

NATIONAL
BANK OF
ROMANIA

Foreign Direct Investment in Romania in 2023

FOREIGN
DIRECT INVESTMENT
IN ROMANIA
in 2023

NOTES

The paper was completed by the Statistics Department within the National Bank of Romania on 20 September 2024.

Some of the statistical data are provisional and will be updated as appropriate in the subsequent publications of the National Bank of Romania. Totals may not add up and minor differences from the percentage changes in charts and tables may occur, due to rounding.

The source of data used in charts and tables was indicated only when data were provided by other institutions.

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FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN ROMANIA IN 2023

SUMMARY

The statistics on foreign direct investment are prepared by the National Bank of Romania in accordance with the provisions of the *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment Manual*, 4th edition (BD4), as well as the *International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, 6th edition (BPM6)¹. In this publication, data are presented according to the directional principle, recommended by BD4, which breaks down flows and positions into foreign direct investment in Romania and Romania's direct investment abroad.

In 2023, Romania's foreign direct investment (FDI) net flows amounted to EUR 6,748 million, down by 36.3 percent from the record high posted in the previous year. The main economic sectors attracting investment were industry, financial intermediation and insurance and trade.

The closing FDI position reached EUR 118,231 million at end-2023. FDI investment in greenfield enterprises² accounts for 63.0 percent of this value, down by 2.7 percent compared to 2022. The remainder comprises foreign investment through the full or partial acquisition of resident enterprises (mergers and acquisitions).

In terms of domestic geographical distribution³, the Bucharest-Ilfov region continued to attract the most foreign investment, with its share increasing from 62.7 percent in 2022 to 63.8 percent at end-2023. As for partner countries, Germany remained the main final investor⁴, its share slightly decreasing to 14.5 percent of the closing FDI position, whereas the Netherlands still ranked first among immediate investors⁵, with 20.5 percent of total.

Non-residents' net income amounted to EUR 11,865 million, down by 6.7 percent from the previous year, primarily on account of the net profit of foreign investors in the total profit of foreign direct investment enterprises (hereinafter referred to as FDI enterprises). In contrast to 2022, when 54.8 percent of these profits were

¹ The BPM6 methodology presents FDI statistics in accordance with the asset/liability principle. These data are published in the Statistics section/interactive database on the NBR's website; they will also be included in *Romania's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Annual Report 2023* as of December 2024.

² Greenfield enterprises are companies established by or together with foreign investors (*ex nihilo* investment).

³ FDI was territorially located by the registered office of FDI enterprises, which is not necessarily the same as their place of business.

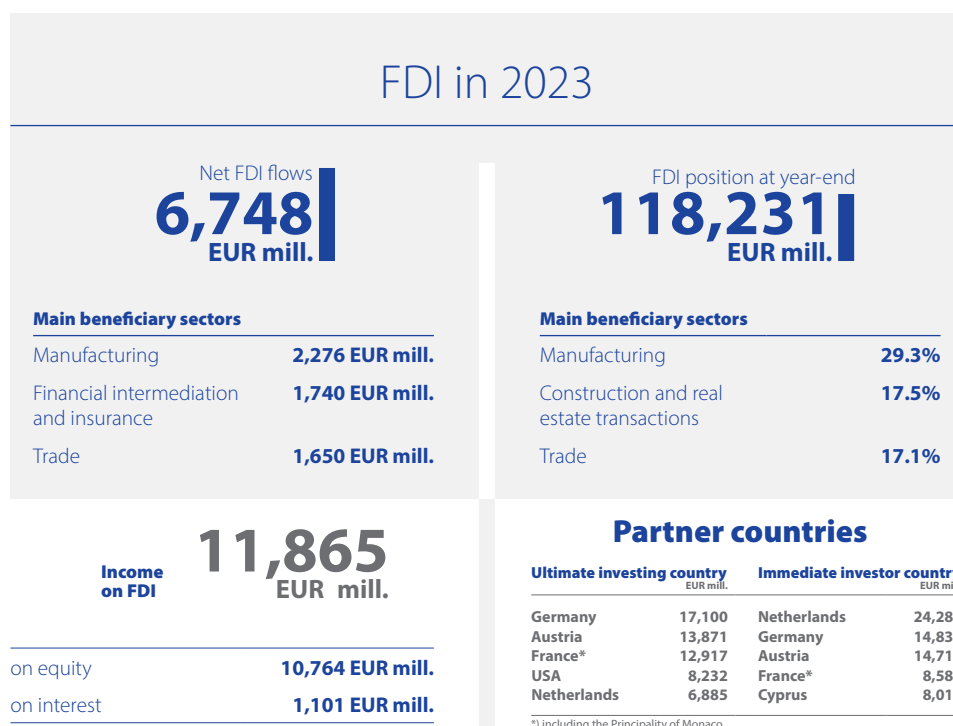
⁴ The ultimate investing country is the country of residence of the entity on top of the ownership chain in a group of enterprises, which is not controlled by any other entity.

⁵ The immediate investor country is the country of residence of the direct holder of the equity participation in the resident enterprise.

reinvested in Romania, the share decreased to 45.8 percent in 2023, the difference of EUR 5,838 million being distributed as dividends. Additionally, non-residents income from direct investments in Romania, a significant component of the primary income account in the balance-of-payments current account, was 75.8 percent higher than net FDI flows in 2023. This affects the share of FDI flows in current account financing, compelling Romania to identify alternative sources of current account financing, which impacts the external debt.

The FDI enterprises' turnover remained relatively constant compared to 2022, while the average number of employees increased by 2.9 percent.

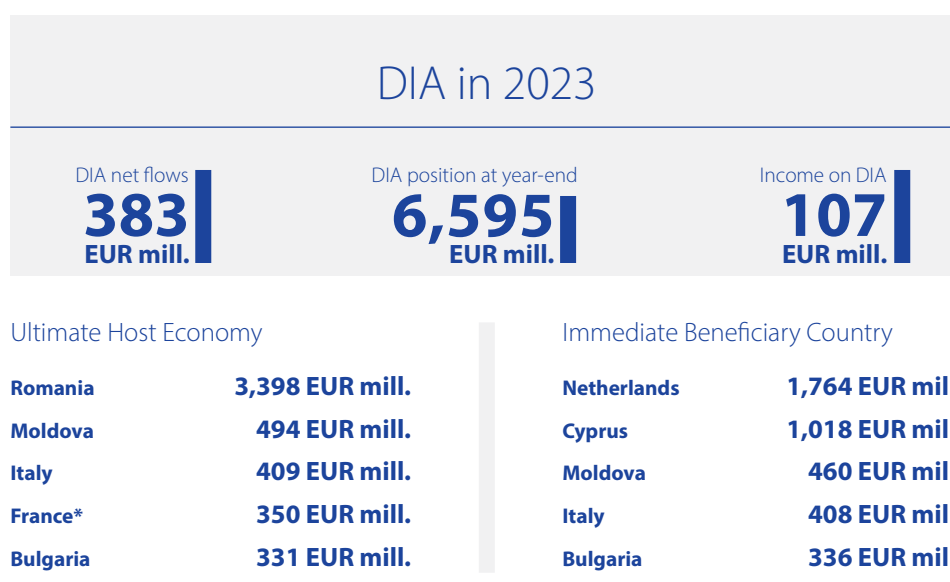
FDI enterprises' exports of goods continued their post-pandemic upward trend, expanding by 1.9 percent as against 2022 to EUR 62,044 million, while imports fell by 1.3 percent to EUR 75,602 million (resulting in a deficit of EUR 13,558 million, down from EUR 15,747 million in the previous year). As regards services, exports grew by 7.6 percent to a total of EUR 22,682 million, while imports increased by merely 2.1 percent (EUR +11,439 million), which led to an international trade surplus in services of EUR 11,243 million.



In 2023, Romania's net flows of direct investment abroad (DIA) amounted to EUR 383 million, three times lower than the previous year's record level, while the closing DIA position totalled EUR 6,595 million at end-2023 (+23.3 percent

compared to 2022). The Netherlands, Cyprus and the Republic of Moldova were the main destination countries for this category of investment.

As for the ultimate host economy⁶ of DIA, more than half of the closing DIA position was reinvested in Romania, with resident investors repatriating EUR 3,398 million in the form of FDI through intermediate countries (Box 2).



*) including the Principality of Monaco

1. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

In 2023, Romania's FDI flows amounted to EUR 6,748 million, down by 36.3 percent compared to the previous year. This drop follows two years of growth and comes after a record high of EUR 10,587 million in 2022. This downward trajectory is in line with the global trend⁷ and can be largely attributed to economic uncertainties and geopolitical tensions, particularly amid the prolonged war in Ukraine and the Middle East conflict, which prompted foreign investors to adopt a cautious approach to international expansion. Due to this decline, FDI flows returned to the pre-pandemic trajectory, as the international market turmoil triggered by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, including the disruption of global supply chains, dissipated its impact on foreign investment.

The analysis of FDI flows in 2023 shows a decline in each quarter compared to the same periods in the previous year, to a low of EUR 567 million in Q2 and a peak of EUR 2,576 million in Q3.

⁶ The destination country where investments were directed towards productive enterprises, according to the First Operating Unit principle.

⁷ UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2024*.

Chart 1. FDI flows by component in 2013-2023

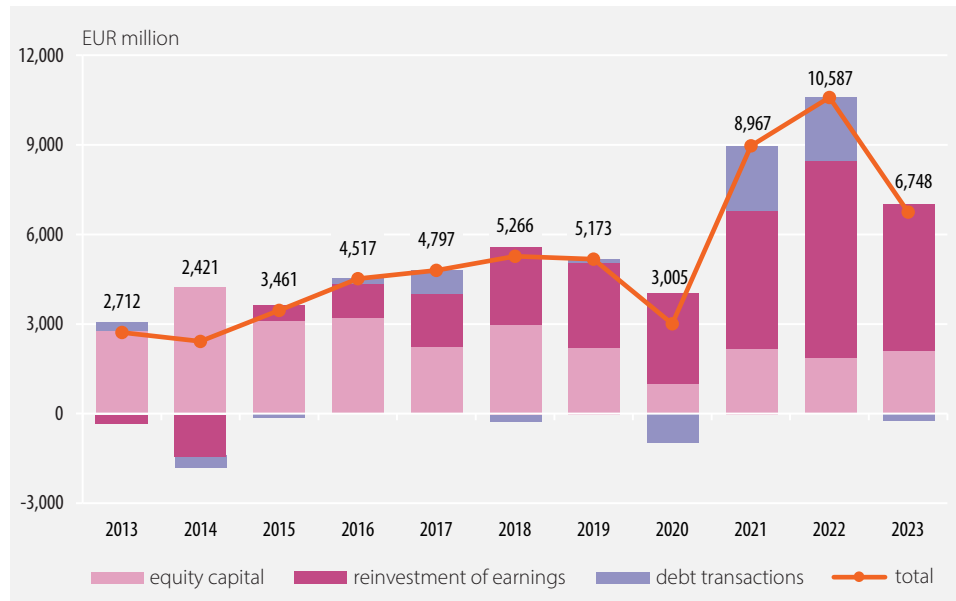
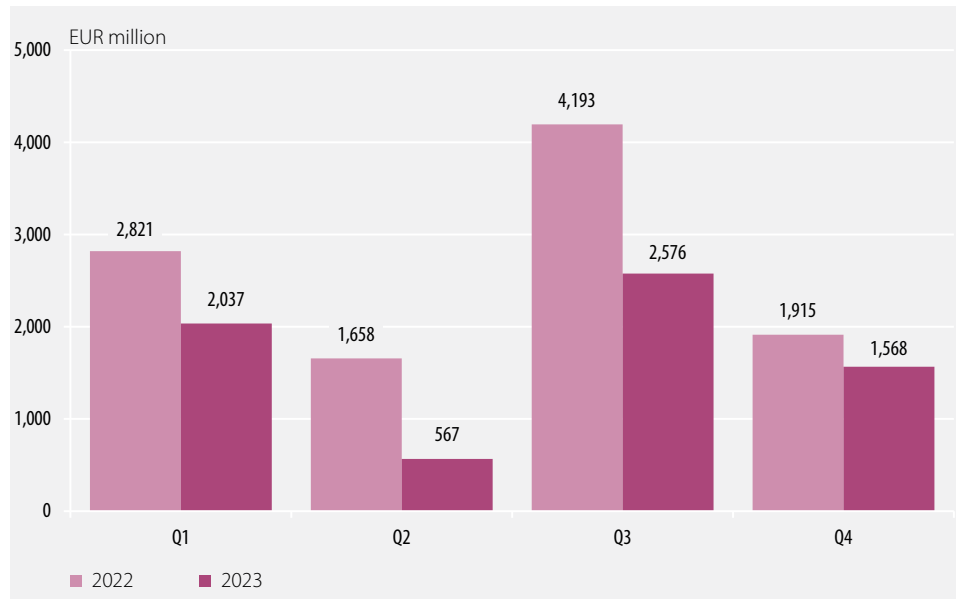


Chart 2. Quarterly FDI flows



1.1. The composition of FDI flows

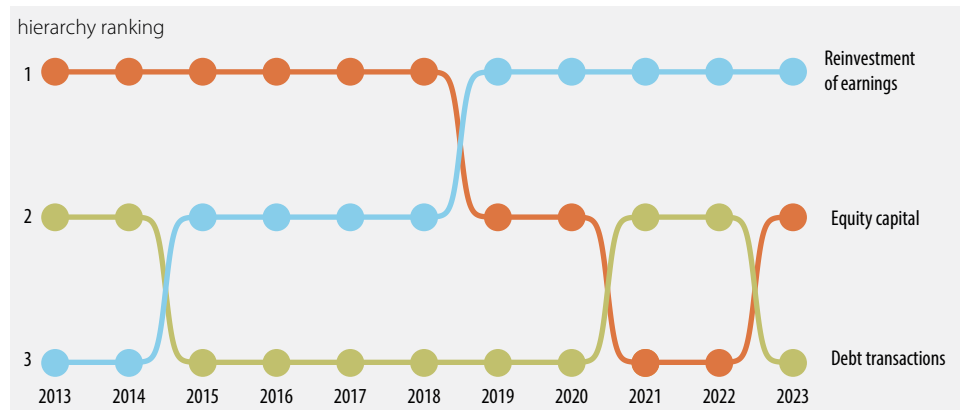
FDI flows by main component were as follows:

- foreign direct investors' equity in FDI enterprises, worth EUR 6,996⁸ million. Equity included equity capital in FDI enterprises worth EUR 2,070 million and reinvestment of earnings worth EUR 4,927 million⁹;
- debt transactions¹⁰ of direct investment enterprises with their foreign direct investors, debts to fellow companies included, tantamount EUR (-) 248 million.

Compared to 2022, the components of FDI flows posted the following developments:

- **reinvestment of earnings** made a stronger contribution to FDI flows, i.e. by approximately 11 percentage points, despite a decrease of EUR 1,650 million in this indicator;
- **equity capital** increased by EUR 204 million, from EUR 1,866 million in 2022;
- **debt instrument flows** shifted into negative territory, from EUR +2,143 million in 2022.

Chart 3. Importance of FDI flows components to the formation of FDI flows in 2013-2023



These developments point to a structural change in the net FDI flows attracted by Romania, starting in 2019, marked by the increasing contribution of reinvestment of earnings, in contrast to the declining share of other components.

⁸ Totals may not add up, due to rounding.

⁹ The reinvestment of earnings was calculated as foreign direct investors' share in the 2023 after-tax profit (tantamount to EUR 14,354 million) of profitable FDI enterprises, less the dividends distributed to foreign direct investors in 2023 (worth EUR 5,838 million) and the loss of EUR 3,590 million recorded in 2023 by FDI enterprises that incurred losses on account of foreign direct investors.

¹⁰ Net debt to foreign direct investors and fellow companies (debt less claims).

Thus, the breakdown of net FDI flows by component (Table 1 in the Statistics section) underscores the long-term commitment of foreign investors to Romania's economy¹¹, as well as their intent to expand their operations within the country. The decision to reinvest earnings, rather than to repatriate or relocate them, indicates non-residents' high level of confidence in the domestic business environment as well as their expectations of continuous improvement in Romania's macroeconomic conditions¹² in the medium to long term.

The analysis of net debt instrument flows reveals that, in 2023, the claims of FDI enterprises on parent companies and group partners exceeded the loans received. This economic behaviour suggests that resident FDI enterprises have reached a level of maturity within global value chains, highlighting their increasingly complex and integrated role. FDI enterprises generate sufficient profits to be self-sustaining, thereby reducing the need for intragroup loans for additional financing. In this context, the use of internally generated liquidity to finance affiliated non-resident companies constitutes an effective strategy for multinational corporations to manage liquidity and optimise the group's financial structure. As a result, surplus funds are directed to group entities in need of capital for investments or other operations¹³. Moreover, reducing reliance on external loans contributes to improving financial indicators such as debt levels and solvency, reflecting a strengthening of financial stability and enhanced operational efficiency of FDI enterprises¹⁴.

1.2. FDI flows by main economic activity

In 2023, approximately 87.1 percent of net FDI flows were directed to industry (EUR 2,485 million), financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 1,740 million) and trade (EUR 1,650 million). In industry, the main recipient of foreign investment was manufacturing (EUR 2,276 million). The main manufacturing sub-sectors that benefited from foreign direct investment included transport equipment (EUR 761 million), oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products (EUR 562 million) and food, beverages and tobacco (EUR 425 million).

Compared to the previous year, the contribution of the top three sectors to net FDI flows increased by 8.9 percentage points, while the ranking of trade and financial intermediation and insurance reversed. This change is attributed to a 19.4 percent decline in FDI flows in trade and a relatively stable pace of foreign investment in financial intermediation and insurance. Although FDI flows in industry contracted

¹¹ Procházka, P. – "Reinvestment and effective corporate income tax rates in V4 countries", *Equilibrium*, 17(3), 2022, pp. 581-605.

¹² Setiawan, D., Bandi, B., Phua, L. K., Trinugroho, I. – "Ownership structure and dividend policy in Indonesia", *Journal of Asia Business Studies*, 10(3), 2016, pp. 230-25.

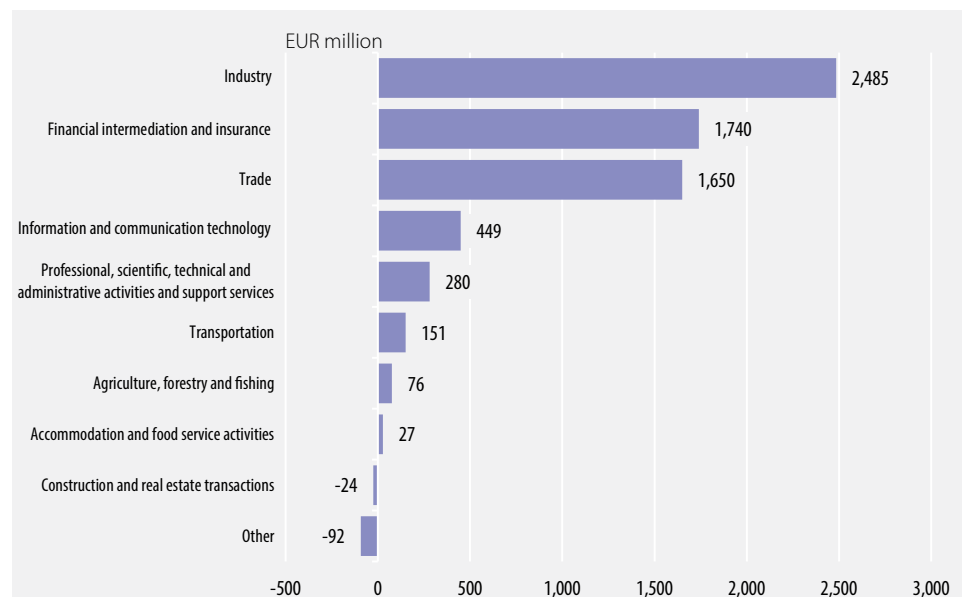
¹³ Mwaita, S. S. K. – "Intra-company loans in foreign direct investment and performance of real estate development projects in Kenya", *Indo-Asian Journal of Finance and Accounting*, 3(2), 2022, pp. 145-159; Soumaré, I., Tchana, F. T. – "Causality between FDI and financial market development: Evidence from emerging markets", *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2011.

¹⁴ Tanna, S., Li, C., Vita, G. D. – "The role of external debt in the foreign direct investment-growth relationship", *International Journal of Finance & Economics*, 23(4), 2018, pp. 393-412; Liu, Q., Qiu, L. D. – "Implications of financial development of the South for trade and foreign direct investment from the North", *Review of Development Economics*, 18(2), 2014, pp. 272-285.

by 45.2 percent, largely due to a EUR 705 million reduction in FDI transactions in manufacturing (from EUR 2,981 million in the previous year), industry continued to attract the highest volume of foreign investment in 2023 too.

Regarding the other sectors, the net FDI flows in construction and real estate transactions turned negative compared to 2022, plunging sharply from EUR 572 million – a value that ranked this sector fourth among those with the highest FDI inflows in 2022 – to EUR -24 million. This decline was primarily attributed to the positive performance of companies, which facilitated both the repayment of debts and the extension of loans to non-resident affiliated companies, thereby reducing their need to access external financing instruments.

Chart 4. Net FDI flows by main economic activity



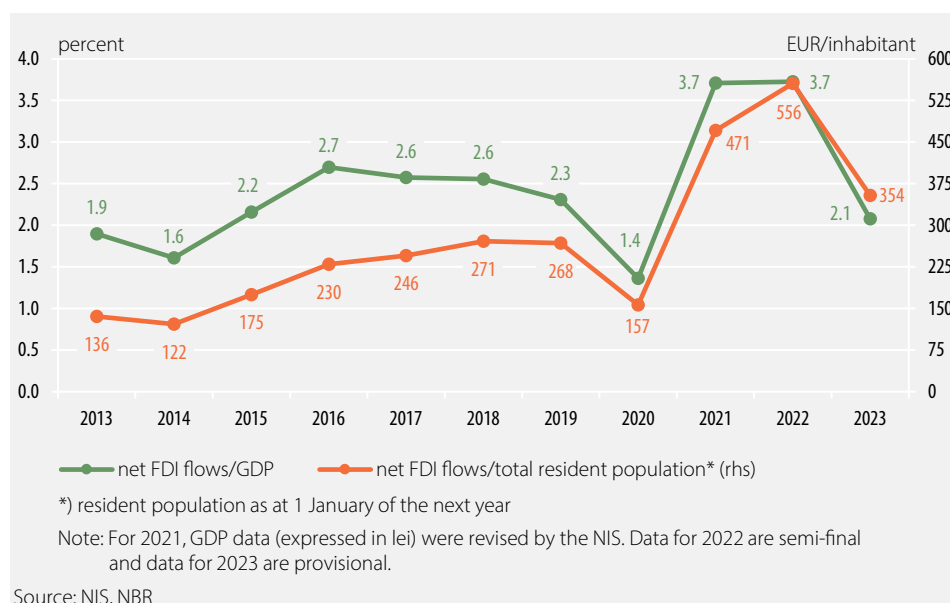
The distribution of net FDI flows by main economic activity (Table 2 in the Statistics section) highlights the following:

- the highest volume of equity was channelled to construction and real estate transactions (EUR +1,060 million), followed by manufacturing (EUR +731 million) and information and communication technology (EUR +317 million). The divergent trajectory of FDI flow components in construction and real estate transactions highlights the attractiveness of this sector to new investments, amid the repayment of debts to existing investors (EUR -1,299 million);
- the highest volume of reinvested earnings was recorded in trade (EUR 1,710 million), financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 1,654 million) and industry (EUR 639 million);
- in terms of debt transactions, the main recipients of FDI in this form were industry (EUR 1,196 million, particularly in manufacturing, with EUR 1,058 million) and financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 207 million).

Internationally, the main indicators used to compare the globalisation of a resident economy based on FDI¹⁵ are calculated relative to the total population¹⁶ and as a share of the gross domestic product (GDP), while also reflecting the contribution of foreign capital to the macroeconomic performance of the host country.

In per capita terms, FDI flows reached EUR 354 per inhabitant, i.e. a 36.3 percent decrease compared to 2022. The FDI flows-to-GDP ratio dropped to 2.1 percent, down sharply from 3.5 percent in 2022. These declines were driven by the notable drop in net FDI flows, which strongly impacted both indicators, as well as by the 14.2 percent growth in nominal GDP, expressed in EUR¹⁷ (Table 4 in the Statistics section).

Chart 5. Net FDI flows/GDP and net FDI flows/total resident population



2. FDI POSITION

At 31 December 2023, the FDI position amounted to EUR 118,231 million¹⁸. The indicator increased by 9.6 percent compared to the previous year, about 2 percentage points higher than the growth recorded in 2022. The FDI position breakdown was as follows:

¹⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's *Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment*, 4th edition, Chapter 2.5.2. Globalisation indicators related to FDI.

¹⁶ Resident population as at 1 January of the next year. In 2023, this indicator stood at 19.06 million inhabitants (based on data as at 1 January 2024). Data source: NIS.

¹⁷ In 2023, nominal GDP expressed in lei, published by the NIS, increased by 14.6 percent compared to 2022, up to lei 1,605,591 million. Meanwhile, nominal GDP expressed in euro rose by 14.2 percent. The time series of GDP expressed in euro was derived from the time series of GDP expressed in lei, using the average EUR/RON exchange rate for the reference period.

¹⁸ The result was calculated by adding to the closing FDI position of the previous year the FDI flows (transactions) and the other flows (components leading to position changes, namely positive/negative adjustments from revaluations of foreign currency assets due to exchange rate changes, the repricing of some tangible fixed asset prices, the changes in the market value of listed FDI enterprises, as well as the changes in the accounting treatment of opening positions and data corrections in the previous statistical reports, etc.).

- equity positions (including the accumulated reinvestment of earnings) in amount of EUR 84,759 million (i.e. 71.7 percent of total);
- debt positions worth EUR 33,472 million¹⁹, making up 28.3 percent of total. The data presented in Table 1 indicate that FDI companies' gross debt to direct investors and fellow companies, totalling EUR 47,159 million, consists of 73.93 percent financial debt. As for FDI companies' claims on direct investors and fellow companies, tantamount to EUR 13,687 million, the largest share is held by trade claims²⁰ (58.4 percent of total claims).

Table 1. FDI position: main components and their determination method as at 31 December 2023

EUR million					
		Closing position at end-2022	Transactions	Other changes in volume	Closing position at end-2023
	Total	107,944	6,748	3,539	118,231
1.	Equity positions	76,570	6,996	1,193	84,759
2.	Debt positions (a - b)	31,374	-248	2,346	33,472
a	Debt	43,582	1,096	2,481	47,159
i	Financial debt	32,589	135	2,143	34,867
ii	Trade debt	10,281	1,032	253	11,566
iii	Other accounts payable	713	-72	84	725
b	Claims	12,208	1,344	135	13,687
i	Financial claims	4,464	992	66	5,522
ii	Trade claims	7,612	330	56	7,998
iii	Other accounts receivables	132	22	12	166

In terms of dynamics, the FDI position components posted similar developments compared to the previous year. Specifically, equity saw an increase of 10.7 percent, while debt positions rose by 6.7 percent. This discrepancy in the growth rates of the two components led to a slight advance in the share of equity positions in the closing FDI position (+0.75 percentage points) at the expense of debt.

In 2023, the FDI position relative to gross domestic product (GDP) was 36.4 percent, down 1.6 percentage points compared to the previous year. This trend was attributable to the relatively faster growth of nominal GDP (expressed in euro) in 2023 (+14.2 percent compared to 2022), as compared to the increase in the FDI position (+9.5 percent).

In relation to the total resident population, the FDI position was EUR 6,202 per inhabitant, up by EUR 537 versus 2022 (+9.4 percent).

¹⁹ Debt positions are calculated as FDI enterprises' borrowings from foreign direct investors, including fellow companies, net of the claims of FDI enterprises on foreign direct investors and fellow companies.

²⁰ Including trade advances.

Chart 6. FDI position by component in 2013-2023

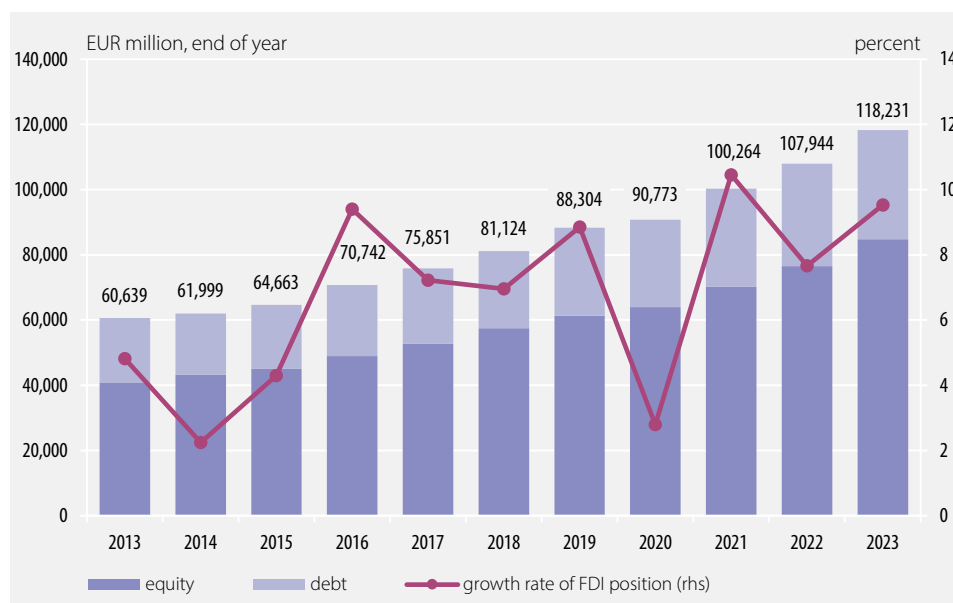
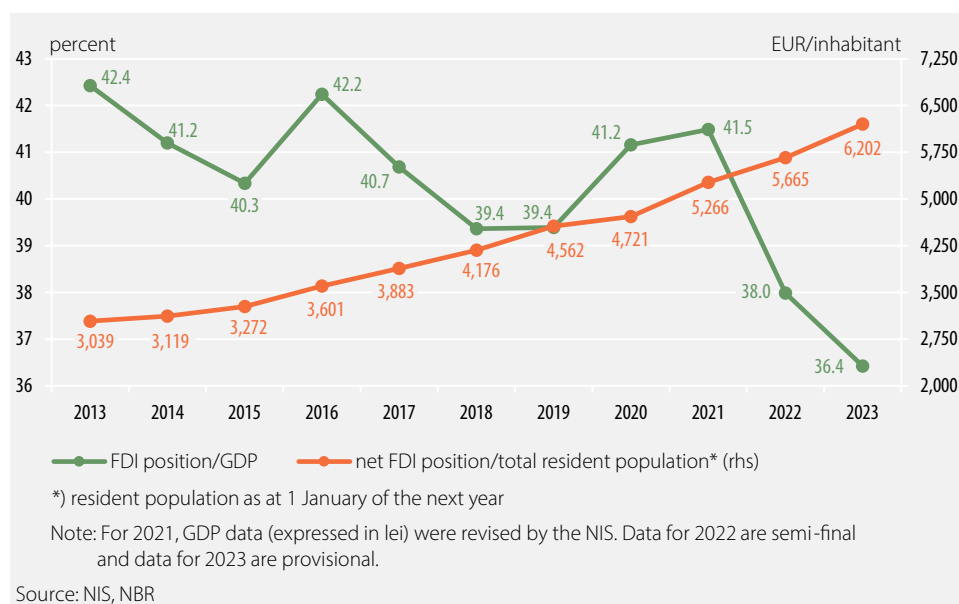


Chart 7. FDI position/GDP and FDI position/total resident population

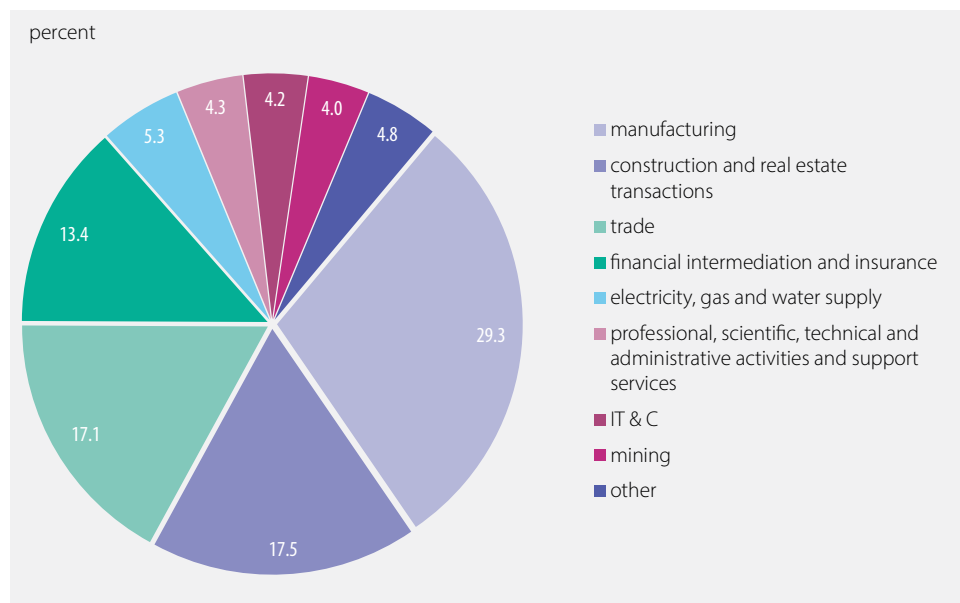


In the period from 2013 to 2023, the FDI position/inhabitant increased steadily, propelled by the annual growth of the FDI position against the backdrop of a declining resident population (Table 4 in the Statistics section). The modest increase in the resident population over the past two years (approximately 26,000 inhabitants) had no impact on this trend. The FDI position/GDP fluctuated, being influenced by the different growth rates of the FDI position and nominal GDP expressed in euro. Therefore, even though the FDI position reached a historical high in 2023, its share in GDP reached a low in the period under review.

2.1. FDI position breakdown by main economic activity²¹

FDI position breakdown by main economic activity shows that 86.7 percent of the closing FDI position went largely to four business sectors: industry (38.6 percent of the FDI position) – primarily in manufacturing (29.3 percent), construction and real estate transactions (17.5 percent), trade (17.1 percent) and financial intermediation and insurance (13.4 percent).

Chart 8. FDI position by main economic activity as at 31 December 2023



Compared to 2022:

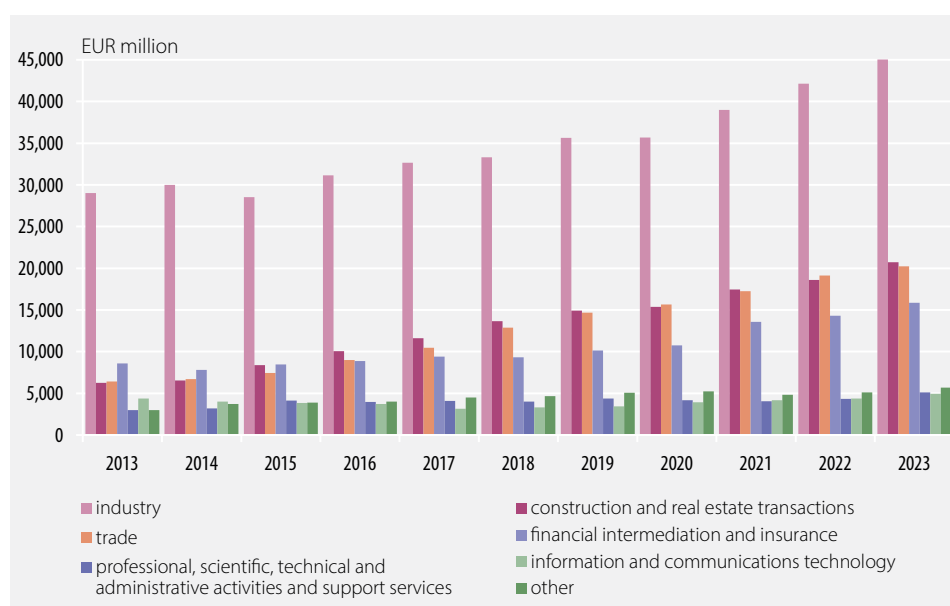
- the FDI position continued to post significant increases in the four business sectors previously mentioned: industry (up EUR 3,515 million), construction and real estate transactions (up EUR 2,130 million), trade (up EUR 1,085 million) and financial intermediation and insurance (up EUR 1,577 million);
- the hierarchy of sectors with the highest FDI position changed, with construction and real estate transactions overtaking trade. The increase in the FDI position of construction and real estate transactions, despite negative FDI flows in this sector, was mainly due to positive accounting revaluations of the tangible fixed assets held by FDI enterprises in this field;
- industry and trade saw their shares in the total FDI position decrease by 0.4 percentage points and 0.6 percentage points respectively, due primarily to the higher shares of construction and real estate transactions (0.3 percentage points) and financial intermediation and insurance (0.2 percentage points) (Table 7 in the Statistics Section);

²¹ The breakdown by economic activity was made based on the main economic activity of FDI enterprises (according to NACE Rev. 2)

- the tradable sector²² increased for the first time in the past ten years, reaching 50.5 percent of the total FDI position, compared to 50.3 percent in 2022. Accordingly, the share of the non-tradable sector²³ decreased.

In 2013-2023, the four major economic activities that prevail in the FDI position made a 90.7 percent contribution to its overall growth. In absolute terms, industry went up by EUR 16,653 million (+57.4 percent as against 31 December 2013), trade by EUR 13,819 million, construction and real estate transactions by EUR 14,448 million (both sectors recording more than a threefold increase) and financial intermediation and insurance by EUR 7,298 million (+85.2 percent).

Chart 9. FDI position by main economic activity in 2013-2023



In industry, worth noting is a resurgence in investments in electricity, gas and water supply, with the closing FDI position posting a double-digit growth for the second consecutive year (+14.7 percent in 2022 and 11.3 percent in 2023), after hitting a 10-year low in 2021. This increase is largely driven by the introduction in 2022 of new tax incentives and state aid schemes for the renewable energy sector²⁴, which have sparked significant interest from foreign investors.

In industry, 75.9 percent of the closing FDI position is held by manufacturing. Its breakdown by component shows that transport equipment holds the largest share in total investment in manufacturing (22.6 percent), followed by oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products (21.1 percent), food, beverages and tobacco (12.9 percent) and metallurgy (10.1 percent) (Table 7 in the Statistics section).

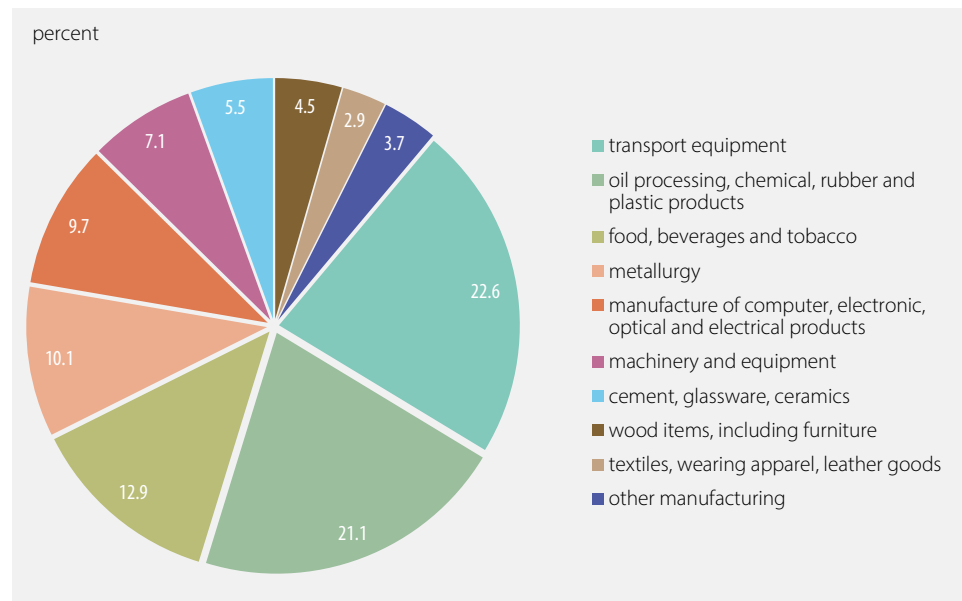
²² Tradable sector includes the following activities that generate exports: agriculture, industry, professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services, information and communication technology, transportation.

²³ Non-tradable sector includes activities which generally do not generate exports, namely trade, construction and real estate transactions, financial intermediation and insurance, accommodation and food service activities etc.

²⁴ Government Emergency Ordinance No. 112/2022, series of calls for programmes funded from the Modernisation Fund managed by the Ministry of Energy, startup projects, etc.

Compared to the previous year, the hierarchy of the top four sectors remained unchanged, but their contributions to the FDI position of manufacturing changed somewhat. The contribution of food, beverages and tobacco sector was 0.7 percentage points higher, while that of transport equipment rose by 0.4 percentage points. The oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products sector maintained its contribution, while metallurgy recorded a decrease of 0.3 percentage points.

Chart 10. FDI position by main manufacturing sub-sector



Box 1. FDI and climate risk

Climate change impacts economic activity in general, having implications for financial stability. Shifts in climate patterns lead to more frequent or severe extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and storms and may result in the accelerated degradation of nature and ecosystems that human activity depends on. The degradation of nature can have several causes and may be chronic (due to climate change or pollution) or acute (as a result of shocks to nature such as wildfires, oil spills or pests)²⁵. It is also likely that the decline in biodiversity and the degradation of natural ecosystems will amplify risks related to climate change²⁶. The activity of FDI enterprises, as an integral part of the host countries' economies, is directly influenced by these phenomena. Concerns regarding the implications of climate risks on FDI are manifest within the broader European context of managing and monitoring physical risks related to climate change, primarily flood, drought and high-temperature risks.

²⁵ Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) – “Nature-related financial risks: A conceptual framework to guide action by central banks and supervisors”, July 2024 (<https://www.ngfs.net/sites/default/files/medias/documents/ngfs-conceptual-framework-nature-risks.pdf>).

²⁶ https://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/climate/managing_mitigating_climatel_risk/html/index.ro.html

The analysis of climate effects is a key component of ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) assessment, driving organisational changes, due to factors such as regulatory requirements, company reputation and evolving expectations, increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather and environmental events and the recognition of climate risk factors as determinants of economic activities²⁷.

In this context, it is important to monitor the risks posed by climate change to foreign direct investment in Romania.

Building on international concerns regarding the impact of climate change on the economic environment, the NBR established a connection between the economic activities of resident companies and the main physical risks²⁸ they are exposed to, i.e. flood, drought and high-temperature risks²⁹.

The distribution of Romania's FDI flows and position by economic sector exposed to physical climate risks identified for 2022 and 2023 revealed the following:

	EUR million			
	2022		2023	
	Net flows	Closing position	Net flows	Closing position
Total FDI, of which:	10,587	107,944	6,748	118,231
Total FDI in economic sectors exposed to physical risks, of which:	3,846	44,942	2,679	48,032
– flood risk	3,155	34,273	2,443	36,452
– flood and drought risks*	160	2,198	94	2,459
– extreme heat risk	531	8,471	142	9,121

*) includes sectors exposed to drought risk and the combined risk of flood and drought

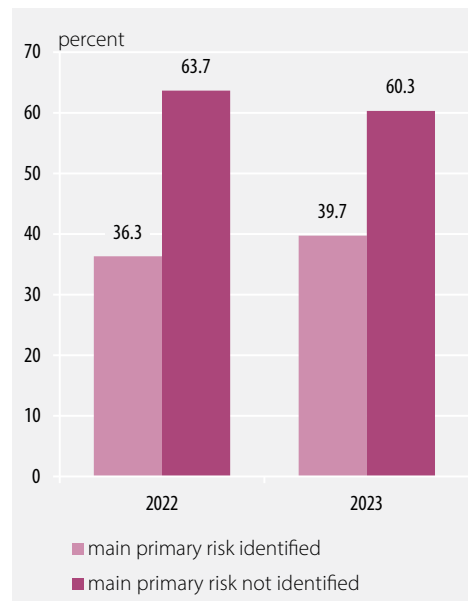
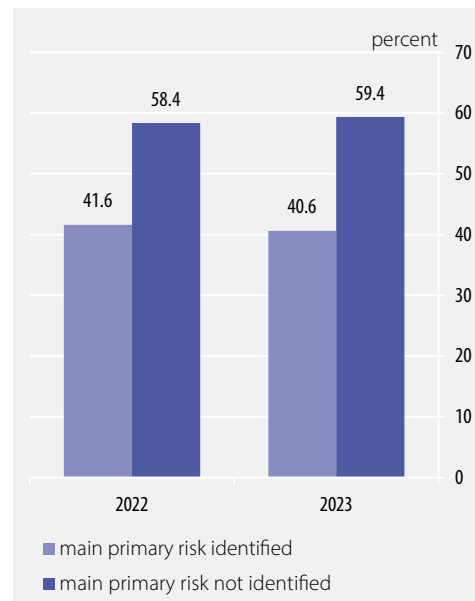
Over 40 percent of the closing FDI position at end-2023 was invested in economic sectors exposed to physical risks associated with climate change, with FDI flows recording a similar level. In terms of dynamics, net FDI flows increased from 36.3 percent to 39.7 percent, despite the decrease by EUR 1,167 million in absolute terms.

At the same time, the FDI position in these economic sectors followed an opposite trend, going down by 1 percent in 2023, although its absolute value rose from EUR 44,942 million in 2022 to EUR 48,032 million.

²⁷ Physical risk modeling

²⁸ The main sectors at risk of flood are the food industry, manufacture of beverages, etc.; those at risk of drought risk are water collection, treatment and distribution; those at risk of both flood and drought are agriculture, hunting and related service activities, forestry and logging, fishing and aquaculture; those at risk of extreme heat are construction of buildings, civil engineering and specialised construction activities. The full list of sectors can be found in the NBR's publication Climate risk dashboard for the banking sector in Romania, Annex 2, available at <https://www.bnr.ro/Publication/Documents.aspx?icid=31984>

²⁹ The economic activities of resident companies were identified according to NACE Rev. 2 classification of economic activities, based on criteria for divisions.

Chart A. Concentration of FDI flows in sectors exposed to physical risks**Chart B.** Concentration of the FDI position in sectors exposed to physical risks

From this perspective, foreign direct investors are seen to acknowledge and accept the climate risks associated with the economic activities in which they invested.

2.2. FDI position geographical distribution

2.2.1. FDI position distribution by development region³⁰

At-end 2023, the FDI position was predominantly concentrated in the BUCHAREST-ILFOV development region (i.e. 63.8 percent of the closing FDI position), followed by the CENTRE region (8.3 percent) and the WEST region (7.4 percent). By contrast, the lowest levels of foreign investment were recorded in the NORTH-EAST (2.5 percent) and SOUTH-WEST – OLTENIA (2.0 percent) regions.

For the first time in the past ten years, the NORTH-WEST region (EUR 7,377 million) recorded a higher FDI position than the SOUTH – MUNTENIA region (EUR 7,376 million) (Table 8 in the Statistics section).

³⁰ FDI was territorially located by the registered office of FDI enterprises, which is not necessarily the same as their place of business.

Chart 11. FDI position distribution by development region

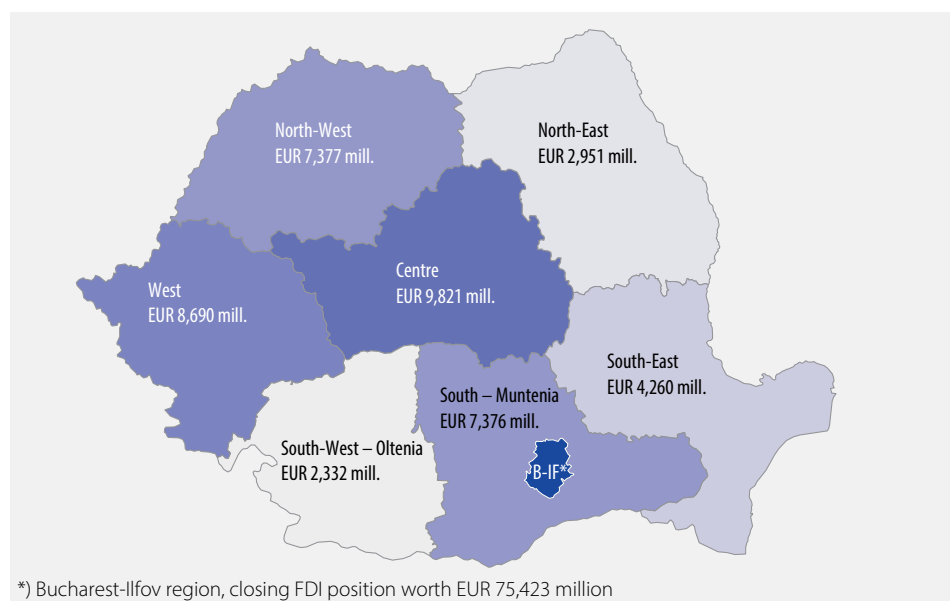
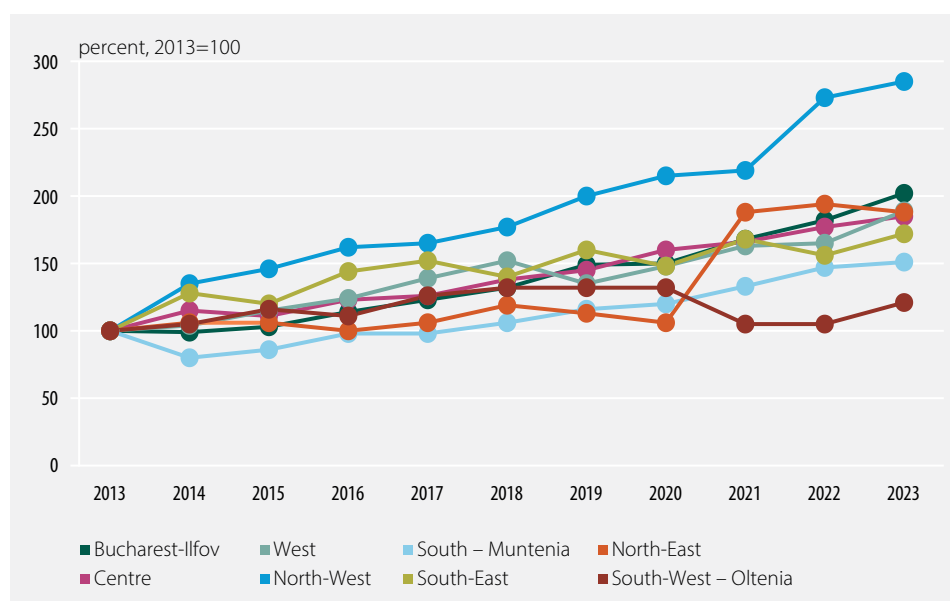


Chart 12. Growth rate of the FDI position by development region over the 2014-2023 period, compared to 2013



2.2.2. FDI position distribution by county for FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical enterprises

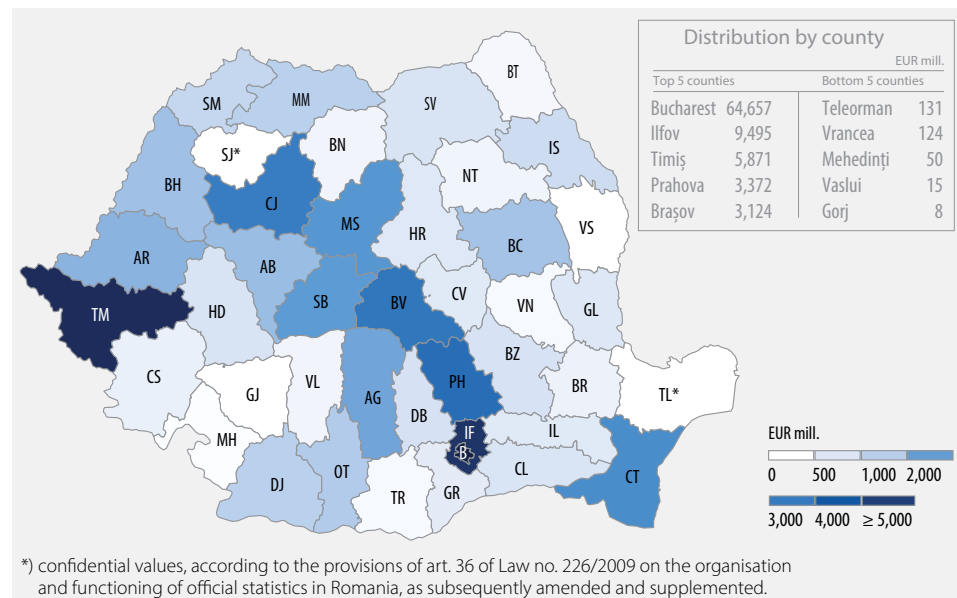
FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees, as well as enterprises referred to as atypical³¹ were subject to a comprehensive statistical survey. These hold

³¹ Direct investment enterprises with less than 20 employees, whose turnover or share capital was more than lei 30 million or which took long-term loans of at least lei 15 million from their foreign direct investors or non-resident fellow enterprises, as well as those for which there is information that they record significant FDI flows/positions. See the notes on the sample of the statistical survey at the end of this paper.

97.7 percent of the closing FDI position³², up by 0.1 percentage points compared to last year. In absolute terms, the FDI position in these companies amounted to EUR 115,496 million, up by EUR 10,156 million as against 2022.

The FDI position distribution by county for enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical enterprises shows that Bucharest took a substantial volume of EUR 64,657 million at end-2023 (56.0 percent of the closing FDI position of such enterprises). The next five positions are held by the counties of Ilfov (EUR 9,495 million), Timiș (EUR 5,871 million), Prahova (EUR 3,372 million), Brașov (EUR 3,124 million) and Cluj (EUR 2,906 million).

Chart 13. FDI position distribution by county for enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical enterprises



Compared to 2022, the first four counties maintained their position in the ranking, while Brașov county outranked Cluj county, which restored the 2021 configuration. Mehedinți county recorded the highest relative increase in the FDI position over the past year (+150.0 percent), while Vaslui county saw the steepest decline (-51.6 percent). As a result of these changes, the two counties switched places in the ranking of counties with the lowest foreign direct investment, coming in second and third, after Gorj county.

In the period from 2013 to 2023, the FDI position saw mixed developments across counties. Specifically, the growth pace of FDI position stood above the national average of 101.1 percent in 15 counties and below this average in 27 counties (five of them experiencing decreases in foreign direct investment). Maramureș county posted the largest growth, its closing FDI position surging more than 28 times, from EUR 34 million at end-2013 to EUR 971 million in 2023. Bacău came next, with a 7.6-fold increase (EUR +1,092 million), followed by Covasna with a 4.8-fold rise

³² The rest of the surveyed FDI enterprises were subject to a random survey; therefore, the results obtained from these enterprises are only representative at national and regional level. For further details, see the section entitled "Issues on the statistical survey for determining foreign direct investment".

(EUR +339 million) and Harghita, with an over four-fold advance in its FDI position, i.e. EUR +351 million. In absolute terms, FDI positions of over EUR 1 billion were recorded in nine counties, led by Bucharest, which had an FDI growth of EUR 32,552 million (+101.4 percent, above the national average). Then came Ilfov county, whose FDI position expanded by EUR 6,460 million (+212.9 percent) and Timiș with EUR 2,895 million (+97.3 percent, below the national average). As a result of these increases, 15 counties recorded an FDI position of at least EUR 1 billion by the end of 2023 (Table 9 in the Statistics section).

2.3. FDI position by country of origin

2.3.1. Distribution by Ultimate Investing Country

As at 31 December 2023, Germany was Romania's main foreign investor, maintaining its position from the previous period. Entities based in Germany held investment totalling EUR 17,100 million (14.5 percent of the closing FDI position, down by 0.5 percentage points as against 2022), either directly or through subsidiaries and branches of German companies located in intermediate countries. Next in the ranking of the ultimate investing countries come Austria (11.7 percent), France (11.0 percent), the United States (7.0 percent), the Netherlands (5.8 percent) and Italy (5.4 percent). Each of these countries held a closing FDI position of more than EUR 5,000 million (Table 10 in the Statistics section). Compared to the previous year, the United States moved up to the fourth place, overtaking Italy, due to a 13.0 percent increase in its FDI position. Italy, on the other hand, reduced its exposure to Romania by EUR 1,964 million (-23.4 percent), primarily due to the sale of assets to other foreign investors. These fluctuations suggest adjustments in the investment strategies of multinational groups, reflecting the specific economic developments of each partner country³³.

Those six countries made a 55.3 percent contribution to the closing FDI position. Meanwhile, the top ten countries, each making investment above EUR 3,000 million, accounted for 67.9 percent of the closing FDI position, showing the high investment concentration.

Romania ranks among the countries of residence of final investors that hold a substantial volume of FDI, with a closing FDI position of EUR 3,920 million. This outcome is attributed to foreign direct investment made by residents in Romania through subsidiaries registered abroad (round tripping³⁴, see Box 2 in Section 7) and to the specific methodology used in compiling these statistics (the control-based approach)³⁵.

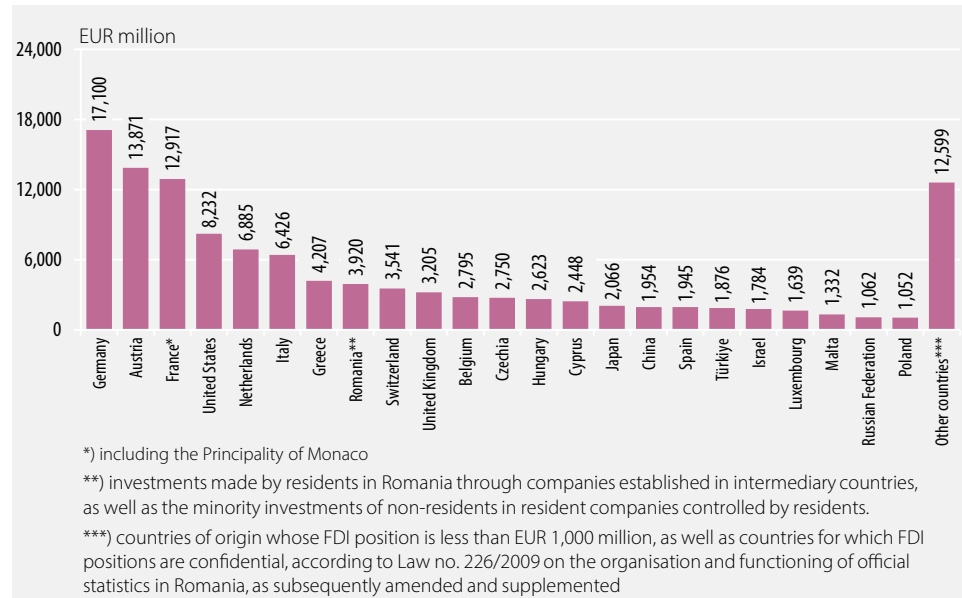
³³ Li, B., Shi, Z., & Guo, W. – "The global foreign direct investment network: evolution and influencing factors", *Kybernetes*, 2022.

³⁴ Round tripping refers to domestic funds which leave a country and return to the resident economy in the form of foreign direct investment.

³⁵ According to this approach, a company's ownership is attributed in full to the controlling investor. For FDI enterprises which are not controlled by foreign investors (i.e. they hold less than 50 percent of the voting rights), their FDI position is fully attributed to Romania, which is the country of the majority shareholder.

The member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its key partners³⁶ account for 87.0 percent of the closing FDI position.

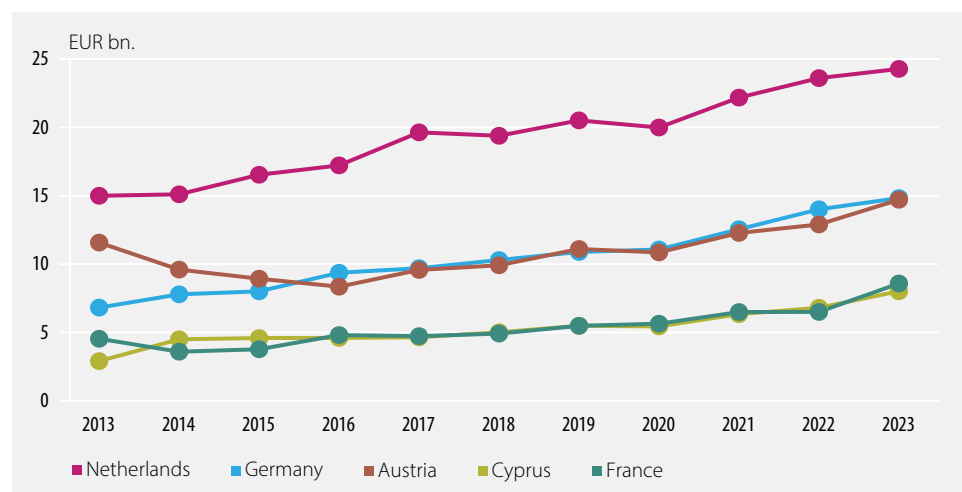
Chart 14. FDI position by Ultimate Investing Country as at 31 December 2023



2.3.2. FDI position by Immediate Investor Country

As at 31 December 2023, the main investors in Romanian enterprises were the Netherlands (20.5 percent of the closing FDI position), Germany (12.6 percent), Austria (12.4 percent), France (7.3 percent), Cyprus (6.8 percent) and Italy (5.6 percent). This distribution was based on the country of residence of the direct holder of at least 10 percent of the share capital of FDI enterprises in Romania.

Chart 15. FDI position in the key partner EU countries



³⁶ Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa; OECD – “Global relations. Key partners”, 2023b.

Chart 16. FDI position in the key partner non-EU countries

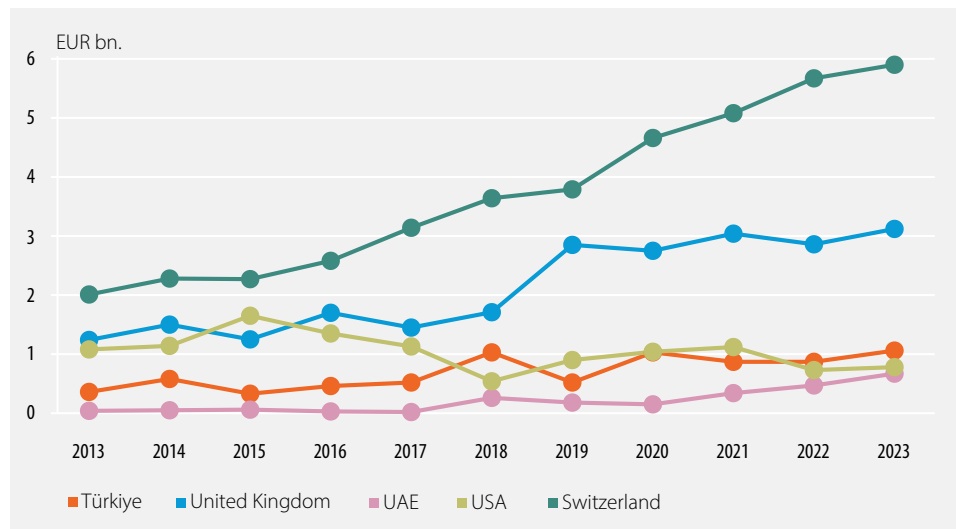
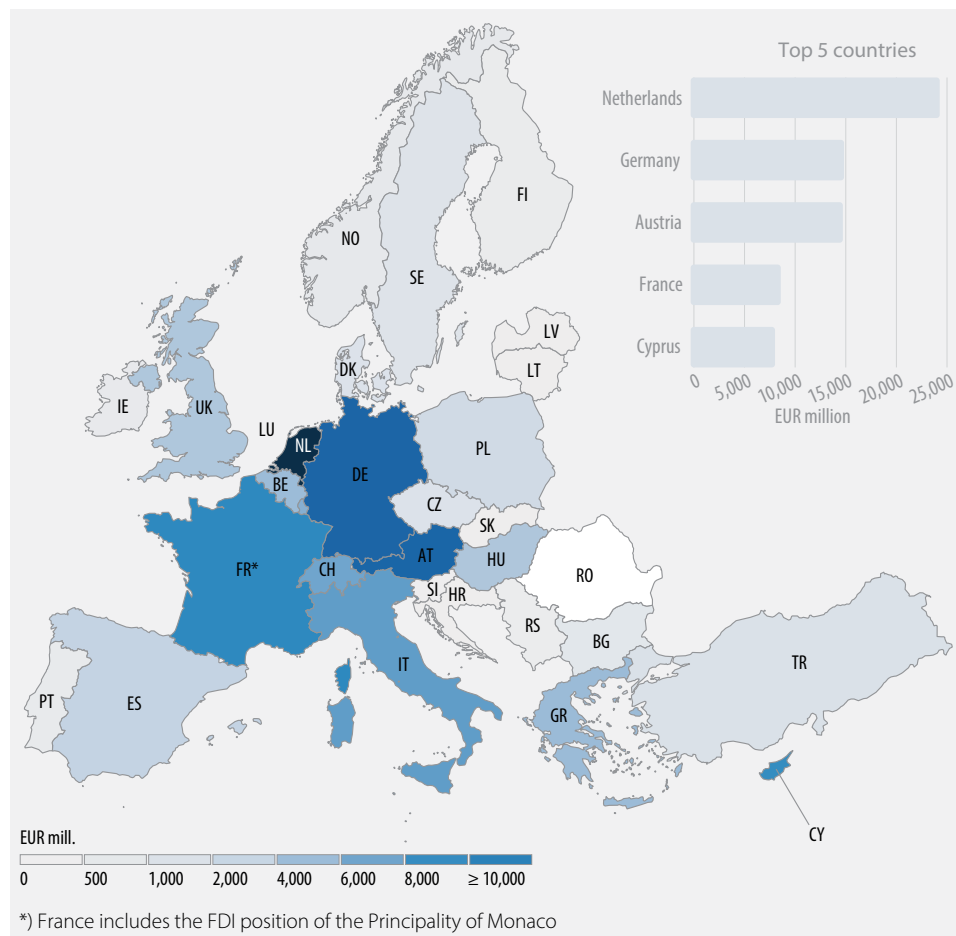


Chart 17. FDI position by Immediate Investor Country as at 31 December 2023



The majority of foreign direct investment came from European Union Member States (86.4 percent), particularly from euro area countries. Regarding investments made by non-EU countries, the main partner countries were Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates and the United States.

The ranking of the top 12 countries, each with investments of over EUR 3,000 million, saw some changes compared to the previous year. Greece moved up to the ninth place following an increase in investments of EUR 2,851 million (+239.0 percent), primarily due to the acquisition of assets from other foreign partners, while Italy dropped two positions, from fourth to sixth, as its FDI position decreased by EUR 1,524 million (-18.7 percent).

Regarding the evolution of the FDI position from 2013 to 2023, the Netherlands maintained its first position. Germany and Austria alternated in securing the second spot.

Similarly to the breakdown by Ultimate Investing Country, the breakdown by Immediate Investor Country also shows high concentration of investment. The group of the six countries under review accounts for nearly two thirds (65.2 percent, down from 66.7 percent) of the closing FDI position. Additionally, sixteen countries invested at least EUR 1 billion each (with Türkiye joining in for the first time, alongside fifteen countries that also recorded investments exceeding EUR 1 billion last year), accounting for over 91.5 percent of the total FDI position (Table 11 in the Statistics section).

2.3.3. Analysis of FDI flows invested by partner countries

At the level of multinational groups, once the decision to invest in a particular country is taken, the direction of financial flows towards the host economy, necessary to make the investment, depends on several internal factors: the source of funds, the location of the financial institution within the group managing the flows, minimising the global tax burden, etc. As a result, FDI flows are often redirected by multinational groups through countries different from the country of origin. This creates extended investment chains whereby funds may transit multiple intermediary countries before reaching their final destination. From the cross-analysis of data concerning the countries of origin of investors who invested in Romania and the countries of origin of entities whereby these investments were made, the following conclusions emerged:

- investors who used intermediary countries to invest in Romania come mainly from the United States, Romania, France and Germany;
- the main intermediary countries used by foreign investors to invest in Romania are the Netherlands, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

Chart 18. Comparative presentation of the FDI position by Ultimate Investing Country and by Immediate Investor Country at end-2023

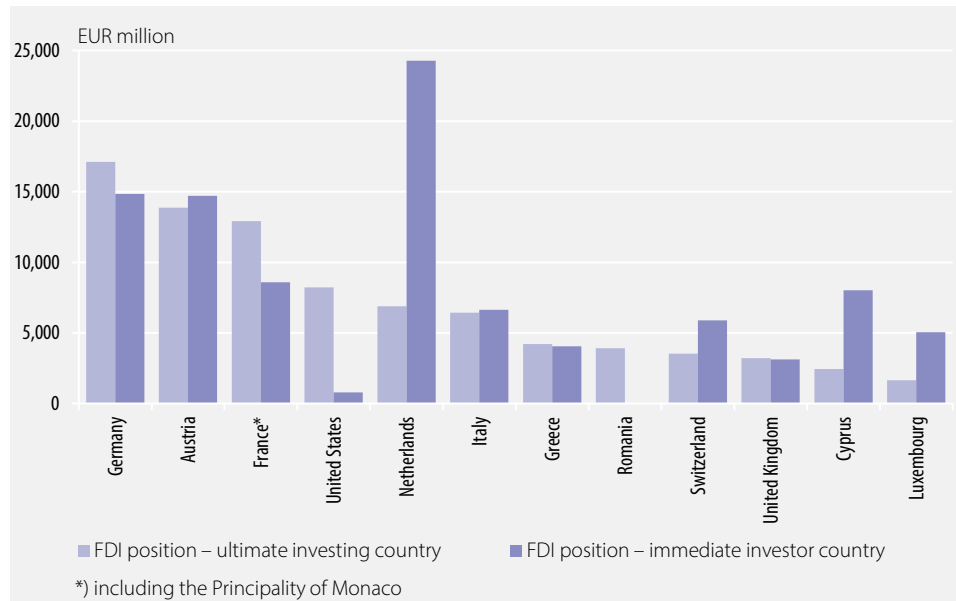
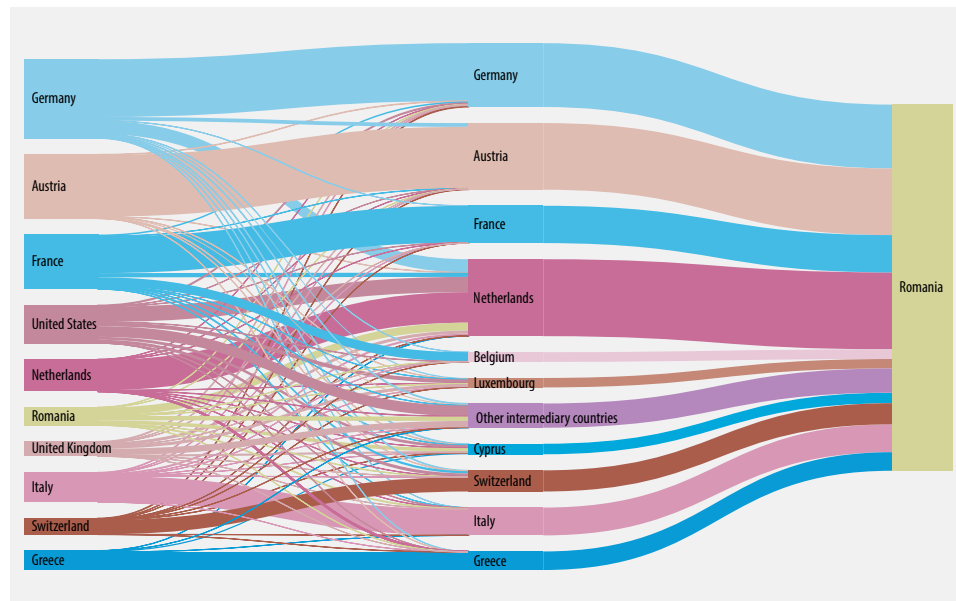


Chart 19. Top ten Ultimate Investing Countries by FDI position and the intermediary countries through which they invested

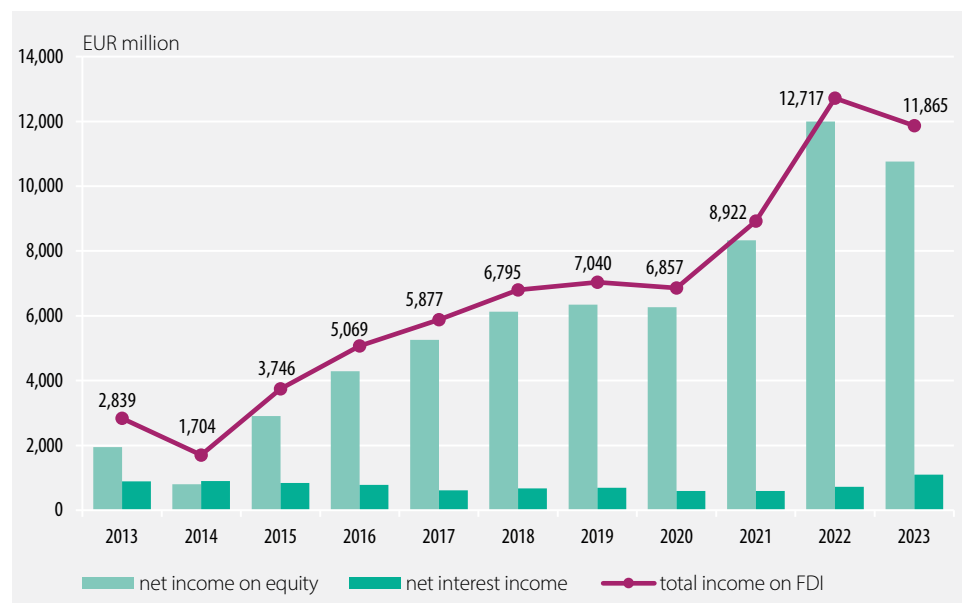


3. INCOME ON FDI

In 2023, foreign direct investors' net income totalled EUR 11,865 million, down by 6.7 percent compared to 2022. The breakdown of this indicator by component reveals that:

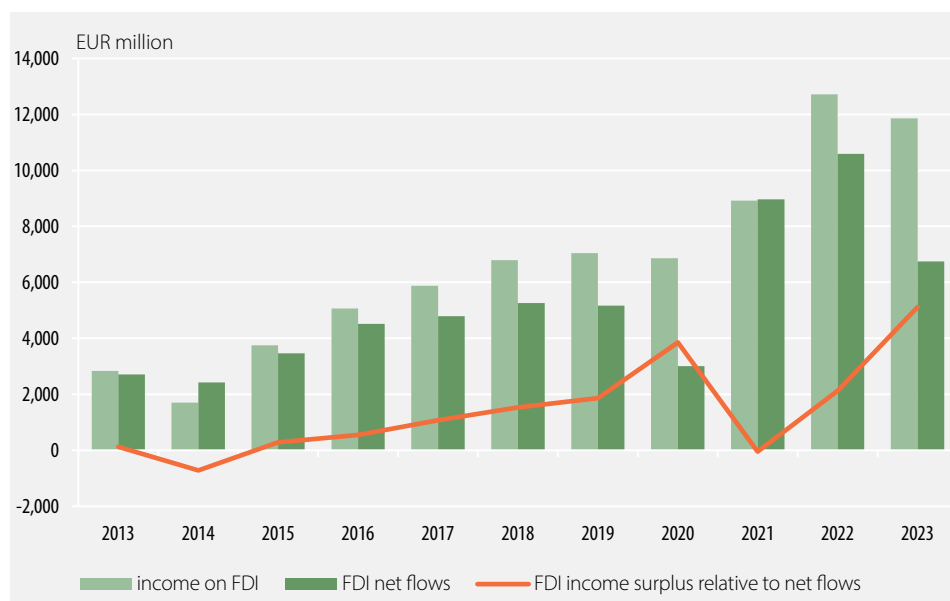
- net income on equity amounted to EUR 10,764 million, down by 10.3 percent compared to 2022, primarily due to lower profits of energy companies, amid the easing of the shock on this market induced by the war in Ukraine. Albeit on a decline from the previous year, net income on equity is higher by 29.2 percent than in 2021 and by 69.6 percent than in 2019, indicating that the pandemic period and the recent geopolitical events have led to the restructuring of many FDI companies, with positive effects on their financial performance;
- net interest income continued its upward trend, reaching EUR 1,101 million (+53.3 percent), supported by global interest rates that further recorded the highest levels over the recent years in main countries of origin of capital, particularly in the euro area³⁷ (Table 12 in the Statistics section).

Chart 20. Components of non-residents' FDI income



The analysis of the data series on non-residents' FDI income and net FDI flows over the 2013-2023 period highlights that the largest gap between the two indicators was recorded last year (EUR 5,117 million), 2.4 times more than in 2022. The decline in investments relative to income underscores that FDI companies reinvest a smaller portion of their profits domestically, the difference being transferred to non-residents. This behaviour affects the share of FDI flows in the current account financing, prompting Romania to seek alternative funding sources, with implications for external debt.

³⁷ The further high interest rates is part of a broader effort to combat elevated inflation, driven by a combination of supply chain disruptions and energy price shocks (European Central Bank, Monetary policy decisions, 2023, <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/govdec/mopo/html/index.en.html>).

Chart 21. Non-residents' FDI income, net FDI flows and FDI income surplus relative to net flows

4. TYPES OF FDI

According to international methodologies³⁸, a company's FDI flows by destination can be classified as follows: (i) investment in the establishment of a new enterprise, i.e. greenfield investment; (ii) investment in the merger or acquisition of an existing resident enterprise (M&A); (iii) investment in corporate development, through new equity capital; (iv) investment in the restructuring of enterprises whose products or services are no longer competitive and, thus, incur losses. Greenfield and corporate development initiatives aim to establish new production capacities that further contribute to the economic development of the host country. By contrast, mergers and acquisitions, along with the restructuring of enterprises, do not exert an immediate direct impact on the economy, as their aim is to modify the ownership structure and enhance the efficiency of companies facing trade challenges.

Due to the evolving relationships between companies within large multinational groups and their need to adapt to the multiple challenges of the global economic environment, the classification of equity capital into the four categories requires a more detailed analysis.

The increasingly intricate structure of multinational groups, where reorganisations of shareholdings in subsidiaries and affiliates occur frequently, along with new company acquisitions or mergers, impacts the FDI flows in an economy. Consequently, new entities may be established in order to transfer shareholdings

³⁸ OECD – *Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment (BD4)*, 4th edition.

in affiliated companies from one jurisdiction to another, or to restructure shareholdings in resident companies which are part of the same group, without having an economic impact on the host country. Such internal group restructuring can directly influence the nature of foreign direct investment. Specifically, investment in start-ups, which do not contribute to the establishment or development of new economic capacities, falls under the greenfield investment category. These recent practices of multinational groups have led the international statistical community to suggest renaming greenfield investment to greenfield investment and corporate restructuring so as to better capture the entire range of newly-established entities.

The analysis of FDI equity capital, amounting to EUR 2,070 million, allowed for a detailed breakdown according to the type of investment as follows:

- greenfield investment and corporate restructuring continued on the downward trend that started in 2022 and ran at EUR 95.5 million, down by 23.3 percent;
- mergers and acquisitions (M&A) totalled EUR 76.7 million (+23.3 percent compared to the previous year). This upward trend contrasts with international developments, in which case global M&A transactions continued to decline, reaching a 10-year low in 2023, amid a deteriorating global economic and geopolitical context³⁹;
- development of enterprises also witnessed a robust growth of 76.3 percent compared to the previous year, amounting to EUR 1,196 million;
- restructuring of enterprises totalled EUR 703 million, down by 29.9 percent as against 2022. The continued downward trend of this component reflects the reduced need for external financing by FDI companies undergoing restructuring, against the backdrop of their steadily improving economic situation since 2021.

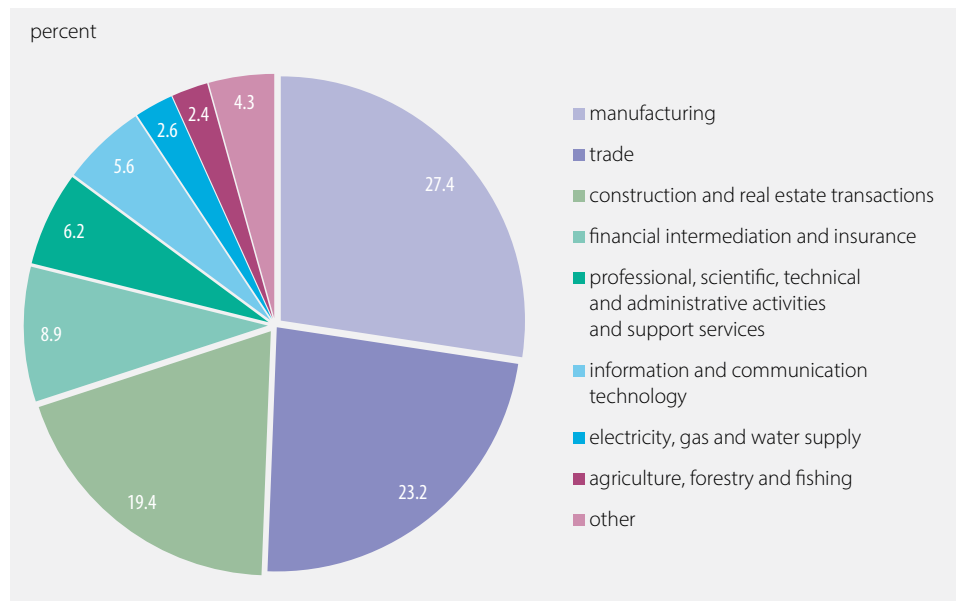
The relatively low values of the greenfield and corporate restructuring components, as well as of mergers and acquisitions, compared to the other two categories, suggest that Romania does not attract more new investors. Instead, foreign capital is predominantly allocated to existing FDI companies, either for their development or to improve their profitability.

Regarding the closing FDI position at end-2023, the data analysis classified this indicator into two categories: greenfield and mergers and acquisitions. Enterprises established through greenfield investment (greenfield enterprises) held 63.0 percent of the closing FDI position (EUR 74,527 million), down by 2.8 percent from the previous year, despite an increase of EUR 3,558 million.

Industry remains the primary destination of greenfield investments (EUR 23,339 million at the end of 2023), particularly manufacturing (EUR 20,421 million), followed by trade (EUR 17,296 million), construction and real estate transactions (EUR 14,431 million) and financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 6,642 million).

³⁹ OECD – *Economic Outlook*, 2023.

Chart 22. FDI position in greenfield enterprises by main economic activity



5. DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES' TURNOVER AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Romania's favourable economic development continued in 2023 too, which helped maintain the turnover of FDI enterprises at a level close to that of 2022, following a 30.2 percent surge as against 2021 (Table 13 in the Statistics section).

Chart 23. FDI enterprises' turnover and number of employees

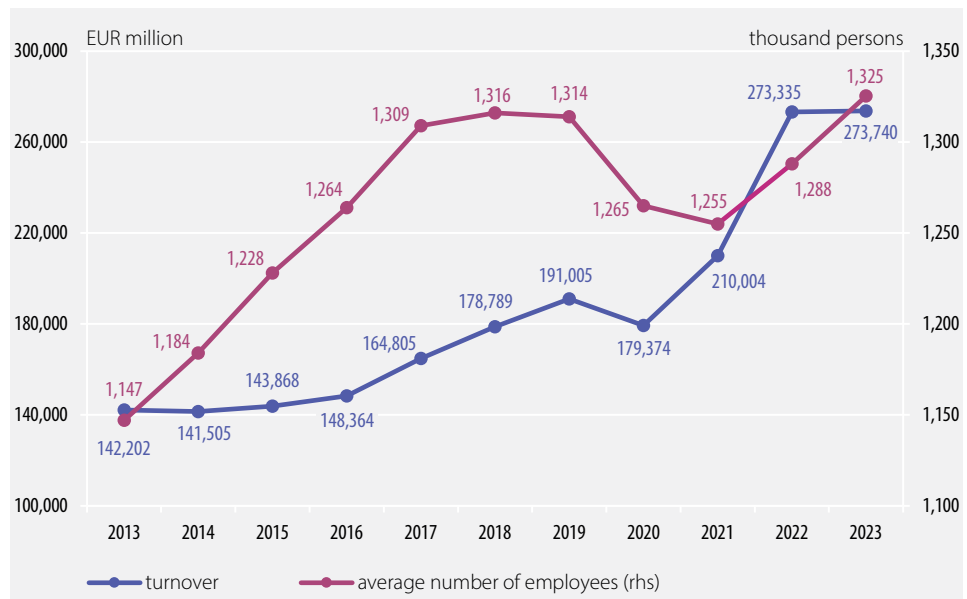
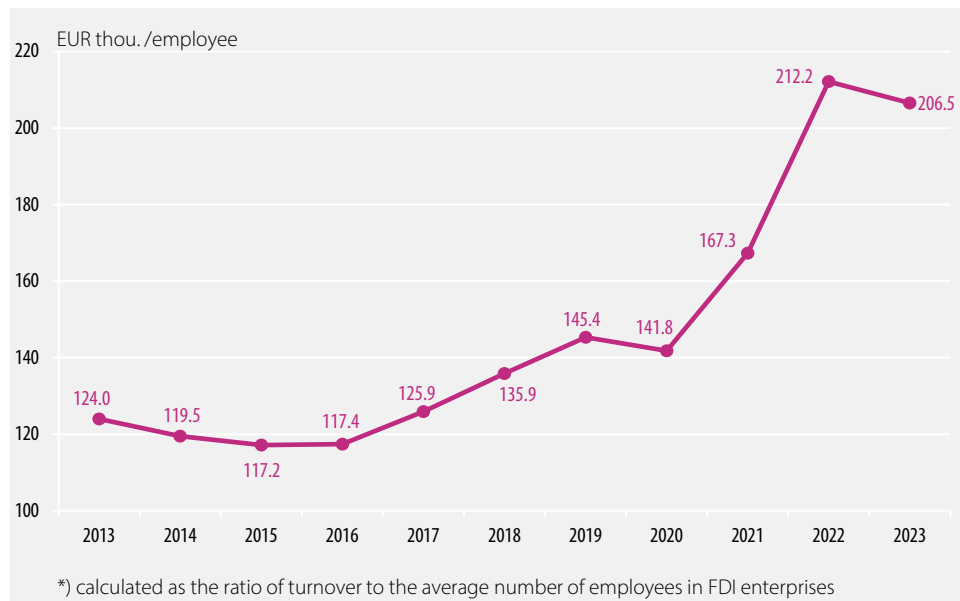


Chart 24. Labour productivity* in FDI enterprises

As for employment, FDI enterprises reported, overall, an average number of 1,325 thousand employees in 2023, which is a 10-year high (up 2.9 percent from 2022) (Table 14 in the Statistics section).

Over the past 11 years, however, turnover has grown significantly more than the average number of employees (+92.5 percent compared to only 15.5 percent), highlighting foreign investors' continued focus on improving the efficiency of their operations in Romania.

The increase in the average number of employees in 2023, coupled with a relatively stable turnover, led to a decline in labour productivity of these entities, i.e. -2.6 percent to EUR 206.5 thousand as compared to 2022.

6. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES

6.1. International trade in goods

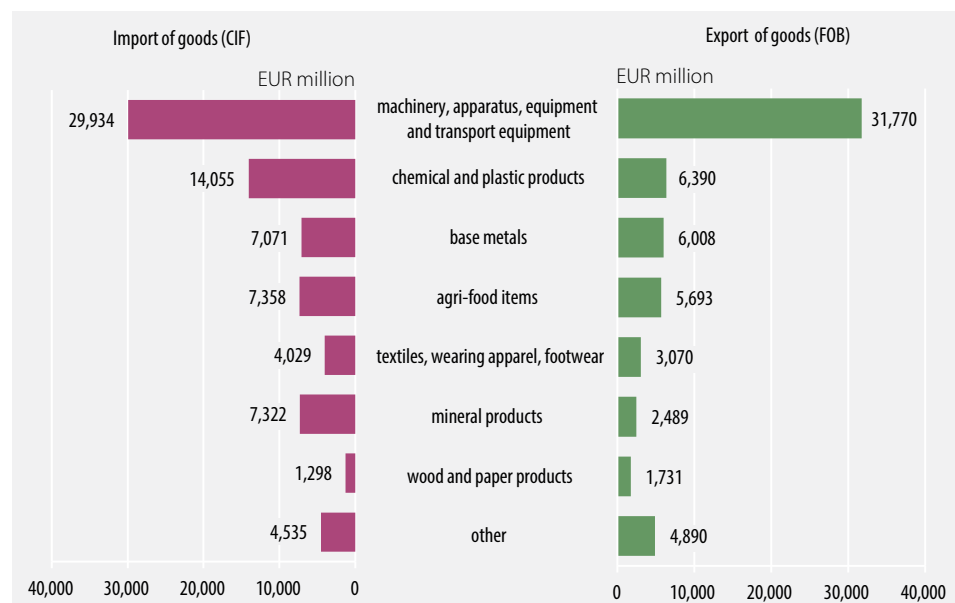
In 2023, FDI enterprises accounted for 69.0 percent of Romania's international trade in goods, maintaining the positive trend that began in 2021. Total exports of goods (FOB) of FDI enterprises stood at EUR 62,044 million, up by 1.9 percent compared to 2022, while total imports of goods (CIF) amounted to EUR 75,602 million, down by 1.3 percent compared to the previous year. Exports increased against the backdrop of a downward trend in raw material and energy prices, which started in the latter part of 2023 and also influenced the evolution of imports, Romania being a net importer of energy and raw materials.

The positive dynamics of international trade in goods over the past three years indicate that FDI companies operating in Romania have adapted to the swift changes in demand and supply on external markets, amid a global economic environment marked by numerous challenges. FDI enterprises contributed by 71.8 percent to Romania's exports of goods, up by 0.5 percentage point compared to the previous year.

FDI enterprises accounted for 66.8 percent of Romania's imports of goods, up by 0.5 percentage points compared to the previous year.

The analysis by group of goods reveals that the largest trade deficits were recorded by FDI enterprises engaged in trade in: (i) chemical and plastic products (EUR -7,665 million, of which chemical products, including medicines, care products, organic surface active agents for washing and cleaning totalled EUR -7,023 million), (ii) mineral products (EUR -4,833 million, mainly on account of imports of crude oil, but also of petroleum products, petroleum gases, ores) and (iii) agri-food items (EUR -1,665 million). On the other hand, FDI enterprises trading in machinery, apparatus, equipment and transport equipment (EUR +1,836 million, due to exports of transport equipment), wood and paper products (EUR +433 million) and other goods (EUR +355 million) recorded surpluses (Table 15 in the Statistics section).

Chart 25. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by group of goods in 2023



As for the breakdown of the aggregate international trade in goods balance of FDI enterprises by economic activity⁴⁰, FDI companies operating in trade continued to record the largest FOB-CIF deficit (EUR -22,805 million, up by 4.2 percent compared to 2022). This deficit was only partly offset by the surplus of EUR 10,327 million recorded by FDI companies operating in industry (EUR 3,410 million higher than in 2022). Manufacturing is the main sector that recorded a trade surplus (EUR 10,563 million),

⁴⁰ Based on the main economic activity of the FDI enterprise, according to NACE Rev. 2.

mainly due to transport equipment (EUR 4,549 million surplus), metallurgy (EUR 2,094 million surplus) and manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products (EUR 1,999 million surplus) (Table 16 in the Statistics section).

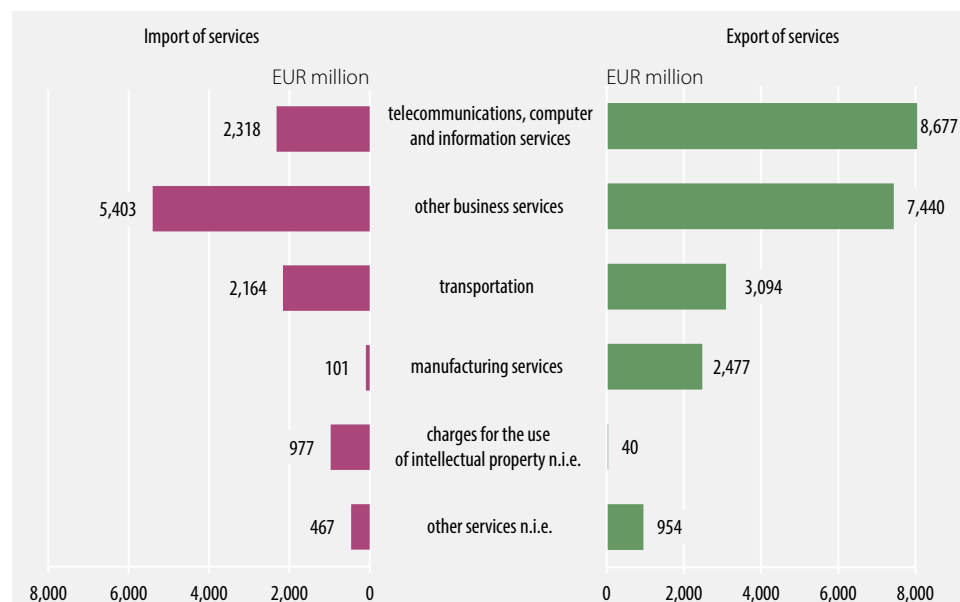
6.2. International trade in services

The same as in the case of international trade in goods, FDI enterprises further followed the positive trend seen in the previous year, recording a robust growth of 7.6 percent. In 2023, FDI enterprises exported services worth EUR 22,682 million (EUR +1,606 million), mainly through entities operating in telecommunications, computer and information services (EUR +771 million) and other business services (EUR +713 million). Additionally, these two sectors also recorded the highest volumes of services exports, of EUR 8,677 million and EUR 7,440 million respectively, alongside transportation (EUR 3,094 million).

Imports of services amounted to EUR 11,439 million (approximately half the value of exports), up by only 2.1 percent compared to 2022. The main sectors contributing to imports of services were similar to those of exports, albeit in a different order: other business services (EUR 5,403 million, up by EUR 225 million), telecommunications, computer and information services (EUR 2,318 million, up by EUR 66 million) and transportation (EUR 2,164 million, down by EUR 185 million).

The FDI enterprises' surplus from international trade in services totalled EUR 11,243 million, up by 13.9 percent from EUR 9,867 million in 2022. With the exception of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. (EUR -937 million), all other major services categories recorded a surplus in international trade (Table 19 in the Statistics section).

Chart 26. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of services by group of services in 2023



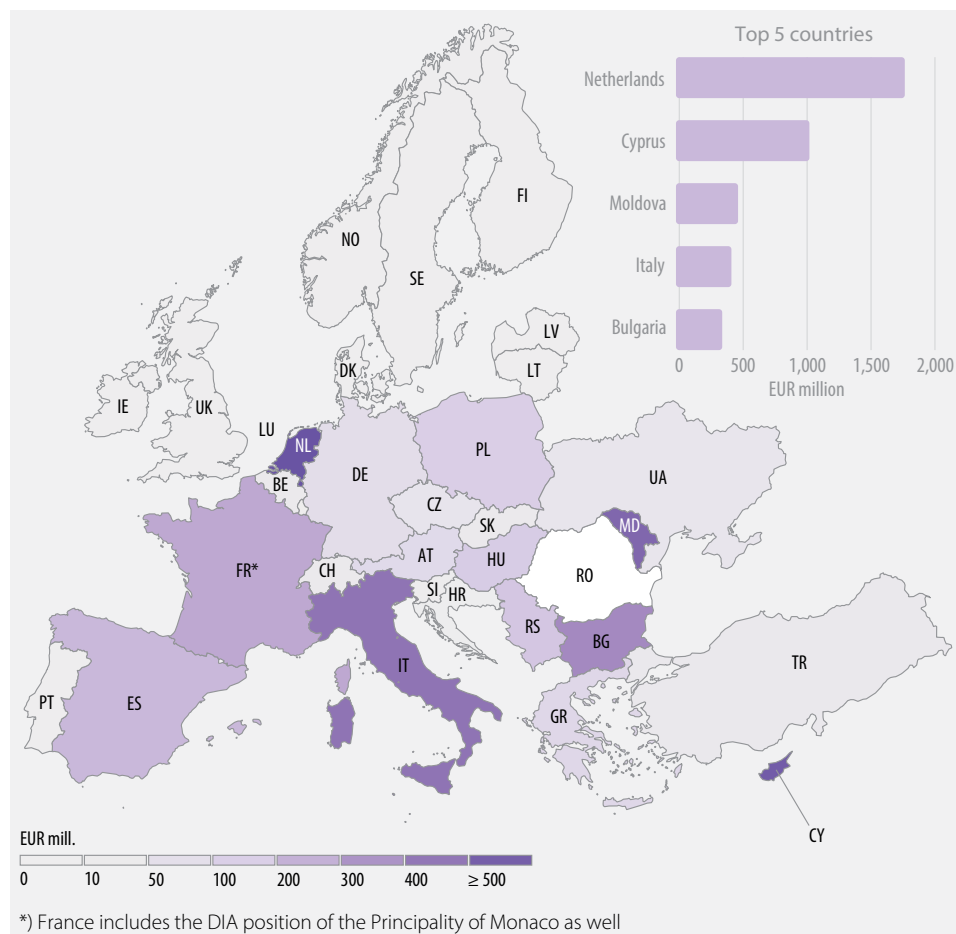
7. ROMANIA'S DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

In 2023, the flows of direct investment abroad (DIA) amounted to EUR 383 million, posting a significant (more than threefold) decrease, as compared to the record high seen in the previous year.

At end-2023, the DIA position stood at EUR 6,595 million, up by 23.3 percent compared to 2022. The breakdown shows that equity amounted to EUR 5,444 million (82.5 percent of the closing position) and debt instruments totalled EUR 1,150 million (17.4 percent).

The main destination country⁴¹ of DIA was the Netherlands, which accounted for 27.0 percent of the closing position (EUR 1,764 million), ahead of Cyprus (15.4 percent), the Republic of Moldova (7.0 percent), Italy (6.2 percent), and Bulgaria (5.1 percent).

Chart 27. DIA position by destination country



The DIA position breakdown by country of destination indicates high investment concentration, similarly to the FDI position breakdown by country of origin. Thus,

⁴¹ Immediate Investor Country principle

the top five destination countries contribute by 61.0 percent to the closing DIA position, while the top ten countries account for 72.1 percent of the indicator (Table 22 in the Statistics section).

Box 2. Romania's direct investment abroad by Ultimate Host Economy

Over the past 30 years, Romania's growing economic openness has encouraged residents to invest abroad, in pursuit of strategic objectives such as accessing foreign markets, securing key resources and leveraging differences in production costs between economies⁴². At the same time, the financing and ownership structures of multinational enterprises have grown more complex, driven by supply chain expansion, multiple mergers and acquisitions, tax optimisation strategies and profit transfers through special purpose entities (SPE) established in various jurisdictions⁴³.

The importance of defining SPE for statistical purposes

Given the significant role of SPE in investment chains and the distortions they may cause in analysing cross-border capital investment indicators, the international community responsible for producing official external sector statistics faced the challenge of clearly defining the concept of SPE in a universally accepted manner. Formulating such a definition is essential for accurately identifying these entities and producing statistical datasets that distinguish them clearly. In this context, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) proposed a definition of SPE aimed at improving the quality of FDI statistics and enhancing international comparability. According to this definition, an SPE is a legally registered entity, recognised as a resident institutional unit in an economy, with no more than five employees, limited physical presence and very little production in the host economy. Controlled directly or indirectly by non-residents, these entities are designed to benefit from the advantages offered by the host economy and primarily conduct transactions with non-residents⁴⁴.

In certain strategically-motivated cases, some of residents' outward direct investments may transit through several economies via SPE before reaching their final destination country⁴⁵. This affects the interpretability of DIA statistics, compiled based on the Immediate Investor Country principle, which identify only the immediate partner country, without showing the final destination of the investments (i.e. the ultimate host economy).

⁴² Dunning, J. H. – "Multinational enterprises and the global economy", Edward Elgar Publishing, 2008; Reddy, R. K., Fabian, F., & Park, S. – "Whether, how and why home country environments influence emerging market firm acquisition behavior", *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, 18(12), 2022, pp. 5818-5839.

⁴³ Jánšký, P. and Palanský, M. – "Estimating the scale of profit shifting and tax revenue losses related to foreign direct investment", *International Tax and Public Finance*, 26(5), 2019, pp. 1048-1103.

⁴⁴ International Monetary Fund – Thirty-fourth meeting of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics: Special purpose entities – Guidelines for a Data Template, 2020.

⁴⁵ Blanchard, O. and Acalin, J. – "What does measured FDI actually measure?", Peterson Institute Policy Brief, PB16-17, 2016.

Methods for determining the ultimate host economy

In the process of updating the international methodology for external sector statistics⁴⁶, four methods have been proposed to determine the ultimate host economy:

1. Analyse how the influence of the ultimate investor flows down the investment chain, using balance sheet data and ownership shares at each level of the chain;
2. Determine the ultimate host economy based on the value the direct investor would receive if a subsidiary were acquired by another enterprise;
3. Consider the last country in the investment chain as the ultimate host economy;
4. Identify the country of residence of the first operating or productive unit in the investment chain as the ultimate host economy⁴⁷.

Due to the methodological complexity and the data necessary to determine the ultimate host economy, the breakdown of the DIA position as at 31 December 2023 is based on the method aimed at identifying the first operating unit in the investment chain. This approach, endorsed by the international community, excludes SPE and other predominantly administrative entities whose primary function is to channel investments to other economies. By focusing on the country of residence of the first operating unit, this method offers a more accurate representation of the true location of residents' outward direct investments, as compared to the immediate host economy principle.

Table A. DIA position by Ultimate Host Economy as at 31 December 2023

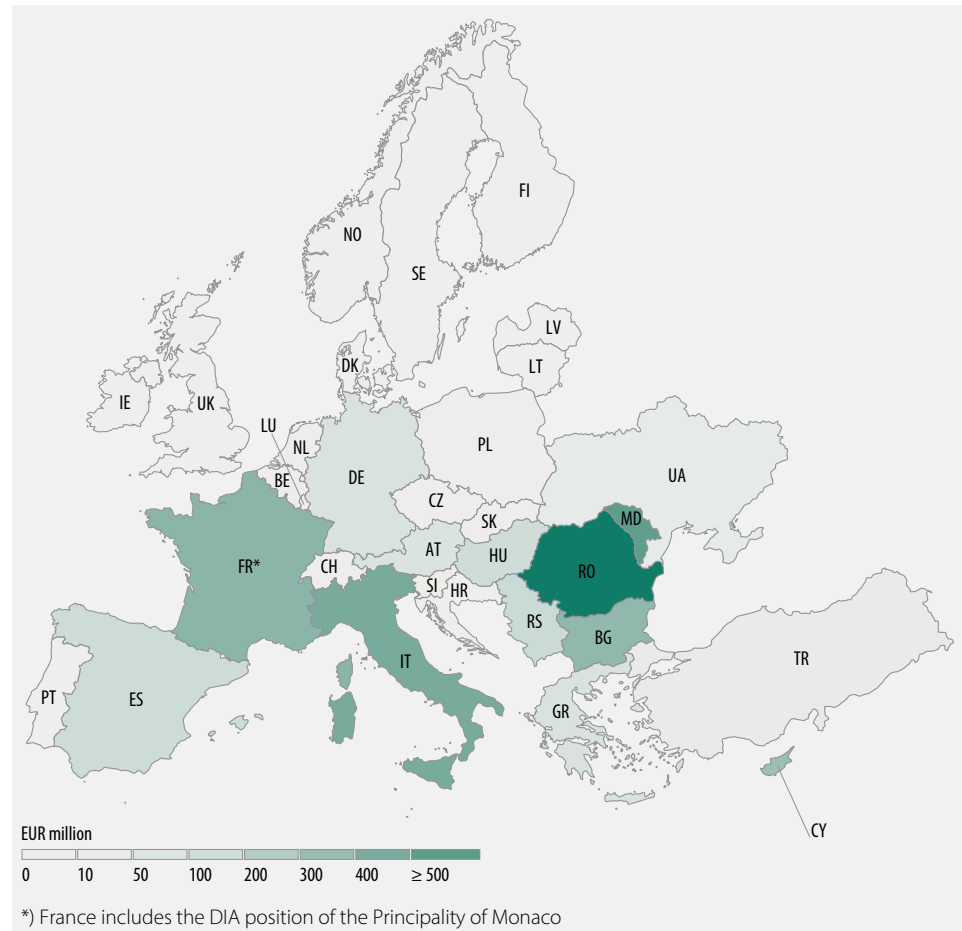
EUR million	
UHE	Closing DIA position
Romania	3,398
Republic of Moldova	494
Italy	409
France*	350
Bulgaria	331
Cyprus	290
Spain	177
Republic of Serbia	128
Hungary	108
Germany	74
Greece	72
Austria	69
Other countries**	635
Total	6,535
*) including the Principality of Monaco	
**) countries with DIA positions below EUR 50 million or countries whose DIA positions are confidential, according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented	

⁴⁶ Consisting in updates of BD4 and BPM6 methodologies and the release of revised BD4 and BPM6 versions in 2025.

⁴⁷ International Monetary Fund – Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics. (n.d.). D.6 Ultimate Investing Economy/Ultimate Host Economy and Pass-through Funds, 2020.

As at 31 December 2023, Romania ranked first among ultimate host economies, accounting for 52.0 percent of the closing DIA position. This figure is indicative of round-tripping, meaning that the Romanian capital is first transferred abroad through non-operating entities (such as SPE or administrative units) and later repatriated as FDI in productive enterprises in Romania.

Chart A. DIA position by Ultimate Host Economy as at 31 December 2023



The advantages of round-tripping include tax optimisation, bypassing regulatory barriers, asset protection, concealing the ultimate beneficiaries of investments, and accessing international financing⁴⁸. From a tax perspective, investors can take advantage of more favourable regimes in other countries or benefit from bilateral treaties that reduce the overall tax burden when capital is repatriated to Romania. In terms of asset protection, the selected jurisdictions for these transactions may offer a more stable or advantageous legal framework as compared to that of Romania⁴⁹. Additionally, employing external structures can facilitate access to international

⁴⁸ Tsai, K. S. – "Friends, family or foreigners? The political economy of diasporic FDI and remittances in China and India", *China Report*, 46(4), 2010, pp. 387-429.

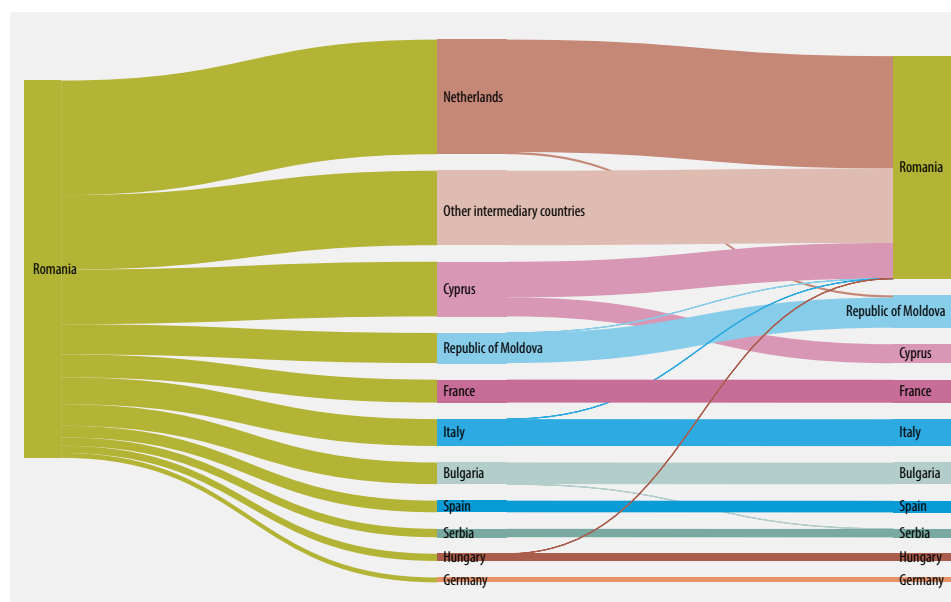
⁴⁹ Osabuohien-Irabor, O. – "Foreign direct investment inflow: the drivers and motivations in MENA region", *Economic Journal of Emerging Markets*, 2022, pp. 1-14.

financing⁵⁰. Considering these factors, Romanian investors have chosen the Netherlands as the top location for reinvesting in Romania, repatriating 50.5 percent of the closing DIA position (EUR 1,715 million), followed by Cyprus, with a share of approximately 16 percent (EUR 544 million).

The Republic of Moldova ranks second among ultimate host economies, with a closing DIA position of EUR 494 million (7.6 percent of total), supported by its geographical proximity and cultural similarities with Romania. Italy and France rank third and fourth, with DIA positions of EUR 409 million (6.3 percent) and EUR 350 million (5.4 percent) respectively.

The relatively low value of the closing DIA position and the repatriation of over half of these investments underscore the limited strength of domestic capital, the lack of managerial experience in foreign markets and the reduced understanding of how these markets function.

Chart B. DIA position of the top 10 Ultimate Host Economies and the intermediary countries through which investments were made



⁵⁰ Chattopadhyay, A. K., Rakshit, D., Chatterjee, P., & Paul, A. – "Trends and determinants of FDI with implications of COVID-19 in BRICS", *Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies*, 14(1), 2022, pp. 43-59.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICS

The main FDI-related terms are presented below:

- **Foreign direct investment** or **direct investment**: a category of investment made by a resident of one economy (the direct investor) in a non-resident economy, allowing the investor to exercise control or a significant degree of influence on the enterprise in which he has invested (direct investment enterprise).

Control is exercised when the direct investor holds equity capital that grants more than 50 percent of the voting power in the FDI enterprise. A significant degree of influence is exercised when the direct investor holds voting rights in the FDI enterprise ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent.

Foreign direct investment includes the paid-up capital and the reserves related to a non-resident investor holding at least 10 percent of the voting power in a resident enterprise, debt instruments between the investor or the group to which the investor belongs and the resident direct investment enterprise, as well as the reinvestment of earnings.

According to the BD4 methodology, foreign direct investment also includes equity investment and net debt from non-resident enterprises whose voting power in the resident enterprise is less than 10 percent, but which belong to the same group as the foreign direct investor in the resident company (fellow enterprises).

Resident enterprises on which a non-resident investor has indirect significant influence are also considered foreign direct investment. This includes resident subsidiaries and associates of a resident enterprise in which a non-resident investor holds at least 10 percent of the voting power (indirect direct investment enterprises).

- **Foreign direct investor**: legal entity, individual or group of related entities holding at least 10 percent of the voting power in an enterprise located outside the country of residence.
- **Direct investment enterprise**: an incorporated or unincorporated resident enterprise in which a non-resident investor holds at least 10 percent of the voting power. Holding at least 10 percent of the voting power is the prerequisite for the establishment of the direct investment relationship.
- **Indirect direct investment enterprise**: an incorporated resident enterprise in which a foreign direct investor holds, via a direct investment enterprise, at least 10 percent of the voting power. Indirect direct investment enterprises are subsidiaries or associates of direct investment enterprises. Subsidiaries are resident enterprises in which direct investment enterprises hold more than 50 percent of the voting power. Associates are resident enterprises in which direct investment enterprises hold between 10 percent and 50 percent of the voting power.

- **Fellow enterprises:** enterprises belonging to the same group, residing in different countries and not having a direct control or influence relationship (meaning that neither of them holds at least 10 percent of the voting power in the other).
- **Reverse direct investment:** the investment relationship opposite to the foreign direct investment between a resident direct investment enterprise and a foreign direct investor, where the former holds less than 10 percent of the voting power in the foreign direct investor.

Foreign direct investment components:

- **Equity:** includes subscribed and paid-up capital, both in cash and through in-kind contributions, held by non-residents in resident enterprises, as well as the related share in reserves; in the case of branches, the available endowment/working capital is taken into account.
- **Debt instruments:** the direct investment enterprise's borrowings from the foreign direct investor or the group of non-resident companies the direct investor belongs to, net of the lending by the direct investment enterprise either to the foreign direct investor or to another entity within the group of companies. Debt instruments are grouped into three categories: financial debt (standard financial loans, debt securities, revolving loans, financial leasing, overdraft facilities, cash-pooling, etc.), trade debt (intercompany trade credit, trade advances) and other accounts payable/receivable (unpaid dividends, amounts being settled, other accounts payable/receivable), regardless of maturity.

Debt between affiliated financial intermediaries (credit institutions, financial corporations engaged in lending, investment funds) is not considered direct investment.

Types of foreign direct investment (by contribution to the equity flows in direct investment enterprises):

- **Greenfield:** establishment of enterprises by or together with foreign investors (ex nihilo investment).
- **Mergers and acquisitions:** partial or full takeover of enterprises by foreign investors from residents.
- **Corporate development:** increase in equity holdings of foreign investors in direct investment enterprises.
- **Corporate restructuring:** equity investment by foreign investors in direct investment enterprises which incurred losses in order to turn them to profitability.

DATA SOURCES USED FOR COMPILING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICS

Data on foreign direct investment in 2023 were collected mainly through the direct statistical survey to determine FDI⁵¹ conducted by the National Bank of Romania and the National Institute of Statistics.

The sampling frame for the FDI statistical survey included 36,869 FDI enterprises. A total of 8,537 enterprises were surveyed (either via comprehensive or random survey). Specifically, a number of 7,092 enterprises were subject to a comprehensive survey, including enterprises with at least 20 employees (5,125 entities), as well as the enterprises referred to as atypical (1,864 entities, namely all direct investment enterprises with less than 20 employees whose turnover or share capital was of at least lei 30 million or which took medium and long-term loans of at least lei 15 million from their foreign direct investors or from fellow companies, as well as those for which there is information that they record significant FDI flows/positions). At the same time, in accordance with the provisions of NBR Regulation No. 4/2021 on reporting statistical data and information to the National Bank of Romania, all credit institutions (25 entities), financial corporations engaged in lending included in the Special Register (44 entities) and insurance companies with foreign capital (34 entities) have submitted direct reports to the National Bank of Romania. Besides the FDI companies included in the sampling frame, indirect direct investment enterprises where foreign investors exercise control through resident FDI companies that directly own them, totalling 770 units were subject to a comprehensive survey.

The remaining FDI companies (29,007 units) were randomly surveyed using a representative sample of 675 units.

The margin of error (for flows and positions) of the 2023 FDI statistical survey (direct investment enterprises, random survey) is ± 3 percent and the main indicators are guaranteed with a 95 percent confidence level.

Regarding the survey on the direct investment of residents abroad, 764 entities were subject to a comprehensive survey, apart from 250 FDI enterprises that also reported direct investment abroad.

The overall response rate of both the FDI survey and the Direct Investment Abroad survey was 96.4 percent.

Other data sources used, in addition to the statistical surveys mentioned above:

- annual financial reports of FDI companies, submitted to the National Agency for Fiscal Administration;

⁵¹ Further details on the methodological issues of the FDI survey can be found at [https://www.bnr.ro/Statistical-survey-to-determine-foreign-direct-investment-\(FDI\)-18953.aspx](https://www.bnr.ro/Statistical-survey-to-determine-foreign-direct-investment-(FDI)-18953.aspx)

- reports from residents who concluded loan agreements with non-residents for more than one year, submitted to the National Bank of Romania in accordance with Regulation No. 4/2021 on reporting statistical data and information to the National Bank of Romania;
- FINREP prudential reports submitted to the National Bank of Romania by resident credit institutions with foreign investments;
- prudential financial reports submitted to the National Bank of Romania by resident financial institutions engaged in lending with foreign investments;
- data on international trade in goods by FDI companies, reported to the National Institute of Statistics;
- data on international trade in services by FDI companies, reported to the National Bank of Romania under a dedicated statistical survey;
- data on research and development of FDI companies, reported to the National Institute of Statistics;
- data on real estate investments by individuals, extracted from the official external statistics of European Union Member States;
- The European Union statistical register of groups (EuroGroups Register), established for statistical purposes by Eurostat in collaboration with national institutes of statistics of Member States;
- commercial data providers of company data.

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STATISTICS SECTION

The tabular data in this section are available in editable format [here](#).

Table 1. FDI and DIA flows in 2013-2023

EUR million								
Indicators	Net FDI flows				DIA net flows			
Components	Total	Equity capital	Reinvestment of earnings	Debt transactions*	Total	Equity capital	Reinvestment of earnings	Debt transactions*
2013	2,712	2,765	-337	285	-211	124	2	-337
2014	2,421	4,222	-1,376	-425	-282	7	-215	-74
2015	3,461	3,085	510	-134	507	13	-149	643
2016	4,517	3,202	1,138	176	4	46	-37	-4
2017	4,797	2,235	1,733	829	-86	431	-41	-476
2018	5,266	2,973	2,573	-280	321	485	8	-172
2019	5,173	2,238	2,783	152	324	111	84	129
2020	3,005	983	3,016	-994	46	63	-11	-6
2021	8,967	2,165	4,610	2,193	119	119	51	-50
2022	10,587	1,866	6,577	2,143	1,232	c	136	c
2023	6,748	2,070	4,927	-248	383	c	c	254

*) debt less claims in relation to foreign direct investors, including fellow companies

c – confidential values according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

Notes: FDI flows for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 2. Net FDI flows in 2023 and their components by FDI enterprises' economic activity

EUR million								
Economic activity	FDI net flows							
	Total	Equity						Debt transactions
		Total	Equity capital	Reinvestment of earnings				
				Total	Profit	Loss	Dividends	
1=2+8	2=3+4	3	4=5-6-7	5	6	7	8	
Industry	2,485	1,290	651	639	4,524	1,867	2,018	1,196
Mining	-280	c	c	c	571	58	c	c
Manufacturing	2,276	1,218	731	487	3,370	1,709	1,174	1,058
– food, beverages and tobacco	425	400	107	293	583	98	193	26
– cement, glassware, ceramics	210	118	-13	131	308	28	149	92
– wood products, including furniture	-46	-3	79	-82	87	134	35	-43
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	246	307	88	219	379	78	82	-61
– machinery and equipment	58	135	47	88	227	56	83	-77
– metallurgy	-160	c	126	c	334	614	c	c
– transport equipment	761	360	114	246	570	155	169	401
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	562	65	100	-35	648	415	267	496
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	80	40	37	3	85	51	30	40
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	141	c	45	c	150	80	c	c
Electricity, gas and water supply	488	c	c	c	584	100	c	c
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	280	338	9	329	833	250	254	-58
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76	90	45	45	160	62	52	-15
Trade	1,650	1,789	79	1,710	3,541	414	1,417	-139
Construction and real estate transactions	-24	1,275	1,060	215	943	426	302	-1,299
Accommodation and food service activities	27	22	7	15	96	23	58	6
Financial intermediation and insurance	1,740	1,533	-121	1,654	2,918	137	1,127	207
Information and communication technology	455	544	317	227	840	239	375	-89
Transportation	151	147	20	127	366	77	162	3
Other	-92	-32	2	-34	133	95	72	-60
Total	6,748	6,996	2,070	4,927	14,354	3,590	5,837	-248

c – confidential values according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 3. Net FDI flows in Romania by main economic activity in 2013-2023

Economic activity	EUR million										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	2,712	2,421	3,461	4,517	4,797	5,266	5,173	3,005	8,967	10,587	6,748
Industry	1,673	980	94	2,606	1,624	1,546	1,343	860	2,511	4,538	2,485
Mining	434	4	-310	105	245	314	335	143	-122	c	-280
Manufacturing	586	929	745	2,021	1,204	1,362	980	849	2,495	2,981	2,276
– food, beverages and tobacco	58	-6	-271	162	19	329	309	185	207	513	425
– cement, glassware, ceramics	-92	-54	-59	-32	-31	36	76	-41	76	210	210
– wood products, including furniture	178	124	10	33	-66	57	22	-83	23	199	-46
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	172	168	133	164	178	72	34	296	338	645	246
– machinery and equipment	179	111	183	-35	186	-46	93	111	222	267	58
– metallurgy	-249	158	-56	242	193	139	27	16	513	266	-160
– transport equipment	249	411	532	928	349	337	214	336	482	427	761
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-9	-106	183	352	434	205	89	-23	533	213	562
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	70	77	33	25	47	32	28	-23	10	110	80
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	30	46	57	182	-105	200	88	75	90	131	141
Electricity, gas and water supply	653	47	-341	480	175	-129	28	-132	138	c	488
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	61	24	416	-158	274	379	73	-161	104	529	280
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	62	131	290	119	213	196	17	82	151	76
Trade	70	225	1,000	609	897	1,580	1,804	765	1,845	2,048	1,650
Construction and real estate transactions	271	646	480	435	929	581	16	53	698	572	-24
Accommodation and food service activities	-15	108	37	-91	-18	34	28	-31	15	110	27
Financial intermediation and insurance	210	22	926	800	960	896	1,102	1,454	3,058	1,690	1,740
Information and communication technology	400	253	129	-58	-65	-20	447	-40	626	474	455
Transportation	34	92	117	65	55	37	147	115	30	116	151
Other	8	9	131	19	22	20	18	-26	-1	359	-92

c – confidential values according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

Notes: FDI flows for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 4. Net FDI flows and position as a share of GDP and net FDI flows and position relative to the resident population in 2013-2023

Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
FDI flows (EUR mill.)	2,712	2,421	3,461	4,517	4,797	5,266	5,173	3,005	8,967	10,587	6,748
FDI position (EUR mill.)	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304	90,773	100,264	107,944	118,231
GDP* (EUR mill.)	142,929	150,492	160,302	167,479	186,428	206,094	224,183	220,541	241,665	284,162	324,591
Population** (mill. inhabitants)	19.95	19.88	19.76	19.64	19.53	19.43	19.35	19.23	19.04	19.05	19.06
FDI flows/GDP (%)	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.4	3.7	3.7	2.1
FDI flows/population (EUR/inhabitant)	136	122	175	230	246	271	267	156	471	556	354
FDI position/GDP (%)	42.4	41.2	40.3	42.2	40.7	39.4	39.4	41.2	41.5	38.0	36.4
FDI position/population (EUR/inhabitant)	3,039	3,119	3,272	3,601	3,883	4,176	4,562	4,721	5,266	5,665	6,202

*) the time series of GDP expressed in euros was calculated starting from the time series of GDP expressed in lei, published by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), using the average EUR/RON exchange rate of the reference period; 2021 GDP data (expressed in lei) were revised by the NIS, 2022 GDP data are semi-final, and 2023 GDP data are provisional.

***) resident population as at 1 January of the next year

Notes: FDI positions for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, as part of the benchmark revision (more information on <http://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>).

FDI flows and positions for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Source: NIS, NBR

Table 5. Net FDI flows and position in 2023

		EUR million			
		Closing position at end-2022	Transactions (flows)	Other changes	Closing position at end-2023
	Total	107,944	6,748	3,538	118,231
1.	Equity positions	76,570	6,996	1,192	84,759
2.	Debt positions (a - b)	31,374	-248	2,346	33,472
a	Debt	43,582	1,096	2,482	47,159
i	Financial debt	32,589	135	2,143	34,867
ii	Trade debt	10,281	1,032	253	11,566
iii	Other accounts payable	713	-72	84	725
b	Claims	12,208	1,344	135	13,687
i	Financial claims	4,464	992	66	5,522
ii	Trade claims	7,612	330	57	7,998
iii	Other accounts receivable	132	22	12	166

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 6. FDI and DIA positions in 2013-2023

EUR million						
Indicators	FDI position			DIA position		
Components	Total	Equity positions	Debt positions*	Total	Equity positions	Debt positions*
2013	60,639	40,700	19,939	616	419	197
2014	61,999	43,243	18,756	264	87	178
2015	64,663	45,098	19,565	745	-106	851
2016	70,742	48,964	21,778	727	-92	819
2017	75,851	52,746	23,105	632	322	310
2018	81,124	57,479	23,645	1,190	991	199
2019	88,304	61,352	26,952	2,157	1,623	534
2020	90,773	63,952	26,821	2,402	1,841	562
2021	100,264	70,257	30,007	4,118	3,582	536
2022	107,944	76,570	31,374	5,350	4,774	576
2023	118,231	84,759	33,472	6,595	5,444	1,150

*) debt less claims in relation to foreign direct investors, including fellow companies

Notes: FDI positions for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, as part of the benchmark revision (more information on <http://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>).

FDI positions for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 7. FDI position in Romania by main economic activity in 2013-2023

EUR million											
Economic activity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304	90,773	100,264	107,944	118,231
Industry	29,010	30,013	28,521	31,124	32,666	33,311	35,648	35,693	38,986	42,148	45,663
Mining	3,548	3,387	1,985	1,842	1,965	2,273	3,921	3,373	4,018	3,920	4,699
Manufacturing	18,581	19,431	19,975	22,494	24,250	25,032	25,596	26,475	30,040	32,577	34,675
– food, beverages and tobacco	2,402	2,562	2,170	2,398	2,517	2,678	2,651	2,877	3,227	3,982	4,465
– cement, glassware, ceramics	1,658	1,628	1,461	1,433	1,419	1,497	1,512	1,454	1,500	1,706	1,918
– wood products, including furniture	1,154	1,550	1,704	1,436	1,340	1,398	1,453	1,513	1,523	1,664	1,548
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	1,270	1,481	1,493	1,724	1,857	1,942	2,023	2,321	2,490	3,108	3,358
– machinery and equipment	1,369	1,526	1,703	1,597	1,715	1,834	1,925	1,920	2,288	2,487	2,457
– metallurgy	2,435	2,823	2,672	2,898	3,153	3,163	3,167	3,191	3,244	3,380	3,490
– transport equipment	3,322	2,708	3,309	4,684	5,626	5,441	5,732	6,088	6,736	7,213	7,820
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	3,687	3,679	3,882	4,530	4,884	5,175	5,217	5,136	6,993	6,867	7,311
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	793	919	999	1,037	1,068	1,018	1,016	989	978	971	1,018

– continued –

EUR million											
Economic activity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	491	555	582	757	671	886	900	987	1,064	1,199	1,288
Electricity, gas and water supply	6,881	7,195	6,561	6,788	6,451	6,006	6,131	5,845	4,928	5,651	6,289
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	2,999	3,180	4,133	3,984	4,088	3,991	4,386	4,183	4,040	4,322	5,131
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,335	1,623	1,709	1,864	2,272	2,406	2,637	2,621	2,215	1,986	2,227
Trade	6,405	6,685	7,441	8,992	10,446	12,865	14,681	15,658	17,243	19,139	20,224
Construction and real estate transactions	6,270	6,542	8,372	10,060	11,611	13,651	14,928	15,361	17,443	18,588	20,718
Accommodation and food service activities	385	618	534	418	449	528	605	651	703	844	898
Financial intermediation and insurance	8,564	7,822	8,446	8,856	9,398	9,308	10,152	10,746	13,580	14,285	15,862
Information and communication technology	4,390	4,019	3,854	3,704	3,150	3,321	3,441	3,918	4,161	4,356	4,940
Transportation	971	1,080	1,209	1,224	1,247	1,281	1,274	1,496	1,455	1,484	1,803
Other	310	418	444	516	524	462	552	448	438	793	766

Notes: FDI positions for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, as part of the benchmark revision (more information on <http://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>).

FDI positions for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 8. FDI position distribution by development region between 2013-2023

EUR million											
Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304	90,773	100,264	107,944	118,231
BUCHAREST-ILFOV	37,293	36,843	38,577	42,376	45,749	49,263	55,349	56,092	62,695	67,677	75,423
CENTRE	5,275	6,135	5,913	6,485	6,726	7,300	7,647	8,478	8,775	9,390	9,821
WEST	4,574	4,804	5,297	5,702	6,428	6,955	6,198	6,839	7,497	7,643	8,690
NORTH-WEST	2,576	3,502	3,828	4,154	4,257	4,550	5,155	5,644	5,724	7,052	7,377
SOUTH – MUNTENIA	4,852	3,874	4,187	4,776	4,792	5,232	5,671	5,924	6,501	7,150	7,376
SOUTH-EAST	2,533	3,169	2,969	3,556	3,800	3,466	3,984	3,663	4,155	3,904	4,260
NORTH-EAST	1,641	1,655	1,667	1,605	1,685	1,887	1,765	1,646	2,969	3,107	2,951
SOUTH-WEST – OLTENIA	1,895	2,017	2,224	2,089	2,413	2,470	2,536	2,487	1,949	2,021	2,332

Notes: FDI were territorially located by the registered office of the direct investment enterprises, which is not necessarily the same as their business place.

FDI positions for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, as part of the benchmark revision (more information on <http://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>).

FDI positions for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 9. FDI position distribution by county for enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical* enterprises in 2013-2023

County	EUR million										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	57,443	59,222	60,627	66,577	71,173	75,502	82,528	87,083	96,797	105,340	115,496
Alba	886	1,192	963	1,103	828	828	1,065	1,024	1,270	1,327	1,375
Argeş	1,450	582	791	1,037	1,117	1,233	1,425	1,521	1,606	1,743	1,850
Arad	760	854	959	1,079	1,216	1,011	914	1,103	1,498	1,362	1,582
Bacău	165	165	193	143	144	458	356	329	c	c	1,257
Bihor	526	584	613	656	667	700	876	1,023	1,014	1,082	1,293
Bistriţa-Năsăud	110	120	149	188	136	116	138	123	173	225	213
Brăila	136	136	80	90	112	131	170	199	214	250	264
Botoşani	84	70	78	80	77	76	70	74	80	124	142
Braşov	1,827	1,880	2,128	2,159	2,204	2,597	2,581	2,668	2,621	2,825	3,124
Bucureşti	32,105	32,464	33,023	36,191	38,699	41,273	45,961	48,713	54,326	59,145	64,657
Buzău	320	540	431	500	399	422	436	451	557	623	569
Cluj	1,118	1,431	1,677	1,713	1,934	1,939	2,059	2,101	2,326	2,894	2,906
Călăraşi	465	463	429	334	353	353	364	299	329	417	554
Caraş-Severin	110	207	214	331	287	162	196	216	242	278	324
Constanţa	1,157	1,424	1,559	2,019	2,163	1,852	2,033	1,804	2,038	1,973	2,377
Covasna	90	89	129	132	140	131	224	283	396	391	429
Dâmboviţa	257	277	350	352	396	334	393	442	426	555	508
Dolj	1,083	1,068	1,251	1,135	1,198	1,267	1,335	1,334	717	788	941
Gorj	12	14	13	8	4	3	3	5	7	7	8
Galaţi	546	606	513	651	603	844	838	708	744	531	484
Giurgiu	212	132	125	129	169	226	264	363	419	437	399
Hunedoara	313	379	370	379	411	393	411	456	499	493	560
Harghita	113	127	130	106	105	111	123	223	253	294	464
Ilfov	3,035	3,153	3,332	3,672	4,165	4,451	5,188	5,876	6,592	7,469	9,495
Ialomiţa	197	173	212	306	293	301	315	333	357	499	431
Iaşi	647	516	448	462	469	460	454	515	543	590	722
Mehedinţi	91	106	15	16	5	16	19	14	16	20	50
Maramureş	34	176	218	442	476	637	700	710	824	929	971
Mureş	1,499	1,599	1,511	1,757	1,620	1,674	1,766	1,884	1,991	2,151	2,133
Neamţ	146	183	206	192	197	228	191	193	225	228	217
Olt	615	668	707	674	973	942	969	904	973	969	1,045
Prahova	2,008	2,062	2,060	2,171	2,251	2,481	2,607	2,579	3,029	3,293	3,372
Sibiu	622	882	803	907	1,310	1,476	1,560	1,820	1,887	2,018	2,063
Sălaj	403	478	458	471	457	406	421	451	422	495	c
Satu Mare	236	284	350	391	401	502	553	570	604	768	829
Suceava	457	439	498	459	453	447	445	420	435	521	558
Tulcea	283	282	198	138	322	168	249	295	c	c	c
Timiş	2,976	3,018	3,053	3,605	3,998	4,359	4,386	4,579	4,788	5,240	5,871
Teleorman	95	101	108	99	79	87	93	117	153	158	131

– continued –

EUR million											
County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vâlcea	88	133	151	175	182	194	191	183	188	189	214
Vrancea	81	87	86	91	117	121	120	120	114	119	124
Vaslui	85	78	45	34	43	92	66	58	36	31	15

*) see explanations in Section 2.2.2 FDI position distribution by county for enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical enterprises
c – confidential values according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented
Notes: FDI were territorially located by the registered office of the direct investment enterprises, which is not necessarily the same as their business place.
FDI positions for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, as part of the benchmark revision (more information on <http://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>)
FDI positions for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 10. FDI position by Ultimate Investing Country* in 2019-2023

EUR million					
Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	88,304	90,773	100,264	107,944	118,231
Germany	13,194	13,792	14,911	16,120	17,100
Austria	10,039	10,153	10,724	11,542	13,871
France**	8,275	8,733	9,709	10,515	12,917
United States	5,872	6,167	7,854	7,284	8,232
Netherlands	5,506	4,321	3,854	5,744	6,885
Italy	7,469	7,556	7,901	8,390	6,426
Greece	1,603	1,536	1,242	1,332	4,207
Romania***	2,936	2,705	3,309	4,045	3,920
Switzerland	2,820	3,061	3,615	4,025	3,541
United Kingdom	3,899	3,706	3,508	3,288	3,205
Belgium	2,383	2,113	2,210	2,653	2,795
Czechia	1,197	1,574	3,173	3,375	2,750
Hungary	1,292	1,884	1,948	2,241	2,623
Cyprus	2,153	2,418	2,237	1,896	2,448
Japan	1,115	1,547	1,711	1,813	2,066
China	885	1,110	1,421	2,036	1,954
Spain	902	1,529	1,722	1,893	1,945
Türkiye	1,262	1,889	1,767	1,633	1,876
Israel	587	1,025	1,492	1,482	1,784
Luxembourg	1,222	1,401	2,327	1,548	1,639
Malta	270	331	259	1,195	1,332
Russian Federation	1,142	1,166	1,158	1,111	1,062
Poland	661	576	944	1,040	1,052
Other****	11,622	10,480	11,273	11,745	12,599

*) according to the Ultimate Investing Country principle, the control-based approach

**) including the Principality of Monaco

***) includes foreign direct investment in FDI enterprises where the ultimate investing country is Romania through subsidiaries registered abroad (round tripping), as well as foreign investment in FDI enterprises in which foreign investors hold less than 50 percent of the share capital/voting rights and control is, thus, held by residents (control-based approach)

****) ultimate investing countries with FDI positions of less than EUR 1,000 million at end-2023 and countries for which data are confidential, according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

Notes: FDI positions for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 11. FDI position by Immediate Investor Country in 2013-2023

	EUR million										
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304	90,773	100,264	107,944	118,231
Netherlands	14,999	15,107	16,538	17,222	19,638	19,389	20,516	19,994	22,185	23,606	24,283
Germany	6,816	7,792	8,014	9,367	9,704	10,299	10,893	11,070	12,549	14,012	14,839
Austria	11,575	9,600	8,934	8,350	9,575	9,915	11,109	10,858	12,280	12,901	14,714
France*	4,538	3,594	3,772	4,811	4,731	4,920	5,487	5,642	6,495	6,504	8,583
Cyprus	2,904	4,501	4,593	4,603	4,647	5,015	5,492	5,445	6,338	6,809	8,016
Italy	2,644	2,717	3,279	4,445	4,739	7,667	7,262	7,652	7,530	8,150	6,626
Switzerland	2,013	2,281	2,267	2,585	3,144	3,640	3,793	4,656	5,081	5,668	5,899
Luxembourg	1,516	2,218	2,824	3,035	3,543	3,439	3,779	3,906	5,225	5,968	5,059
Greece	1,981	1,821	1,831	1,969	1,723	1,335	1,249	1,234	1,271	1,193	4,044
Belgium	1,550	1,386	1,501	1,952	1,584	2,276	2,518	2,202	2,504	3,017	3,979
Hungary	767	881	950	975	959	1,222	1,611	2,221	2,326	2,626	3,167
United Kingdom	1,245	1,501	1,254	1,701	1,452	1,713	2,853	2,755	3,040	2,857	3,124
Spain	1,178	1,575	1,467	1,740	1,559	1,634	1,425	1,756	1,823	1,917	2,124
Poland	248	312	458	516	692	786	926	933	1,006	1,066	1,546
Malta	59	80	117	136	107	145	177	224	990	1,221	1,169
Türkiye	368	581	333	455	519	577	522	1,029	875	871	1,056
Czechia	1,072	852	670	1,196	1,431	1,638	2,035	1,799	972	962	914
Denmark	c	c	448	459	581	731	641	680	635	752	912
Sweden	479	644	c	534	533	626	683	810	828	888	867
United States	1,079	1,142	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	784
United Arab Emirates	38	49	60	31	23	262	176	145	344	469	668
Bulgaria	52	c	c	159	174	284	344	417	417	400	621
Japan	211	239	250	285	315	423	422	548	601	592	555
Israel	172	100	75	159	224	313	331	338	491	533	526
Norway	249	278	175	141	339	219	361	427	327	428	451
Ireland	331	349	460	368	288	401	678	671	721	661	361
Portugal	244	152	266	265	268	263	242	257	319	340	332
Lebanon	188	176	159	216	271	55	225	275	286	268	323
China	125	90	223	56	75	37	91	227	248	307	320
Finland	115	104	104	79	69	86	88	85	92	105	218
Liechtenstein	c	c	c	14	c	c	41	61	71	c	162
Serbia	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	155	c	123
Republic of Moldova	18	18	33	22	36	38	33	26	68	56	102
Other**	1,867	1,860	1,961	1,551	1,782	1,236	1,403	1,393	1,058	2,072	1,765

*) including the Principality of Monaco

**) countries whose investment was less than EUR 100 million as at 31 December 2023 and countries with confidential values according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organization and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

c – confidential values according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

Notes: FDI positions for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, as part of the benchmark revision (more information on <http://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>).

FDI positions for 2021-2022 were revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 12. Non-residents' FDI income

EUR million			
Year	Net income on equity	Net interest income	Total income on FDI
2013	1,950	889	2,839
2014	800	904	1,704
2015	2,909	837	3,746
2016	4,287	782	5,069
2017	5,259	618	5,877
2018	6,123	672	6,795
2019	6,346	694	7,040
2020	6,264	593	6,857
2021	8,330	592	8,922
2022	11,999	718	12,717
2023	10,764	1,101	11,865

Note: FDI income for 2021-2022 was revised in September 2024, as part of the benchmark revision.

Table 13. Turnover of FDI enterprises

EUR million			
Year	Direct investment enterprises	Indirect direct investment enterprises	Total enterprises
2013	129,615	12,587	142,202
2014	131,820	9,685	141,505
2015	133,076	10,792	143,868
2016	137,832	10,532	148,364
2017	152,217	12,588	164,805
2018	165,607	13,182	178,789
2019	174,858	16,147	191,005
2020	166,232	13,142	179,374
2021	193,739	16,265	210,004
2022	249,943	23,392	273,335
2023	249,614	24,127	273,740

Table 14. Number of employees in FDI enterprises and labour productivity

Year	Direct investment enterprises (thousand persons)	Indirect direct investment enterprises (thousand persons)	Total FDI enterprises (thousand persons)	Labour productivity* (EUR/employee)
2013	1,083	64	1,147	123,977
2014	1,124	60	1,184	119,514
2015	1,165	63	1,228	117,156
2016	1,205	59	1,264	117,377
2017	1,244	65	1,309	125,901
2018	1,252	64	1,316	135,858
2019	1,240	74	1,314	145,361
2020	1,198	67	1,265	141,798

– continued –

Year	Direct investment enterprises (thousand persons)	Indirect direct investment enterprises (thousand persons)	Total FDI enterprises (thousand persons)	Labour productivity* (EUR/employee)
2021	1,189	66	1,255	167,340
2022	1,220	68	1,288	212,158
2023	1,237	89	1,325	206,546

*) calculated as the ratio of FDI enterprises' turnover to the average number of employees

Table 15. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by group of goods in 2023*

Groups of goods (CN sections)	EUR million				
	Exports (FOB)		Imports (CIF)		FOB/CIF trade balance
	FDI enterprises	FDI enterprises (%) in total economy**	FDI enterprises	FDI enterprises (%) in total economy**	(+) surplus/ (-) deficit
Goods – Total	62,044	71.8	75,602	66.8	-13,558
1. Agri-food items	5,693	6.6	7,358	6.5	-1,665
I. Live animals and animal products	397	0.5	1,602	1.4	-1,205
II. Vegetable origin products	3,607	4.2	1,780	1.6	1,827
III. Animal or vegetable oils and fats	282	0.3	128	0.1	154
IV. Food items, beverages, tobacco	1,407	1.6	3,848	3.4	-2,441
2. Mineral products (V)	2,489	2.9	7,322	6.5	-4,833
3. Chemical and plastic products	6,390	7.4	14,055	12.4	-7,665
VI. Chemical products	1,707	2.0	8,730	7.7	-7,023
VII. Plastics, rubber	4,683	5.4	5,325	4.7	-642
4. Wood and paper products	1,731	2.0	1,298	1.1	433
IX. Wood products	1,247	1.4	482	0.4	765
X. Woodpulp, paper	484	0.6	816	0.7	-332
5. Textiles, wearing apparel, footwear	3,073	3.6	4,029	3.6	-956
XI. Textiles and articles thereof	2,313	2.7	3,332	2.9	-1,019
XII. Footwear	760	0.9	697	0.6	63
6. Base metals (XV)	6,008	7.0	7,071	6.2	-1,063
7. Machinery, apparatus, equipment, and transport equipment	31,770	36.8	29,934	26.4	1,836
XVI. Machinery, apparatus and electric equipment	18,424	21.3	21,078	18.6	-2,654
XVII. Transport equipment	13,346	15.4	8,856	7.8	4,490
8. Other	4,890	5.7	4,535	4.0	355
VIII. Leather, furskins and articles thereof	226	0.3	492	0.4	-266
XIII. Building materials	444	0.5	818	0.7	-374
Miscellaneous goods and products (XVIII, XX, XXII)	4,220	4.9	3,225	2.8	995

*) according to the Combined Nomenclature

**) excluding exports and imports of NACE Rev. 2 divisions: 84 – Public administration, 94 – Activities of membership organisations, 97/98 – Activities of households as employers and 99 – Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

Notes: Data include goods imported for processing and exports of such goods after processing.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: NIS, NBR calculations

Table 16. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by economic activity* in 2023

Economic activity	EUR million					
	Exports (FOB)			Imports (CIF)		
	FDI enterprises	FDI enterprises (%)		FDI enterprises	FDI enterprises (%)	
		in total economy**	in total sector		in total economy**	in total sector
Total	62,044	71.8	71.8	75,602	66.8	66.8
Industry	54,799	63.4	79.2	44,472	39.3	80.6
Mining	1,094	1.3	90.2	1,778	1.6	97.1
Manufacturing	52,827	61.1	80.5	42,264	37.3	82.3
– food, beverages and tobacco	1,723	2.0	63.0	2,580	2.3	67.1
– cement, glassware, ceramics	441	0.5	77.7	554	0.5	71.1
– wood products, including furniture	1,995	2.3	65.5	701	0.6	66.1
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	8,204	9.5	82.5	6,205	5.5	81.2
– machinery and equipment	5,104	5.9	93.5	3,997	3.5	91.8
– metallurgy	4,895	5.7	87.1	2,801	2.5	77.2
– transport equipment	19,708	22.8	80.3	15,159	13.4	90.5
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	6,991	8.1	85.4	7,698	6.8	84.3
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	2,938	3.4	70.9	1,898	1.7	70.5
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	829	1.0	59.5	672	0.6	45.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	878	1.0	38.4	429	0.4	21.5
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	179	0.2	13.7	703	0.6	32.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	307	0.4	26.4	129	0.1	11.2
Trade	6,144	7.1	45.5	28,949	25.6	57.2
Construction and real estate transactions	38	0.0	13.8	371	0.3	24.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1	0.0	5.9	14	0.0	11.1
Financial intermediation and insurance	0	0.0	1.0	87	0.1	29.1
Information and communication technology	507	0.6	92.4	629	0.6	69.4
Transportation	68	0.1	16.9	205	0.2	19.6
Other	2	0.0	5.3	44	0.0	16.6

*) including goods imported for manufacturing and exports of goods after manufacturing

***) excluding exports and imports of NACE Rev. 2 divisions: 84 – Public administration, 94 – Activities of membership organisations, 97/98 – Activities of households as employers and 99 – Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Note: Exports and imports of goods are aggregated by the main activity of direct investment enterprises, according to NACE Rev. 2.

Source: NIS, NBR calculations

Table 17. Direct investment enterprises' exports of goods by economic activity in 2013-2023*

Economic activity	EUR million										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	33,623	35,585	35,982	38,135	43,755	48,510	49,088	43,467	50,998	60,864	62,044
Industry	30,162	32,199	32,535	34,506	40,048	44,426	44,378	39,458	45,429	53,721	54,799
Mining	806	694	501	386	509	548	652	458	763	1,275	1,094
Manufacturing	28,857	30,999	31,636	33,754	39,084	43,407	43,279	38,575	44,037	51,407	52,827
– food, beverages and tobacco	591	811	841	838	905	954	788	835	1,107	1,759	1,723
– cement, glassware, ceramics	165	164	202	240	246	281	293	281	334	451	441
– wood products, including furniture	1,809	1,953	1,757	1,743	1,792	1,799	1,859	1,852	2,458	2,592	1,995
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	2,629	3,129	3,464	4,036	4,685	5,268	5,387	5,291	6,094	7,352	8,204
– machinery and equipment	1,460	1,631	1,700	2,103	3,538	3,838	3,877	3,770	4,076	4,811	5,104
– metallurgy	2,714	3,129	3,274	3,174	3,809	4,188	4,152	3,561	5,170	5,831	4,895
– transport equipment	11,593	11,416	12,319	13,694	15,697	17,826	17,648	15,284	16,327	17,828	19,708
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	4,387	5,026	4,464	4,304	4,674	5,371	5,612	4,743	5,288	6,971	6,991
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	3,181	3,388	3,208	3,228	3,261	3,281	3,048	2,408	2,496	2,930	2,938
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	328	352	407	394	477	601	615	551	687	883	829
Electricity, gas and water supply	499	506	398	366	455	471	446	426	629	1,039	878
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	108	129	272	201	214	145	164	136	159	168	179
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	84	100	110	66	82	195	342	335	448	336	307
Trade	3,114	2,977	2,897	3,196	3,243	3,577	3,982	3,332	4,703	6,293	6,144
Construction and real estate transactions	37	77	68	51	56	51	48	26	37	38	38
Accommodation and food service activities	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Financial intermediation and insurance	22	5	5	10	5	3	1	8	1	8	0
Information and communication technology	35	40	45	42	46	42	69	83	139	190	507
Transportation	55	47	40	39	54	64	101	88	82	106	68
Other	5	7	7	22	6	6	2	0	2	2	2

*) including exports of goods imported for manufacturing, after manufacturing
Notes: Exports of goods are aggregated by the main activity of direct investment enterprises, according to NACE Rev. 2.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.
Source: NIS, NBR calculations

Table 18. Direct investment enterprises' imports of goods by economic activity in 2013-2023*

Economic activity	EUR million										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	34,292	36,240	37,847	40,227	47,193	53,668	55,880	50,957	60,072	76,611	75,602
Industry	23,808	25,331	25,391	26,457	31,575	36,268	36,284	31,541	36,774	46,804	44,472
Mining	495	345	351	314	467	478	733	537	942	2,204	1,778
Manufacturing	22,911	24,707	24,784	25,892	30,874	35,338	34,887	30,588	35,440	44,086	42,264
– food, beverages and tobacco	1,244	1,124	1,310	1,439	1,650	1,809	1,652	1,631	1,723	2,611	2,580
– cement, glassware, ceramics	239	305	320	328	276	357	400	351	470	611	554
– wood products, including furniture	553	681	622	597	668	657	614	625	873	968	701
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	2,476	2,813	3,102	3,542	4,114	4,563	4,434	4,219	5,288	6,366	6,205
– machinery and equipment	849	953	955	1,225	1,973	2,871	2,924	3,028	3,259	3,942	3,997
– metallurgy	1,616	1,783	1,759	1,672	2,301	2,477	2,482	2,060	2,991	3,510	2,801
– transport equipment	7,683	7,986	8,884	9,576	11,255	12,805	12,766	11,091	12,365	14,608	15,159
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	5,603	6,213	5,086	4,801	5,838	6,918	7,010	5,493	6,139	8,664	7,698
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	2,270	2,447	2,326	2,332	2,323	2,329	2,037	1,583	1,745	2,081	1,898
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	378	402	420	380	476	552	568	506	587	726	672
Electricity, gas and water supply	402	279	256	251	234	452	664	416	392	514	429
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	166	216	419	333	387	381	548	519	589	473	703
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	74	78	75	70	82	123	187	325	295	119	129
Trade	9,525	9,836	11,093	12,367	14,270	16,108	18,200	17,916	21,707	28,178	28,949
Construction and real estate transactions	130	184	169	158	229	172	170	176	173	255	371
Accommodation and food service activities	17	17	23	22	13	12	17	9	13	16	14
Financial intermediation and insurance	159	87	108	134	84	98	73	62	69	87	87
Information and communication technology	279	357	384	415	391	330	278	302	334	465	629
Transportation	92	89	125	145	98	120	90	94	103	177	205
Other	42	45	60	126	64	56	31	12	16	36	44

*) including goods imported for manufacturing, which are later exported

Notes: Imports of goods are aggregated by the main activity of direct investment enterprises, according to NACE Rev. 2.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: NIS, NBR calculations

Table 19. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of services in 2023*

Groups of services	EUR million			
	Exports		Imports	
	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	FDI enterprises (%) in total services group	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	FDI enterprises (%) in total services group
Total services	22,682	65.7	11,439	67.1
Manufacturing services	2,477	82.2	101	83.0
Transportation, <i>of which:</i>	3,094	31.3	2,164	49.9
Freight transport on road	1,939	27.7	921	67.1
Telecommunications, computer and information services	8,677	84.9	2,318	56.5
Telecommunications services	996	89.4	735	93.3
Computer services	6,821	87.0	1,381	48.3
Information services	860	68.1	202	44.3
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	40	42.5	977	92.0
Other business services	7,440	84.0	5,403	84.1
Research and development services	939	95.0	320	93.1
Professional and management consulting services	2,601	81.2	1,673	75.5
Technical, trade-related and other business services	3,900	83.6	3,410	88.3
Other services n.i.e.	954	39.3	476	47.4

*) data on exports and imports of services are compiled by the NBR in compliance with the BPM6 methodology

Notes: Exports and imports are aggregated based on the type of service.

International trade in services of direct investment enterprises and percentages in total export/import of international services do not include travel services, insurance and pension funds services and financial intermediation services indirectly measured. For these types of services, primary data are not collected from enterprises, but are obtained from administrative sources or estimated by means of mathematical models.

Table 20. FDI enterprises' exports of services in 2014-2023*

Groups of services	EUR million									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total services	7,704	9,163	10,591	10,975	12,222	13,509	12,610	16,517	21,076	22,682
Manufacturing services	1,660	1,862	2,030	2,079	2,026	1,904	1,435	1,936	2,435	2,477
Transportation, <i>of which:</i>	1,531	1,896	2,148	2,141	2,389	2,583	2,057	2,545	3,067	3,094
Freight transport on road	1,133	1,498	1,608	1,756	1,951	1,991	1,569	1,797	2,011	1,939
Telecommunications, computer and information services	1,719	2,110	2,635	2,981	3,548	4,195	4,522	5,765	7,906	8,677
Telecommunications services	-	-	-	-	-	647	592	782	983	996
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	3,150	3,458	4,265	6,006	6,821
Information services	-	-	-	-	-	399	472	718	917	860
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	33	48	40
Other business services	2,344	2,764	3,102	3,123	3,636	4,253	4,056	5,543	6,727	7,440
Research and development services	-	-	-	-	-	267	509	735	731	939
Professional and management consulting services	-	-	-	-	-	1,907	1,694	2,039	2,553	2,601
Technical, trade-related and other business services	-	-	-	-	-	2,079	1,854	2,769	3,443	3,900
Other services n.i.e.	450	531	676	651	623	574	494	695	893	954

*) data on exports of services are compiled by the NBR in compliance with the BPM6 methodology

Notes: Exports are aggregated based on the type of service.

International trade in services of direct investment enterprises and percentages in total export of international services do not include travel services, insurance and pension funds services and financial intermediation services indirectly measured. For these types of services, primary data are not collected from enterprises, but are obtained from administrative sources or estimated by means of mathematical models.

Table 21. FDI enterprises' imports of services in 2014-2023*

EUR million										
Groups of services	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total services	4,729	5,607	6,203	5,987	6,910	7,684	6,882	9,571	11,209	11,439
Manufacturing services	109	142	175	136	132	104	82	118	140	101
Transportation, of which:	740	900	1,054	1,010	1,384	1,505	1,266	1,846	2,349	2,164
Freight transport on road	347	442	484	540	760	782	628	785	1,003	921
Telecommunications, computer and information services	666	883	1,004	1,050	1,176	1,263	1,283	1,814	2,252	2,318
Telecommunications services	-	-	-	-	-	449	486	558	676	735
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	701	697	1,057	1,324	1,381
Information services	-	-	-	-	-	113	100	199	252	202
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	-	-	-	-	-	-	645	718	823	977
Other business services	2,034	2,104	2,550	2,438	2,732	3,770	3,297	4,666	5,178	5,403
Research and development services	-	-	-	-	-	623	296	370	318	320
Professional and management consulting services	-	-	-	-	-	1,119	1,078	1,416	1,582	1,673
Technical, trade-related and other business services	-	-	-	-	-	2,029	1,923	2,880	3,278	3,410
Other services n.i.e.	1,180	1,579	1,420	1,353	1,486	1,042	309	409	467	476

*) data on imports of services are compiled by the NBR in compliance with the BPM6 methodology

Notes: Imports are aggregated based on the type of service.

International trade in services of direct investment enterprises and percentages in total import of international services do not include travel services, insurance and pension funds services and financial intermediation services indirectly measured. For these types of services, primary data are not collected from enterprises, but are obtained from administrative sources or estimated by means of mathematical models.

Table 22. Residents' direct investment abroad (position) by destination country between 2013-2023

EUR million											
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	616	264	745	727	631	1,190	2,157	2,402	4,118	5,350	6,595
Netherlands	3	1	-1	c	-1	c	c	c	1,788	1,664	1,764
Cyprus	52	91	97	94	159	177	484	486	526	699	1,018
Republic of Moldova	71	75	75	71	102	214	299	280	333	389	460
Italy	12	20	18	14	9	19	78	290	302	247	408
Bulgaria	c	c	147	157	c	150	141	165	177	254	336
France*	0	6	c	c	c	61	86	109	102	111	233
Spain	0	11	-1	-22	-15	11	31	13	53	199	179
Republic of Serbia	101	86	94	90	97	112	114	115	133	138	130
Hungary	c	c	c	108	93	39	282	c	284	154	112
Poland	2	8	8	7	7	-2	6	6	7	3	103
Greece	5	-4	6	3	2	-4	11	14	21	20	75
Austria	30	25	8	2	0	-6	1	0	c	59	69

– continued –

EUR million											
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Germany	3	8	5	28	9	0	23	92	28	51	60
Czechia	c	c	c	c	1	c	4	-5	c	8	34
Ukraine	11	8	c	2	2	11	17	29	38	42	30
Türkiye	c	c	11	15	13	21	44	45	21	18	21
Slovakia	c	c	c	1	1	0	8	4	4	17	15
United States	2	c	6	8	c	c	c	20	26	c	14
Other**	324	-71	272	149	152	387	528	739	275	1,277	1,534

*) including the Principality of Monaco

**) destination countries whose FDI position is less than EUR 10 million as at 31 December 2023, as well as countries for which data are confidential, according to art. 36 of Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

Note: Distribution by country of origin was based on the Immediate Investor Country principle.

Abbreviations

BD4	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development <i>Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition</i>
BPM6	International Monetary Fund <i>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition</i>
DIA	Direct investment abroad
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
M&A	Mergers and acquisitions
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NBR	National Bank of Romania
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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