priority Proposals
for Romania's Economic Competitiveness

Purpose	Technical contribution on priority measures for a future governing program
Audience	Public document – including future Government of Romania

Purpose of this contribution
FIC proposes five mutually reinforcing priorities for investment, competitiveness and sustainable growth. Each proposal is organized around the identified problem, the proposed solution, the action required from the Government, the expected economic and social outcome, the implementation period and the budgetary implications that can be identified from the publicly available FIC materials.

Together, these priorities should form a multiannual competitiveness compact for Romania. The objective is to move from reactive policymaking to a stable framework that supports investment, productivity and sustainable growth.

Neutrality disclosure
This document is a technical contribution to consultations on future governing priorities. It does not endorse any political agreement, political party, candidate for prime minister, parliamentary majority or governing formula. The proposals consolidate recommendations and positions that FIC has advocated transparently and made publicly available through its website and social media channels. Their inclusion in a political program must not be represented as political support by FIC.

Summary of the five priorities

Priority	Core Government action	Time horizon	Budget signal
Fiscal and macroeconomic predictability	Strengthen key macroeconomic indicators. Remove turnover taxation (IMCA, supplementary tax for credit institutions) as stipulated, maintain the flat tax, publish a fiscal calendar and prepare a phased euro-adoption roadmap.	Immediate to multiannual	Short-term revenue effect requires Ministry of Finance assessment.
Competitive energy market	Support competitive energy prices, and accelerate generation, storage, grids	0-24 months and to 2030	Grid need estimated at EUR 18 billion by

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	development and interconnection.		2030[1]; mixed financing.
Better regulation and tax administration	Set meaningful consultation standards, apply impact assessment, ensure a level playing field and use ANAF data for risk-based collection.	0-36 months	IT and capability costs; use existing EU funds-backed systems where possible.
Strategic investment and EU funds	Reform ARICE, create a one-stop shop and regional capacity, and simplify EU-fund planning, evaluation and implementation and focus EU funds on Romania's reindustrialization	0-5+ years	ARICE financing from multiple sources of about EUR 12 million per year[2].
Digitalization of the public sector, data strategy and artificial intelligence	Create a coordinated digital public-services framework, enforce interoperability and the once-only principle, establish national data and AI strategies, and develop digital and AI skills through education.	0-3 years	Investment in IT interoperability, cybersecurity, data infrastructure and digital/AI skills; prioritize EU funds and existing digitalization resources where possible.

Priority 1 - Fiscal and macroeconomic predictability

Identified problem:
Romania continues to face significant macroeconomic imbalances. BNR's latest assessment points to the combined risks of a large fiscal deficit, high external deficit, persistent inflation and weak economic growth. The current-account deficit remained around 7.9% of GDP on a rolling 12-month basis to June 2026, while BNR forecasts inflation at 6.1% at end-2026, with a return inside the target band expected only in Q4 2027. BNR stresses that reversing or delaying consolidation would prolong inflationary pressures, external imbalances and high financing costs. Maintaining the correction path agreed at EU

[1] Estimate from the FIC Energy Market Analysis, page 32 - https://fic.ro/documents/romania-energy-sector-analysis-with-a-focus-on-gas-and-power
[2] Estimate from FIC proposal for ARICE, page 7 - https://ficromania.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/fic_company/IQCpkpcKP-8ORowdSthCTbGEAdUMahc0gRd7thNO2pBctbA?e=25ecr9

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level and placing public debt and financing needs on a sustainable trajectory is a pre-requisite for the country.

Romania's fiscal correction needs a credible path that does not weaken the private investment needed for growth. Frequent and unpredictable fiscal changes increase the risk premium and make investment planning difficult. A FIC business survey found that 64% of respondents had postponed, reduced or reconsidered investment plans after IMCA was introduced, while reported receipts of 240 million EURO were well below the initial 1,2 billion EURO estimate[3]. Poorly calibrated and insufficiently predictable tax measures may bring the state some additional revenue in the short term, but they can have major long-term negative impact to the state budget. When measures such as IMCA or the progressive taxing mechanism cause companies to reduce, postpone or relocate investments, the state loses the tax revenues those investments would have generated for years through profits, employment, consumption and wider economic activity. Fiscal measures should therefore be judged by their overall impact on investment and long-term budget revenues, not only by the amounts collected immediately.

Proposed solution

- Adopt a multiannual fiscal consolidation and a growth framework based on spending discipline, improved collection, broader compliance and measures that protect productive investment.
- Eliminate IMCA, the supplementary tax for credit institutions and avoid new turnover-based substitutes. Maintain the flat tax mechanism and exclude direct or disguised progressive taxation unless a comprehensive economic, administrative and distributional assessment, followed by broad consultation, demonstrates a sustainable case for change.
- Publish an annual calendar of fiscal and regulatory changes and provide at least six months between adoption and entry into force for major tax measures.
- Prepare a credible, phased national roadmap for the transition from RON to the EURO, linked to sustainable macroeconomic convergence and supported by a separate technical and budgetary impact assessment.
- Review the Corporations audits to ensure prepared audit plans and auditors based on an in depth understanding of Corporations legislation (EU and World-wide) in order to reduce tax audits pressure on the large tax payers , this is an additional burden for a period when these companies are fighting to stay competitive and to keep their presence in Romanian, additional TAX burden leads to no investments from the corporations due to unsecure future fiscal environment. Large taxpayers are the biggest contributors to the state budget. Tax inspections should focus on the real risky companies from Romania for a fast collection of additional taxes, reports like SAFt are available now to evaluate these companies.

[3] Data from Joint Statements from the business environment:
- statistics - https://fic.ro/press-releases/comunicat-de-presa-comun-al-mediului-de-afaceri-din-romania-imca
- figures - https://fic.ro/press-releases/comunicat-de-presa-comun-al-mediului-de-afaceri-privind-impozitul-minim-pe-cifra-de-afaceri-imca

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Action required from the Government

- Include the fiscal calendar, the six-month stability principle and a deficit-reduction trajectory in the governing program and budget strategy.
- Preserve the legislated elimination of IMCA from 2027, remove the supplementary tax for credit institutions and avoid replacing these measures with new turnover-based taxes. Assess any remaining turnover taxation against EU and OECD practice and its impact on investment.
- Maintain stability in the personal-income-tax framework during the fiscal-consolidation period. Any structural reform should be preceded by a comprehensive economic, distributional, labor-market and administrative assessment, followed by meaningful public consultation and an adequate implementation period.
- Establish a Government-BNR Euro Adoption and Convergence Committee and, within 12 months, publish a national roadmap with annual milestones for sustainable fiscal, inflation reduction, structural and legal convergence, clear institutional responsibilities, and defined conditions for progress towards ERM II. The roadmap should be reviewed annually and should not set an adoption date before the conditions for sustainable convergence are credibly met.

Expected economic and social outcome: Greater predictability should reduce investment risk, support reinvestment, productive capacity and employment, and protect Romania's ability to attract and retain capital and skilled people. A simpler tax structure and stronger compliance can support revenue collection without repeatedly increasing the burden on compliant taxpayers. A credible euro-adoption path can anchor medium-term expectations and Romania's economic convergence.

Implementation timeline

- First 0-6 months: full IMCA elimination for 2027 as stipulated in the current Fiscal Code, publish the fiscal and legislative calendar, confirm the tax-policy principles and begin the euro-roadmap assessments.
- Within 6-12 months: complete the required legislative changes and publish the multiannual consolidation framework.
- Multiannual: implement the euro-transition roadmap in stages, conditional on sustained macroeconomic readiness.

Priority 2 - Competitive energy market and investment in security of supply

Identified problem: Energy-market interventions, broad support measures and taxes or levies that are not linked to the functioning of the electricity system distort prices and can discourage investment. At the same time, Romania needs additional generation, storage, modernized transmission and distribution networks, and stronger regional interconnection. In summer 2024, network bottlenecks contributed to spot prices in Romania, Bulgaria and

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Greece that were two to three times higher than in Central Europe. The situation worsened in 2026 due to the international context. The FIC energy market analysis cites an estimated EUR 18 billion investment requirement for Romania's distribution and transmission networks by 2030.

Proposed solution

- Simple and well-targeted legislation for vulnerable consumers.
- Create a stable fiscal and regulatory framework for investment in electricity and natural gas production, renewable capacity, storage, networks, energy efficiency, and demand response.
- Align the National Energy and Climate Plan with network-development plans and publish a clear policy for the use of the Modernization Fund and other available EU financing.
- Improve market flexibility through time-differentiated contracts, better access to consumption data, multiple-supplier arrangements where feasible, commercial integration of prosumers and stronger regional interconnection.

Action required from the Government

- Adopt a legislative framework for vulnerable consumers.
- Clarify the responsibilities of the Ministry of Energy, other relevant ministries, ANRE and market institutions, and assess the consumer impact of support mechanisms such as Contracts for Difference.
- Launch a National Grid Acceleration Program to 2030, treating transmission and distribution networks as critical infrastructure for industrial growth. The program should publish priority projects, financing sources, available capacity, project-level delivery milestones and binding service standards for grid connections, with an escalation mechanism for strategic investments, advance regional electricity interconnection with European energy market, and support appropriate market safeguards, including financial clearing and stronger verification of wholesale participants.

Expected economic and social outcome: More competitive price formation and lower balancing and congestion costs should improve Romania's competitiveness and the affordability of energy, ensuring better prospects for attracting new investment in traditional industries but also for new technologies. Targeted assistance should protect households in need while using public resources more efficiently. Additional grid, storage and production capacity would strengthen security of supply, enable renewable integration, support industrial decarbonization and create investment and employment opportunities.

Implementation timeline

- First 0-6 months: review vulnerable-consumer legislation and clarify institutional responsibilities.

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- Within 6-24 months: revise market and network regulations, launch priority grid and storage projects and improve demand-response and prosumer rules.
- By 2030: deliver the prioritized network, interconnection, storage and generation investment program.

Budgetary implications: The principal identified requirement is approximately EUR 18 billion for distribution and transmission networks by 2030. The FIC energy market analysis supports a financing mix of EU funds, private capital and state guarantees for loans.

Priority 3 - Better regulation, fair enforcement, and a modern tax administration

Identified problem: Consultations are often formal or too short to generate useful evidence. Law 52/2003 provides a minimum comment period of only 10 days, and FIC experience records response windows of two to three days. Impact assessments and ex-post evaluations are applied unevenly, while late secondary legislation causes implementation problems.

Businesses also face overlapping reporting obligations, fragmented public platforms and repeated requests for data already held by the state. Although ANAF holds extensive information through SAF-T, RO e-Invoice and RO e-Transport, the tax-risk methodology remains insufficiently clear. Romania's VAT compliance gap was reported at 30 percent for 2023. Unequal treatment of state-owned and private companies and enforcement focused on compliant large taxpayers can also distort competition.

Proposed solution

- Adopt a Government-wide Better Regulation framework aligned with the OECD and existing FIC recommendations: upstream consultation, 30-or-more day consultation periods proportionate to impact, published ex-ante assessments, consolidated feedback reports, ex-post reviews, sunset clauses and active management of the stock of regulation.
- Create a common online transparency register for draft legislation, input collection, Government responses and forward regulatory calendars.
- Apply the same tax, regulatory and competition standards to private and state-owned companies, with transparent, proportionate and risk-based enforcement.
- Use the once-only principle across administration and integrate ANAF data and platforms. Use SAF-T and RO e-Invoice to target risk, remove duplicate reporting such as D394 after technical validation, simplify the taxpayer ledger and digital certificates, and interconnect SPV, ghiseul.ro and relevant state databases.

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Action required from the Government

- Amend the consultation framework and operationalize Government Decision 443/2022 through mandatory quality controls for impact assessments and ex-post evaluation.
- Designate a central body with authority to monitor consultation and regulatory-impact standards and prevent non-compliant drafts from advancing without a published justification.
- Require secondary legislation and implementation guidance to be published sufficiently in advance of the entry into force of primary legislation, allowing businesses and public authorities adequate time to prepare.
- Require all ministries and agencies to publish annual regulatory agendas, consultation feedback matrices and implementation calendars for secondary legislation.
- Complete ANAF's integrated risk engine and publish clear risk-governance principles, collection indicators and service-performance indicators. Prioritize fraud and non-compliance rather than taxpayer size alone.
- Adopt a sequenced administrative-simplification program covering duplicate declarations, digital access, document reuse, municipal enrolment in ghiseul.ro and end-to-end electronic interaction with taxpayers.

Expected economic and social outcome: Better-prepared legislation should reduce compliance costs, repeated amendments and implementation disputes. A level playing field should protect fair competition between private firms and state-owned enterprises. A data-led ANAF can improve collection and voluntary compliance while reducing unnecessary controls and administrative time for compliant taxpayers. Integrated services would also improve citizens' access to timely and accurate fiscal information.

Implementation timeline

- First 0-6 months: adopt minimum consultation standards, publish the regulatory calendar and design the transparency register.
- Within 6-12 months: implement feedback reporting, impact-assessment quality control and quick ANAF simplifications, including digital forms and removal of validated duplicate requirements.
- Within 1-3 years: complete major e integration, risk-based administration and the multiannual review of existing regulation.

Budgetary implications: The main costs relate to IT integration, data governance, staff capability and maintenance. Several proposed simplifications have no direct budgetary impact and mainly release staff and business time.

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Priority 4 - Strategic investment and EU funds for industrial development

Identified problem on EU funds: Romania lacks a sufficiently integrated institutional system for attracting, facilitating and retaining strategic investment. FIC identifies recurring barriers in EU-fund administration: inconsistent rules across similar funding schemes, unpredictable or cancelled calendars, short application periods, long evaluation and contracting, disproportionate documentation, and an ex-post punitive approach.

Similar predictability and implementation problems affect state-aid schemes. Companies lack sufficient information about their launch calendars, eligibility conditions and available budgets, making it difficult to plan major investments. Administrative capacity may also be insufficient for the number and complexity of the schemes introduced through the economic recovery package.

Romania also lacks a dedicated framework for strategic projects exceeding EUR 200 million. For investments of this scale, financial support alone is insufficient. Investors also require predictable permitting, access to utilities and logistics infrastructure, coordination between central and local authorities and clearly defined implementation deadlines.

Proposed solution

- Standardize EU-fund rules and application documents, publish reliable call calendars and project-cycle data, shorten evaluation and contracting, expand financial instruments and credit access, and shift toward prevention and ex-ante guidance.
- Establish a general legal framework for strategic projects exceeding EUR 200 million, combining financial support with fast-track permitting, access to utilities and logistics infrastructure and structured coordination between central and local authorities.
- Prioritize anchor investments capable of developing local industrial ecosystems, suppliers and skills in areas such as batteries and electric mobility, semiconductors and advanced electronics, advanced materials and green chemicals.
- Use the EU Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework – CISAF – to develop simplified and, where appropriate, pre-notified schemes supported by dedicated and predictable budgets.
- Simplify the assessment process by using a limited set of economically relevant criteria, establish predictable annual application windows and reduce the analysis and payment period from 60 to 30 days.
- Prioritize a limited portfolio of critical transport, energy and digital infrastructure projects with dedicated governance and regular public progress reporting.

Action required from the Government

- Issue common EU-fund management standards for planning, transparency, evaluation, contracting, implementation and prevention, with measurable processing times.

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- Approve a general legal framework for strategic investments exceeding EUR 200 million and establish a dedicated administrative fast-track covering permits, utilities, infrastructure and coordination with local authorities.
- Publish a multiannual calendar for state-aid schemes and communicate the annual budgets available under the programs managed by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy.
- Ensure that schemes developed under CISAF have clear eligibility rules, dedicated budgets and simplified approval procedures.
- Establish recurring annual application windows and measurable deadlines for evaluation, contracting and payment, including a target of 30 days for relevant assessment and payment procedures.
- Adopt a national industrial-investment pipeline linked to available state-aid schemes, EU funds, workforce programs and infrastructure priorities.
- The processes for obtaining the necessary authorizations and permits need to become more efficient and predictable (as example: construction, environmental and operating permits)

Expected economic and social outcome: Faster and more predictable EU-fund administration should accelerate absorption, reduce project delays and improve the impact of resources already available to Romania. Transparent calendars, stable rules and shorter processing times would allow companies to coordinate their own investment budgets with public funding opportunities.

A dedicated framework for projects exceeding EUR 200 million would improve Romania's ability to compete for major regional investments. Prioritizing anchor projects and strategic value chains would support domestic production, reduce import dependencies, improve the trade balance and create industrial ecosystems around major investors.

Greater administrative capacity and clearer coordination between schemes would accelerate assessment and payment while reducing implementation risks. Allowing justified extensions of the investment-maintenance period would help viable companies preserve their operations, employees and supplier relationships instead of returning part of the support because of exceptional circumstances outside their control. This would protect employment, social-security contributions and long-term budget revenue.

The broader expected benefits are faster EU-fund absorption, more greenfield and reinvestment projects, stronger local supplier networks, higher productivity, regional development and technology transfer.

Implementation timeline

- **First 0–12 months:** publish reliable EU-fund and state-aid calendars; communicate the budgets available under the relevant schemes; introduce common administrative standards and quick simplification measures; review scheme eligibility areas.

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- **Within 1–3 years:** implement the strategic-investment framework, common EU-fund standards and the revised manufacturing state-aid scheme.
- **Within 3–5+ years:** complete major infrastructure and industrial-ecosystem measures and position Romania among the leading EU investment destinations. Monitor long-term results to 2034.

Budgetary implications: State-aid schemes and the framework for investments exceeding EUR 200 million will require transparent annual and multiannual budget allocations. Additional administrative resources will be needed to manage the expanded state-aid portfolio and fast-track strategic investments. These costs should be compared with the economic and fiscal losses generated by delayed or abandoned investments.

Identified problem on ARICE: The FIC proposal identifies fragmented investor services, weak coordination of incentives and insufficient regional capacity. These constraints delay industrial projects and reduce Romania's competitiveness against regional peers.

Proposed solution

- Transform ARICE into the operational center of a national investment-attraction and facilitation system, reporting directly to the Prime Minister and supported by a multi-institutional supervisory board and a private-sector advisory board. ARICE should act as the single front office for significant investors, own the investor relationship throughout implementation and coordinate unresolved issues across competent authorities.
- Build an integrated, multilingual investor service covering information, incentives, site selection, permitting, utility connections, workforce needs and application status. Each qualifying project should receive a named case manager, a consolidated implementation timetable and access to an escalation mechanism, while statutory decisions remain with the competent authorities. Develop regional investor-support capacity, industrial parks and clusters, local-supplier links and skills partnerships, with priority for sectors identified by FIC: energy, defense, IT and communications, and agribusiness.

Action required from the Government

- Approve the ARICE governance and organizational reform, its performance indicators and a stable multiannual budget. Measure ARICE's performance primarily through investor outcomes, including project conversion, implementation time, capital deployed, jobs created, investor retention and satisfaction, rather than through activity volumes alone.
- Mandate data-sharing and service-level arrangements among ARICE, the Ministry of Finance, ANAF, ONRC, INS, investment and EU-fund authorities, regional bodies and local authorities.

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Expected economic and social outcome: FIC's ARICE paper sets an indicative 2034 ambition of increasing the stock of foreign direct investment by 80% compared with 2024, creating 200,000 jobs and generating a direct cumulative contribution equivalent to 10 percentage points of GDP through gross fixed capital formation over 2026–2034. These are strategic targets that require validation and sustained implementation.

Implementation timeline

- First 0-12 months: launch the integrated investor service, appoint case managers for qualifying projects, conclude service-level arrangements with the main competent authorities, activate existing public datasets, publish investor guides and EU-fund calendars, and introduce quick administrative simplifications. Within 1-3 years: complete ARICE's operational and regional structure, integrate data systems, develop industrial parks and clusters, and implement common EU-fund standards.
- Within 3-5+ years: complete major infrastructure and industrial-ecosystem measures and position Romania among the leading EU investment destinations. Monitor long-term results to 2034.

Budgetary implications: Separate project budgets are required for industrial parks, skills, infrastructure and digital systems. Simplification of EU-fund administration should primarily improve the speed and effectiveness of already available resources. FIC's ARICE source paper proposes an indicative operating budget of approximately EUR 12 million per year. Funding may combine the state budget, EU funds and local budgets for regional structures.

Priority 5 – Digitalization of the public sector, data strategy and artificial intelligence

Identified problem: Digitalization of the public sector and a sound data strategy. Fragmented platforms, paper-based procedures and duplicated reporting remain a direct cost for companies, citizens and the administration itself, and they cannot be removed by simplification measures alone. The Government should treat the digitalization of public services as a stand-alone priority, with a single accountable coordinator, a published service-delivery roadmap and interoperability as a binding requirement rather than an aspiration. This depends on a sound national data strategy: common data standards, authoritative registers, secure data exchange between institutions and consistent application of the once-only principle, so that information already held by the state is not requested again. Public data should be governed as a strategic asset, with clear institutional ownership, quality and availability indicators, privacy and cybersecurity safeguards, and open datasets wherever disclosure is possible. Without reliable data there can be no credible impact assessment, no risk-based enforcement and no measurable control of public spending.

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Identified problem: Artificial intelligence, with priority on education. A national artificial-intelligence strategy should accompany this effort, defining priority use cases in public administration, the governance, data and skills prerequisites, and the conditions for adoption consistent with the European framework. Education is the most consequential area: curricula, teacher training and digital infrastructure determine whether the next generation of the workforce can use these technologies productively rather than merely consume them. Early investment in digital and AI literacy across schools, universities and vocational training is the most cost-effective way to protect Romania's long-term competitiveness and to retain skilled people.

Proposed solution

- Establish a **Government-wide digital transformation framework**, coordinated by a single accountable authority, with clear responsibilities for ministries and public institutions and measurable service-delivery targets.
- Create and publish a **multiannual digital public-services roadmap**, prioritizing high-impact interactions for companies and citizens and establishing the principle that public services should be digital end-to-end wherever legally and technically possible.
- Make **interoperability and the once-only principle binding requirements** for new and existing public-sector IT systems. Information already available in an authoritative public register should be exchanged securely between competent institutions rather than requested repeatedly from companies or citizens.
- Adopt and implement a **national public-sector data strategy** establishing common standards for data collection, classification, quality, ownership, accessibility, retention and secure exchange between institutions.
- Place **education and workforce skills at the center of Romania's AI strategy**, introducing digital and AI literacy progressively across schools, universities and vocational education and strengthening teacher training, educational infrastructure and cooperation with employers.

Action required from the Government

- Formulate a **national artificial-intelligence transformation framework**, establishing priority use cases for public administration, common governance standards and requirements regarding data quality, human oversight, cybersecurity, transparency and accountability.
- Within the first year, publish a **National Digital Public Services Roadmap** identifying priority services, responsible institutions, implementation deadlines and measurable targets for end-to-end digitalization.
- Adopt a **National Artificial Intelligence Implementation Plan** identifying priority public-sector use cases, responsible authorities, necessary datasets, governance safeguards and implementation milestones.
- Part of the **National Public-sector Data Strategy**, conduct an inventory of **major public databases and registers**, identify duplicated data collection and reporting

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requirements and establish which institutions are the authoritative source for each major category of public data.
- Introduce measurable indicators for digital public services, including the share of procedures completed fully online, processing times, system availability, reuse of existing state data and reduction of duplicated reporting obligations.
- Establish a framework for publishing high-value public datasets in standardized, reusable formats and create clear institutional responsibilities for maintaining their accuracy and availability.
- Develop partnerships between Government, universities, schools, research institutions and the private sector to support practical AI skills, applied research and alignment between education and labor-market needs.

Expected economic and social outcome

A coordinated digital administration should reduce administrative costs, processing times and duplicated reporting for both companies and citizens while increasing the productivity of public institutions. End-to-end digital services and systematic application of the once-only principle would allow companies to redirect resources currently spent on repetitive administrative procedures toward productive investment and business development.

A coherent national data architecture would also improve the quality of policymaking. Reliable and interoperable public data can support better impact assessments, more targeted public spending, stronger fraud and risk detection, more effective enforcement and transparent measurement of Government performance.

Improved access to public data can support innovation and the development of new digital services while strengthening transparency and accountability.

Developing AI capabilities in education and the workforce would strengthen Romania's ability to compete for technology-intensive investment and higher-value-added economic activity. Earlier development of digital and AI skills should improve workforce adaptability, productivity and employability and reduce the risk that technological change widens existing skills gaps.

Implementation timeline

- **First 0–6 months:** designate the central coordinator; establish the digital-transformation governance framework; begin the inventory of public registers, platforms and duplicated reporting requirements; and define common interoperability and data standards.
- **Within 6–12 months:** publish the National Digital Public Services Roadmap and the national data strategy; identify authoritative registers; establish measurable digital-service indicators; and adopt the National Artificial Intelligence Implementation Plan.

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- **Within 1–3 years:** integrate priority Government systems and registers; implement the once-only principle for high-volume interactions with companies and citizens; expand open public datasets; and roll out digital and AI literacy programs in education and public administration.

Implementation of governance and monitoring of the entire package

The five priorities should be managed as one national competitiveness package. For each priority, the Government should appoint a political owner agreed by all parties and a lead delivery institution, establish a baseline and three to five measurable outcome indicators, define annual targets and report progress quarterly. A formal and structured consultation and escalation mechanism should apply where strategic milestones are delayed.

Examples of indicators could be retrieved from the FIC sources mentioned below. They include advance notice for tax changes, the number of impact assessments published, authorization times, the share of services available fully online, new generation and storage capacity connected to the grid, grid-connection times, EU-fund absorption and contracting periods, investment flows, jobs created and investor satisfaction.

Frequency	Government output	Examples of indicators
Monthly	Operational dashboard	Processing times, investor-response time, digital-service performance, priority-project status
Quarterly	Public delivery report	Investment pipeline, EU-fund evaluation and contracting, network connections, regulatory milestones
Annual	Competitiveness review	FDI flows and stock, investment and jobs, regulatory predictability, collection performance, infrastructure delivery

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