

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002293/25
to the Commission
Eugen Tomac (Renew)
(6 June 2025)**

Subject: Romania's adoption of the euro

In 2007, Romania and Bulgaria joined the European Union together. They have also both joined the Schengen area as regards their air, sea and land borders. However, when it comes to euro area integration, the paths taken by the two countries have begun to diverge. According to the European Commission's Convergence Report of June 2025, Bulgaria fulfils all the necessary criteria for adopting the euro, while Romania remains outside the eligibility framework despite the repeated commitments expressed by various governments in recent years.

In view of this divergence, I would like to ask the Commission the following questions:

1. What is Romania's current situation as regards fulfilment of the requisite convergence criteria for adopting the euro?
2. What are the Commission's estimates as to when Romania could join the euro area, should it manage to meet all the necessary criteria?
3. What are the Commission's concrete recommendations to the Romanian authorities for speeding up the preparations for joining the euro area, especially given that a Member State which joined the EU at the same time as Romania — Bulgaria — is ready to take this important step?

Submitted: 6.6.2025

**Answer given by Mr Dombrovskis on behalf of the European Commission
(30 July 2025)**

The adoption of the euro is a requirement of EU membership. The euro adoption date cannot be pre-determined as it depends on the fulfilment of all convergence conditions as set out in Art. 140(1) of Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). The process depends on respect of those conditions and no timetable is prescribed.

To adopt the euro, Member States need to comply with the convergence criteria. In its 2024 Convergence Report, the Commission concluded that Romania fulfilled none of the four convergence criteria, namely price stability, sustainable government financial position, exchange rate stability within the Exchange Rate Mechanism II and convergence in long-term interest rates.

Legislation in Romania regarding the central bank was not fully compatible with EU law. As a result, the conditions for euro adoption were not met.

The country report for Romania ⁽¹⁾, issued in the context of the 2025 European Semester Spring Package, provides a detailed assessment of Romania's challenges in the fiscal, macroeconomic, social and structural policy areas.

Addressing these challenges and the respective country-specific recommendations, while implementing its recovery and resilience plan and using other EU funds, would support Romania's economic convergence and prospects for euro adoption.

⁽¹⁾ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/publications/2025-european-semester-country-reports_en.