Construim înCREDere!

CIVIC MOVEMENT "CONSTRUIM ÎNCREDERE"

STATEMENT on the 2027 fiscal and customs policy

Who pays the 5.1 billion lei?

On 22 October 2026, Parliament adopted the fiscal and customs policy for 2027, based on the draft approved by the Government on 8 September. We have analysed the text that was voted; the detailed analysis is attached.

According to the Ministry of Finance, next year the state will collect **about 5.1 billion lei more**: 2.7 billion from excise duties, 1.6 billion from VAT and 0.82 billion from income tax and the sin tax. In other words, **over 84% of the money comes from what we buy every day**. Everyone pays it, in a country where, according to the NBS, 31 people out of 100 live in absolute poverty, and 40 out of 100 in rural areas.

We acknowledge that the package also contains positive measures: higher personal exemptions, deductions for medical and sports expenses, and deferral of the profit tax. Their effect, however, is small and unevenly distributed. **Overall, the burden falls on those who have the least.**

1. People: a little more in wages, a lot more in prices

The personal exemption rises from 29,700 to 40,020 lei per year. For an employee earning 6,000 lei a month, this means 1,238 lei a year, or **103 lei a month**. The exemption for a dependent child brings **about 11 lei a month**. Anyone earning 25,000 lei a year or with no declared income **gets nothing**, yet pays the higher prices like everyone else.

What we buy	VAT now	VAT from 2027	What cost 108 lei will cost
Gas above 150 m³ per month	8%	20%	120 lei
Breadcrumbs, pastries, pies, pizza, doughs	8%	20%	120 lei
Beet sugar, mozzarella	8%	20%	120 lei
Yoghurt, kefir, powdered milk, condensed milk	8%	12%	112 lei
Eating out, cafés, accommodation	8%	12%	112 lei

For electricity, consumption above 150 kWh per month moves from exemption to 20%. Eggs and poultry meat, which the Government had included at 8%, will be taxed at 20%.

Winter will be the hardest. From 1 April 2027, the reduced VAT on gas applies only to the first 150 m³ per month. **The cap is monthly, not annual, so it hits precisely the months when we heat our homes.** A family that burns 300 m³ in January will pay 20% VAT on half of its consumption. The first such bill arrives in the winter of 2027–2028.

2. The village: hit from every side

The tax on peasant households rises from 7% to 12%. On taxable income of 100,000 lei, a farmer will pay 12,000 lei instead of 7,000. **That is 71% more.**

What the village produces becomes more expensive. Some vegetables, fruit and livestock move from 8% to 12% VAT. Wheat, maize, barley, sunflower, soybeans and rapeseed follow from 1 January 2028.

Peasant households are explicitly excluded from the only new incentive, the deferral of the profit tax.

Agriculture is seasonal and depends on the weather and on prices. The same rate does not mean the same ability to pay. Less money in the household means less investment and less food on the family table.

3. Business: higher costs, more complicated rules

Restaurants, cafés and guesthouses move from 8% to 12% VAT. They will either raise the price of menus, accommodation and tour packages, or lose margin, which is hard to bear for small venues.

Bakeries and dairy producers lose the reduced rate for most products. Milk ends up with three different VAT rates, and bakery products with two, depending on the customs code. More bureaucracy and more disputes with the tax authority.

The tax on dividends rises from 6% to 8% for profit earned from 2027. Companies will have to keep separate records of old and new profit.

The tax on gains from the sale of land, real estate and company shares doubles: from 6,000 to 12,000 lei on a gain of 100,000 lei. Investments become less profitable, and sales will be postponed.

Deferring the profit tax is a good measure, but a selective one. Individual entrepreneurs, peasant households and some trading companies are left out of it.

4. What changed at the last minute, in Parliament

Eggs and poultry meat were removed from the 8% VAT list where the Government had placed them. The promise was lost between the draft and the vote.

Dividends received from abroad will be taxed at 8%. This provision did not exist in the Government's draft, and it does not specify from which year the profit must originate.

The electricity cap was raised from 100 to 150 kWh, and the major exemption from 40,020 to 46,680 lei. These are welcome corrections, but they do not change the direction of the package.

What is still missing is the most important calculation: how much an ordinary family in the city or in the village loses, in lei, and whether these costs can be borne. For these reasons, the Civic Movement "Construim Încredere" considers that the law, as voted, cannot enter into force without corrections.

We call on:

1. **Parliament and the Government, regarding energy:** to reduce VAT on natural gas and not to apply the 20% rate to either gas or electricity, regardless of consumption. We have asked for this repeatedly, against the backdrop of the energy crisis and exorbitant prices. This remains our constant demand for as long as energy prices stay at this level.

2. **Parliament:** to keep the 7% income tax rate for peasant households; to apply 8% VAT to eggs and poultry meat, as the Government promised, and to keep it for dairy and bakery products of everyday consumption.

3. **The Government:** to start savings with its own spending, not with people's bills; to publish the impact of each measure on households and small businesses; to create a direct support mechanism for families who do not benefit from exemptions; to hold genuine consultations with local authorities, agricultural producers and the business community.

Conclusion

Let us call things by their name. The 2027 fiscal policy is not a reform and it is not about public policy. It is a political decision for an austerity budget: the state needs 5.1 billion lei more and has looked for it where it is easiest to take – in winter bills, in the daily shopping basket and in the farmer's work.

People are being asked, once again, to tighten their belts. The state must hold itself to the same standard. **Before asking more of its citizens, the state must start saving on its own spending.**

The Civic Movement "Construim Încredere" does not accept this logic and will not stay silent. We will monitor the application of the law and make its effects public.

Trust cannot be imposed by law. It is won or lost through decisions like this one.

Annex: Detailed legal analysis and assessment of the impact on society – 2027 fiscal policy