Factsheet: Romania

DEFINITION OF YOUTH

The 2006 youth law defines young people as belonging to ages 14-35. It also identifies the different age groups 14/15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34/35, to better target different policies.

CANDIDACY AGE

| Lower House | 23 | Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union | Partially elected by other means. |
| Upper House | 33 | Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union | Partially elected by other means. |

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposite Sex</th>
<th>Same Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No specific legislation for same-sex marriage. Homosexual acts legal. Source: UNSD, ILGA

VOTING AGE

18

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

MAJORITY AGE

18


CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

14

Minimum Age

Source: Criminal Code of Romania (2005)

LITERACY RATES

Both sexes (15-24) %

99.29%

Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

Year: 2013

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School

80.01%

Source: UNESCO

Year: 2015

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

0.73

34 out of 170 countries.

Year: 2013

Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PREVALENCE OF HIV

Male (15-24) %

0.1%

Year: 2013

Source: World Bank

FEMALE (15-24) %

0.1%

Tobacco use

Consumed any smokable or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

Male (13-15) %

10.40%

Year: 2010

Source: WHO

Female (13-15) %

18.40%

Both sexes (13-15) %

14.40%

POLICY & LEGISLATION

The 2006 youth law first created a legal framework for youth policy in Romania. A draft National Youth Strategy 2014-2020 was launched for public debate in the summer of 2013, however it is unclear whether it has been finalised and approved. The draft National Youth Strategy focuses on four key pillars:

- Culture and informal education;
- Employment and entrepreneurship;
- Participation and volunteering;
- Health, sport and recreation;

Programmes to reduce youth unemployment, particularly across rural areas, and promoting healthy lifestyles are key objectives of the policy. A section dedicated to socially marginalised youth acknowledges the need for a better understanding of the conditions that influence social exclusion.

GDP PER CAPITA

USD 9499.21

Year: 2014

Source: World Bank

HDI

0.786

Year: 2013

Source: UNDP

GINI

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Year: No data.

Source: World Bank

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

43

68 out of 177 countries.

Source: Transparency International

PRESS FREEDOM

23.48

45 out of 180 countries.

Source: Reporters Without Borders

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 2010

BUDGET & SPENDING

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or
In 2013 the government founded the Ministry for Youth and Sports. The Directorate for Youth Programmes and Projects is in charge of working with actors in the youth field to organize, implement and monitor government policies. It includes a Department for Camps and Recreation, which coordinates activities of leisure centres and youth tourism, and a Department of Programmes and Activities for Students, promoting students' participation in cultural and civic activities as well as combating the marginalization of students.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

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YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

The Romanian Youth Council (CTR) is the government’s main partner in the youth field. It advises the drafting of the youth strategy and provides training and support to its members. However, the CTR’s governance structure is unclear. Two other representative structures are the Consultative Council on Youth Issues (CCPT), a government consultative body which includes representatives from youth NGOs, unions, local student councils, and the Youth Participation in Local Government (PAL-TIN), a network of local youth organisations.

BUDGET & SPENDING

The 2014 budget allocates RON 273.23 million (USD 85.15 million) to the Ministry of Youth and Sports, however it does not provide a separate expenditure for the youth department. According to the World Bank, Romania spent 4.24% of its GDP on education provision in 2009, however does not calculate what this translates to in terms of government expenditure.