

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of youth



COUNTRY SHEET

ON YOUTH POLICY

IN ROMANIA



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1. Context and principles of national youth policy

The *Law of Young People* defines the age limits for youth as a target group from 14 to 35. Considering the data available and in connection with the labour legislation the *National Strategy on Social Inclusion 2015-2020* and the *National Strategy on Employment 2014-2020* are defining *Youth* between 15 and 24 for some of the measures to encourage employment.

1.1 Context of national youth policy

The accession to the EU on January 1 2007 created the preconditions for Romania to get to a new social dynamic, mainly related to what has been named as the Western mentality. Nevertheless, were not excluded nostalgic type reactions, paternalistic and nationalistic. Social isolation and marginalisation occurs more frequently and civil society, although it has been greatly expanded, still fails to reverse the phenomena of bureaucracy and corruption.

From a demographic perspective, Romania is characterised by drastically reducing the birth rate in the last 25 years. This led to major imbalances in education, the labour market, the welfare system, the migration processes in the evolution and structure of the Romanian population. (Guran Nica, 2015)

From an economic point of view, there are signs of recovery and economic progress during the last years. However, macroeconomic balances are still fragile and maintain the standard of living still low, especially compared to European quota. This has mainly made, in the last 10 years, millions of Romanians migrate to work in other European countries (mainly Italy, Spain, Germany, UK.) (Eurostat, 2016)

The governmental programmes showed the Administration's commitment towards enhancing the multiple perspectives of young people in public policy, not only the youth policy itself. For example, through the agrarian policy were adopted measures to support young farmers and the education policy was intended to remove any restrictions or discrimination on reduced access to education. (Voicu, Baba, 2015) In youth employment, policy measures have been

taken to promote legislation for young people in order to facilitate their by transition from education to employment and the balance between professional and personal life by increasing access to childcare and social services for people young people with fewer opportunities

1.2. Principles of national youth policy

Conceptual basis

Youth policy in Romania is emerging in the transition period when authoritarianism and ideological orientation policy began to give ways to capture public offerings and concern for youth initiatives.

The first attempt in youth strategic planning processes was carried out in Romania in 2001. An analysis of the period revealed a number of alarming trends in areas such as housing, increasing incidence of diseases among young people, the accelerated growth in the number of drug users (especially after 2000), a poor general state of youth in rural areas, decreased intercultural tolerance among young people. The so-called PNAT-R (National Action Plan for Youth – Romania) considers a list of eight goals, the first four united under the name Participation (economic, civic and political, cultural and respectively education) with additional 4 other regarding: reducing factors of marginalisation and exclusion stimulating creativity, promoting mobility in the European institutional framework and optimisation.

A new National Strategy on Youth (adopted in 2015) aimed to show the Government's involvement to give political answers to the new challenges youth was facing. The new Strategy tried to cover the situation of young people from 14 to 35 years old (as stated by the Law 350/2006). However, it was also trying to address in specific manner to four groups of age: 14/19, 20/24, 25/29 and 30/35. A special focus was given to aspects related to youngster's social inclusion, seeking to include those young people belonging to vulnerable social categories.

The Strategy aims to support youth to participate to the economic, social, cultural and

political life, ensuring equal opportunities to education, employment and decent life conditions to all youth, including vulnerable youth groups.

The Strategy integrates several policy domains in 4 main pillars/key areas of intervention: (1) culture and non-formal education; (2) health, sports and leisure; (3) participation and volunteering; (4) employment and entrepreneurship. A fifth horizontal pillar/key area of intervention of the strategy is the social inclusion of youth.

The principles of the strategy are:

- the global integrated approach;
- the knowledge-based policies;
- recognising youth as a resources for development;
- co-operation;
- non-discrimination;
- tolerance;
- solidarity;
- the participatory approach;
- continuity and co-ordination;
- subsidiarity;
- the result based management;
- transparency;
- early intervention;
- the minimum required infrastructure;
- sport as a way of life.

The context of the strategy - the situation of Romanian youth is presented in a detailed manner. On the other hand, while the responsible institution is appointed and the monitoring process of the strategy is stipulated, but no monitoring plan has not been formulated until April 2016.

Under each of the 5 key areas of intervention (the 4 sectorial and the 5th - social inclusion for young people with fewer opportunities to rise their chances to participate in the life of their community in education, culture, employment, health, politics etc.) of the strategy specific objectives and lines of actions are established. However, an action plan allowing systematic implementation of the strategy, monitoring and evaluation the strategy was not adopted by April 2016.

Under the pillar culture and non-formal education the specific objectives of the strategy are:

- Ensure access to quality formal and non-formal training and education for all adolescents and young people;
- Improve the non-formal education offer;
- Raise young people's interest in participating in non-formal education activities;
- Ensure more practical relevance of the skills acquired through formal and non-formal education;
- Facilitate youth access to quality culture and cultural creation;
- Improve funding of cultural activities;
- Support youth health and quality of life and prevent injuries, eating disorders, substance use and addiction.

Under the pillar health, sports and leisure the specific objectives of the strategy are:

- Support youth health and quality of life and prevent injuries, eating disorders, substance use and addiction
- Deliver education through sports and physical activity with the aim of fostering a healthy lifestyle and development as active and responsible citizens, and encourage young people to engage in sports and exercise in their spare time
- Improve leisure time opportunities for young people through both organised and informal means

Under the pillar participation and volunteering the specific objectives of the strategy are:

- Increase youth participation in community life, in all its social, educational, cultural, economic and health aspects
- Increase youth participation in political life
- Increase participation of youth-led and youth-serving non-governmental organisations in the structured dialogue
- Create an environment that fosters volunteering in Romania
- Improve the system of volunteer work certification and public recognition
- Raise public awareness of the importance of volunteer engagement

Under the pillar employment and entrepreneurship the specific objectives of the strategy are:

For employment

- Increase youth employment, with a focus on the 15-24 and 25-29 age groups
- Promote existing legal measures in favour of youth to ensure a smooth transition from education to the labour market.
- Promote and support work-life balance for youth
- Stimulate youth mobility on the domestic labour market
- Foster Romanian young people's mobility on the European labour market, including through programmes that combine work and training and through integration programmes, in the post-pilot phase of the 'Your first EURES job' Programme
- Ensure better opportunities for youth access to and retention on the labour market through acquisition and development of skills and competences
- Develop social economy and increase youth participation in this area

For entrepreneurship

- Increase self-employment among young people
- Increase self-employment among young people in rural area
- Promote entrepreneurship at all youth education and training levels

- Help young entrepreneurs adjust to European integration and globalisation processes

Specific objectives for the strategy contribution to social inclusion are:

- Promote inclusive measures for youth with the aim of facilitating access to the formal labour market
- Direct non-formal education at the social reintegration of socially excluded youth, maintain or restore access to formal education while effectively promoting non-formal and informal learning and the recognition of acquired competences
- Promote equal access to health for young people, maintain free access to the basic health care package, and improve the quality of medical procedures benefiting children and youth in difficulty
- Promote the ‘voice’ of and empower the poor communities with high shares of children and young people, as well as the socially excluded youth
- Re-launch policies that combat poverty and promote social inclusion in Romania, with a focus on youth and children, to reduce any gaps accumulated in the early life stages which can adversely affect an individual’s entire future course and be difficult to offset later on
- Develop new programmes aimed at building or retrofitting social housing so as to enable the implementation of the legal provisions that entitle disadvantaged young people to a dwelling
- Create and implement special support measures for socially vulnerable youth groups, in partnership with all the competent institutions from all sectors

The target group of the strategy are young people in general defined accordingly to the Youth Law in Romania, between 14 and 35. Moreover, the Strategy defines clearly specific target groups - category of young people, that are going to be treated with priorities by the policies developed under the strategy within each of the 5 key areas of intervention (the 4 sectorial and the 5th - a transversal one - the social inclusion).

The Ministry of Youth and Sport is the government authority responsible for the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the national Youth Strategy. However, an action plan allowing systematic implementation of the strategy, monitoring and evaluation the strategy was not adopted until April 2016.

The Ministry of Youth and Sport is responsible for the drafting, development and proposition for adoption by the Government as a whole of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Youth Strategy. Furthermore, the Ministry of Youth and Sport is the main responsible for the key area of intervention on participation and volunteering and for specific objectives related to non-formal education, sport and leisure. The monitoring and evaluation of the strategy are also among the responsibilities of the Ministry of Youth and Sport. However, for the development of the action plan and for monitoring the Youth Strategy implementation the Ministry of Youth and Sport needs support and co-operation from other sectorial ministries (Education, Employment, Health etc.).

No evidence-based monitoring/assessment/evaluation of the implementation of the national Youth Strategy has been conducted until April 2016.

The Youth Strategy is closely interrelated with the national strategies on employment, social inclusion, health, administration and education. However, none of these strategies, nor the Youth Strategy is directly referring to an overall national development policy.

2. Statistics on young people

Romanian young population

| Age groups | Absolute figures | % in global population | Gender groups | Absolute figures | % in global population |
|------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 15 – 19 | 1108453 | 5.5 | M | 568 072 | 2.82 |
| | | | F | 540 381 | 2.68 |
| 20 – 24 | 1366374 | 6.8 | M | 704 352 | 3.50 |
| | | | F | 540 381 | 2.68 |
| 25 – 29 | 1303077 | 6.5 | M | 666 676 | 3.31 |
| | | | F | 636 401 | 3.19 |
| 15 – 29 | 3,782,868 | 18.8 | | | |

Source: Romania Population Census 2011

The share of young population in Romania was above the EU27 average of 25.1% of the EU27 in the year 2012, but the decrease in the past 10 years is higher in Romania than in the EU.

Projections Eurostat show that is expected to decrease sharply the share of young population in the total population and Romania will be among the countries particularly affected by this trend, in 2015 Romania falling under the EU-27, the difference emphasising even further by 2060.

The fertility rate in Romania was at 1.3 in 2011, considerably below the 1.6 registered in the EU-27 average.

3. Actors and Structures

3.1 Public authorities

3.1.1 National public authorities

Ministry of competence: Ministry of Youth and Sport (MYS)

Minister: Marius Dunca

State Secretary responsible of Youth: Gabriela Podasca

Mandate duration: 4 years (started) December 2017.

Web site: <http://www.mts.gov.ro>

Main attributions of the Ministry of Youth and Sport in youth field activity (HOTĂRÂRE Nr. 11 din 9 ianuarie 2013 privind organizarea și funcționarea Ministerului Tineretului și Sportului, at <http://mts.ro/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/hotarare-nr.-11-din-9.08.2013.pdf>):

- Establishes and develops studies and research, analysis and forecasts on youth issues in co-operation with legal entities or freelancers;
- Collaborates and supports legally constituted youth structures, with the vision/goal to reach the objectives of its programs;
- Establishes youth centres through spatial planning using unused buildings in the public domain or spaces under management of its subordinated institutions;
- Supports instructions, training and professional improvement in the youth domain;
- Draws up and implements the refurbishment and expansion of entertainment centres, of the Students' culture houses;
- Empowers legal entities or private individuals for co-operation to organise camps for children, students and young people;
- Organises entertainment and thematic camps for youth;
- Supports instruction, training and professional improvement of students and young people. Facilitates the youth access to specialised programmes in developing complementary abilities and skills compared to those offered by educational system;

- Edits, produces and disseminates materials with information useful to youngsters, institutions and students as well as to youth associative structures;
- Organises events for youth events promotion;
- Carries out, administrates and updates the data base for youth state/condition/position/standing in Romania, as well as information requested by young people and by non-governmental youth structures.

Number of persons working within the Ministry of Youth and Sport, with attributions in youth's field is about 30 (from a total of 171 for the entire Ministry).

Official in charge with youth field within the frame of the Authority:

Secretary of State Gabriela Podasca

Contact persons for youth European policies: Mihai Sebe – Counsellor

Subordinated to MYS operate the County directorates for youth, respectively of the Bucharest Municipal (City of Bucharest), the *Students' houses of culture* and *Students' Cultural and Sports Centre "Tei"* (in Bucharest)

Other bodies:

Interdepartmental Council for Education, Culture, Research, Youth, Sports and Minorities set up by Governmental Decision 750/2005 regarding setting up of permanent interdepartmental councils, which deal, among others, also with the issues specific to the young generation. But from many years this structure is not operational anymore.

Other governmental institutions with attributions in youth field are:

Ministry of National Education,

Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection,

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs,

Ministry of Justice.

Parliamentary commissions

Within the frame of the Parliament, at the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, there are

parliamentary commissions dealing with issues specific to young generation.

- Chamber of Deputies, Commission for Education, Science, Youth and Sports

Web site: <http://www.cdep.ro>

President: Diaconu Adrian Nicolae

- Senate of Romania, Commission for education, science, youth and sports.

Web site: <http://www.senat.ro>

President: Andronescu Ecaterina

Both commissions examine projects and legislative proposals to draw up reports or notifications; request reports, information or documents from the public authorities; carry out parliamentary inquiries and present reports of the Permanent Bureau; control the way ministries or other bodies of public administration fulfil the Governing program approved by the Parliament in their specific fields of activity, discuss and decide on issued transmitted by the Permanent Bureau.

Romania's Presidency

Web site: <http://www.presidency.ro>

The Department for the relationship with public authorities and civil society, with attributions in youth field.

3.1.2. Regional public authorities with proficiency in youth field

County councils

The county council is the authority of the local public administration set up at county level for the co-ordination of the activity of the communal and town councils to carry out public service of county interest. Romania has 41 counties and the Bucharest municipality in addition.

Mandate: 4 years.

At the level of the county councils there are specialty commissions with attributions in youth field as well. At the same time, within their system there is a person (persons) exerting certain

attributions in the domain.

County and Bucharest Municipality youth directorates

County youth directorates, respectively of the Bucharest Municipality, are structured and operate as public institutions with legal personality subordinated to the National Authority for Sports and Youth. The County youth directorates, respectively that of Bucharest Municipality have as main object of activity the organisation and carrying out of actions of and for youth, of cultural, artistic, entertaining, educational, internal and international tourism, sports and recreation for children and young people, especially in the recreational centres for youth and children.

Students' culture houses

Students' culture houses are public institutions with legal personality. In the subordination of the Ministry of Youth and Sports there are 15 Students' culture houses in the main student centres from Romania and a Students' cultural and Sports centre in Bucharest.

They have as responsibilities:

- to promote and carry out specific cultural and artistic activities, sport and tourism events, educational and entertaining activities;
- to initiate and organise artistic circles, literary clubs, theoretical and practical courses, creation workshops, students' artistic groups;
- to ensure students' participation in conceiving and organisation of specific cultural and artistic events.

3.1.3. Local public authorities with proficiency in youth field:

Local councils

The local council is the authority of the local public administration set up at local level for activity co-ordination.

Mandate: 4 years.

At the level of certain local councils there are specialty commissions with attributions also in

youth field and specialised staff exerting certain attributions in this field.

Welfare service for children

Romania has not much experience as regards to social services for youth. The concerns of the last 10 years were especially in the field of children protection, and especially of those from sheltering institution.

At the moment, they operate at the counties level. General directorates of social assistance and social protection of the child which have among their objectives certain issues focused on young people: support of social integration of young people over 18 years old, who leave foster centres, to monitor children who committed illegal acts and legally cannot be held responsible for them, to solve the “children of the street” phenomenon, to secure the recovery, socialisation and social integration of the children and youngsters with special needs.

At county and local level it was acting through projects in which local organisations and non-governmental organisations are involved:

Save the children organization acts in several counties to support youngsters from fostering centres for a good professional and social integration by qualification in crafts, search of a corresponding place of work, to ensure social flats for those who have no possibility to return to their families, assistance and counselling offered to children and youngsters to form independent life skills and to acquire values specific to a democratic behaviour.

Euro <26 Association from Romania has the exclusive right to represent on the territory of Romania the European programme of discounts and facilities for young persons. Euro <26 The association offers reductions/discounts and various facilities obtained using the card – the Euro <26 Card, addressed to a certain public segment, youngsters of 14 up to 26 years old.

The activity of the Service Civil International Romania is based on holding international volunteering camps with various specific characters (social, ecological, artistic etc.).

3.2 Youth welfare services (comprising public and/or non public actors)

Structure and major organisations of (voluntary) social welfare and social services for young

people.

3.3 Youth non public actors/structures and service with proficiency in youth field:

- ROMANIAN YOUTH COUNCIL – www.ctr.ro Youth Council of Romania represents the main non-governmental partner in the youth field.
 - Youth Organisations of the Trade Union Confederations
 - National Alliance of Students' Organizations from Romania
 - USR – Romanian Students Union
 - ANOSR – National Alliance of the Students Union Organizations
 - Romanian Youth Forum – Forumul Tinerilor din Romania.

3.3.1. Youth Councils

Youth Council of Romania is the national youth non-governmental structure that reunites the great majority of the youth non-governmental organisations of national level, youth non-governmental organisations internationally affiliated and County Youth Foundations of Romania.

The main target of Youth Council of Romania is to stimulate youth's participation in political, social, economic and cultural life of Romania, as well as to support and promote common interests of its members at the national and international level.

The Youth Council of Romania was set up in 1998, as a representing platform that included a great number of youth organisations, both nationally and locally. In 2001, Youth Council of Romania was restructured internally for more efficiency and flexibility within the context of keeping the same representative value. In month of January 2006, Youth Council of Romania was acknowledged as legal person of private law - federation – through the Conclusion of the Court of Bucharest, pronounced based on the Government Order no. 26/2000 concerning the associations and foundations, with subsequent changes and additions.

Youth Council of Romania is an observer of the European Youth Forum with headquarters in Brussels, representation platform of youth at European level, main dialog partner of the

European Commission and of the European Council in drawing up youth policies at European level.

At the national level, Youth Council of Romania has contributed to the drawing up of normative regarding the youth adopted during 2002-2006. Youth Council of Romania has actively voiced in the public debates referring aspects of public policies for youth in Romania.

Members of Youth Council of Romania

Members with full rights:

- most of the Youth Non-governmental Organisations of national level, Youth Non-governmental Organisation internationally affiliated,
- County Foundations for Youth/ Youth Non-governmental Organisations of county level
- Permanent guests as observers: Youth organisations of the parliamentary political parties, Youth organisations of the Trade Union Confederations of national level.

Role: main non-governmental partner against the authorities and institutions of the central public administration empowered in the youth policy field.

Contact

General Secretary:

1-3 Walter Maracineanu square, room 141, 1st district, 010155, Bucharest, Romania

Tel: + 40-(0)21-3100980

Tel/Fax: + 40-(0)21-3100981

E-mail: office@ctr.ro

Web site: <http://www.ctr.ro>

In Romania there are also local councils of young people (in some cities “of children”), most of them operating within the frame of the PAL-TIN project (Participarea Tinerilor la Administratia Locala – youth participation in local administration) initiated by MASTER FORUM Association in 1994.

Up to now there were created 90 such councils in 28 counties (of 41). The most active

councils are the municipalities: Baia Mare, Zalau, Piatra Neamt, Bistrita, Focsani, Ploiesti, Campina, Bucuresti, Harsova, Craiova, Ramnicu Valcea, Timisoara, Sebes, Simleul Silvaniei.

Web site: <http://www.paltin.ro>

Also, there are numerous pupils councils, at high-school and county levels.

3.3.2. Youth non-governmental organisations

- Euro<26 Association of Romania

Web site: <http://www.euro26.ro>

- Association of Orthodox Christian Students of Romania (Asociatia Studentilor Crestini Ortodocsi din Romania - ASCOR)

Web site: www.ascor.org.ro

e-mail: ascorbuc@yahoo.com

- Board of European Students of Technology (Best Bucharest)

Web site: www.BEST/eu.org Bucharest

e-mail: alexandru.bofan@bestbucuresti.ro

- Association Internationale des Etudiants enc Sciences Economiques et Commerciales / AIESEC Romania

Web site: www.aiesec-bucharest.ro

- Romanian Association of Debates, Oratory, Rhetoric – Asociatia Romana de dezbateri, oratorie, retorica -ARDOR

Web site: www.ardor-deb.ro

- Romanian Association Anti-AIDS – Asociatia Romana Anti-SIDA - ARAS

Web site: www.aras.net

- Accept Association

Web site: www.accept-romania.ro

Contact: +4021 252 5620

- Non-governmental Organizations' Assistance Center

Web site: www.centras.ro

E-mail: office@centras.ro

- Service Civil International Romania (SCI-RO)

Web site: www.sci.ro

Mention and describe non-public actors/structures who are directly or indirectly involved in youth policies, and have influence in the policy-making process and in the decision making process.

Held on 25 April 2016 the latest (third) Council meeting on problem youth, organised by the Youth Ministry with the participation of 20 public and private entities (NGOs, youth organisations, pupils and students, other institutions and organisations). Among the participating organisations, the Ministry points out in its document following organisations: CTR, JCI Youth Forum and the Association of Basarabian students.

(<http://mts.ro/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Raport-CCPT-Aprilie-2016.pdf>)

On 25 April 2016 took place the most recent (third) meeting of the Council for issues on youth, organised by the Ministry of Youth, with the participation of 20 public and private entities (NGOs for youth, student and pupils organisations, other institutions and organisations). From the attending organisations, the Ministry's document mentions CTR, JCI – Junior Chamber International Romania, Romanian Youth Forum and Basarabian - ASEB – Asociatia Studentilor si Elevilor Basarabeni din Romania Pupils and Students Association .

(<http://mts.ro/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Raport-CCPT-Aprilie-2016.pdf>)

3.4 National network(s) for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policy makers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)? N/A

4. Legislation

Articles of the constitution concerning youth explicitly

The Constitution of Romania has provisions referring to youth: the right to information (art. 31), right to study (art. 32), right to vote (art. 36), right to be elected (art. 37), children and young persons' protection (art. 49)

National legislation referring to young people:

- Governmental Decision No. 149/1990 concerning Communist Youth Union's patrimony passing into administration of ministries, central and local bodies, changed by Governmental Decision N^o. 607/1993;
- Law of education N^o. 84/1995, with subsequent modifications and additions;
- Law on housing N^o. 114/1996, republished, with subsequent modifications and additions;
- Law N^o. 197/1997, regarding setting up of the Teenager's Day;
- Governmental Order N^o. 26/2000 concerning the associations and foundations, approved by Law 246/2005 with subsequent changes and additions;
- Law N^o. 76/2002, regarding the unemployment aid system and activation of labor engaging;
- Governmental Emergency Order N^o. 195/2002 concerning funds providing for financing the construction of dwellings and sports grounds for young people, approved by Law N^o. 195/2002;
- Law of state support for youngster in rural areas (Law no. 646/2002);
- Law N^o. 116/2002, concerning combating social marginalization;
- Law of volunteering No. 195/2001, amended by Governmental Order 58/2002, approved and amended by Law N^o. 629/2002;
- Law N^o. 146/2002 concerning the legal condition of youth county and Bucharest

- municipality foundations, amended by Governmental emergency Order N^o. 166/2002;
- Law N^o. 425 from 25 of October 2004, concerning the setting up of the youth National Day;
 - Law N^o. 350/2006 – Young People Law;
 - Law N^o. 351/2006 concerning setting up, organisation and operation of the youth National Council of Romania;
 - Law N^o. 339/2006 for the change and completion of the Law of volunteering;
 - Law N^o. 333/2006 concerning setting up of youth informing and counselling centers;
 - Law No. 396/2006 concerning the financial support granting for family founding;
 - Government Decision on the National Strategy for Social Inclusion of youth leaving the child protection system (669/2006), Law for stimulating students' enrolment (Law 72/2007)
 - The new Labor Code (2011), Law for approving the New Civil Code (Law 287/2009 republished in 2011)
 - Law on apprenticeship at work (Law 279/2005, republished in 2012)

Regional and local legislation on youth – No data available.

5. National Policy Programmes on youth

National programmes on youth.

Action plans i.e. official strategies

Programmes and actions for specific target groups:

P1 - Youth centres

Purpose: Develop and diversify services for youth programmes

Objective: Create specific infrastructure services for youth

Budget 2016: 750,000 lei

• Young beneficiaries: 84 300 youngsters

• Youth centres: 34

Types of actions / activities eligible: lectures, seminars, competitions, film libraries / video libraries, databases, electronic libraries, sessions / information campaigns, web sites and online platforms and mobile exchanges of experience, counselling and consultancy of youth and organisation of youth exhibitions, fairs, sports activities to support grassroots sport, cultural activities, roundtables, conferences, workshops, marking events. Funding under the programme of youth centres is done according to a specific methodology

P2 - Programme to support youth activities

Purpose: Taking measures to support youth

Objective: Development and diversification of youth activities

Budget 2016: 4.95 million lei

Indicators 2016

• Efficiency Indicators:

Average expenditure / project: Project 24 000 RON

• Result indicators:

a number of funded projects: 210

a number of young beneficiaries: 25,000

P3 - programme of social research in the field of youth

- Goal: Knowledge of trends in social EVOLUTION in the youth policy in the field
- Objective: Evaluate the relationship between the needs of young people and youth policies
- Budget 2016: 250,000 lei
- Indicators 2016
- Efficiency Indicators
- Average costs / research paper: 63 000 lei / research paper
- Output indicators:
- Number of projects: 4

P4 - Programme for the development and diversification of services and programmes for youth, especially students

- Purpose: Develop the offer of services and programmes for students
- Objective: Development and diversification of activities for students
- Budget 2016: 4.100.000 RON
- Young beneficiaries of youth programs: 19,000

6. Budget / Public expenditure allocated to youth

- National level

Budget/public expenditures allotted to young people in 2015 and 2016:

5,581,754 RON (= 1,270,000 euro) and respectively 10,050,000 RON (= 2,273,000 euro), much under the highest level from 2008 (when it was close to 4 million euro) (Source: Ministry of Youth and Sport)

- Regional level:

Students' House of cultures – no data for 2015 – 16

Youth County Directorates – no data for 2015 - 16

7. European Dimension of youth policy

This section should outline how European strategies, policy commitments and programmes are implemented at the national level.

7.1 Council of Europe.

MofYS is active in Council of Europe statutory bodies on youth, notably the CDEJ.

In addition, Romania participates in the following international cooperation :

International Organisation of La Francophonie

Central European Initiative

SEECF

Romania's participation to the European Youth Foundation can be exemplified by the seminar "*Intercultural Dialogue - a European Adventure (IDEA)*" (Strasbourg, 21 March 2014) organised by the European Geography Association and supported by the European Youth Foundation wins the national Charlemagne European Youth Prize in Romania! 25 other projects were competing at the Romanian national level.

7.2 European Union.

7.2.1 Implementation of the Youth in Action programme

Briefly explain how the Youth in Action Programme is implemented in your country and provide a link to the institution which implements this programme (National Agency or other).

Please also refer to European action in the field of youth information (national website of Eurodesk). - <http://www.anpcdefp.ro/>

7.2.2 Follow up of the EU Youth Strategy (2010 – 2018) on the national level

A number of measures are taken by Romanian Authorities to implement the Lisbon Strategy in the field of youth:

- Combating school dropout
- Diversification of qualifications
- Encouraging entrepreneurship among young people: <http://mts.ro/informare-publica/legislatie/acte-normative-in-vigoare/strategia-uniunii-europene-privind-tineretul/>

8. Further sources of information on youth policy in Romania

- *Activism civic și atitudini față de protest în rândul tinerilor din România* available at:
https://www.militiaspirituala.ro/fileadmin/documente/Raport_MS1211_RO.pdf
- Liliana Guran Nica (2015), Aspects of the demographic crisis in Romania, available at:
<http://www.journalstudiesanthropology.ro/en/aspects-of-the-demographic-crisis-in-romania/a33/>
- Marian Rujoiu (coord.), Romanian Youth Policies. Research and Evaluation Report on Romanian Youth Policies – 2005, at
- Nicoleta Voicu, Letitia Baba (2015) Raport cu privire la situatia educatiei incluzive in Romania, available at: <http://schoolforeveryone.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Raport-cu-privire-la-situatia-educatiei-incluzive-in-Romania.pdf>
- Statistici privind migrația și populația migrant (2016), available at
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/ro
- Strategia Nationala in Domeniul Tineretului (2014-2020) available at:
[http://www.mts.ro/documente/diverse/Strategia_Nat%CC%A6ionala_dezbatere%20publica\(1\)\(1\).doc](http://www.mts.ro/documente/diverse/Strategia_Nat%CC%A6ionala_dezbatere%20publica(1)(1).doc)