

Romania's Political System & Government Overview

1. System of Government

Romania is a **unitary, semi-presidential republic**, where executive powers are shared between the **President** (head of state) and the **Prime Minister** along with the Cabinet (head of government). The legislature is a **bicameral Parliament**—comprising the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies—and the judiciary is constitutionally independent [Wikipédia](#).



Political Parties & Parliamentary Structure

Major Parties

Romania operates within a **multi-party system**. Major current parties include:

- **Social Democratic Party (PSD)**: center-left, social-democratic.
- **National Liberal Party (PNL)**: center-right, liberal-conservative.
- **Save Romania Union (USR)**: reformist, pro-European liberalism.
- **Alliance for the Union of Romanians (AUR)**: nationalist, right-wing populist.
- **UDMR/RMDSZ**: representing ethnic Hungarian interests [AP News+6](#) [Wikipédia+6](#) [AP News+1](#) [AP News+1](#).

Parliamentary Composition

- **Chamber of Deputies**: 330 members including 18 seats reserved for ethnic minority organizations, elected for four-year terms using list-based proportional representation [Wikipédia+1](#) [Wikipédia+1](#).
- **Senate**: smaller upper chamber; votes together with Deputies on key legislation.

Coalitions are necessary to form a parliamentary majority. In June 2025, a broad coalition was approved by 301 out of 464 on a pro-European platform pooling PSD, PNL, USR, UDMR, REPER, and minority parties—leading to the formation of the **Bolojan cabinet** with Ministerial positions rotated among coalition members [globalEDGEpresidency.ro+11](#) [Wikipédia+11](#) [AP News+11](#).



Executive Branch: President and Government

Role of the President

- **Head of State**, directly elected by two-round majority vote for a **five-year term**, renewable once in succession. The officeholder must remain **non-partisan** while in term
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- Duties include:
 - Safeguarding national independence, constitutional order, unity, and integrity.
 - Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
 - Chair of the Supreme Council of National Defence.
 - Represents Romania at EU and NATO summits as well as diplomatic forums
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Appointment & Relations

- The President **designates and appoints the Prime Minister**, in consultation with parliamentary parties; the PM leads government formation and appoints other ministers, subject to parliamentary confidence votes [Wikipédia](#).
- The President may **veto laws**, and call for **parliamentary dissolution** if no government is formed within 60 days after two failed investiture votes [WikipédiaThe Guardian](#).

Impeachment and Judiciary Oversight

- Parliament may **suspend the President** for constitutional violations. A referendum must follow within 30 days. If accused of high treason and found guilty by the High Court, the President is **dismissed** automatically [Wikipédia](#).



Government Structure & Cabinet

Prime Minister & Cabinet

- The **Prime Minister** (appointed by the President and approved by Parliament) leads the **Executive Government**. The Cabinet consists of Ministers and State Ministers, supported by a General Secretariat and specialized departments under the Prime Minister's authority [globalEDGE](#).

Current Government

- As of June 2025, **Ilie Bolojan** (PNL) heads the Cabinet, supported by major coalition parties and ethnic minority representatives. Key USR, PSD, PNL and UDMR officials occupy ministerial and deputy prime minister roles [Research Briefings+12Wikipédia+12Wikipédia+12](#).
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Summary Table

Institution	Key Role & Function
President	Head of state; represents Romania abroad; commands military; ensures constitutional order
Prime Minister & Cabinet	Leads Government; responsible for domestic policy, public administration, and legislation
Parliament (Senate & Chamber of Deputies)	Legislates, approves governments, oversees Executive
Judiciary	Independent courts; Supreme Court judges appointed by President on S.J.M. recommendation
Political Parties	Multiparty system requiring coalitions; includes PSD, PNL, USR, AUR, UDMR, and minorities
Check & Balances	Presidential veto; parliamentary confidence; impeachment procedure; constitutional court oversight