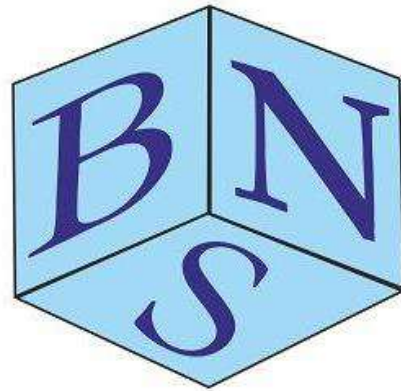


Rethinking the EU Sustainability Model to achieve Autonomy, Resilience, and full Employment

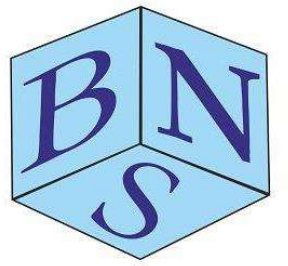
Territorial disparities and their political implications

Marin Florian

National Trade Union Bloc Confederation



A world of changes....



Leadership

Governance

Nature resource use

Prosperity

Finance

Progress

Metrics

Competitiveness

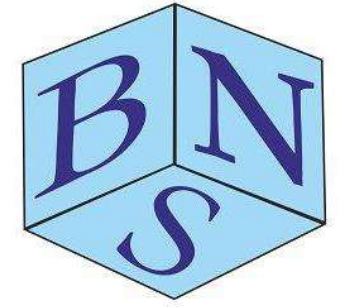
Consumption



We need to redefine everything in the future....

Business as usual can no longer continue.

Heard often....



Financial stress is becoming regular for most the workers



We are spending most of our lives at work

One job is not enough for a decent life

To have a baby could be dangerous for your future in the labour market
in the women's case

The labour market has become a very hostile place, especially for young workers

Actual generations will live worst than their parents

Economic model of today....

From the market economy to the market society



Valuing wealth over the wellbeing



Poor working conditions



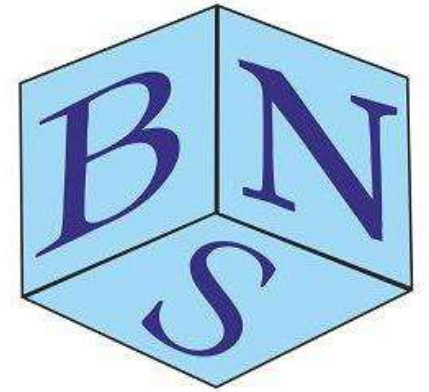
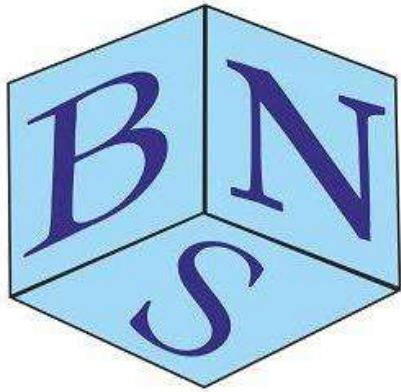
Depression

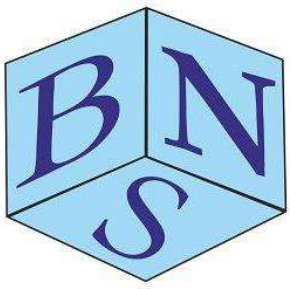


Infinite growth is not possible

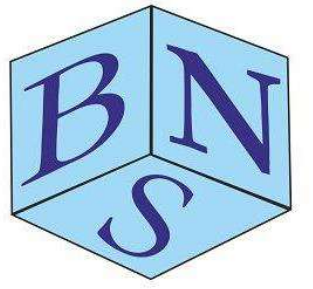


Growth must take into account some constraints – social
conditionalities should be one of them alongside with preserving life!!!!





We are asking for a new kind of growth



The needs of actual and future generations

Environment and biodiversity



Social responsible

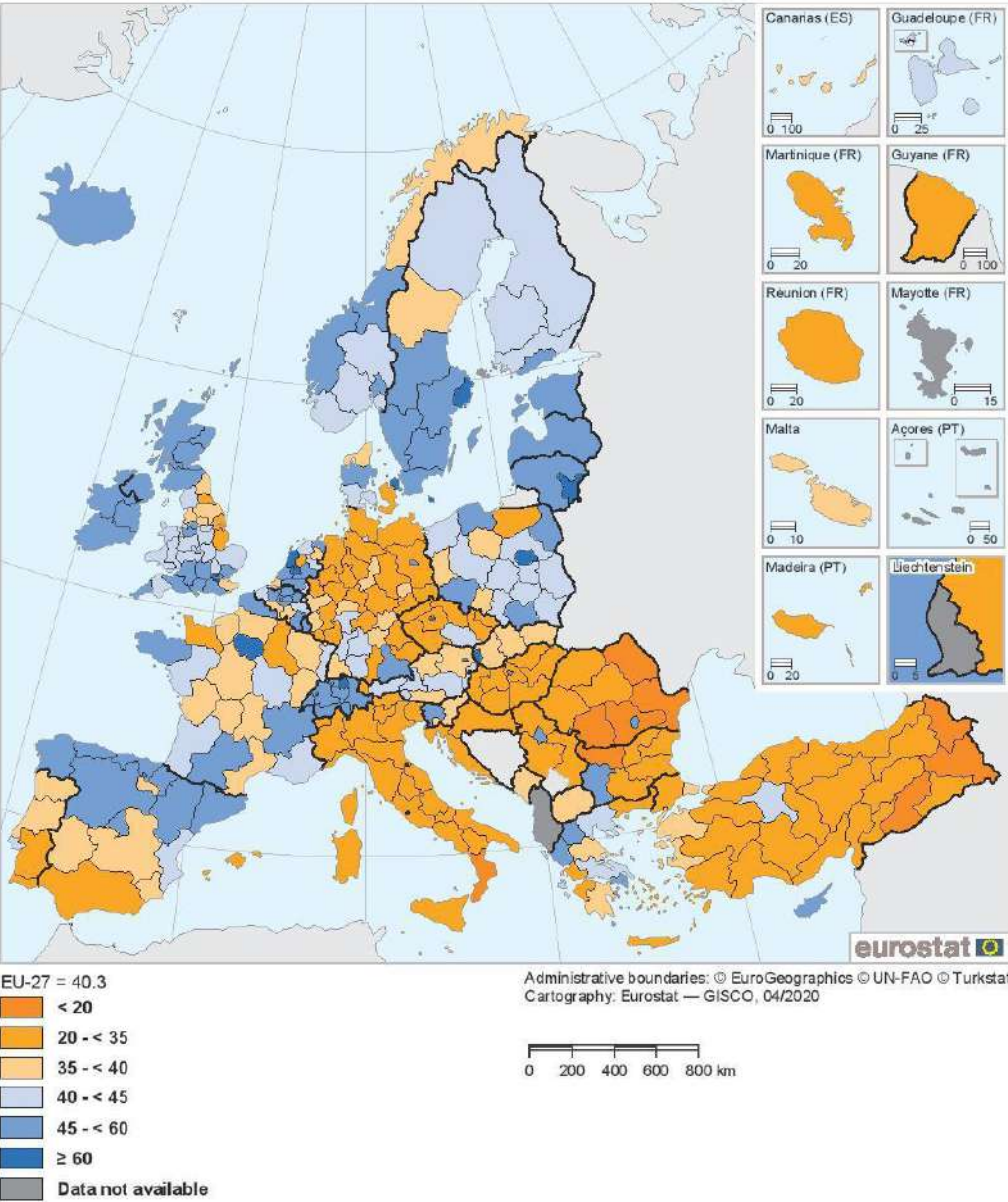
Teritorial balanced

Fair access to opportunities and added value for everyone

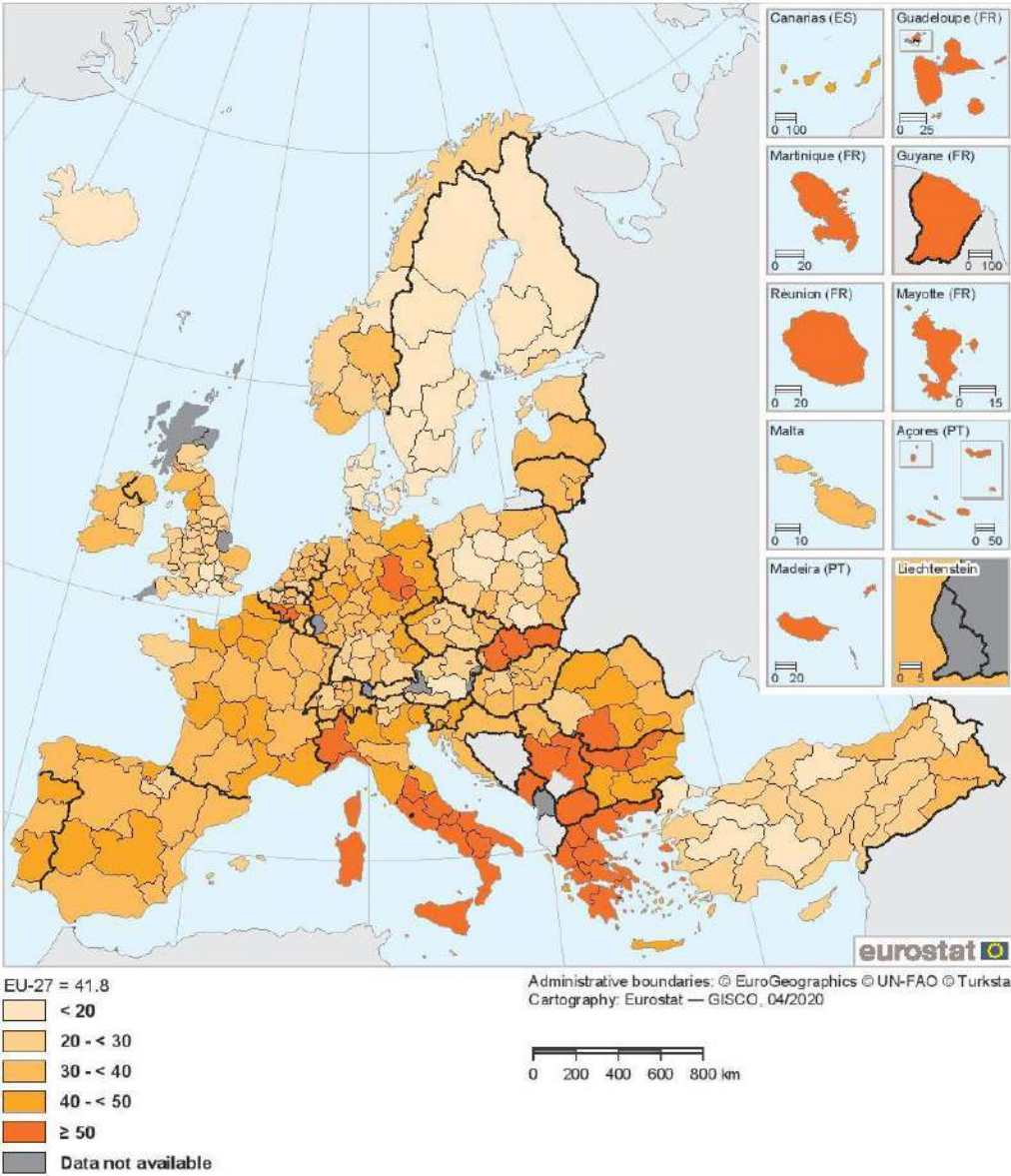
A huge amount of data which are needed to be generated and administrated

Circular and social economy must become the norm in EU

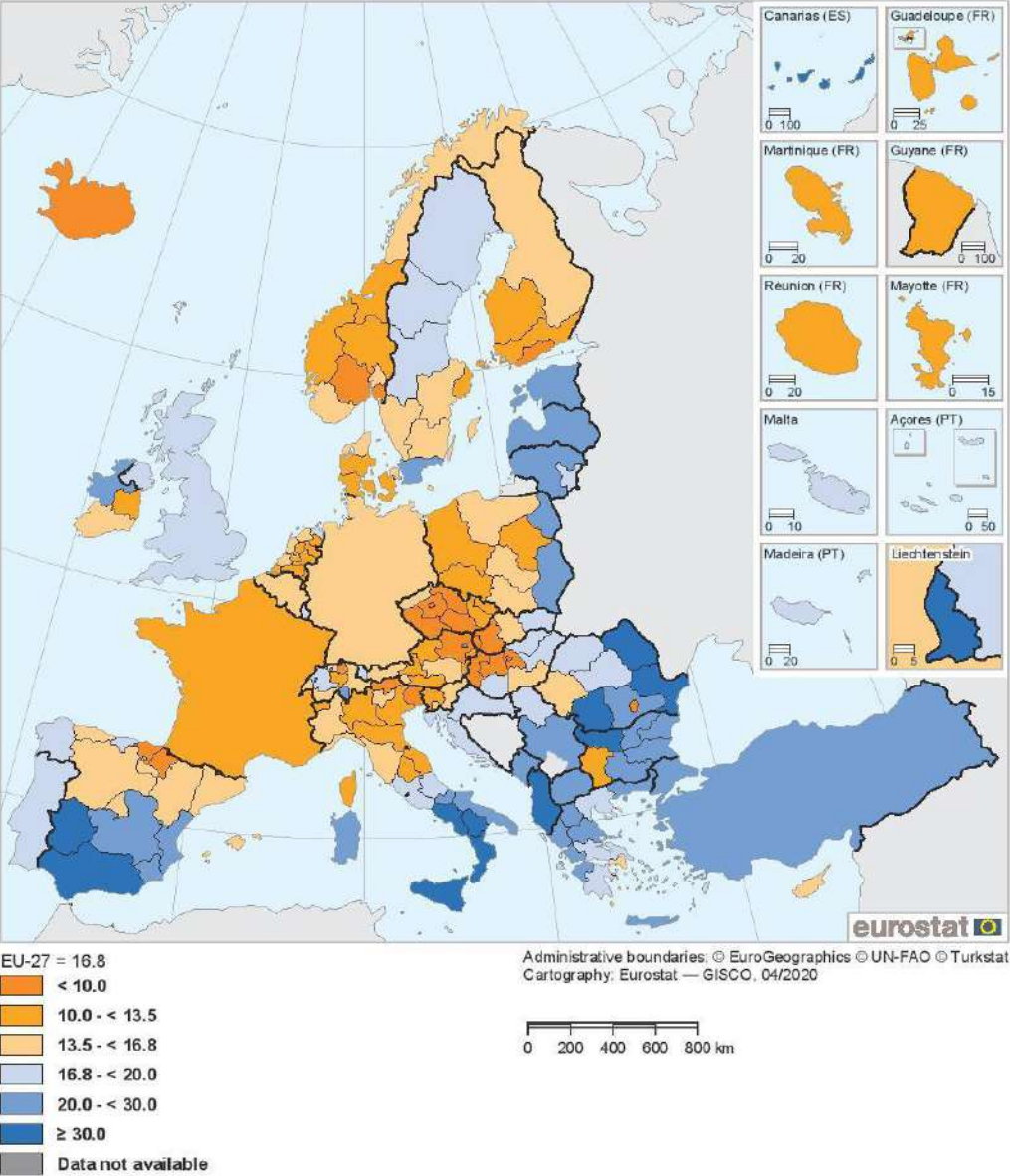
Tertiary educational attainment of people aged 30-34 years, 2019
(%, by NUTS 2 regions)



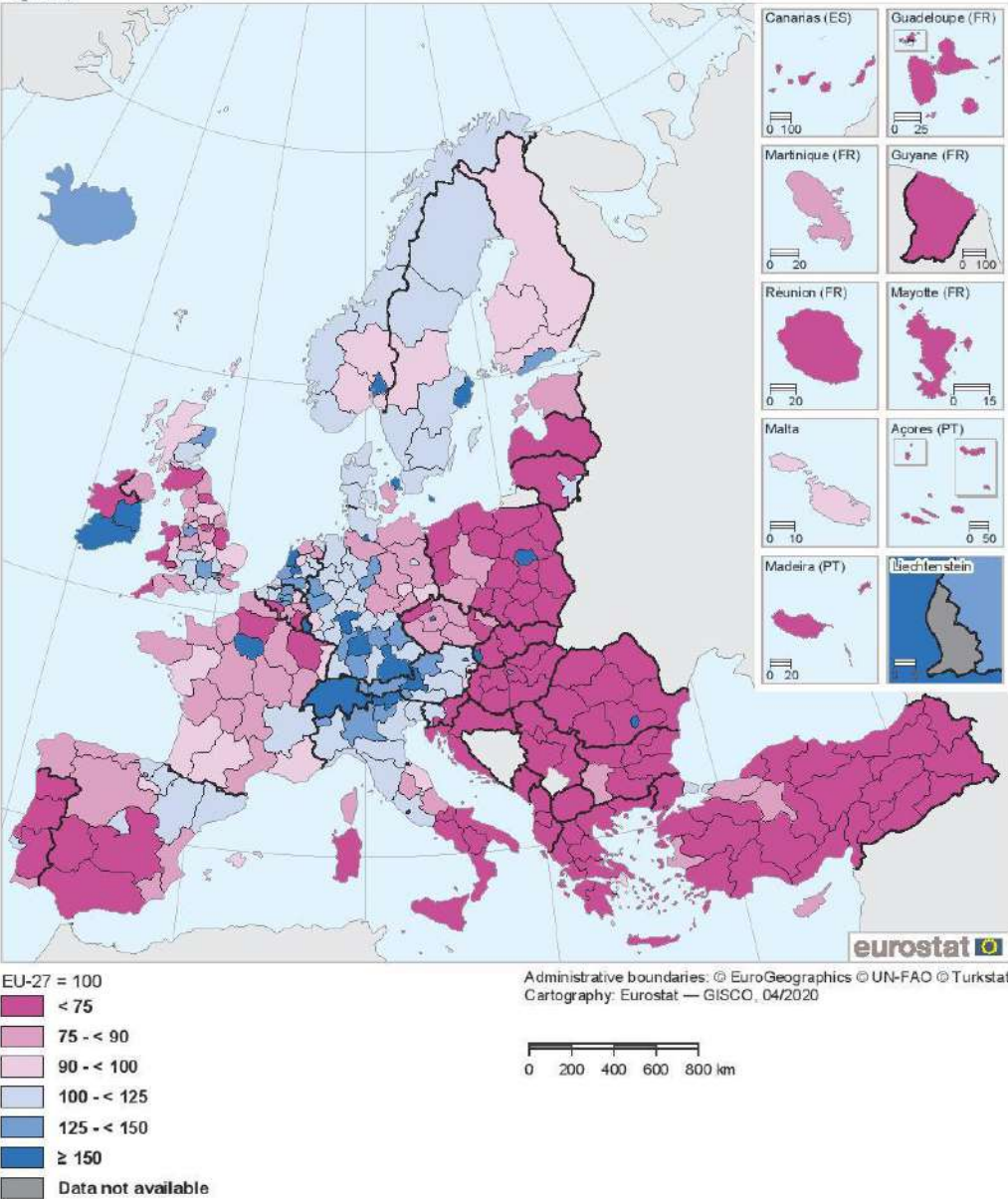
Long-term unemployment share, 2019
(%, share of unemployed persons aged 15-74 years, by NUTS 2 regions)



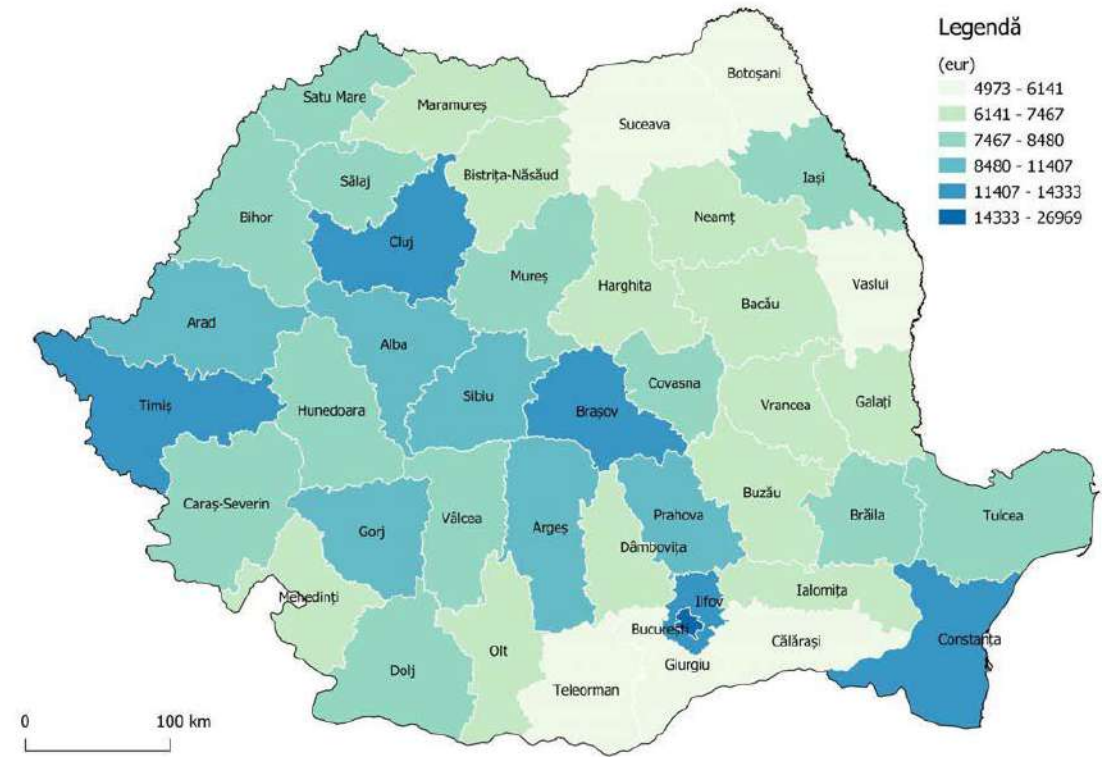
At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2018
(%, by NUTS 2 regions)



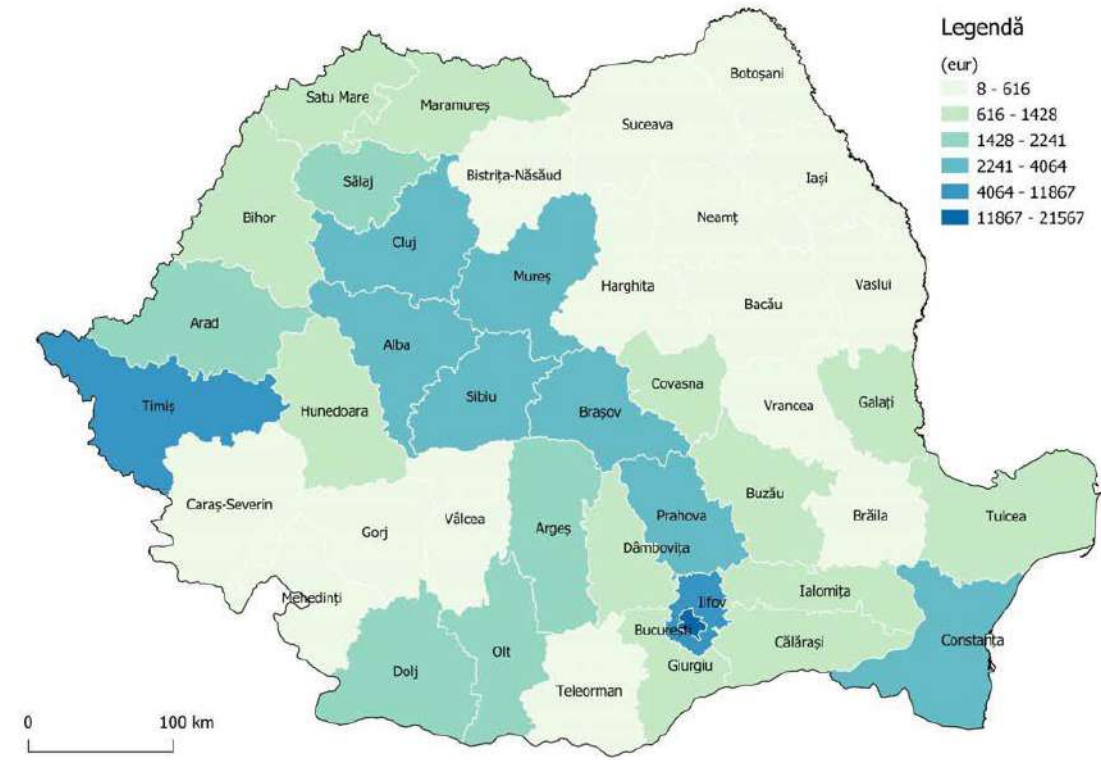
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, 2018
(index, based on GDP in purchasing power standards (PPS) in relation to the EU-27 average = 100, by NUTS 2 regions)



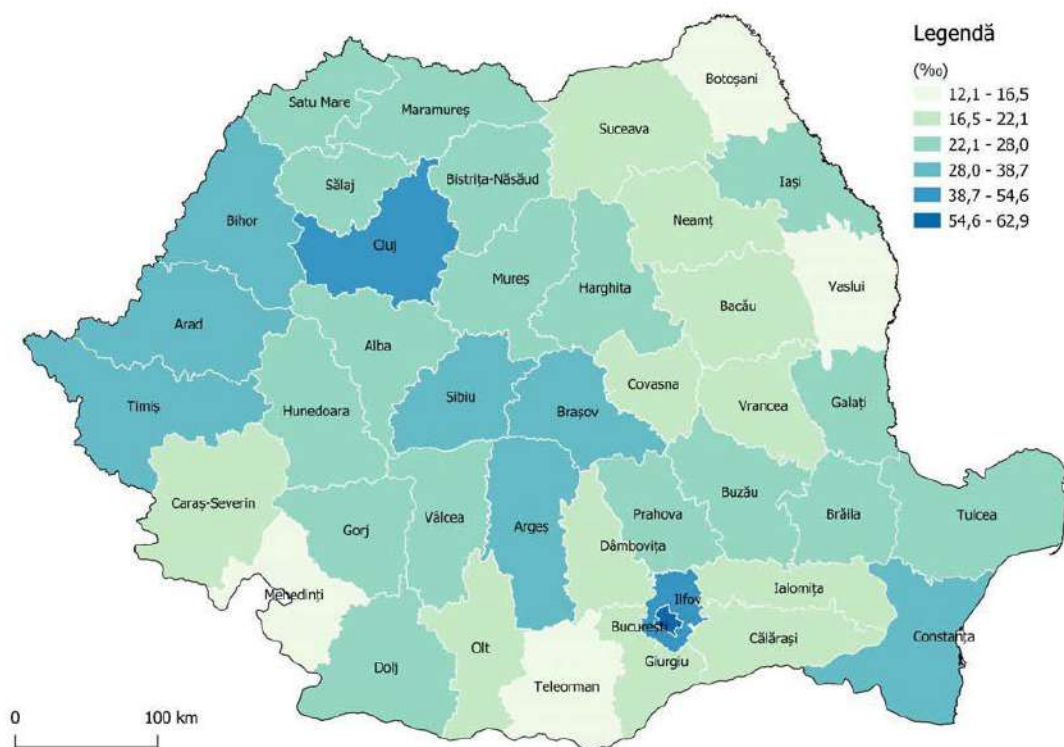
GDP per capita, 2019



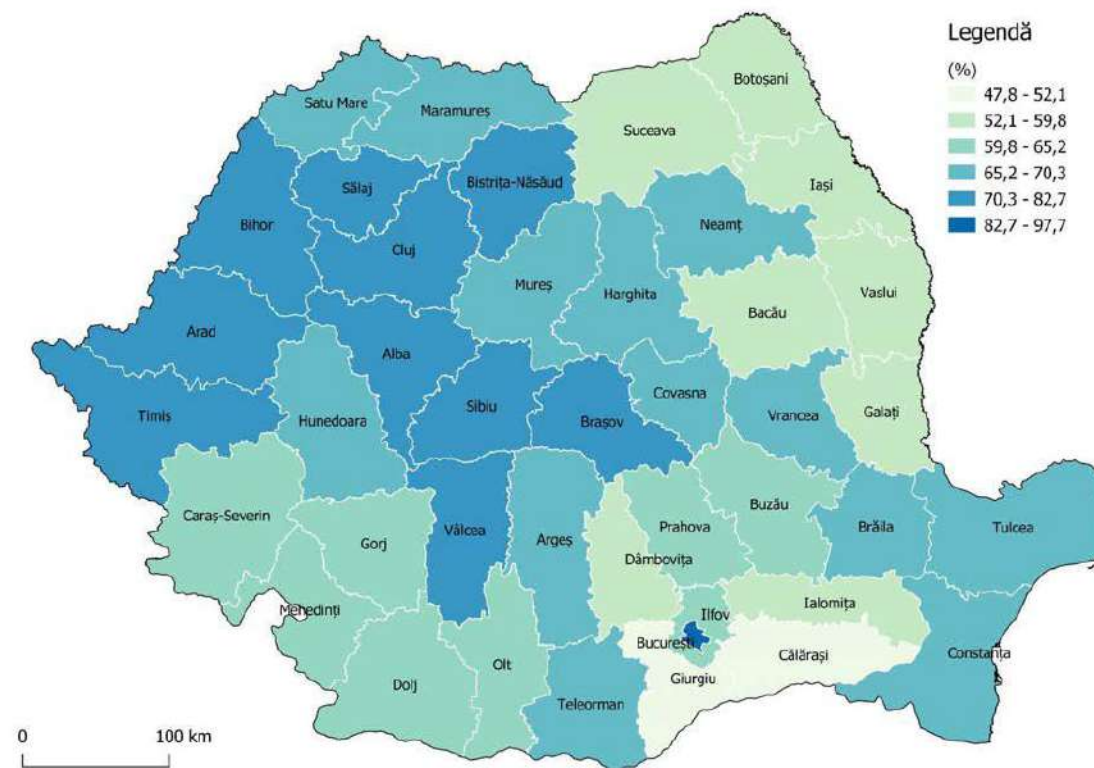
Foreign investments per capita, 2019



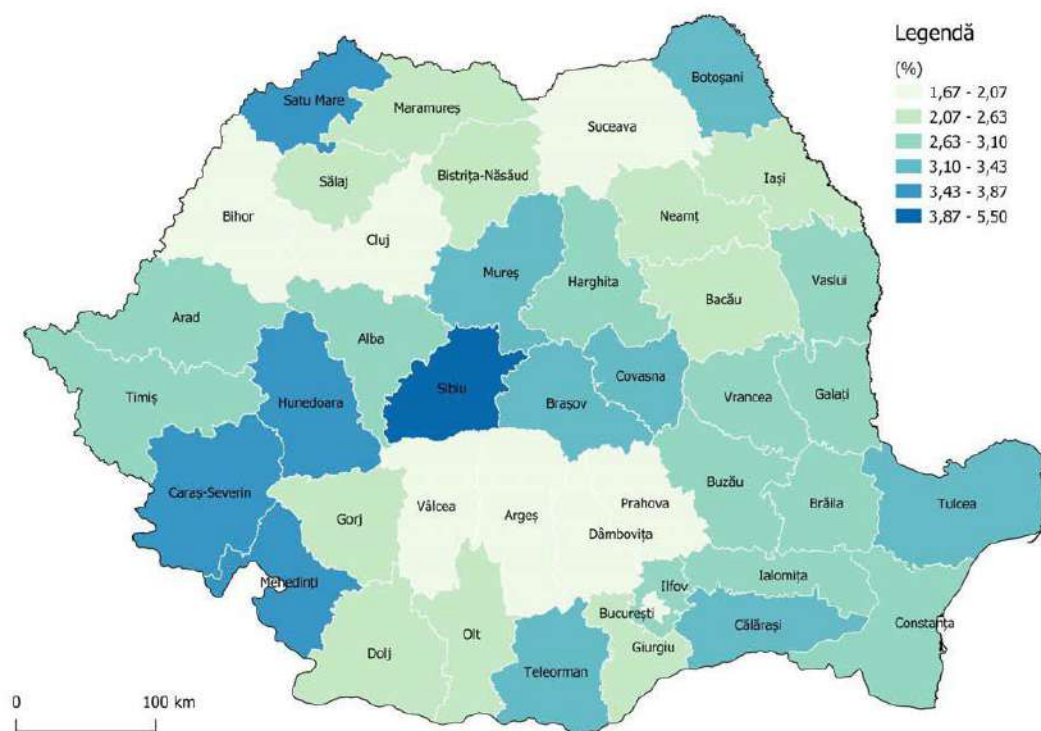
SMEs/1000 inhabitants, 2019



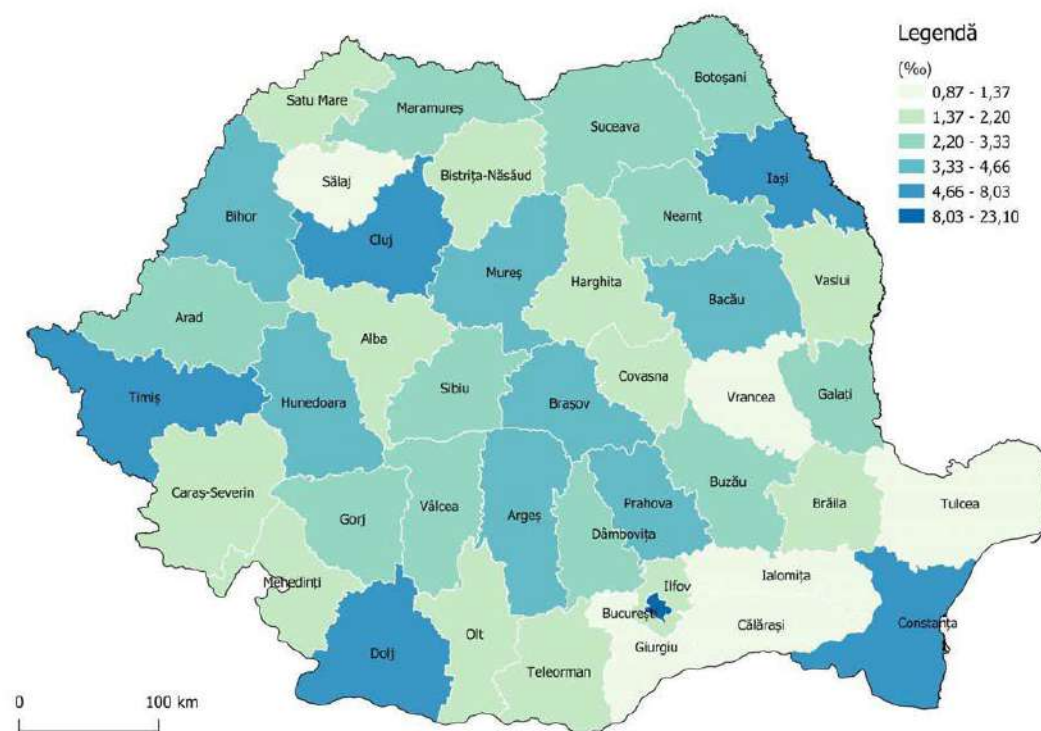
Employment rate, 2019



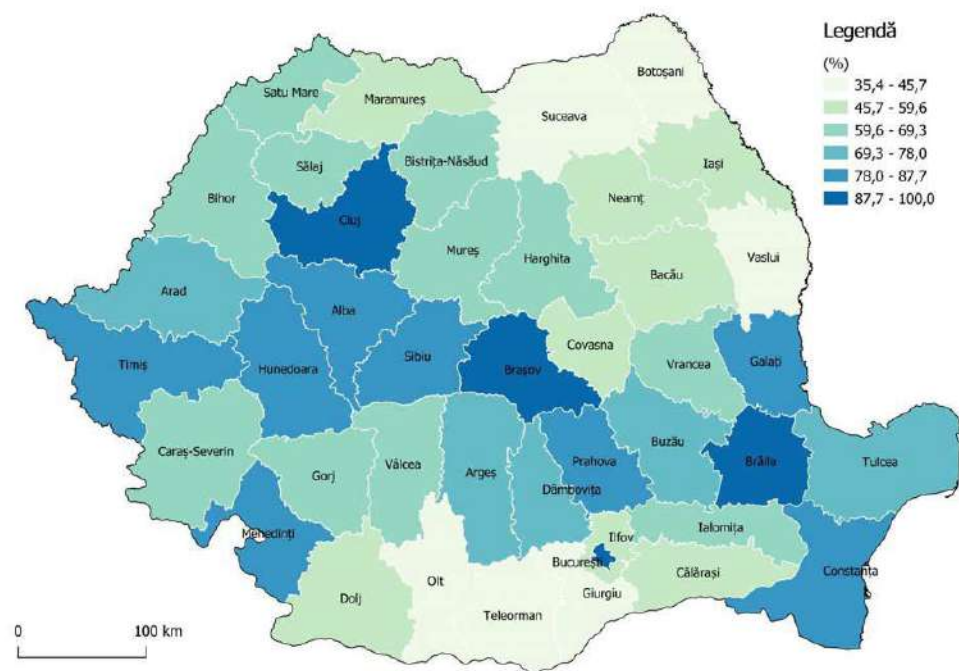
School dropout rate, 2019



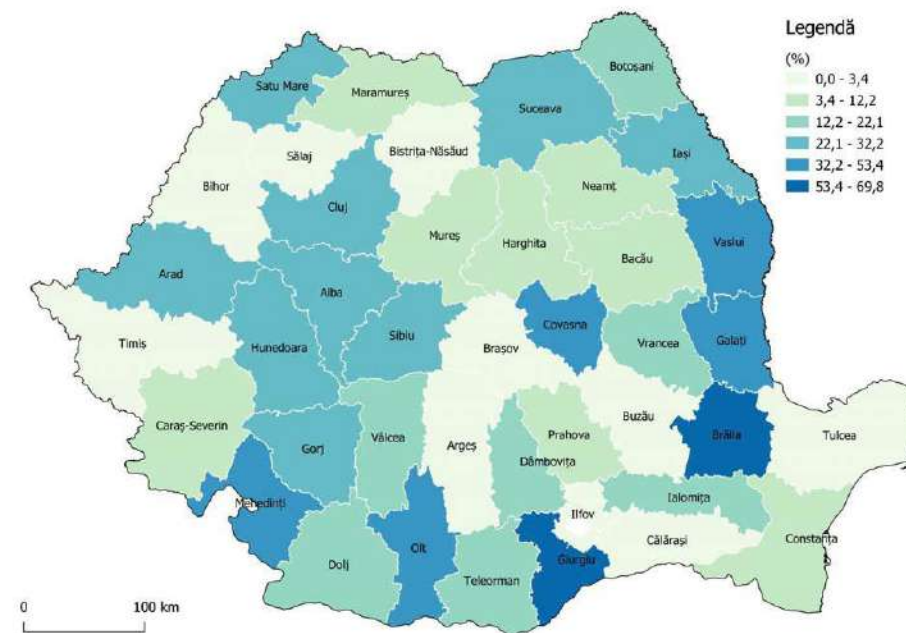
Hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants, 2019



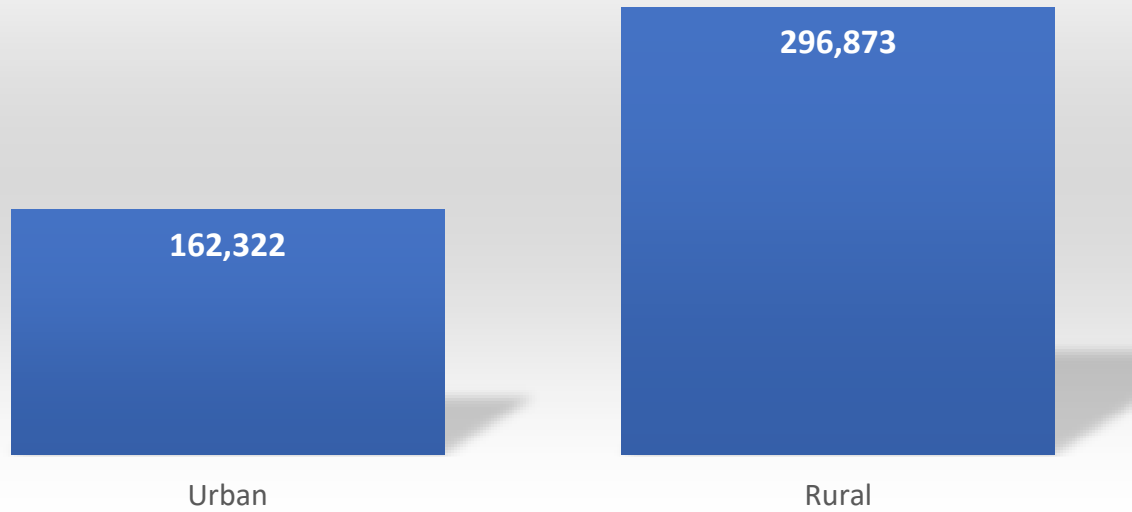
Population connected to the public water supply system, 2019



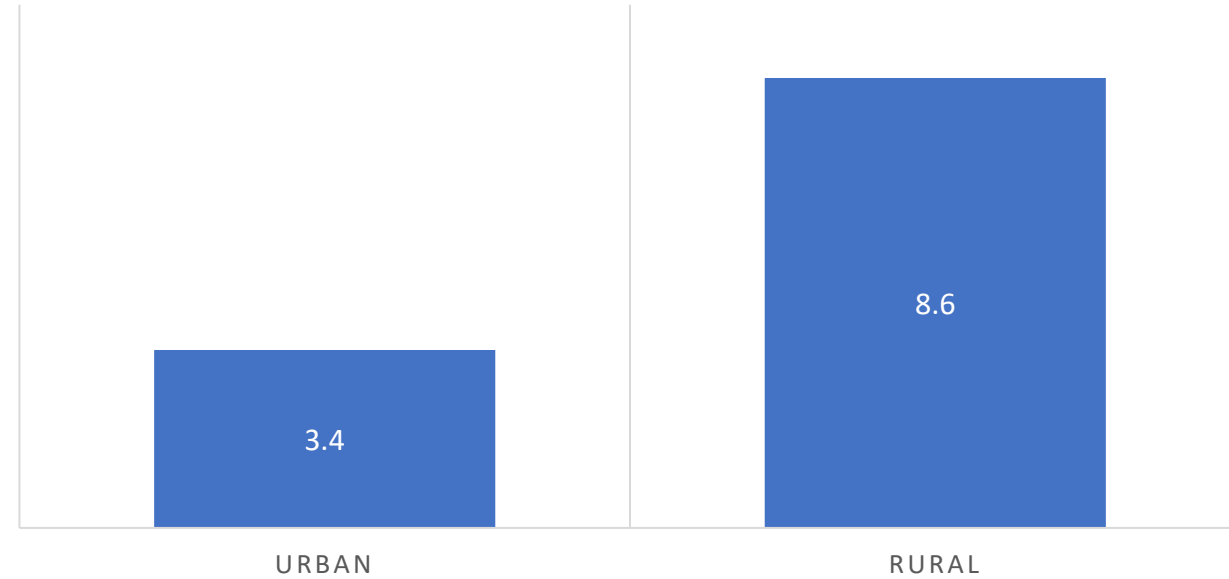
Length of modernized communal roads, 2019



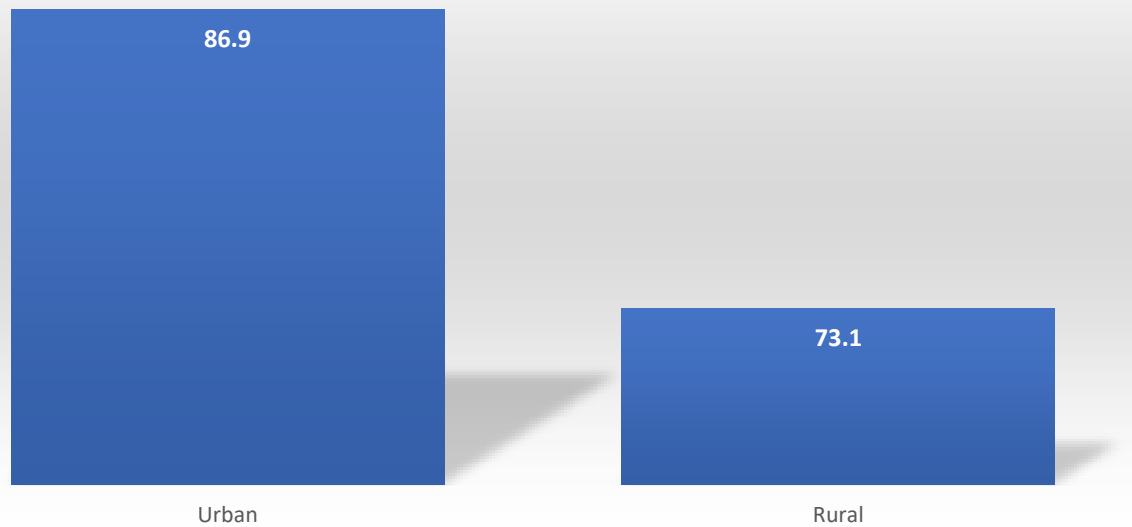
No of unemployed persons



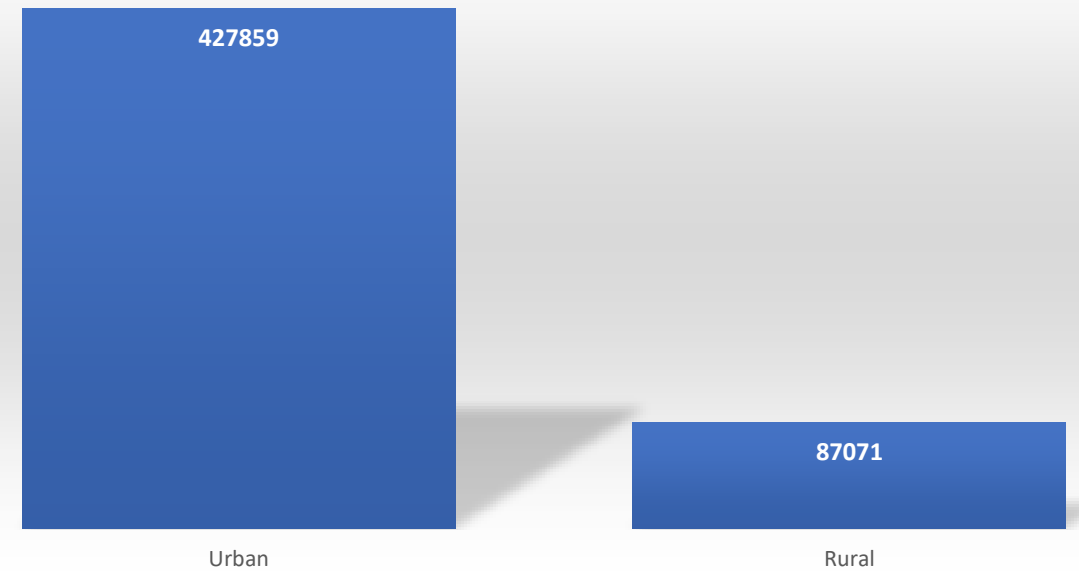
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



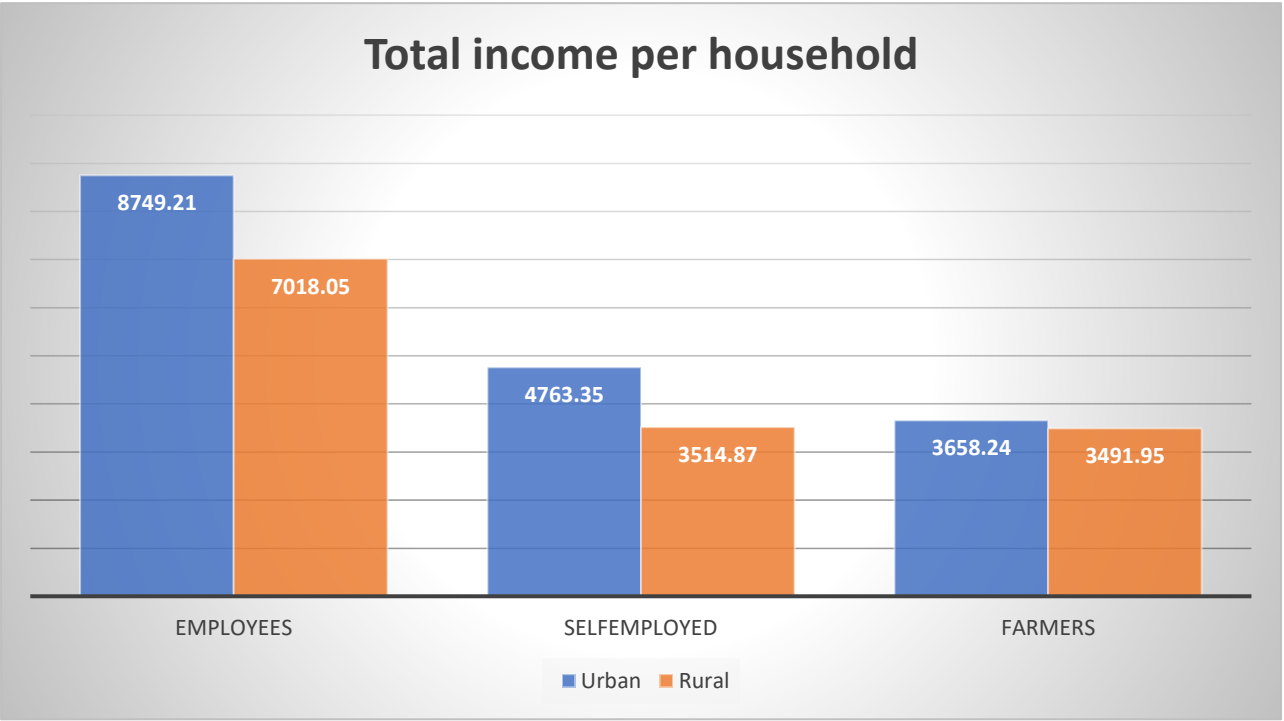
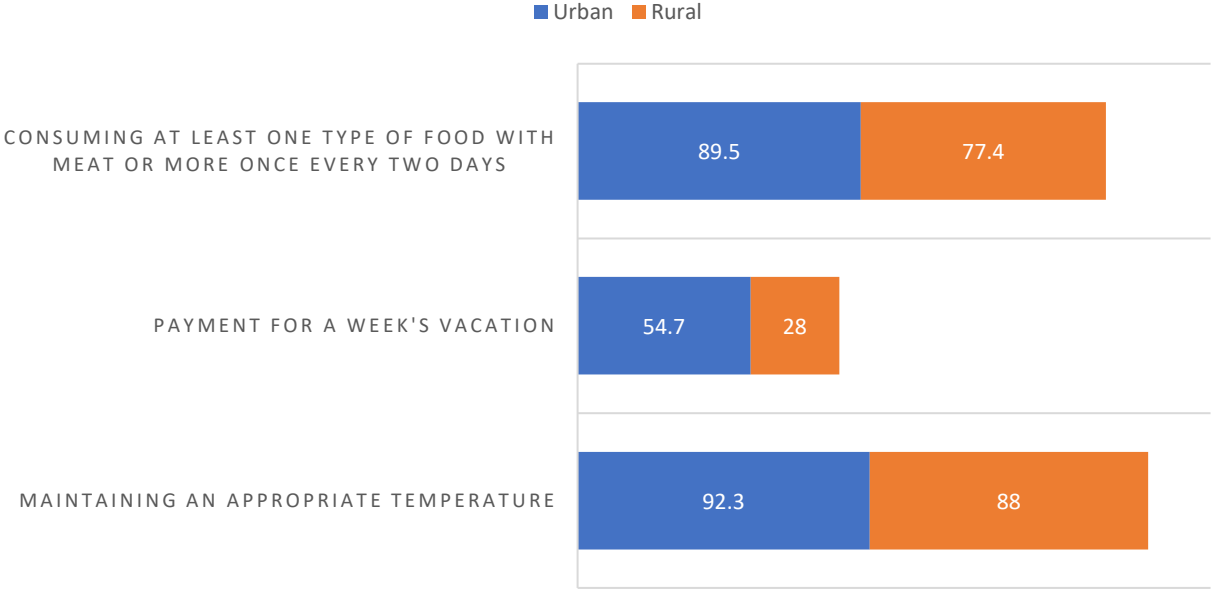
% of household conected to internet



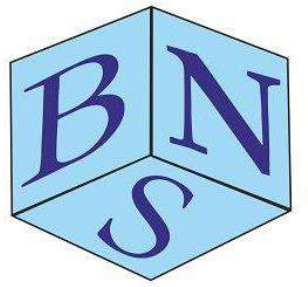
No graduates - persons



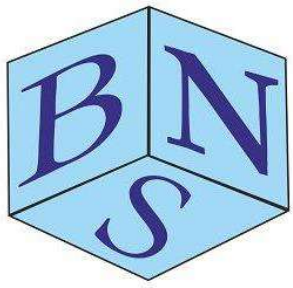
% OF HOUSEHOLD FOR



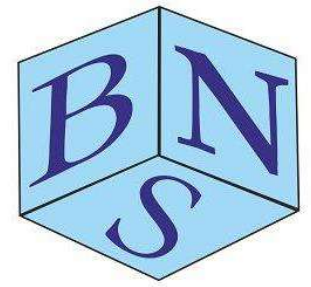
Inequalities in Romania



- One Romanian out of three is exposed to the risk of poverty and social exclusion;
- Among the causes of poverty are inactivity, low level of education, intergenerational transmission of poverty and lack of interregional mobility;
- The income obtained by the best-paid 20% of the population is 6.5 times higher than the income obtained by the lowest-paid 20% of the population;
- Romania has the highest in-work poverty rate in the EU (17.4%);
- Over 1.000.000 subsistence farmers in the rural area;
- In almost three decades, Romania has lost 23.3% of its working-age population to emigration, causing a 0.6% to 0.9% drop in annual GDP growth.



Cohesion Policy



Social conditionalities attached to
ESIF investments



Consultation and participation of the
civil society

The competition principle and code of conduct on partnership must be restructured

Cohesion Policy is not a crisis instrument - we need dedicated instruments for crises

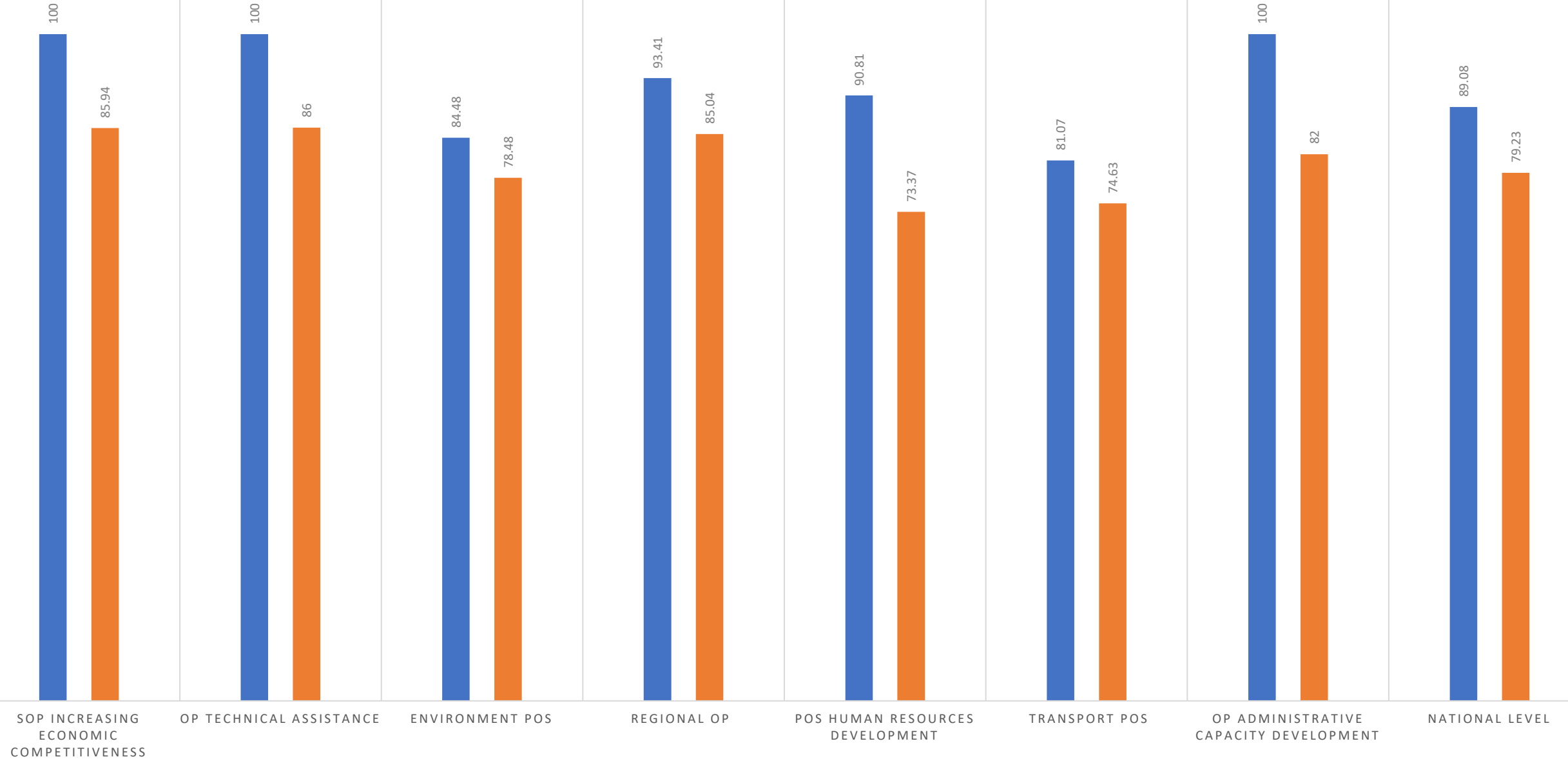
We can not continue to finance a system which is unbalanced and is creating poverty in some areas

Some simplification measures are against the workers interest – simplified cost. In Romania, the amount of simplified costs for training is low and this is affecting the capacity of the funds to finance structural reorientation of the competencies, which are much needed for green and digital transition

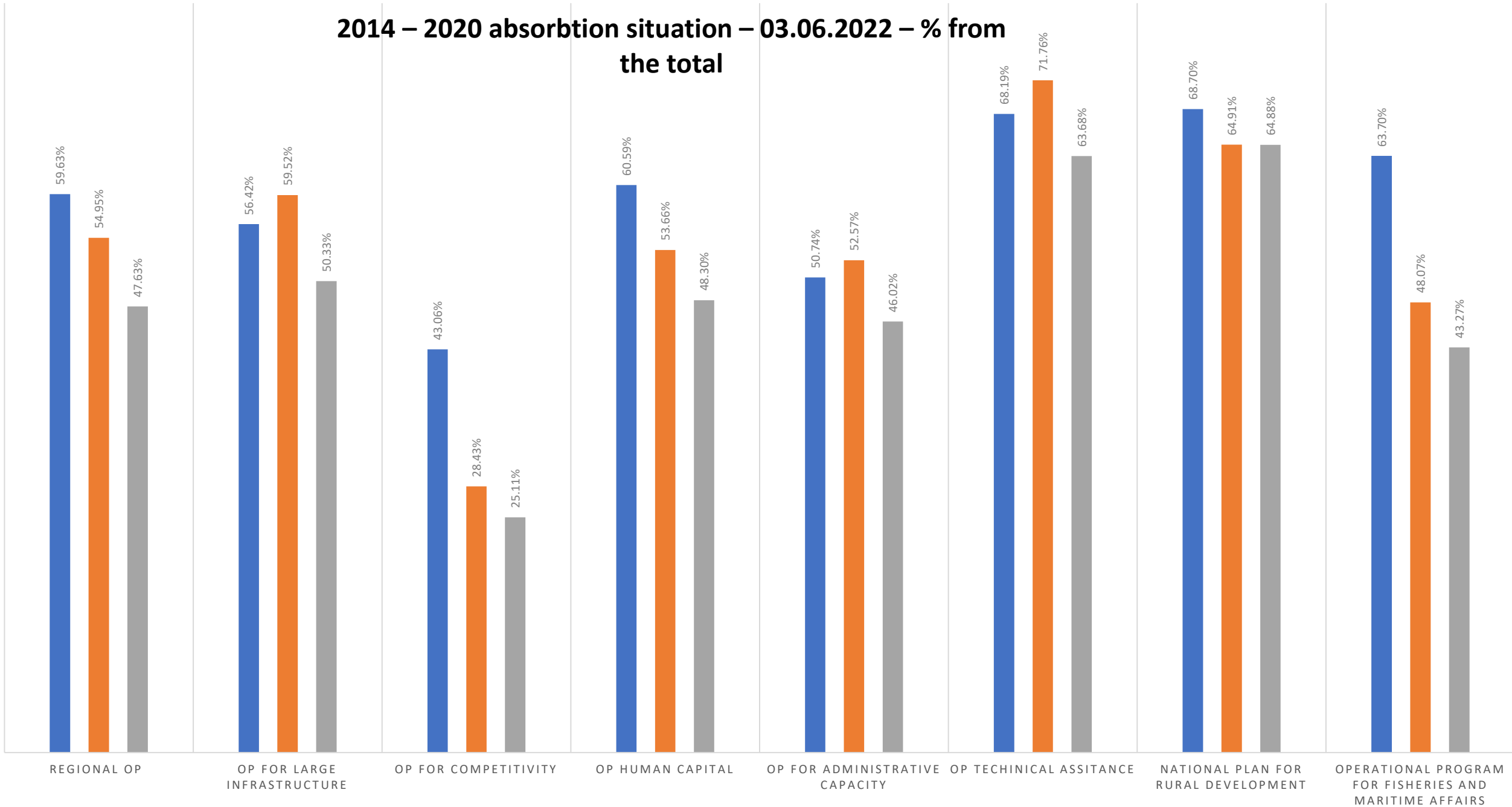
A problem of capacity - we have National Recovery and Resilience Plan, Cohesion Policy, Common Agriculture Policy

■ Current absorbtion ■ Effective absorbtion

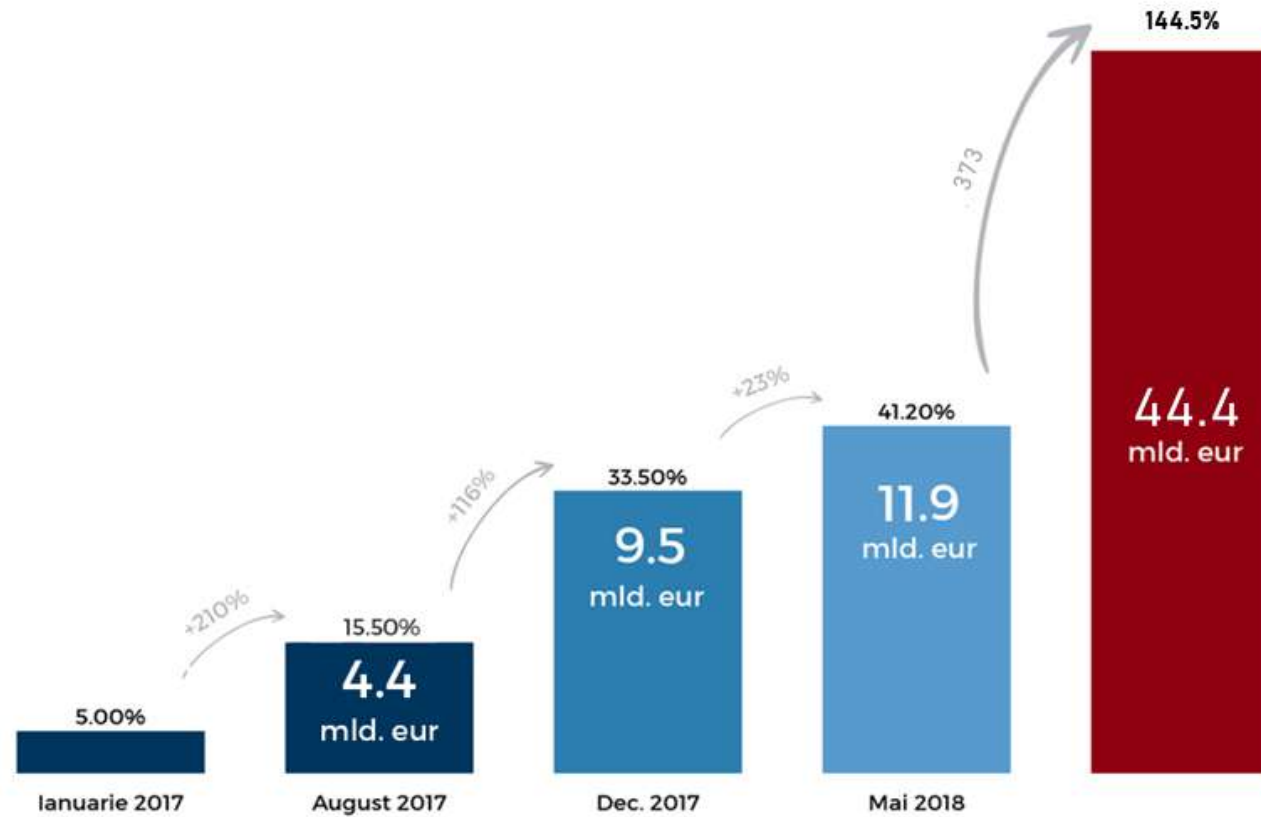
Absorbtion 2007 – 2013 - % from total



2014 – 2020 absorbtion situation – 03.06.2022 – % from the total

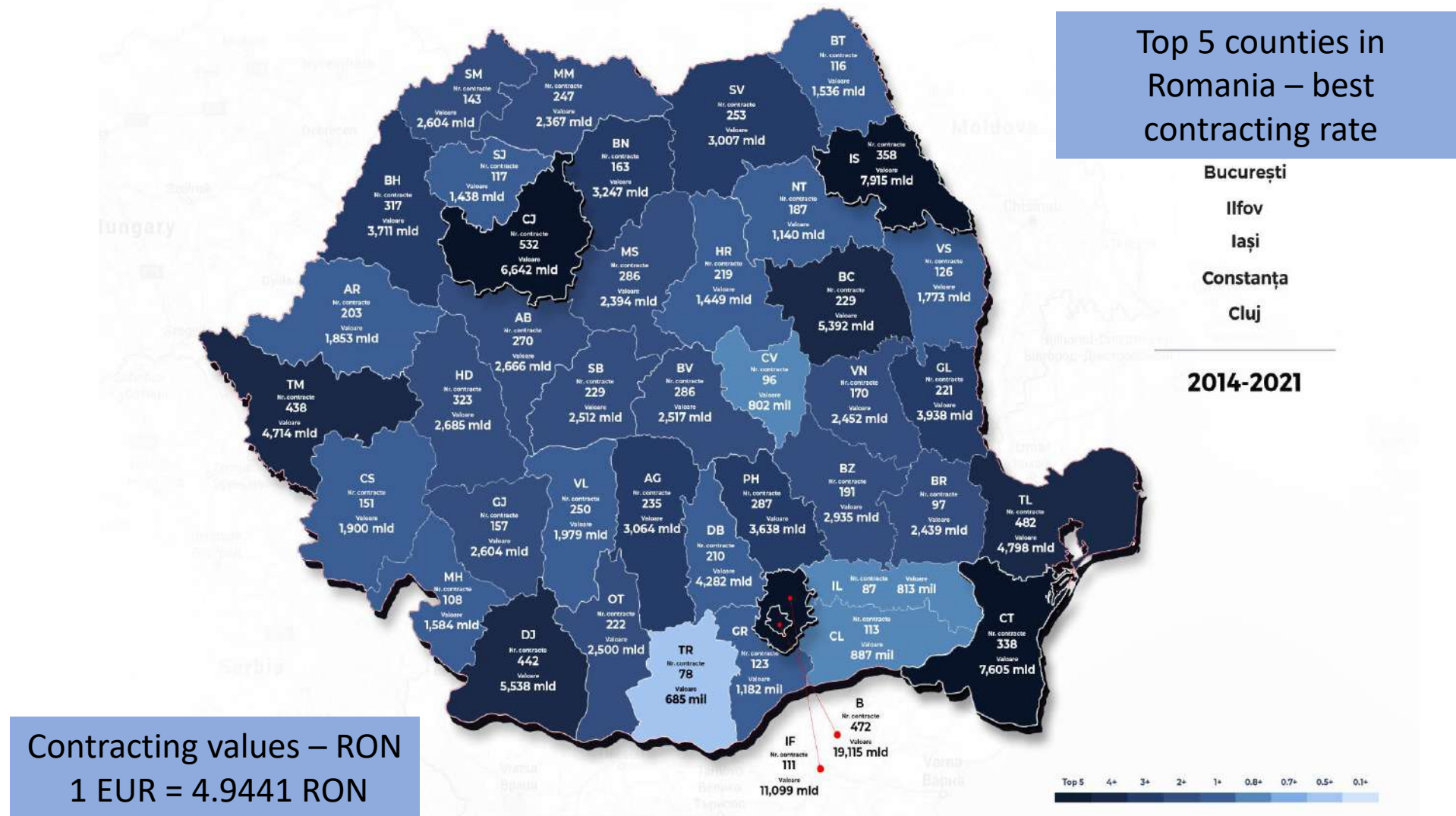


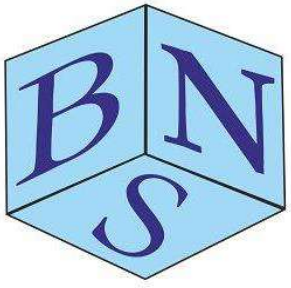
Dynamic of the contracting rate 2014 - 2020 - 30.09.2021



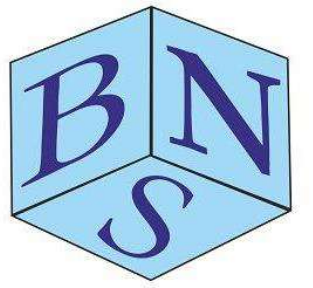
Contracting rate 2014 – 2021 – 30.09.2021

No policy can be anymore territorial blind anymore!!!!!!





Inequalities and SDGs



Call for proposals are not integrating the SDGs

Poor link between ESIF, SDGs and European Semester

No synergy with SDGs at the operational programs level



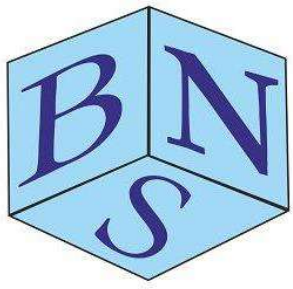
©picture: WRI



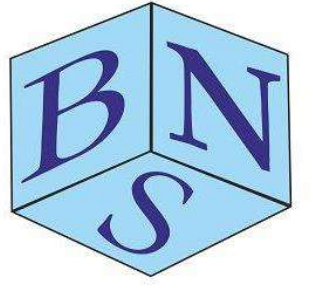
©picture: NRC Handelsblad

Un 2030 objectives - more legitimacy at the national level

There is a political recognition but it is not an operational approach at the MS and local level



Political implications



Resilience for some poverty for others

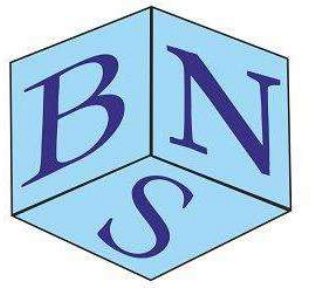
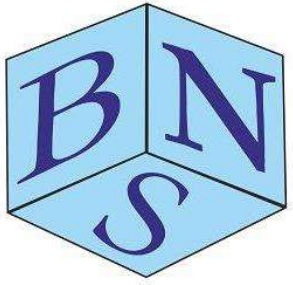
Leaving no one behind must be more than a slogan - must be a reality

Difficult access to public services and poor quality of services in some areas

Reducing poverty is the basic pillar for the future of the sustainable development

Lack of balance between the production factors – capital will keep its position in some regions

Poor protection of the environment and incapacity to protect the sustainable development agenda



Political implications

Migration

Social tension

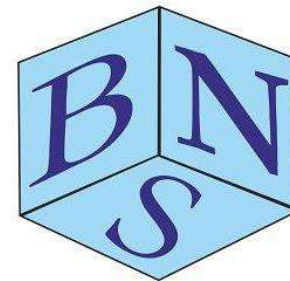
Increasing extremism and populism

Putting in danger the European project

Asymmetric spatial pressure on public services – education, health

Lack of resilience and incapacity of implementing Agenda 2030 objectives

Increasing poverty is contributing to decreasing trust in the future of sustainable development



Thank you!

