

CAMERA FEDERATIVĂ A SINDICATELOR MEDICILOR DIN ROMÂNIA

înființată din 1990 ca
SINDICATUL INDEPENDENT AL MEDICILOR DIN ROMÂNIA



ROMANIA COUNTRY REPORT

Political Context

Since May 5 of this year, the country has been led by an interim government formed by a coalition of center-right parties. This is the longest-serving interim government since 1990. The Prime Minister is the same individual who held the post in the previous government prior to its dismissal.

Amidst this political instability, the President of Romania attempted to resolve the situation by nominating two politicians; however, neither nominee reached Parliament for a vote of confidence.

The interim Minister of Health is a lawyer and politician by profession. He has previously held this office on two occasions in different governments.

Unified Wage Law for Public Sector Employees

The new wage law, presented as a mandatory milestone in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), has once again become a source of social tension. The draft law submitted to the European Commission met with reservations from European officials, who disagreed with raising the cap on wage expenditure—a stance that put Romania at risk of losing €770 million in NRRP funding.

From the perspective of the trade unions, the new unified wage law threatened to become yet another bureaucratic product—concocted behind closed doors—lacking a genuine rationale and disregarding actual working conditions. Instead of a coherent, transparent, and equitable reform, a technical document was taking shape that merely shifted problems from one spreadsheet to another, ignoring the people involved and prioritizing the preservation of the overall wage budget above all else.

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There was a massive protest by all trade unions against this wage law, as well as a one-day strike by healthcare unions; consequently, the bill on the unified wage system for public sector employees failed to pass in Parliament, causing Romania to lose hundreds of millions of euros in non-repayable funding from the European Union.

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Unfreezing Positions in the Healthcare Sector

In June of this year, the Romanian Government, together with the Ministry of Health, approved the unfreezing of 7,805 positions within the public healthcare system following an analysis conducted jointly with the National Health Insurance House (CNAS) based on specific criteria. This analysis was grounded in two indicators: the staffing levels within healthcare facilities and the proportion of personnel costs relative to the total expenditures incurred by the facility for 2025.

The Executive's decision aimed to strengthen hospital medical teams, alleviate the strain on understaffed medical personnel, and ensure the continuity of medical services for patients.

A total of 7,360 positions has been authorized for 378 public healthcare facilities (including hospitals under the authority of the Ministry of Health, those under local administrative authorities, and hospitals within other networks).

445 positions have been authorized for 40 County Ambulance Services (SAJ).

Regarding medical staff, the authorized positions include 1,336 for physicians, 2,923 for nurses, 2,823 for auxiliary staff, and 278 for pharmacists, biologists, biochemists, and medical physicists.

Unfortunately, very few of the physician positions authorized by the Ministry of Health have actually been filled.

Bucharest, September 27, 2026