



Romania

Transposition (Romania)

Transposition deficit: 1.1% (*last report: 1.1%*) – stable result for the 3rd consecutive time.

EU average = 1%; proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5%

Romania is one of the 14 Member States that missed the 1% objective, although being the closest to the threshold. It transposed 12 of the 17 Single Market-related directives (70%) due to have been transposed in the 6 months prior to the cut-off date for calculation (1 June –30 November 2020). This shows that Romania could monitor the timely transposition of the directives even better. Transposition is an ongoing process and any let-up may result in the deficit quickly increasing.

Overdue directives:11 (*last report: 11*) and **none** more than 2 years overdue.

Average delay: 7.2 months (*last report: 7.6 months*) – new slight decrease by 0.4 percentage point, in line with the EU average delay.

EU average = 7.4 months

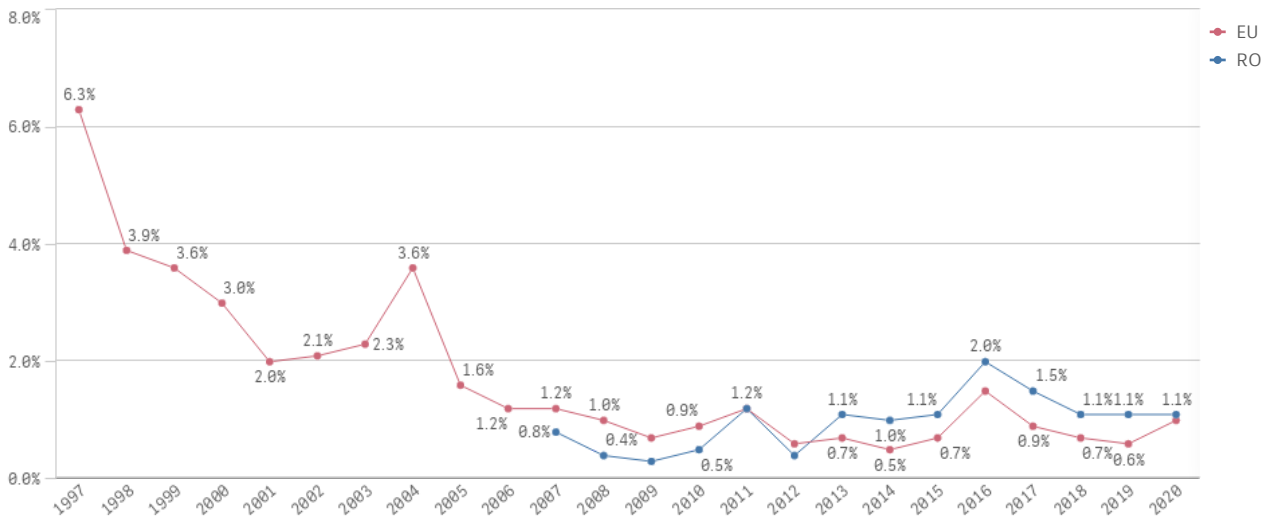
Romania has 1 directive that has been due for over a year and 5 directives that have been due for between 6 and 12 months. Their duration is offset by the shortest duration of its 5 other outstanding directives (less than 6 months).

Conformity deficit: 1.3% (*last report: 1.3%*) – stable result.

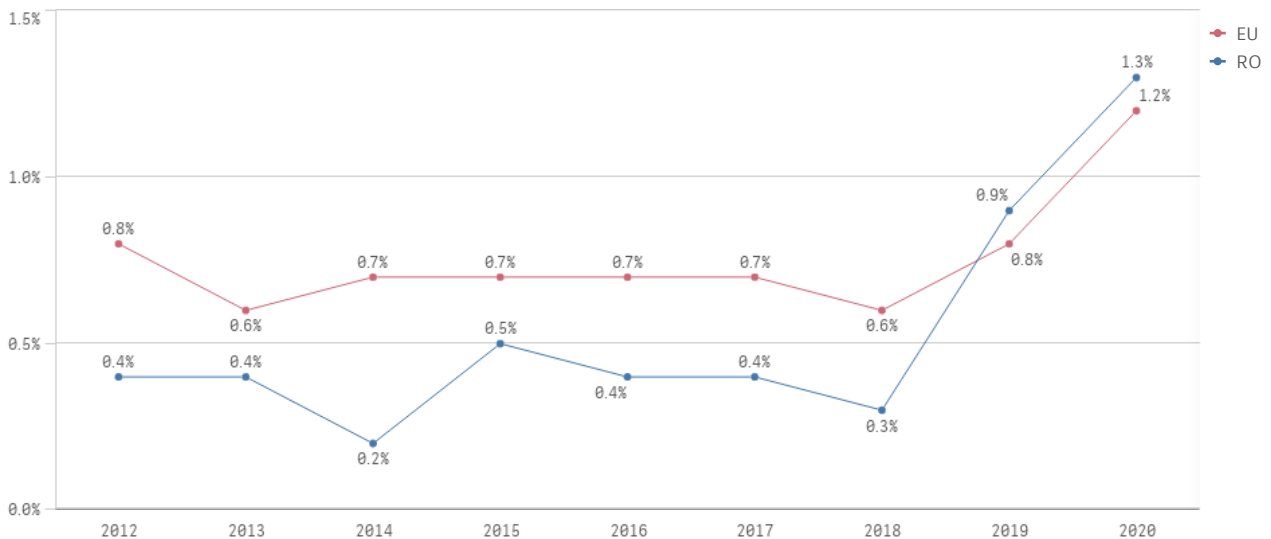
EU average = 1.4% proposed target (in Single Market Act) = 0.5%

The launching of new infringement proceedings for incorrect transposition of Single Market directives is starting to slow down. Nevertheless, the number of such ongoing cases is still high. With 13 directives presumed to have been incorrectly transposed, Romania is now below the EU average deficit.

Evolution of transposition deficit



Evolution of conformity deficit



Infringements (Romania)

Single Market-related pending cases: 37 (10 new cases, including 5 on transport and 3 in the environment sector, and 9 cases closed, including 3 on taxation; last report: 36 pending cases) – new slight increase by 1 case, a moderate rise in comparison with the 50% increase of last year (+12 cases).

EU average = 31 cases

Romania remains in the top 10 Member States with the highest number of pending cases, above the EU average.

The last year has seen the launch of 198 new cases (not including those for late transposition), which were still pending on 1 December 2020. With 10 such cases, Romania is above the EU average of 7 new cases launched within a year. However, 9 Romanian cases have been resolved since December 2019, which is better than the EU average (5) of such cases.

Problematic sectors: environment (11 cases), including 5 on atmospheric pollution; transport (6), including 4 on sustainable and intelligent transport; energy (6) = 62% of all pending cases.

Average case duration: 26.5 months for the 35 Single Market-related cases not yet sent to the Court (*last report: 19.0 months*) – marked increase by 7.5 months.

EU average = 37.3 months

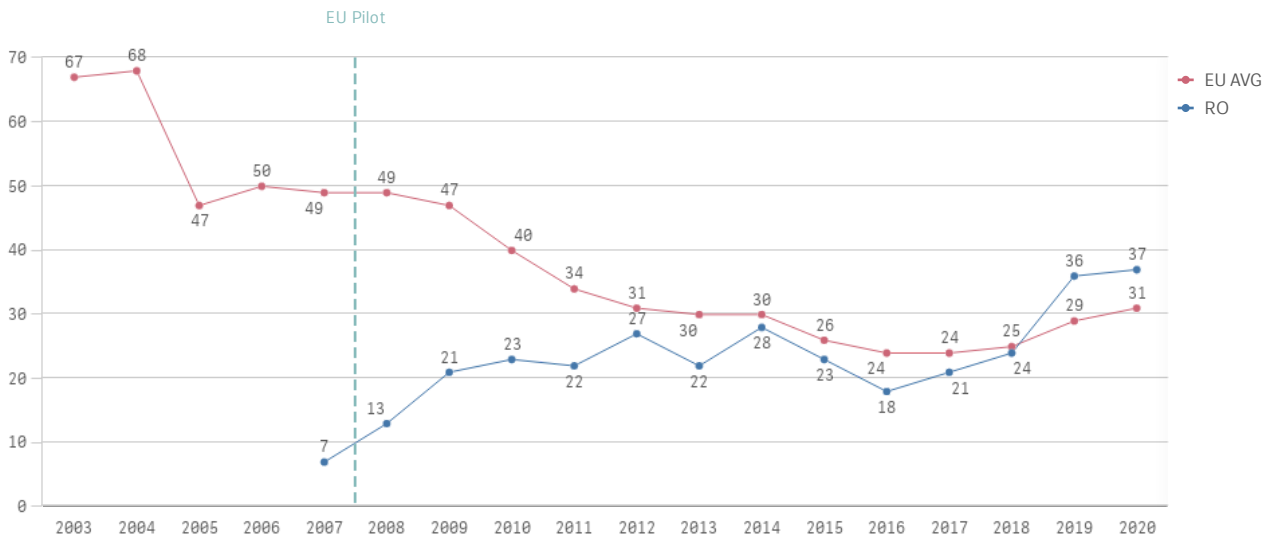
After an impressive decrease by 44% between December 2016 and December 2019, the average duration of Romanian cases rose again. Romania is now the Member State with the 7th shortest case duration (it was in 3rd position one year ago and in 1st position 2 years ago). Most of the Romanian cases (30/35) have been running for less than 3 years. The considerable duration of old outstanding cases (in particular 2 cases on air transport and energy markets & networks running for between 8 and 9.5 years) is offset by the shorter duration (less of than 12 months) of 10 new cases launched within the year. Since December 2019, Romania also managed to resolve 8 cases with moderate average duration (14 months).

Compliance with Court rulings: 44.4 months for the only Single Market-related case at this stage of the procedure and closed in the last 5 years (*last report: no such case*).

EU average = 31.7 months

Romania recently managed to solve a case on waste management that needed 44.4 months for compliance. The quite high compliance duration of this single case puts Romania above both the EU average and the 18-month threshold for compliance with Court rulings.

Evolution of infringement cases

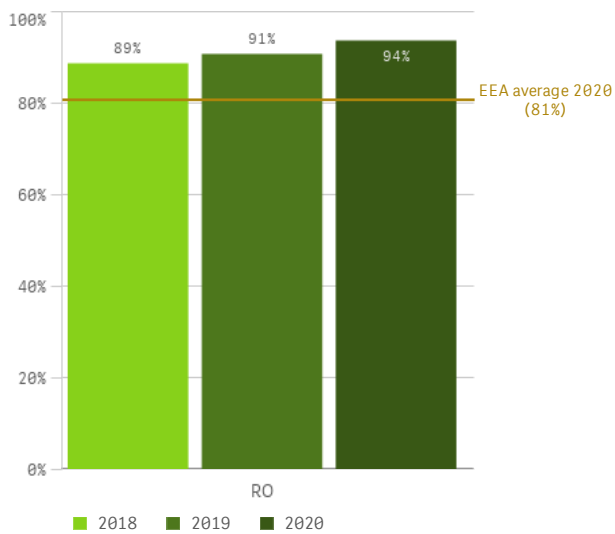


Internal Market Information System (Romania)

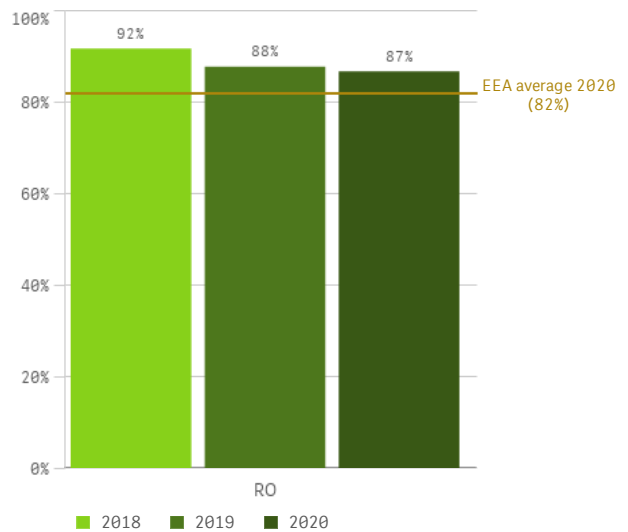
Performance – Romania improved on its excellent performance.

- All 5 indicators were above the EEA average
- Despite the high incoming volume, 4 indicators further improved compared to the previous year.
- Romania had the 3rd best result for requests accepted within 1 week.

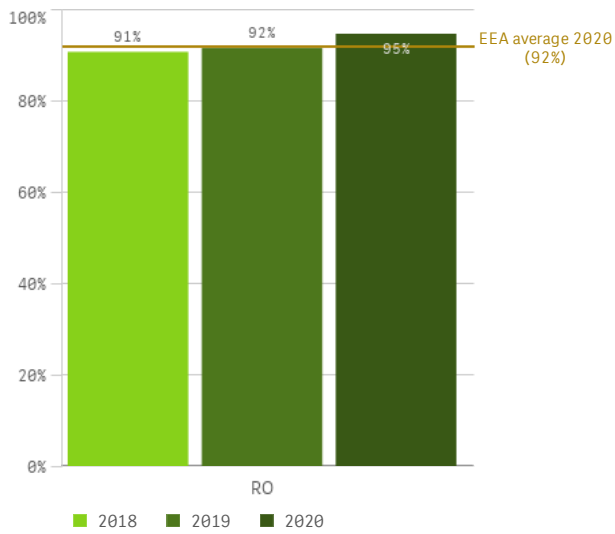
Requests accepted within one week (%)



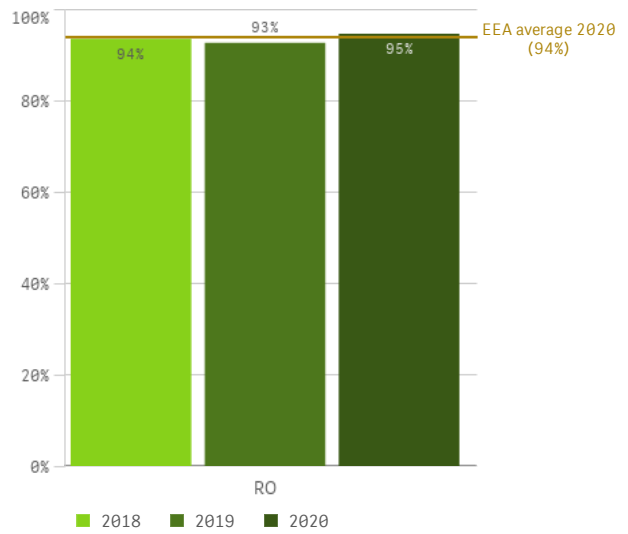
Requests answered by the deadline agreed in IMI (%)



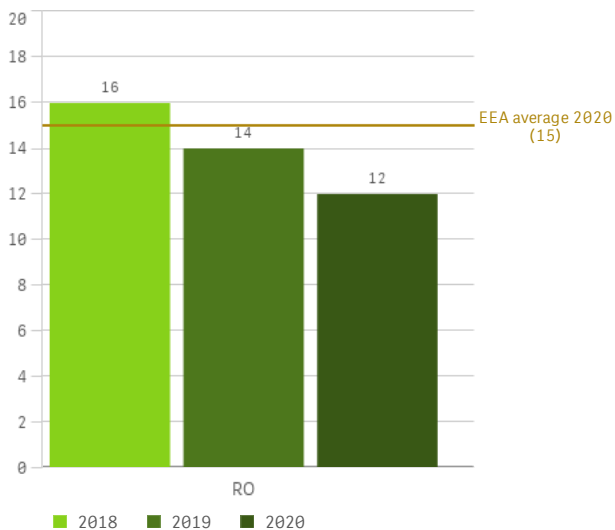
Satisfaction with timeliness of replies - as rated by counterparts (%)



Satisfaction with efforts made - as rated by counterparts (%)



Speed in answering requests (days)



EURES (Romania)

National provider: ANOFM (National Employment Agency Romania)

Compliance: Fully compliant

Performance: The submission of both job vacancies and CVs to the EURES Portal is ensured.

Your Europe (Romania)

The EU has set up a **single digital gateway** providing access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services.

The specific regulation setting up the single digital pathway is Regulation 2018/1724 of 2 October 2018. Article 29 of the Regulation establishes a group to coordinate work on the gateway. The gateway coordination group will meet in different configurations, with one devoted to information that meets twice a year. The other two configurations are dedicated to ICT and e-procedures and assistance services.

The information group continues the work of the former Your Europe Editorial Board. This is to ensure that the gateway coordination group's work does not overlap with that of other expert groups or sub-groups.

2020 – year of transition

In 2020, the Single Digital Gateway Regulation took effect. All member states have made significant efforts to meet the regulation's requirements related to the Your Europe portal, namely by notifying national websites relating to areas covered in Annex I of the regulation. During 2021, these websites are gradually being made available from Your Europe.

Because 2020 was a year of transition, no evaluation of different countries has been made in this year's edition of the Single Market Scoreboard. During 2021, the Commission and national coordinators will identify relevant indicators for use in future scoreboards.

SOLVIT (Romania)

- **Caseload – very large**

Submitted cases – 148 (125 in 2019)

Received cases – 84 (69 in 2019)

- *Cases not accepted* – 251 (321 in 2019)

- **Resolution rate – 87%**(88% in 2019)

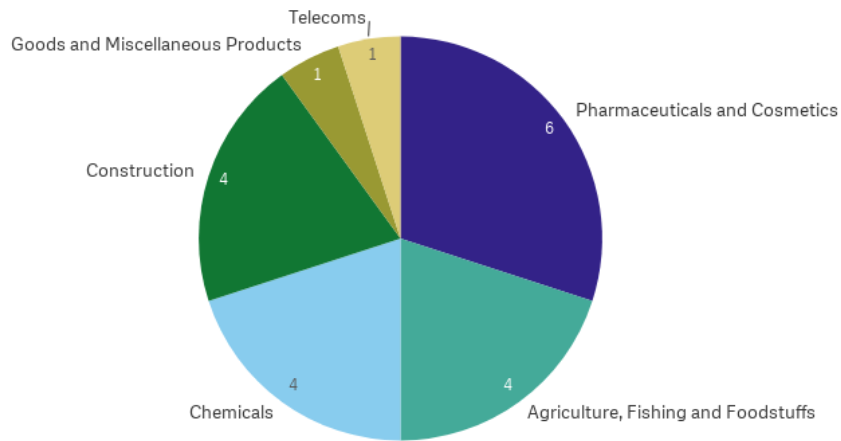
- **Handling time** (*home centre*)

Reply in 7 days: 93% (91% in 2019) – **good**

Cases prepared in 30 days: 60% (74% in 2019) – **poor**

- *Solutions accepted within 7 days: 90% (79% in 2019) – good*
Cases not accepted within 30 days: 56% (53% in 2019) – poor
- **Handling time (lead centre)**
Cases accepted within 7 days: 83%(70%in 2019)– good
Cases closed in 10 weeks: 58% (64% in 2019) – poor
- **Staffing**
urgent requiring action

Technical Regulations Information System (Romania)



* The data set contains negative or zero values that cannot be shown in this chart.

Public procurement (Romania)

Overall, Romania's performance in 2020 was **unsatisfactory**. For further information and the methodology applied, please see the section on Public procurement performance.

Postal services (Romania)

For easier analysis EU countries are divided into 3 groups:

- **western** – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden.
- **southern** – Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain
- **eastern** – Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.

Transit time performance D+1: 27% in 2019.

Some countries' reference figures for the previous period may differ slightly from those in the last Scoreboard. This is because these countries updated their data after publication.

Trade in goods and services (Romania)

Romania's trade integration in the single market for goods and services is above the EU average. In 2019, the country's trade integration for goods decreased, while trade integration for services increased markedly.

		Goods	Services
Intra-EU trade integration	% GDP 2019	24.4	8.4
	Change 2018 – 2019	-5.1	7.3
Intra-EU imports	% GDP 2019	27.3	6.9
	Change 2018 – 2019	-3.7	10.7

Foreign Direct Investment (Romania)

In 2019, Romania's FDI into other EU countries increased tenfold, while non-EU countries' FDI into Romania decreased. The stock value of Romania's FDI in the EU doubled. The stock of EU's FDI in Romania increased as well.

	Intra-EUFDI flows		Intra-EUFDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
Year-on-year change 2018 – 19	-0.12	9.06	0.08	1.09

In 2019, Romania invested less in non-EU countries than in 2018, while investments of non-EU countries into Romania turn positive after disinvestments in 2018. The value of outward FDI stock increased substantially. The value of inward FDI stock increased as well.

	Extra-EUFDI flows		Extra-EUFDI stocks	
	inward	outward	inward	outward
Year-on-year change 2018 – 19	2.31	-0.54	0.12	0.41