

## SUMMARY

**on the Opinion “2015 European Semester: Assessment of growth challenges, prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, and results of in-depth reviews under Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011” – COM(2015)85, together with The Country Report Romania 2015, including an In-Depth Review on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, SWD(2015)42**

### **The Chamber of Deputies:**

1. Reminds that the EU funds financing is decisive for assuring a proper level of investments and administrative reforms.
2. Admits that Romania should apply, intensively and in priority, the recommendation of the European Commission so that “*the education and formation systems should better meet the requirements of the labour market*”, all the more as, in the near future, the success of an economy will rely not only on the use of high technologies but mostly on their designing and implementation.
3. Considers that the national public administration should get modernized in order to improve its efficiency and transparency, one of the goals being to maintain the recent measures meant to combat fiscal evasion and the undeclared work.
4. Notes that Romania is evaluated from the perspective of the financial assistance agreement with the foreign creditors, which is in force until September 2015 and underlines that Romania has registered major progress in the field of fiscal consolidation and budgetary discipline continuing to foster economic growth, public investments, public services and the creation of new jobs, including by public and private partnership.
5. Underlines that of all the economic indicators, Romania appears in the Report with only a Net International Investment Position (NIIP) of a significant negative value and in this respect, reminds that such a situation is common for an economy which be in course of recovery.
6. Admits that, in the field of energy efficiency, only limited progress has been made: there are delays in the implementation of the EU legislation in this field, especially concerning the Directive on Energy Efficiency. The lack of concrete measures and the modest progress diminish the potential of Romania in the field of energy efficiency.
7. Asserts that Romania is on the way to reach two national targets within Europe 2020 Strategy, namely:
  - a) the goal regarding greenhouse gas emissions: for 2020, the national provisions indicate a growth, by only 7%, of the greenhouse gas emissions

in the non-ETS sectors as compared to the 2005 level (there is still a 12% rate by which these emissions can increase, without surpassing the target assumed by Romania; by the year 2020, Romania can increase the non-ETS emissions by maximum 19%, as compared to their level of the reference year 2005);

b) the goal referring to the renewable energy sources: according to Eurostat data, in 2012, the weight of the renewable energy sources in the gross consumption was of 22.9%, which was superior to that established by the Directive on the Renewable Energies, for the period 2011 – 2012.

8. Underlines that some progress has been made in reaching three social goals:

a) the goal regarding the employment: *the employment rate of the population aged between 20 – 64 years*, reached 67.4% in the third term 2014; therefore the target of 70% remains ambitious and the gap has been reduced;

b) the target concerning the tertiary education: *the rate of the population aged between 30 – 34 years, which graduated a tertiary education form*, increased from 21.8% in 2012, to 22.8% in 2013, but in the last three university years there has been registered a diminishment of the number of persons attending the superior education institutions, what can endanger the reaching of 26.7% target;

c) the target referring to the poverty diminishment: *the rate of the people at risk of poverty* has registered a minor improvement, from 23.4% in 2008, to 22.4% in 2013.

9. Recognizes that no enough progress has been made with reference to other two targets, namely:

a) the early school leaving: the early school leaving rate has remained constant, of 17.3%;

b) the field of research and development: the target level in this field remains ambitious and hard to reach (therefore for the period 2014 – 2020, a 14.6% yearly rate is necessary for the investment growth in research and development).