COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

Replies to the thematic questionnaire

"Screening of professionals, volunteers and other persons in contact with children"

ROMANIA

Replies received by the Secretariat on 8 July 2026

Main relevant provisions of the Lanzarote Convention and previous recommendations

Article 5 paragraph 3 of the Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures, in conformity with their internal law, to ensure that the conditions to accede to those professions whose exercise implies regular contacts with children ensure that the candidates to these professions have not been convicted of acts of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children. The Explanatory Report to the Lanzarote Convention indicates that this obligation can be also applied to voluntary activities (see paragraph 57).

In the 2nd implementation report of the 1st monitoring round (2018), the Lanzarote Committee urged those Parties that limited mandatory screening to certain professionals to extend it to the recruitment of all professionals (public or private) in regular contact with children (R19) and invited Parties to encourage continuous screening of all professionals (R20) and volunteers (R21) in regular contact with children.

Article 27 paragraph 3.b of the Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures to deny the perpetrator, temporarily or permanently, the exercise of professional or voluntary activity involving contact with children in the course of which the offence was committed.

Article 37 paragraph 3 of the Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the information referred to in paragraph 1 (i.e. data related to the identity and to the genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention) can be transmitted to the competent authority of another Party, in conformity with the conditions established in its internal law and the relevant international instruments.

Whenever the term “screening” is used in this questionnaire, this should be understood as “verification of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children”.

In all your answers, please provide details to the extent possible and refer to specific laws, policies, programmes, measures, etc.

Please describe the legislation, policy and practice which are in force on 27 March 2026 or are in the process of adoption (in this case, please specify the planned date of entry into force).

Please indicate:

a. State Party in respect of which the questionnaire is submitted
Romania

b. Entities and bodies which have been involved in responding to this questionnaire

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Ministry of Education and Research

Ministry of Labor, Family, Youth and Social Solidarity

National Prison Administration

<u>Persons concerned by screening requirements</u>

1. Is the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children required as a pre-condition in order to accede to professions, employment or volunteer positions whose exercise implies regular contacts with children? Please specify whether such restrictions apply to professions, employment or volunteer positions in the following sectors or areas of activities (additional details to be inserted below the table):

	Criminal conviction check for employment in public sector?	Criminal conviction check for voluntary activity?	Criminal conviction check for employment in private sector?	Criminal conviction check for self-employed professionals?	Please specify the professionals to whom this requirement applies
Education - Pre-school	Yes	Not applicable*	Yes	Not applicable	Persons holding or performing a teaching role involving instruction, guidance and supervision, an auxiliary teaching role, an administrative role, or any teaching or

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>management activity within the pre-university education system.**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Education
- Primary</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable*</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Education
- Secondary</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable*</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Education
- Tertiary</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable*</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable</td><td>Higher education teaching staff</td></tr>
<tr><td>Education-Extracurricular (e.g. language schools)</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable*</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable</td><td rowspan="2">Persons holding a teaching, supervisory or monitoring role, an auxiliary teaching role, an administrative role, or carrying out any teaching or management activity within the pre-university education system.**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Childcare (e.g. kindergartens, crèches, childminders</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable*</td><td>Yes</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Institutional or residential care (e.g. foster homes, orphanages, closed residential facilities)</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Detention</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Migration facilities (e.g. reception centres)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sport</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Culture and leisure activities</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Entertainment sector</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Faith and religion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Healthcare (including psychological and psychiatric services)					
Social protection services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Law enforcement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Judicial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Civil society organisations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Victim services (including Barnahus, domestic violence services)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Any other sectors (please specify)					

Here you can insert additional details or specify any exceptions.

RO
General information
Yes, the absence of convictions for crimes provided for by the Convention is a condition for accessing any of the positions listed in the table.

The main legislative framework regulating these aspects in Romania is **Law No. 118/2019 on the National Automated Register of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Persons or Minors**, as well as for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the Organization and Operation of the National System of Judicial Genetic Data.

According to this law, the **National Automated Register of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Persons or Minors** is in function.
Persons who have committed any of the offences regulated by the Convention are entered in the Register[1].

[1] **Law No. 118/2019 on the automated national register regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors, and for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the organization and functioning of the National Judicial Genetic Data System**
ART. 1
(1) In order to prevent and combat acts of a sexual nature, of exploitation of persons or minors, provided for and punished by the criminal law, as well as to avoid the risk of recidivism, the National Automated Register is organized regarding persons who have committed sexual crimes, of exploitation of persons or minors, hereinafter referred to as the Register.

Persons listed in the Register are prohibited from entering into employment relationships, volunteer contracts or other such relationships with public or private entities in the education, health, social protection, physical education and sports system, as well as with any public or private entity whose activity involves direct contact with children, the elderly, people with disabilities or other categories of vulnerable persons or which involves the physical examination or psychological evaluation of a person. In this regard, these public and private institutions and entities are obliged to request the persons with whom they enter into employment relationships, volunteer contracts or other such relationships to present a **certificate of behavioural integrity**[2].

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(2) The Register represents a means of knowledge, surveillance and operative identification of persons who have committed the following crimes provided for by Law no. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code, with subsequent amendments and completions, as follows:
a) the crime of trafficking in persons provided for in art. 210;
b) the crime of trafficking in minors provided for in art. 211;
c) the crime of pimping provided for in art. 213;
d) the crime of exploitation of begging provided for in art. 214;
e) the crime of using a minor for begging purposes provided for in art. 215;
f) the crime of using the services of an exploited person provided for in art. 216;
g) the crime of using child prostitution provided for in art. 216^1;
h) the crime of rape provided for in art. 218;
i) the crime of sexual assault provided for in art. 219;
j) the crime of sexual intercourse with a minor provided for in art. 220;
k) the crime of sexual corruption of minors provided for in art. 221;
l) the crime of soliciting minors for sexual purposes provided for in art. 222;
m) the crime of sexual harassment provided for in art. 223;
n) the crime of abuse of office for sexual purposes provided for in art. 299;
o) the crime of child pornography provided for in art. 374;
p) the crime of outrage against good morals provided for in art. 375;
q) the crime of incest provided for in art. 377;
r) the crimes provided for in letters a) - q), as provided for in Law no. 15/1968 on the Criminal Code of Romania or in special laws, having the same constitutive elements.

[2] **Law No. 118/2019 on the automated national register regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors, and for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the organization and functioning of the National Judicial Genetic Data System**
ART. 18
(1) Persons registered in the Register are prohibited from entering into employment relationships, volunteering contracts or other such relationships with public or private entities in the education, health, social protection, physical education and sports system, as well as with any public or private entity whose activity involves direct contact with children, elderly people, people with disabilities or other categories of vulnerable persons or which involves the physical examination or psychological evaluation of a person. In this regard, these public and private institutions and entities are obliged to request the persons with whom they enter into employment relationships, volunteering contracts or other such relationships to present a certificate of behavioral integrity.
(2) In the event that the person in question is a foreign citizen or stateless, he/she will be requested to present his/her criminal record or another official document, issued by the competent authorities of the state of which he/she is a national, attesting whether or not he/she has committed one of the offenses provided for in art. 2 paragraph (1).

Law no. 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of the rights of the child
ART. 151
(1) Accredited social service providers are required to request a certificate of behavioral integrity and a psychiatric evaluation document when hiring personnel within the services provided for in art. 119 and within their own organizational structure who, by the nature of their profession, come into direct contact with children. The provision also applies to the conclusion of volunteer contracts.
(2) The personnel provided for in par. (1) are evaluated from a psychological point of view annually.

Special provisions

- **Education**

In pre-university education, no volunteer contracts are entered into for teaching, learning and assessment activities. If certain activities (extracurricular activities, projects etc.) are carried out in which the beneficiaries (preschoolers and/or pupils) come into contact with staff from outside the school, including volunteers, the headteacher, as the legal representative of the educational establishment, is obliged to ensure that the legislation in force is complied with, in accordance with the provisions of Law on pre-university education No. 198/2023, Article 195 par. (2) points (a) and (f), read in conjunction with the provisions of Article 21 paragraph (1) points (a) and (c) of the Framework Regulation on the organization and operation of pre-university educational institutions (approved by Order of the Minister of Education No. 5726/2024)[3].

Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Supplementary, in accordance with Article 10 paragraph (1) of Law No. 360/2002 on the Statute of the Police Officer, for admission to educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, or for the purpose of filling a police officer position through reinstatement, direct appointment, or transfer from public institutions of national defence and security, candidates must meet, in addition to the general legal requirements established for civil servants, certain special conditions, namely that they have no criminal record and are not currently under criminal investigation or on trial for committing crimes, and that their conduct is consistent with the principles governing the police profession.

2. In requiring the verification of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children in order to accede to the positions listed in question 1, does your State:

   a. define the level or threshold of contact with children (one-off, regular, etc.) which necessitates such a verification

RO: No, the level of contact is not defined, the condition applies to any level of direct contact with children.

   b. distinguish between direct, indirect or online contact with children?

   If yes, please provide details.

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(3) Reports on neuropsychiatric expertise, as well as psychological evaluation reports, are kept in accordance with the law in the employee's personal file.

[3] **Law No. 198/2023 on Pre-university Education**
Art. 195
(…)
‘(2) The headteacher of a state educational establishment shall have the following duties:
(a) to act as the legal representative of the educational institution and to carry out its executive management;
f) is responsible, as appropriate, for the selection, recruitment, periodic assessment, training, motivation and termination of employment of the staff of the educational institution;”
Framework Regulations on the Organisation and Functioning of Pre-university Educational Institutions – Article 21(1) (a) and (c)
“(1) In exercising their executive management role, the headteacher has the following duties:
(a) to act as the legal representative of the educational establishment and to carry out its executive management;
c) is responsible for ensuring compliance with the legislation in force within the educational institution;”

RO: The law distinguishes between two categories of situations:
1. the case of the fields expressly listed by the law ("public or private entities in the education system, health, social protection, physical education and sports") in respect of which the prohibition is absolute, regardless of the existence of any form of contact with children or adults;
2. the case of the fields indicated generically by the law, provided that the respective activity involves direct contact with children ("as well as with any public or private entity whose activity involves direct contact with children, elderly people, people with disabilities or other categories of vulnerable people or which involves the physical examination or psychological evaluation of a person").

In this regard, art. 18 of Law No. 118/2019 provides that persons listed in the Register are prohibited from entering into employment relationships, voluntary service contracts or other similar arrangements with public or private entities within the education, health, social protection, physical education and sport sectors, as well as with any public or private entity whose activities involve direct contact with children, the elderly, people with disabilities or other vulnerable groups, or which involves the physical examination or psychological assessment of a person. These public and private institutions and organizations are obliged to require persons with whom they enter into employment relationships, voluntary service contracts or other similar arrangements to present a certificate of good conduct.[4]

3. Is the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children required to become:

   a. an adoptive parent

   b. a foster parent

   c. a child's legal guardian (including for unaccompanied children)?

   Please provide details.

[4] Law No. 118/2019 on the National Automated Registry of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Persons or Minors, as well as for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the Organization and Functioning of the National System of Judicial Genetic Data
ART. 18
(1) Persons registered in the Register are prohibited from entering into employment relationships, volunteer contracts or other such relationships with public or private entities in the education, health, social protection, physical education and sports system, as well as with any public or private entity whose activity involves direct contact with children, elderly people, people with disabilities or other categories of vulnerable people or which involves the physical examination or psychological assessment of a person. In this regard, these public and private institutions and entities are obliged to request the persons with whom they enter into employment relationships, volunteer contracts or other such relationships to present a certificate of behavioral integrity.
(2) In the event that the person in question is a foreign citizen or stateless, he or she will be requested to present his or her criminal record or another official document, issued by the competent authorities of the state of which he or she is a national, attesting whether or not he or she has committed one of the offenses provided for in art. 2 paragraph (1).
(3) With the consent of the person being verified, the entities referred to in paragraph (1) may request a copy from the Register under the same conditions under which an extract from the criminal record may be obtained, according to Law no. 290/2004, republished, with subsequent amendments and supplements.

RO: Yes, the absence of convictions for offenses committed against minors is a condition for adopting a minor[5], becoming a guardian[6], or becoming a foster parent[7].

4. Is the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children required for the household members of:

   a. persons carrying out professional activity in their home who are in contact with children

   b. persons carrying out volunteering activity in their home who are in contact with children

   c. persons wishing to become an adoptive parent, a foster parent, or a child's legal guardian?

   Please provide details.

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[5] **Law No. 273/2004 on the adoption procedure**
ART. 7
(1) A person who has been convicted of an intentional offense against the person or against the family, as well as of the offense of child pornography or offenses involving the trafficking of drugs or precursors, may not adopt.
(2) A person or family whose child is subject to a special protection measure, or who has been deprived of parental rights, may not adopt.
(3) The prohibition also applies to persons wishing to adopt individually whose spouses are mentally ill, have a mental disability, or fall under one of the situations provided for in paragraphs (1) and (2).

[6] **Law No. 287/2009 on the Civil Code**
ART. 113 Persons who cannot be appointed as guardian
(1) A person cannot be a legal guardian if:
(...)
b) they have been deprived of the exercise of parental rights or declared incapable of serving as a guardian;
c) the exercise of certain civil rights has been restricted for them, either by operation of law or by court judgment, or if they have a record of bad conduct established as such by a court of law;
(...)
(2) If any of the circumstances provided for in paragraph (1) arises or is discovered during the guardianship, the guardian shall be removed, following the same procedure as that used for their appointment.

[7] **Ordinance No. 27/2024 regarding the conditions for obtaining the certificate, the certification procedure, and the status of the foster parent**
ART. 4
A person may not serve as a foster parent if they fall into any of the following categories:
(…)
b) has been convicted by a final court judgment for the intentional commission of an offense against the person, against authority, against the administration of justice, or an offense involving corruption or official misconduct, as well as for offenses related to drug trafficking, the regime governing doping substances, the carrying out of illegal operations involving precursors or other products liable to have psychoactive effects, or is listed in the records of the National Automated Register regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors;
c) has family members aged 14 or older, or other persons residing with them, who have been convicted by a final court judgment for an offense falling under the categories specified in letter (b) or who are listed in the records of the National Automated Register regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors;
d) has been deprived of parental rights by a final court judgment or has been prohibited from exercising parental rights as a supplementary penalty;
(…)

RO:

a. The legislation contains no specific provisions. The parents of the child can ask for the certificate of integrity provided for in the previous answers.

b. The legislation contains no specific provisions. The parents of the child can ask for the certificate of integrity provided for in the previous answers.

c. Yes. For adopting a child, the law provides for a detailed procedure, which includes the verification of the criminal record of the household members of the person wishing to adopt.

Thus, the person or family wishing to adopt submits a written application to the competent institutions; this application must be accompanied, among other things, by the criminal record certificate of the persons with whom the applicant resides[8].

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[8] **Decision No. 579/2016 on approving the methodological norms for the implementation of Law No. 273/2004 on the adoption procedure**, amending and supplementing Government Decision No. 233/2012 regarding the services and activities that may be carried out by Romanian private bodies within the domestic adoption procedure, as well as the methodology for their authorization; and amending Government Decision No. 1,441/2004 regarding the authorization of foreign private organizations to carry out activities in the field of international adoption.

SECTION 2 Submission of the evaluation application

ART. 5

(1) A person or family wishing to adopt shall submit a written application to the Directorate or to an accredited private adoption body (O.P.A.) serving the area of their domicile or, as the case may be, their place of residence. The application may be submitted at the headquarters of the Directorate or, as the case may be, the O.P.A., or sent by mail with acknowledgment of receipt.

(…).

ART. 6

(1) The evaluation application referred to in Art. 5 para. (1) shall be accompanied by the documents specified in Annex No. 1.

(2) The documents specified in Annex No. 1, letters f), g), and j), shall also be required for the adopter's spouse, in the event that the spouse does not join in the adoption application.

ANNEX 1 to the methodological norms

Documents required for processing the evaluation application

a) copy of the identity card, long-term residence permit, or, as applicable, permanent residence card;

b) notarized declaration under own responsibility regarding actual and continuous residence in Romania during the 6 months prior to submitting the evaluation application, with no temporary absences exceeding a cumulative total of 3 months;

c) copy of the birth certificate, certified by the Directorate or, as applicable, by the adopter/adopting family;

d) copy of the marriage certificate or divorce judgment/divorce certificate, as applicable, certified by the Directorate or, as applicable, by the adopter/adopting family;

e) copy of the title deed or other document attesting the right to use the dwelling;

f) criminal record certificate;

g) income statements or other documents attesting the income of the applicant(s);

h) medical certificate/statement issued by the family doctor regarding health status and any chronic illnesses, accompanied by the result of the psychiatric evaluation;

i) declaration by the spouse who is not joining in the adoption application, expressly stating the reasons for not joining, as applicable;

j) notarized declaration under own responsibility stating that the applicant(s) has/have not been deprived of parental rights and does/do not have a child/children in the special protection system;

k) the criminal record certificate of the persons with whom the applicant resides;

l) a medical certificate/statement issued by the family doctor regarding the health status of the other persons with whom the applicant resides, specifying any chronic illnesses, accompanied by the result of the psychiatric evaluation.

5. Does the requirement to verify the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children also apply to:

   a. children applying for professional or volunteer positions

RO: In Romania, minors are not registered in the Sex Offenders Registry in the same way as adults, and the Certificate of Conduct does not function as a complete screening mechanism for minors. There are, however, certain cases that are registered in the Registry, when the court decides that this is relevant[9].

However, for certain activities, there is an obligation to conduct a background check, regardless of the person's age. It is prohibited to employ, in public or private institutions—as well as in public or private residential services providing protection, upbringing, care, or education for children—any person against whom a final court judgment has been pronounced for the intentional commission of a criminal offense[10].

   b. adults in respect of criminal convictions received before the age of 18?

   Please provide details.

RO: See above.

6. If a person legally changes their name, how does your State ensure that their criminal record remains linked to their new name?

   Please provide details.

RO: The Romanian National Computerized Criminal Record System (ROCRIS) also records the person's former name (if known), so that searches conducted in the system are automatically performed based on this criterion as well. Administrative name changes are

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[9] **Law No. 118/2019 on the National Automated Registry of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Persons or Minors, as well as for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the Organization and Functioning of the National System of Judicial Genetic Data**
ART. 2
(1) The Register shall keep records of:
a) natural persons convicted or against whom other measures of a criminal nature have been taken in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 286/2009, as subsequently amended and supplemented, as well as those against whom criminal procedural measures have been ordered in connection with the offences provided for in art. 1 paragraph (2) by the competent Romanian bodies;
b) persons of Romanian citizenship about whom notifications of registration have been received from the central authorities of the other Member States and from the competent authorities of third countries regarding the commission of an offence listed in art. 1 paragraph (2);
c) persons born abroad about whom notifications have been received from the competent authorities of other states regarding the commission of an offence listed in art. 1 paragraph (2) and regarding whom it is known that they are moving or that they may move on the territory of Romania.
(2) Natural persons who were minors at the time of the commission of the acts shall not be entered in the Register, except in cases where the court expressly ordered this in a criminal trial.

[10] **Law No. 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of children's rights**
ART. 103
It is prohibited to employ, in public or private institutions or in public or private residential-type services providing protection, upbringing, care, or education for children, any person against whom a final court judgment has been pronounced for the intentional commission of a criminal offense.

reported to the specialized unit within the Romanian Police by the competent civil registry offices.

7. Is access to public funds for projects implying contact with children conditional on the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children for persons employed in or volunteering for such projects?

   Please provide details.

RO:
Yes, access is subject to direct and mandatory conditions—not only for projects funded by public money but for any type of activity involving direct contact with children, as previously outlined.
Under the regulations of Law No. 118/2019 regarding the automated national registry of persons who have committed sexual offenses, individuals listed in this registry are prohibited from entering into employment relationships, volunteer contracts, or similar arrangements with entities whose activities involve direct contact with minors or vulnerable persons.
Employer/Organizer Obligation: Public institutions and private entities (NGOs, companies) are legally required to request a Certificate of Behavioural Integrity for staff members or volunteers working on projects involving children[11].
Impact on Public Funding: Beneficiaries are required to comply with national legislation regarding the protection of minors.

<u>Information included in screening</u>

[11] **Law No. 118/2019 on the National Automated Registry of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Persons or Minors, as well as for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the Organization and Functioning of the National System of Judicial Genetic Data**
ART. 18
(1) Persons listed in the Registry are prohibited from entering into employment relationships, volunteer contracts, or similar arrangements with public or private entities within the sectors of education, healthcare, social protection, physical education, and sports, as well as with any public or private entity whose activity involves direct contact with children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, or other categories of vulnerable persons, or involves the physical examination or psychological evaluation of a person. Accordingly, such public and private institutions and entities are required to request the presentation of a behavioral integrity certificate from the persons with whom they enter into employment relationships, volunteer contracts, or similar arrangements.
(2) Where the person in question is a foreign national or stateless, they shall be required to present a criminal record or another official document issued by the competent authorities of the state of which they are a national, attesting whether or not they have committed any of the offenses provided for in Art. 2 para. (1).
(3) With the consent of the person being verified, the entities referred to in para. (1) may request a copy from the Registry under the same conditions applicable to obtaining an extract from the criminal record pursuant to Law No. 290/2004 (republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented).

Law No. 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of children's rights
ART. 151
(1) Accredited social service providers are required to request a behavioral integrity certificate and a psychiatric evaluation document when hiring staff for the services provided for in Art. 119 and within their own organizational structure who, by the nature of their profession, come into direct contact with children. This provision also applies to the conclusion of volunteer contracts.
(2) The staff referred to in paragraph (1) shall undergo an annual psychological evaluation.
(3) Reports concerning neuropsychiatric assessments, as well as psychological evaluation reports, shall be kept in the employee's personnel file in accordance with the law.

8. Does the criminal record check include criminal convictions for:
   a. sexual abuse of a child (Article 18 of the Lanzarote Convention)
   b. sexual exploitation of a child ("child prostitution" Article 19 of the Lanzarote Convention)
   c. acts involving child sexual abuse material ("child pornography" Article 20 of the Lanzarote Convention)
   d. offences related to the participation of children in pornographic performances (Article 21 of the Lanzarote Convention)
   e. corruption of a child (causing a child to witness sexual activities) (Article 22 of the Lanzarote Convention)
   f. solicitation of a child for sexual purposes ("grooming"), including online (Article 23 of the Lanzarote Convention)
   g. aiding and abetting or attempting the above offences (Article 24 of the Lanzarote Convention)
   h. any other convictions (please specify)?

   Please provide details.

RO:
Yes. The certificate of good conduct includes information regarding the perpetration of the following offenses: human trafficking, trafficking in minors, pimping, exploitation of begging, using a minor for the purpose of begging, using the services of an exploited person, using child prostitution, rape, sexual assault, sexual corruption of minors, soliciting minors for sexual purposes, sexual harassment, abuse of office for sexual purposes, child pornography, indecent acts, incest[12].

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[12] **Law No. 118/2019 on the National Automated Registry of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Persons or Minors, as well as for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the Organization and Functioning of the National System of Judicial Genetic Data**
ART. 1
(1) For the purpose of preventing and combating acts of a sexual nature, acts involving the exploitation of persons, or acts committed against minors—as provided for and punishable under criminal law—and to avoid the risk of recidivism, an automated national registry is established regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors; this registry is hereinafter referred to as "the Registry."
(2) The Registry serves as a means for the knowledge, supervision, and operational identification of persons who have committed the following offenses provided for by Law no. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code, as subsequently amended and supplemented:
a) the offense of trafficking in persons provided for in Art. 210;
b) the offense of trafficking in minors provided for in Art. 211;
c) the offense of procuring provided for in Art. 213;
d) the offense of exploitation of begging provided for in Art. 214;
e) the offense of using a minor for the purpose of begging provided for in Art. 215;
f) the offense of using the services of an exploited person provided for in Art. 216;
g) the offense of using child prostitution provided for in Art. 216^1;
h) the offense of rape provided for in Art. 218;
i) the offense of sexual assault provided for in Art. 219;
j) the offense of sexual act with a minor provided for in Art. 220;
k) the offense of sexual corruption of minors provided for in Art. 221; l) the offense of soliciting minors for sexual purposes provided for in Art. 222;
m) the offense of sexual harassment provided for in Art. 223;
n) the offense of abuse of office for sexual purposes provided for in Art. 299;
o) the offense of child pornography provided for in Art. 374;

9. Does the screening of persons applying for roles or positions specified in questions 1 and 3 above extend beyond criminal convictions for sexual offences against children to:

   a. relevant administrative or disciplinary sanctions

   b. other information available to the authorities (e.g. judicial decisions in civil proceedings)?

   Please provide details.

RO: No. The certificate of good conduct or the criminal record certificate does not include disciplinary or civil sanctions. Nevertheless, all the acts provided for in the convention constitute criminal offences.

p) the offense of outraging public decency provided for in Art. 375;
q) the offense of incest provided for in Art. 377;
r) the offenses provided for in letters a) – q), as they were defined in Law no. 15/1968 regarding the Penal Code of Romania or in special laws, having the same constituent elements.

10. If restrictions on the exercise of the relevant activities apply as a result of a criminal conviction for sexual offences against children, in line with Article 27 paragraph 3.b:

    a. are they life-long?

    b. if they are not life-long, please specify the time-limits applicable

    c. are they applied only to activities in the public sector?

    Please provide details.

RO:
The obligations imposed on offenders remain in effect for as long as they are listed in the National Automated Registry of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offenses, Offenses Involving the Exploitation of Persons, or Offenses Against Minors. Thus, these obligations are not lifelong[13].
A person shall be removed from the Registry in one of the following situations:

- the acts they committed are no longer classified as crimes under the law;
- criminal proceedings against them have been discontinued or dismissed, or a final judgment of acquittal or termination of criminal proceedings has been rendered;
- years have passed since the date on which a final judgment was pronounced waiving or deferring the enforcement of the sentence, and no order has been issued to defer or revoke such waiver or deferral;
- 20 years have elapsed since the date of entry in the Register, if the imposed sentence is 5 years or less;
- upon reaching the age of 85, if the imposed sentence exceeds 5 years;
- they have died.

11. Does the criminal record check verify the existence of an expunged or spent criminal conviction for sexual offences against children for persons applying for roles or positions specified in questions 1 and 3?

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[13] **Law No. 118/2019 on the National Automated Registry of Persons Who Have Committed Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Persons or Minors, as well as for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the Organization and Functioning of the National System of Judicial Genetic Data**
(1) The removal of natural persons from the criminal record database, under the conditions of Art. 15 of Law No. 290/2004 (republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented), does not affect the data contained in the Register.
(2) Natural persons entered in the Register pursuant to Art. 2 para. (1) let. a) shall be removed from the records in any of the following situations:
a) the acts they committed are no longer classified by law as criminal offenses;
b) a decision has been made to waive criminal prosecution or to close the case regarding them, or a final judgment of acquittal or termination of criminal proceedings has been pronounced;
c) 10 years have elapsed since the date a final judgment was pronounced waiving the application of the penalty or deferring the application of the penalty, and no deferral or revocation thereof has been ordered;
d) 20 years have elapsed since the date of entry into the Register, if the penalty imposed is a maximum of 5 years;
e) upon reaching the age of 85, if the penalty imposed exceeds 5 years;
f) they have died.
(3) Natural persons entered in the Register pursuant to Art. 2 para. (1) let. b) and c) shall be removed from the records upon the expiry of the time limits stipulated in the communications from the convicting state, provided that such judgments have not been recognized by the competent Romanian authorities.
(4) In cases where other entries exist in the Register, only the entries requiring removal from the records shall be deleted.
(5) A pardon, the statute of limitations on the enforcement of a sentence, an amnesty, or rehabilitation concerning natural persons listed in the Register shall not result in their removal from the Register's records.

Please provide details.

RO: As shown in the previous answer, a pardon, the statute of limitations on the enforcement of a sentence, an amnesty, or rehabilitation granted to natural persons listed in the Register shall not result in their removal from the Register.

Screening procedure

12. How is the screening procedure set out in your legal framework (in a single piece of legislation, sector-specific legislation, or other)?

    Please provide details.

RO: Law No. 118/2019 on the automated national register regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors, and for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the organization and functioning of the National Judicial Genetic Data System is the main piece of legislation that provides for the general obligation of screening. There are also sectorial provisions, (for example, the one listed in Law no. 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of the rights of the child) that provide for specific screening procedures. Most of the sectorial provisions are pre-existent to Law no. 118/2019 and are, therefore, now covered by this new piece of legislation.

13. If screening is required, who is required to act?
    a. the employer, volunteer recruiter or child protection authority is expected to obtain the necessary information directly from the authorities
    b. the candidate must provide proof of absence of convictions
    c. another scenario. Please specify

    Please provide details.

RO: The task of providing the certificate of good conduct lies with the candidate, who may obtain his/her own certificate of behavioural integrity under the same conditions under which he/she may obtain, according to Law no. 290/2004, his/her own criminal record certificate. Nevertheless, the employing entity is obliged to request it from him/her [art. 18 para. (1) sentence 2 of Law no. 118/2019]. As a result, the system works similarly to answer option b).

However, although it is not expressly required to obtain itself the candidate's certificate of good conduct [answer option a)], the employing entity has the possibility to do so, but the candidate's consent is required in this regard [art. 18 para. (3) of Law no. 118/2019][14].

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[14] **Law No. 118/2019 on the automated national register regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors, and for supplementing Law No. 76/2008 on the organization and functioning of the National Judicial Genetic Data System**
ART. 18
(1) Persons listed in the Registry are prohibited from entering into employment relationships, volunteer contracts, or similar arrangements with public or private entities within the sectors of education, healthcare, social protection, physical education, and sports, as well as with any public or private entity whose activity involves direct contact with children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, or other categories of vulnerable persons, or involves the physical examination or psychological evaluation of a person. Accordingly, such public and private institutions and entities are required to

For example, in the education-specific legislation, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 45 and 48 of the Framework Regulation on the organisation and operation of pre-university educational institutions, approved by Order of the Minister of Education No. 5726/2024, as subsequently amended and supplemented, for the purposes of recruitment and continued employment, staff employed in pre-university education are required to submit:

- a medical certificate, issued by a specialist in occupational medicine, certifying that they are fit to carry out their duties;
- a criminal record check;
- a certificate of good conduct.

At the same time, the educational institution acting as the employer checks the documents submitted by candidates.

14. If screening is required, who bears the costs of screening procedures?

    Please provide details.

RO:
The issuance of the behavioural integrity certificate is free of charge.

Thus, according to art. 16 paragraph (1) of Law no. 118/2019, "the individual may obtain his/her own behavioural integrity certificate under the same conditions under which he/she may obtain, according to Law no. 290/2004, republished, with subsequent amendments and completions, his/her own criminal record certificate".

Since Law no. 290/2004 on criminal records does not provide for the payment of any fee for the issuance of the record, it follows that the situation is similar with regard to the behavioural integrity certificate necessary for the screening.

request the presentation of a behavioral integrity certificate from the persons with whom they enter into employment relationships, volunteer contracts, or similar arrangements.

(2) Where the person in question is a foreign national or stateless, they shall be required to present a criminal record or another official document issued by the competent authorities of the state of which they are a national, attesting whether or not they have committed any of the offenses provided for in Art. 2 para. (1).

(3) With the consent of the person being verified, the entities referred to in para. (1) may request a copy from the Registry under the same conditions applicable to obtaining an extract from the criminal record pursuant to Law No. 290/2004 (republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented).

15. How does your State monitor that employers, volunteer recruiters or child protection authorities comply with the relevant regulations on screening?

    Please provide details.

RO:
Failure by the responsible person to comply with the obligations provided for in art. 118 of Law no. 118/2019 (the obligation to request the submission of the integrity certificate and the prohibition to employ a person with such problems) constitutes a crime, according to art. 21 paragraph (2) of the same normative act.
It should be noted that any person can notify the authorities of such a crime, so that the state control mechanism is ensured by criminal means.

In some sector-specific legislation, compliance of the activities of certain institutions with the applicable legal provisions is verified by certain competent institutions according to the law. In this situation, the control body has the legal obligation, upon becoming aware of the commission of an act provided for by the criminal law in relation to the service within which it performs its tasks, to immediately notify the criminal prosecution bodies.

For example, in the pre-university education system, educational establishments, in their capacity as employers of teaching, teaching support and administrative staff, are vetted and monitored by school inspectorates, in accordance with their remit, as set out in Order No. 6072/2023 of the Minister of Education on the approval of transitional measures applicable to the national pre-university and higher education systems, as subsequently amended.

In addition, educational establishments may be inspected, with a view to monitoring the implementation of legislative provisions, through internal administrative audits and inspection missions ordered by the Minister of Education and Research.

Furthermore, in all matters relating to recruitment and the performance of individual employment contracts, the Labour Inspectorate may carry out routine or thematic inspections at employers' premises, in this case, educational institutions.

In the case of higher education institutions, they have exclusive competence for human resources management on the basis of university autonomy; however, there are Romanian state authorities which have the power to verify, among other things, staff files (the Territorial Labour Inspectorate). Furthermore, the Ministry of Education and Research, through specific bodies (the National Commission for the Accreditation of University Titles, Diplomas and Certificates, and the National Commission for Ethics in University Management), has the authority to monitor compliance with legislation on human resources.

16. If screening is required, are there sanctions foreseen for failure to comply with it? If yes, what type of sanctions?

    Please provide details.

RO:
For the liability of the employing entity, see the answer to the previous question (criminal sanction, according to art. 21 paragraph (2) of Law no. 118/2019).

Moreover, in accordance with some sector-specific legislation, disciplinary sanctions are also applicable.

For example, according to the legislative framework in the education field, in the event of failure to comply with the legislative provisions in force and the obligations undertaken under the management contract, the headteacher of a pre-university educational establishment may be removed from office, pursuant to the provisions of Article 198(d) of the Law on Pre-university Education No. 198/2023, as subsequently amended and supplemented. In accordance with Article 213 of the same law, the sanctions applicable to acts committed by management, supervisory and monitoring staff in pre-university education which breach legal provisions, or the obligations and rules of the professional code of conduct, the binding decisions of the profession's governing bodies at national level or of the educational establishment where the person is employed or within which they carry out teaching and learning activities with pupils, constitute a disciplinary offence and shall be sanctioned, depending on the seriousness of the offences, with:
a) a written warning;
b) a salary reduction of up to 15 per cent, for a period of 1–6 months;
c) suspension, for a period of up to 3 years, of the right to apply for a merit-based promotion or for a management, supervisory or monitoring post;
d) suspension, for a period of up to 3 years, of the right to serve on committees responsible for organising and conducting national examinations;
e) removal from a management, supervisory or supervisory role in education.

Furthermore, in the pre-university education system, the disciplinary sanctions provided for in Article 210 of the aforementioned law are applicable if the acts are not committed under circumstances such that, under criminal law, they constitute a criminal offence, as follows:

- a written warning;
- a reduction in the basic salary, combined, where applicable, with the management, supervision and control allowance, by up to 15 per cent, for a period of 1–6 months;
- suspension, for a period of up to 3 years, of the right to apply for a merit-based promotion, for a management, supervisory or senior teaching post;
- suspension, for a period of up to 3 years, of the right to serve on committees responsible for organising and conducting national examinations;
- disciplinary termination of the individual employment contract.

In the field of higher education, in accordance with Article 205 of Law No. 199/2023, department heads, deans of faculties and the vice-chancellor are accountable to the university senate for the proper conduct of competitions for the filling of posts, in accordance with standards of quality, academic ethics and professional conduct, and the legislation in force. Where irregularities are found, the University Senate may impose sanctions as specified in its own methodology; this may include the dismissal of department heads and deans, upon a justified proposal from the heads of departments and the deans, or on its own initiative, with their consent.
Where non-compliance with the legal provisions governing the procedure for filling teaching and research posts is established, the Ministry of Education and Research may impose the sanctions provided for by this law, on the basis of a report drawn up by the National Commission for the Accreditation of University Titles, Diplomas and Certificates.

17. Is regular screening, beyond the initial recruitment process, required, for:
    a. professionals in contact with children
    b. volunteers in contact with children
    c. foster parents and legal guardians?

    If regular screening is required, please specify its frequency and provide other details.

RO: While there is no procedure formally designated as "regular screening," the law incorporates verification mechanisms that serve the same purpose. Specifically, a person listed in the registry is required to report periodically—at least once every three months—to the police authorities in the area where they have their domicile or place of residence. During these visits, they must provide relevant information regarding, among other things, their profession, trade, or current activities; the identification details of any individuals or legal entities with whom they have established employment, volunteer, or similar arrangements; and, where applicable, their means of subsistence[15].

In some sectors (public institutions or activities under the supervision of public institutions), specific legislation provides for regular screening as such. For example, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 45 and 48 of the Framework Regulation on the organisation and operation of pre-university educational institutions, approved by Order of the Minister of Education No. 5726/2024, for the purposes of recruitment and continued employment, staff employed in pre-university education are required to submit:

- a medical certificate, issued by a specialist in occupational medicine, certifying that they are fit to carry out their duties;
- a criminal record check;
- a certificate of good conduct.

[15] Law No. 118/2019 on the automated national register regarding persons who have committed sexual offenses, offenses involving the exploitation of persons, or offenses against minors
ART. 12
(1) Persons listed in the Registry are required to report periodically to the police authorities in the area where they have their domicile or residence—but no less frequently than once every three months—to provide relevant information regarding:
a) the profession, trade, or activity they carry out;
a^1) the identification details of the natural or legal person with whom they have entered into employment relationships, volunteer contracts, or other similar arrangements, where applicable;
b) their means of subsistence;
c) minors, the elderly, persons with disabilities, or vulnerable persons with whom they live or with whom they have come into direct and systematic contact;
d) school or preschool educational institutions, children's camps, children's hospitals, or any location predominantly frequented by children to which they have had access during this period;
e) their residential address;
f) the method of communication with the police authorities.
(2) Persons listed in the Registry are required:
a) to notify, in advance, the police authority in the area where they reside of any intention to travel away from their locality of domicile for a period exceeding 15 days, including details regarding the destination, the purpose of the trip, the duration of the trip, and the means of transport used;
b) to report to the police authority in the area where they establish their residence—within a maximum of 3 days—to provide notification of this fact and to be entered into the records. (3) Police authorities are required to conduct periodic checks—at least once every three months—at the domicile, residence, or property where persons listed in the Registry actually reside, for the purpose of obtaining data and information regarding the behavior of such persons and their means of livelihood, as well as updating, where applicable, the data in the Registry or in other Romanian Police databases.
(…)

Similarly, prison police officers are subject to special checks, at least once every 3 years, in the police's operational records, according to Order of the Ministry of Justice No. 389/C/2020 of February 3, 2020 regarding the approval of the Data Recording System for personnel in the penitentiary administration system. It should be stated that, in practice, these checks, as a rule, have a periodicity of 1 year. These checks are recorded and are filed in the professional file of each prison police officer.

18. Where a person working or volunteering in contact with children is under investigation for a sexual offence against a child, are law enforcement or other authorities allowed to inform the employer or volunteer organization about the ongoing investigation? If yes, what is the consequence?

    Please provide details.

RO: The Register also records persons against whom criminal procedural measures have been ordered in connection with the offenses covered by the Register.

Though, there is no general legal provision that either requires or prohibits the law enforcement organs to inform the employer or volunteer organization about the ongoing investigation.

However, there are some specific provisions considering certain professional categories for which the information is mandatory. For example, according to art. 194 paragraph (1) of Law no. 303/2022 on the status of judges and prosecutors, a magistrate is suspended from office when he has been brought to trial for committing a crime, if he has been arrested preventively or at home, or if the preventive measure of judicial control or judicial control on bail has been ordered against him. In this regard, the act by which the aforementioned measures were ordered with regard to a judge or prosecutor is communicated within 24 hours to the Section for Judges or the Section for Prosecutors, as the case may be, of the Superior Council of Magistracy [art. 194 paragraph (3)].

Another similar example regards the prison police officers. According to art. 128 paragraph (6) of Law no. 145/2019, criminal investigation bodies/courts are obliged to communicate to the employing unit or, as the case may be, to the National Penitentiary Administration or the Ministry of Justice the measures or solutions ordered: initiation of criminal proceedings, preventive measure of judicial control or judicial control on bail, preventive arrest, house arrest, dismissal, renunciation of criminal prosecution, acquittal, postponement of the application of the punishment or renunciation of the application of the punishment, termination of the criminal trial, final conviction of the penitentiary police officer to the penalty of a criminal fine.

According to art. 128 paragraph (2) of Law no. 145/2019: “after the initiation of criminal proceedings, the prison police officer shall be made available and shall no longer perform the duties of the position held. The prison police officer made available shall perform only those duties and service duties established, in writing, by the head of the unit and shall benefit from the financial rights corresponding to the professional rank he/she holds, at the basic level, and from the other rights provided for by this law. The provision shall be maintained if the preventive measure of judicial control or judicial control on bail has been taken against the prison police officer, under the terms of the Code of Criminal Procedure.”
If preventive arrest or house arrest has been ordered, the prison police officer is suspended from office for the entire period of the measure. The same measure will be ordered if the preventive measure of judicial control or judicial control on bail has been taken against the prison police officer, under the terms of the Criminal Procedure Code, if the obligation has been established for him not to exercise the profession or job or other safety measures/obligations/supervision measures that prevent the exercise of professional duties.

During the suspension from office under the above-mentioned conditions, the prison police officer does not benefit from any of the rights provided for by law.

Cross-border screening

19. If the candidate for roles or positions specified in questions 1 and 3 has previously resided or worked in different countries, is it required to verify the absence of criminal convictions for sexual offences against children in each of those countries in respect of:

    a. professionals

    b. volunteers

    c. persons wishing to become an adoptive parent, a foster parent or a child's legal guardian?

    Please provide details.

RO: In the event that the person in question is a foreign citizen or stateless, he/she will be asked to present his/her criminal record or another official document, issued by the competent authorities of the state of which he/she is a national, attesting whether or not he/she has committed one of the offenses provided for by law [art. 18 para. (2) of Law no. 118/2019].

In addition, given that the register regulated by Law no. 118/2019 keeps a record of persons born abroad about whom communications have been received from the competent authorities of other states regarding the commission of an offense listed by law, it follows that the screening provided for in art. 18 of the aforementioned law is equally applicable to the situations considered by question no. 19.

For staff in pre-university education, checks to ensure there are no criminal convictions for sexual offences against children in other EU Member States are carried out via the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS). Furthermore, the rapid notification of situations involving the prohibition or restriction of a professional's (teaching staff) right to practice in a Member State of the European Union is carried out via the Alert Mechanism, available through the Internal Market Information System (IMI).

20. Is there a mechanism to:

    a. request data about a person's criminal convictions for sexual offences against children from the competent authority of another State outside the context of criminal proceedings[16] (please specify)

    b. provide data about a person's criminal convictions for sexual offences against children to the competent authority of another State outside the context of criminal proceedings (please specify)?

    Please provide details.

RO:
a. Under Law no. 290/2004 (art. 20) only the person concerned, respectively the institutions and public authorities (with the express consent of the person concerned) may request a person's criminal record. Furthermore, the request is addressed to the competent Romanian authority, not directly to the authority of the foreign state.
b. Yes, The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police receives requests for extracts from the criminal record and information relating to it, transmitted by the central authorities of the Member States or by the competent authorities of third countries[17].

21. Is there an obligation to provide data about a person's criminal convictions for sexual offences against children at the request of the competent authority of another State outside the context of criminal proceedings?

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[16] For purposes of recruitment, volunteering, adoption, foster care or guardianship.

[17] **Law no. 290/2004 on criminal records**
Art. 5
(…)
(3) The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, through the Criminal Record, Statistics and Operational Records Directorate, is the central authority designated to transmit notifications regarding convictions and to exchange data entered in criminal records with European Union Member States, pursuant to Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA of 26 February 2009 on the organization and content of the exchange of information extracted from the criminal record between Member States, published in the Official Journal of the European Union, Series L, No. 93 of 7 April 2009.
(4) The Criminal Record, Statistics and Operational Records Directorate notifies, via a declaration submitted to the General Secretariat of the Council, the official languages it accepts for the exchange of information. #M8
(5) The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, under the coordination of the competent body within the Ministry of Justice, shall continuously update the information provided for in the acts implementing Directive (EU) 2019/884 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 amending Council Framework Decision 2009/315/JHA as regards the exchange of information on third-country nationals and as regards the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS), and replacing Council Decision 2009/316/JHA.
(…)
(7) The transmission and obtaining of criminal convictions, as well as information regarding subsequent measures taken, shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 302/2004 on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented.

ART. 25
(1) The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, through the Directorate for Criminal Records, Statistics and Operational Records, receives requests for criminal record extracts and related information—submitted by the central authorities of Member States or the competent authorities of third countries—for the purposes of criminal proceedings or for purposes other than criminal proceedings.
(…)
(3) Responses to the requests referred to in para. (1) shall be transmitted within a maximum of 10 working days from the date of receipt of a request made for the purposes of criminal proceedings, and within a maximum of 20 working days from the date of receipt of a request made for other purposes.

Please provide details.

RO: Yes, as follows:

Law No. 290/2004 on the criminal record
“Art.
(1) The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, through the Directorate for Criminal Records, Statistics and Operational Records, receives requests for extracts from the criminal record and for information related thereto—submitted by the central authorities of Member States or by the competent authorities of third countries—for the purposes of criminal proceedings or for purposes other than criminal proceedings.
(2) (Repealed)
(3) The response to the requests provided for in paragraph (1) shall be transmitted within a maximum of 10 working days from the date of receipt of a request made for the purposes of criminal proceedings, and within a maximum of 20 working days from the date of receipt of a request made for other purposes.”

Additional details and reflections

22. Please add any further details regarding the modalities of the screening procedures applicable in your State, if relevant.

    Please provide details.

23. What challenges related to the screening for criminal convictions for sexual offences against children of professionals, volunteers and persons wishing to become adoptive parents, foster parents or a child’s legal guardian exist in your State in practice (e.g. administrative costs, delays, cross-border co-operation)?

    Please provide details.

24. What promising practices, if any, would your State like to highlight in the screening of professionals, volunteers and other persons in contact with children?

    Please provide details.