

NATIONAL  
BANK OF  
ROMANIA

# Foreign Direct Investment in Romania in 2020

FOREIGN  
DIRECT INVESTMENT  
IN ROMANIA  
in 2020

## NOTES

The paper was completed by the Statistics Department within the National Bank of Romania on 20 September 2021.

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 2020

## 1. FDI NET FLOWS

The international epidemiological situation generated by the emergence of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus significantly influenced the economic environment throughout 2020. The declaration of the pandemic outbreak by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020, following the virus spread in over 150 countries and, subsequently, the declared state of emergency in Romania, were the main causes for the negative foreign direct investment (FDI) flows recorded in the first quarter of 2020.

The rapid spread of the virus globally prompted the affected countries to take steps in order to prevent and limit the virus spread by imposing restrictions on the movement of people. The activity of a large number of FDI enterprises was affected by supply chain disruptions (related to raw materials, materials and sub-assemblies), given that most affiliates of large multinational groups are integrated in global value added chains. Under these circumstances and in order to protect employees, many affected FDI enterprises, which did not produce food items or other essential goods decided to discontinue their activity. The suspension of activity led to the accumulation of losses by FDI companies, thus causing the decrease in their equity, and to the interruption or postponement of investment projects in progress or that were to be started in these affiliates during 2020.

At the same time, foreign investors withdrew the financial resources available within the Romanian affiliates, immediately after the limitation of the activity in national economies, which contributed to the negative FDI flows in the first quarter of 2020. Foreign investors requested FDI enterprises to reimburse intercompany loans, to grant loans to parent companies and to distribute dividends, in cases where there were retained earnings carried over from previous financial years. These measures were taken in order to properly manage liquidity within multinational groups, given the discontinuation of cash flows caused by the impossibility of selling the goods and services produced and the need to settle payment obligations to credit institutions and suppliers.

Starting with the second quarter of 2020, FDI net flows entered positive territory, outweighing capital withdrawals recorded in the first quarter. The subsequent positive evolution of FDI net flows, amid the persistence of the pandemic throughout 2020, was accounted for by several factors, the most important being:

- the particular capacity of multinational enterprises to adapt to adverse economic conditions, due to their global experience;
- the prompt response of the national authorities, in coordination with that of the European Union, with regard to granting economic and financial aid and incentives, particularly during the state of emergency;

- the low exposure of foreign investors to the economic sectors most affected by the pandemic, such as travel, air transport, accommodation and food service activities, physical well-being activities and beauty treatment and creative, arts and entertainment activities.

In 2020, FDI net flows stood at EUR 3,005 million, down by 41.9 percent as compared to 2019.

**Table 1.** Quarterly evolution of FDI net flows in 2020

	2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FDI net flows, of which:	-396	1,395	678	1,328
Equity*	94	548	2,257	1,100
Debt transactions	-490	847	-1,579	228

\* including the reinvestment of earnings

### 1.1. The composition of FDI net flows

FDI net flows by main component were as follows:

- foreign direct investors' equity in direct investment enterprises in Romania worth EUR 3,999 million. Equity included equity capital in FDI enterprises worth EUR 983 million, plus reinvestment of earnings worth EUR 3,016 million<sup>1</sup>;
- debt transactions<sup>2</sup> of direct investment enterprises with their foreign direct investors, debts to fellow companies included, stood at EUR -994 million.

The time series analysis of FDI net flows components reveals the following:

- reinvestment of earnings has been on the rise over the past ten years. Thus, after posting negative values of approximately EUR 2,000 million in the first two years of the period under review, the reinvestment of earnings has recorded positive values starting from 2015 (EUR +510 million), reaching EUR 3,016 million in 2020, up by 8.4 percent compared to 2019;
- debt transactions had positive values in the first part of the period under review, contributing to the increase in FDI net flows from 2011 to 2013. In the following two years, they recorded negative values, making a negative contribution to FDI net flows of EUR -425 million in 2014 and of EUR -134 million in 2015. The lowest value, i.e. EUR -994 million, was registered in 2020, mainly due to direct investors' decisions, amid the economic effects of the pandemic becoming manifest, to manage on a

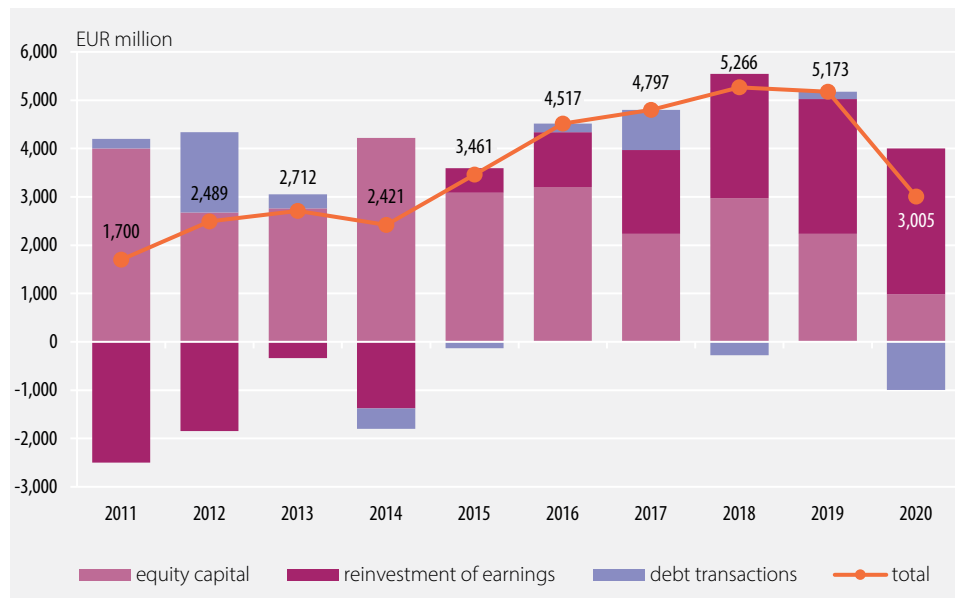
<sup>1</sup> The reinvestment of earnings was calculated as foreign direct investors' share in the 2020 after-tax profit (tantamount to EUR 9,005 million) of profitable FDI enterprises, less the dividends distributed to foreign direct investors in 2020 (worth EUR 3,248 million) and the loss of EUR 2,741 million recorded in 2020 by FDI enterprises that incurred losses on account of foreign direct investors.

<sup>2</sup> Net debts to foreign direct investors and fellow companies (debt less claims).

centralized basis the financial resources available within FDI enterprises. The largest contribution to FDI net flows, i.e. EUR 1,659 million was made in 2012;

- until 2018, equity capital made the largest contribution to FDI net flows, with a maximum of EUR 4,222 million in 2014 and a minimum of EUR 2,235 million in 2017; starting 2019, the reinvestment of earnings has surpassed equity capital (EUR 2,783 million compared to EUR 2,238 million), a trend that continued into 2020. Moreover, in 2020, equity capital recorded the lowest value in the period under review (2011-2020), i.e. EUR 983 million, the effects of the pandemic on the decisions to interrupt or postpone new investment projects having negative consequences on this indicator (Table 1 in the Statistics section).

**Chart 1.** FDI net flows by component in 2011-2020



## 1.2. FDI net flows by main economic activity

In 2020, FDI net flows went primarily to financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 1,454 million), industry (EUR 860 million) and trade (EUR 765 million); the main industrial sub-sectors benefiting from foreign direct investment were manufacturing (EUR 849 million), where the largest recipients were transport equipment (EUR 336 million), manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products (EUR 296 million) and food, beverages and tobacco (EUR 185 million).

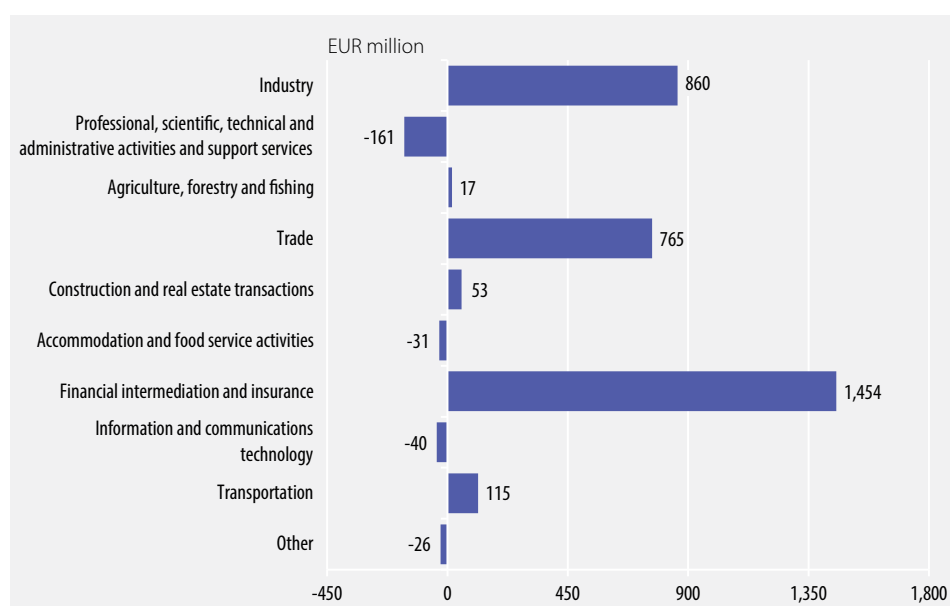
Distribution of FDI net flows components by economic activity:

- equity capital was channelled mainly to construction and real estate transactions (EUR 516 million), followed by manufacturing (EUR 175 million) and trade (EUR 160 million);



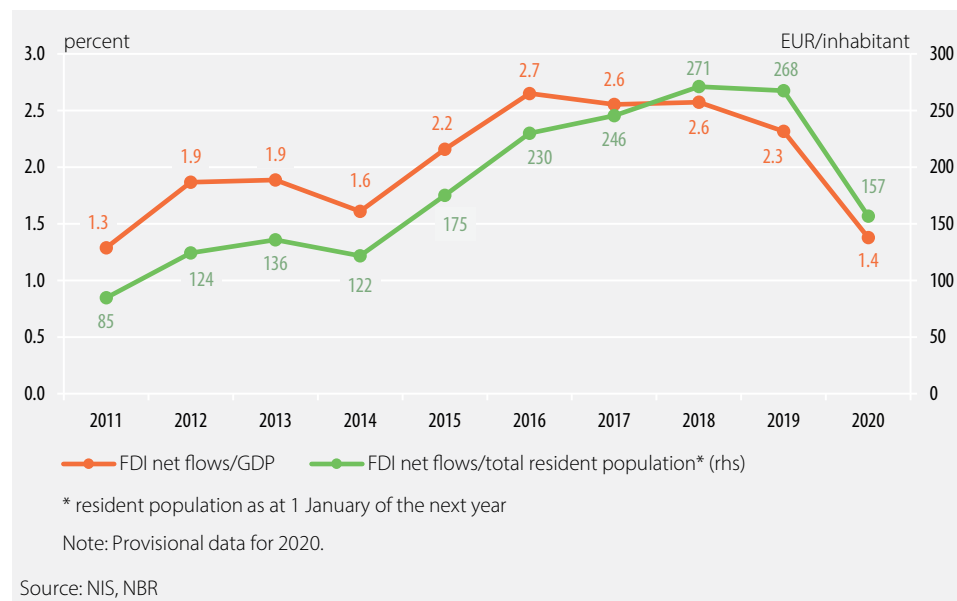
- reinvestment of earnings reached the highest level in financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 1,388 million), mainly due to the restrictions on the distribution of dividends imposed by the supervisory authority of credit institutions and non-bank financial institutions, to ensure they can have the necessary capital resources to weather the impact of the pandemic on the economy; a high level of reinvestment of earnings was also recorded in trade (EUR 1,161 million) and manufacturing (EUR 644 million);
- debt transactions made a negative contribution to FDI net flows in 2020, the main economic activities that contributed to the negative total (EUR -994 million) were trade (EUR -556 million), professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services (EUR -221 million) and information and communication technology (EUR -185 million). A significant positive contribution, among the manufacturing sub-sectors, came from transport equipment (EUR 246 million), which benefited from financing via such instruments (Table 2 in the Statistics section).

**Chart 2.** FDI net flows by main economic activity



The decrease in FDI net flows in 2020, mainly caused by the outbreak and spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, also had a negative impact on the FDI net flows to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio. Specifically, although the nominal GDP expressed in EUR decreased in 2020 by 2.3 percent<sup>3</sup> against 2019, the ratio of FDI net flows to GDP fell to 1.4 percent in 2020 as compared to 2.3 percent in 2019. FDI net flows relative to total resident population stood at EUR 157/inhabitant, also down from EUR 268/inhabitant in 2019 (Table 3 in the Statistics section).

<sup>3</sup> NBR calculations. According to the NIS (provisional data), real GDP expressed in lei dropped by 3.9 percent in 2020 as against 2019.

**Chart 3.** FDI net flows/GDP and FDI net flows/total resident population

## 2. FDI STOCK

As at end-2020, the FDI stock amounted to EUR 90,773 million<sup>4</sup>. The decrease of FDI net flows in 2020 compared to the previous years, caused mainly by the negative economic effects of the health crisis, also had an impact on the growth rate of the FDI stock. Thus, at end-2020, the FDI stock grew by merely 2.8 percent against the previous year, as compared to 8.9 percent at end-2019 and 7.0 percent in 2018.

The FDI stock components at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

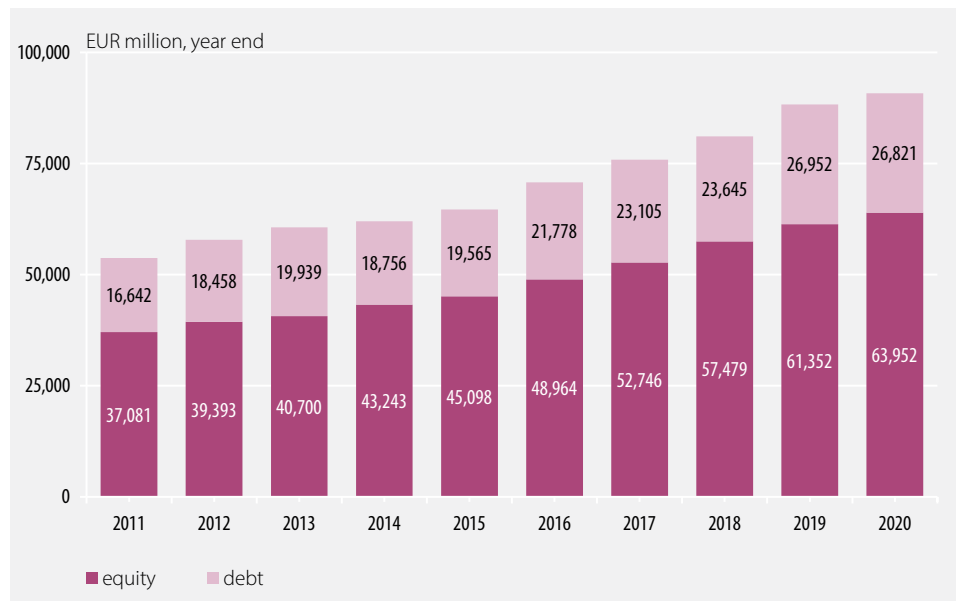
- equity positions (including the accumulated reinvestment of earnings) of FDI enterprises amounting to EUR 63,952 million (70.5 percent of the closing FDI stock);
- debt positions amounting to EUR 26,821 million, i.e. 29.5 percent of the closing FDI stock<sup>5</sup>.

Equity went up by 4.2 percent as against the previous year, while debt instruments went down by 0.5 percent due to the negative FDI net flows (EUR -994 million). As compared to the first year of the decade under review, the FDI stock increased by 69.0 percent, with equity positions recording a higher growth rate than debt positions, i.e. 72.5 percent versus 61.2 percent (Table 5 in the Statistics section).

<sup>4</sup> The result was calculated by adding to the FDI stock at the end of the previous year the FDI net flows (transactions) and the other flows (components leading to stock 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.).

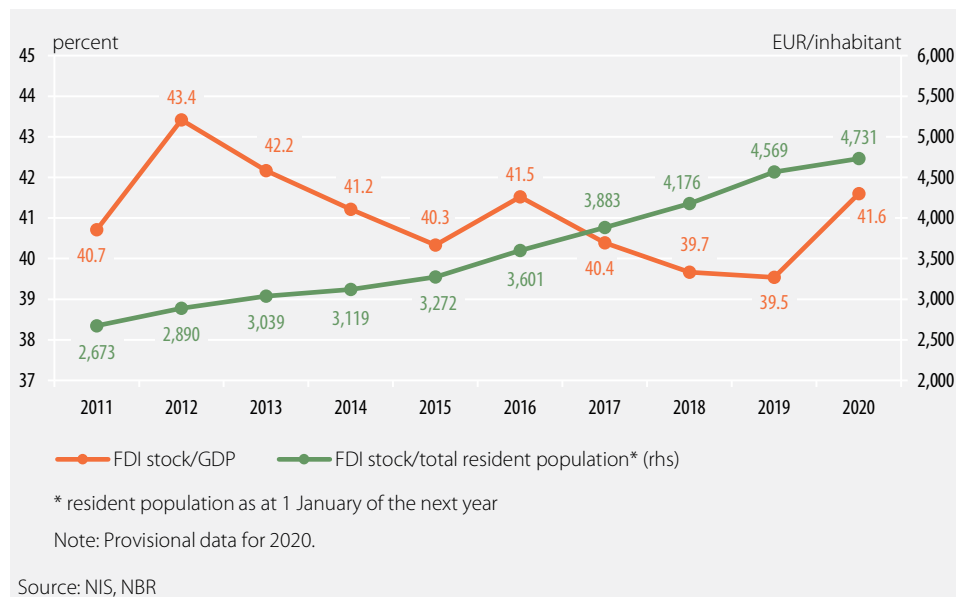
<sup>5</sup> Debt positions are calculated as FDI enterprises' borrowings from foreign direct investors, including fellow companies (EUR 36,394 million), net of the claims of FDI enterprises on foreign direct investors and fellow companies (EUR 9,573 million).

**Chart 4.** FDI stock components in 2011-2020



The FDI stock relative to GDP stood at 41.6 percent in 2020 (up by +2.1 percentage points from the previous year), due to both the growth of FDI stock (+2.8 percent against the previous year) and the decrease of nominal GDP expressed in EUR (-2.3 percent).

**Chart 5.** FDI stock/GDP and FDI stock/total resident population



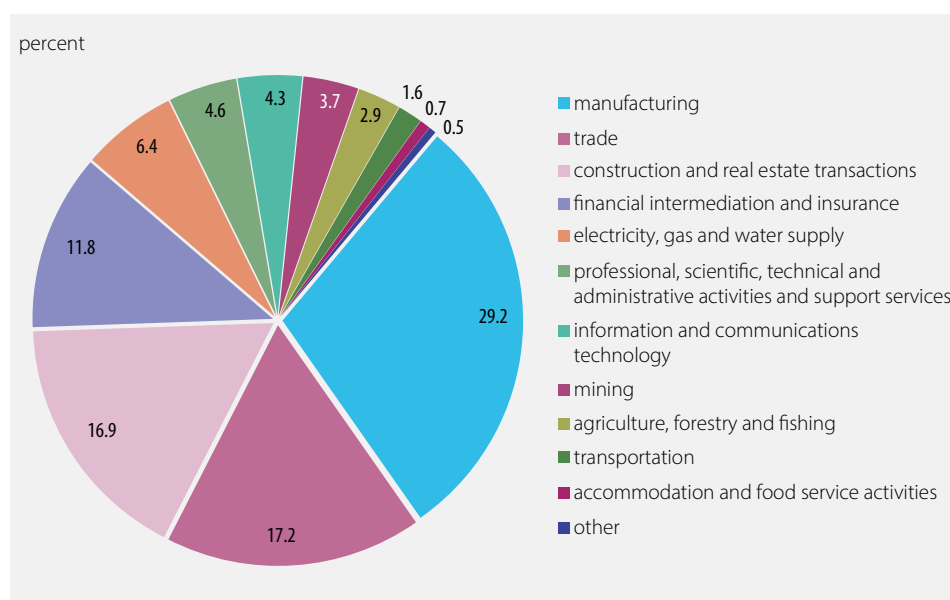
The FDI stock relative to total resident population ran at EUR 4,731/inhabitant, up by EUR 163/inhabitant compared to 2019. The positive trend is not only due to the increase in FDI stock, but also to the decrease in resident population (down by 142,637 inhabitants) as against the previous year.

Over the past ten years, the FDI stock-to-inhabitant ratio has increased steadily, from a minimum of EUR 2,673/inhabitant in 2011, due to a sustained increase in the FDI stock and a constant decrease of the population. At the same time, the FDI stock-to-GDP ratio has fluctuated, due to the different growth rates of FDI stock and GDP.

## 2.1. FDI stock distribution by main economic activity<sup>6</sup>

By economic activity, 39.3 percent of FDI stock was channelled to industry, primarily to manufacturing (29.2 percent of total FDI stock). Other economic activities that also attracted significant FDI were trade (17.2 percent), construction and real estate transactions (16.9 percent) and financial intermediation and insurance (11.8 percent).

**Chart 6.** FDI stock by main economic activity as at 31 December 2020



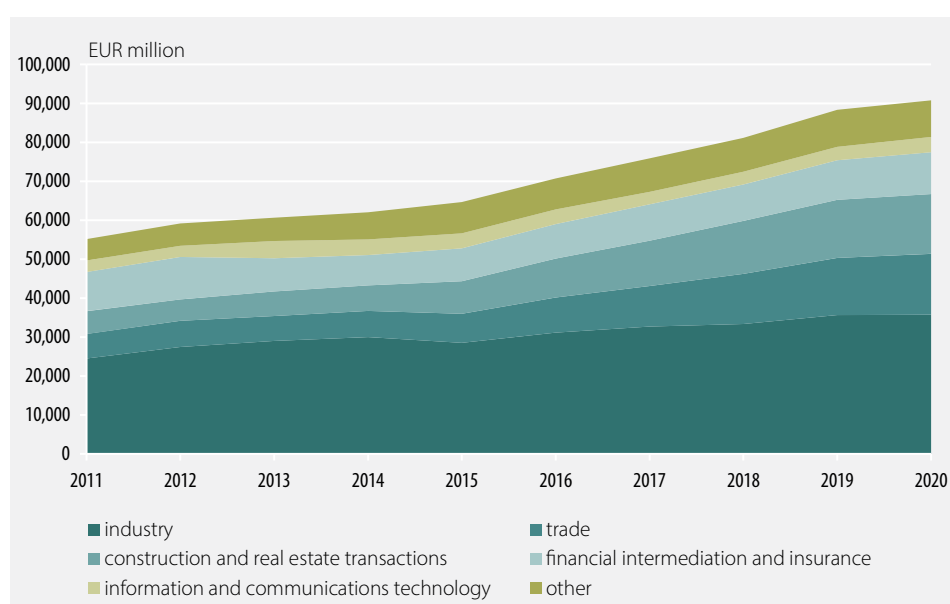
The FDI stock by main economic activity shows the following:

- compared to 2019, the FDI stock broken down by main economic activity reveals significant increases in trade (EUR 977 million, i.e. +6.7 percent), financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 594 million, i.e. +5.9 percent), information and communications technology (EUR 477 million, i.e. +13.9 percent) and construction and real estate transactions (EUR 433 million, i.e. +2.9 percent), while the stock of FDI in industry remained relatively steady (+0.1 percent). The growth of FDI stock in trade, taking into account the negative flow of debt instruments (EUR -556 million), was mainly due to direct investors' reinvestment of earnings in FDI enterprises in 2020;

<sup>6</sup> The distribution by economic activity was made based on the main economic activity of FDI enterprises (according to NACE Rev.2).

- although the FDI stock in industry has increased by 19.0 percent in the last six years, from EUR 30,013 million to EUR 35,693 million, the weight of industry in the FDI stock decreased steadily from a peak of 48.4 percent in 2014 to 39.3 percent in 2020;
- the narrower share of industry in the FDI stock was due to the steep increase of FDI in trade (+134.2 percent as against 2014) and in construction and real estate transactions (+134.8 percent versus 2014). In 2014-2020, their weights in total FDI stock increased from 10.8 percent to 17.2 percent and from 10.6 percent to 16.9 percent, respectively;
- the cumulative share of the non-tradable<sup>7</sup> sector in FDI went up from 35.6 percent in 2014 to 47.2 percent in 2020, at the expense of the tradables<sup>8</sup> sector (Table 7 in the Statistics section).

**Chart 7.** FDI stock in Romania by main economic activity

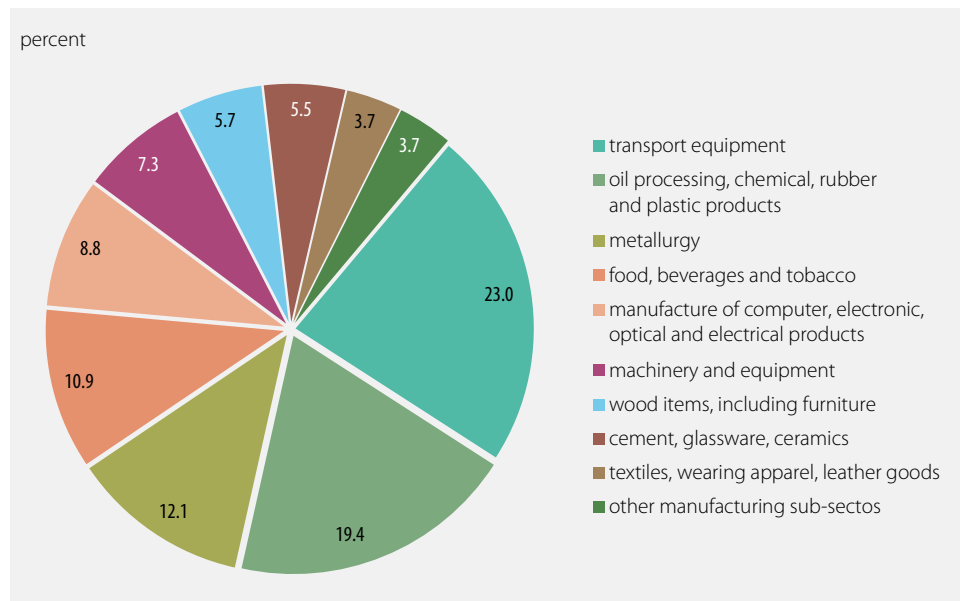


In manufacturing, which attracted the most foreign direct investment, the largest recipients were transport equipment (23.0 percent of total FDI stock in manufacturing), oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products (19.4 percent), metallurgy (12.1 percent) and food, beverages and tobacco (10.9 percent) (Table 7 in the Statistics section).

<sup>7</sup> Non-tradable sector includes activities which do not generate exports, namely trade, construction and real estate transactions, financial intermediation and insurance, accommodation and food service activities etc.

<sup>8</sup> Tradables sector includes the following activities that generate exports agriculture, forestry and fishing, industry; professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services; information and communications technology, transportation.

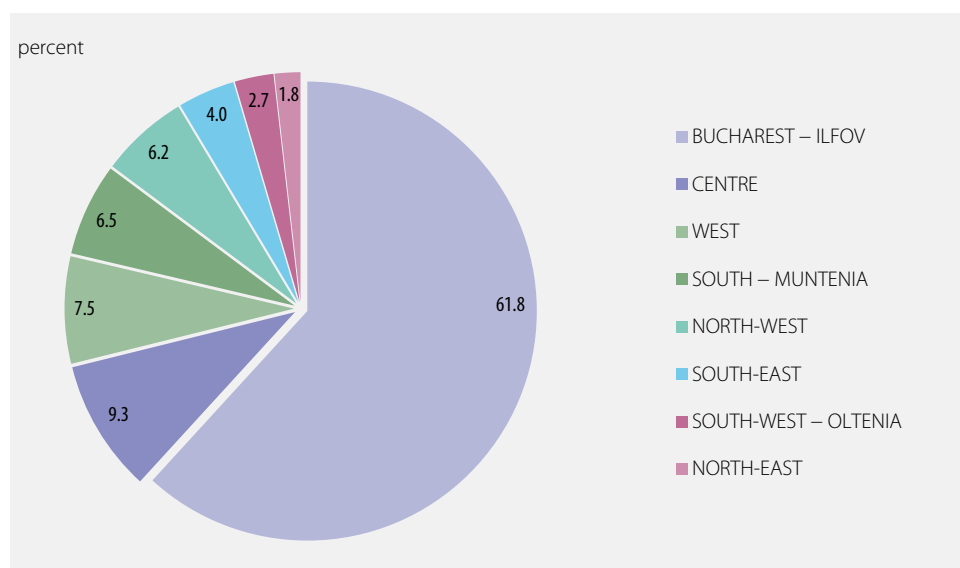
**Chart 8.** FDI stock by main manufacturing sub-sector



**2.2. FDI stock geographical distribution**

From a territorial point of view, FDI went mainly to the BUCHAREST – ILFOV region (FDI stock of EUR 56,092 million as at 31 December 2020, i.e. 61.8 percent of total FDI stock). Other development regions that attracted significant inward FDI were the CENTRE region (EUR 8,478 million, 9.3 percent) and the WEST region (EUR 6,839 million, 7.5 percent). By contrast, lower investment were channelled to the SOUTH-WEST – OLTENIA region (EUR 2,487 million) and the NORTH-EAST region (EUR 1,647 million)<sup>9</sup> (Table 9 in the Statistics section).

**Chart 9.** FDI stock distribution by development region



<sup>9</sup> FDI were territorially located by the registered office of FDI enterprises, which is not necessarily the same as their business place.

Compared to the previous year, the growth rate of the FDI stock was faster in the CENTRE region (+10.9 percent), the WEST region (+10.3 percent) and the NORTH-WEST region (+9.5 percent).

**Box 1. FDI stock 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 atypical, namely direct investment enterprises having less than 20 employees and whose turnover or share capital was more than lei 30 million, or which took long-term loans from their foreign direct investors or non-resident fellow enterprises of more than lei 15 million<sup>10</sup> were subject to a comprehensive statistical survey. They hold 95.9 percent of the total FDI stock<sup>11</sup>, amounting to EUR 87,083 million.

The FDI stock distribution by county for FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees and for atypical enterprises shows that Bucharest took EUR 48,713 million by the end of 2020, accounting for 56 percent of the total FDI stock of such enterprises and on a rise by 52 percent against 2013, followed by Ilfov county (EUR 5,876 million, i.e. +94 percent against 2013) and Timiș (EUR 4,579 million, i.e. +54 percent). Significant investment was also attracted by the following counties: Brașov (EUR 2,668 million, i.e. +46 percent), Prahova (EUR 2,579 million, i.e. +28 percent) and Cluj (EUR 2,101 million, i.e. +88 percent).

Regarding the growth rate of the FDI stock in FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical enterprises in 2013-2020, the highest values were recorded in Maramureș (where the FDI stock was almost 21 times higher), followed by Covasna county (3.1 times) and Sibiu county (2.9 times) (Table 10 in the Statistics section).

**Table A.** FDI stock distribution by county for FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees and for atypical enterprises as at 31 December 2020

County	Value (EUR million)
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,083</b>
Alba	1,024
Argeș	1,521
Arad	1,103
Bacău	329
Bihor	1,023
Bistrița-Năsăud	123
Brăila	199
Botoșani	74
Brașov	2,668
București	48,713

<sup>10</sup> See the notes on the sample of the statistical survey at the end of this paper.

<sup>11</sup> 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".

–continued–

County	Value (EUR million)
Buzău	451
Cluj	2,101
Călărași	299
Caraș-Severin	216
Constanța	1,804
Covasna	283
Dâmbovița	442
Dolj	1,334
Gorj	5
Galați	708
Giurgiu	363
Hunedoara	456
Harghita	223
Ilfov	5,876
Ialomița	333
Iași	515
Mehedinți	14
Maramureș	710
Mureș	1,884
Neamț	193
Olt	904
Prahova	2,579
Sibiu	1,820
Sălaj	451
Satu Mare	570
Suceava	420
Tulcea	295
Timiș	4,579
Teleorman	117
Vâlcea	183
Vrancea	120
Vaslui	58

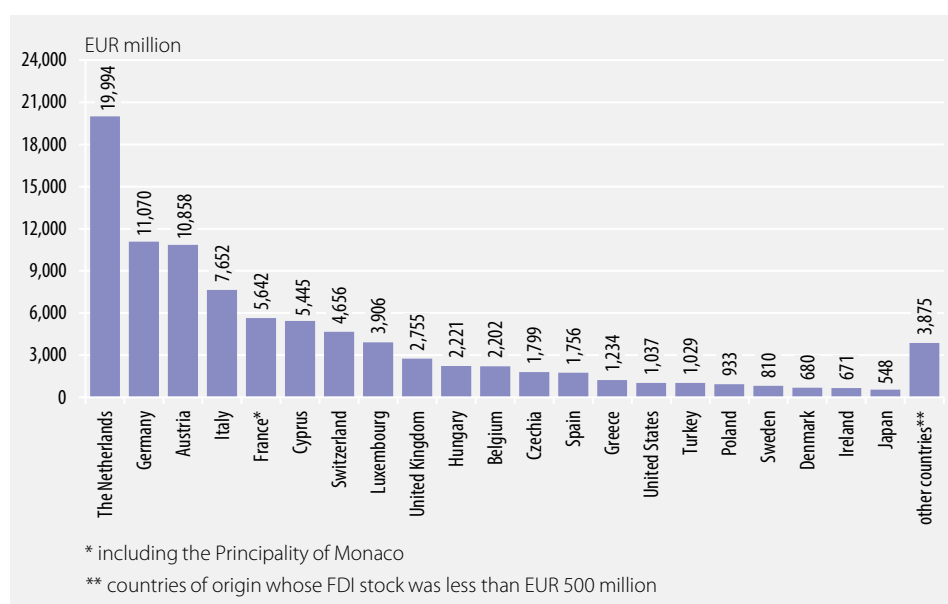
### 2.3. FDI stock distribution by country of origin

#### 2.3.1. Distribution based on the immediate investor country

The top countries ranked by share of FDI stock as at 31 December 2020 were the Netherlands (EUR 19,994 million, i.e. 22.0 percent of FDI stock), Germany (EUR 11,070 million, i.e. 12.2 percent), Austria (EUR 10,858 million, i.e. 12.0 percent), Italy (EUR 7,652 million, i.e. 8.4 percent), France (EUR 5,642 million, i.e. 6.2 percent) and Cyprus (EUR 5,445 million, i.e. 6.0 percent). The breakdown took into account the country of residence of the direct holder of at least 10 percent of the share capital of FDI enterprises in Romania (based on the Immediate Country Basis principle<sup>12</sup>) (Table 11 in the Statistics section).

<sup>12</sup> Based on this principle, the country of origin of investment is the country of the direct holder of the equity participation in the resident enterprise.



**Chart 10.** FDI stock by country of origin as at 31 December 2020

Germany went back to the second position in the top of investing countries, with an FDI stock of EUR 11,070 million, up 1.6 percent against 2019 when it was overtaken by Austria. Moreover, France came back to the 5th place in 2020, replacing Cyprus, with a stock of EUR 5,642 million, up by 2.8 percent against 2019. At the same time, the FDI stock recorded declines in the Netherlands (-2.5 percent), Austria (-2.3 percent) and Cyprus (-0.9 percent).

### 2.3.2. Distribution based on the ultimate investing country

The increasingly complex financing and ownership structures of multinational enterprises, determined by many factors such as tax optimization, also play an important role in foreign direct investment relationships. Often, multinational enterprises transfer investments through several economies, generating a large part of direct investment flows in these economies. Inward FDI flows are subsequently redirected out of the country, on their way to the final destination (Blanchard and Acalin, 2016<sup>13</sup>). Thus, additional data is required to interpret the FDI statistics compiled on the Immediate Country Basis principle, as these statistics do not show the sources and final destinations of investment.

According to BD4<sup>14</sup> and BPM6<sup>15</sup> methodologies, the ultimate investor is the entity on top of the ownership chain, i.e. not controlled by any other entity.

<sup>13</sup> Blanchard, O. and Acalin, J., "What Does FDI Actually Measure", 2016.

<sup>14</sup> OECD, *Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment*, Fourth Edition, 2008.

<sup>15</sup> IMF, *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, Sixth Edition (BPM6).

The statistics on the ultimate investing<sup>16</sup> country of resident FDI enterprises presented in Table 2 were based on the European Groups Register<sup>17</sup> and were compiled using the control approach, as well as the information available at the level of the National Bank of Romania's Statistics Department, as regards the source and destination of inward and outward direct investment. In the case of FDI enterprises where the identification of the ultimate investor was not possible, the breakdown by country relied on the Immediate Country Basis principle.

The top seven ultimate investing countries kept their positions in 2020 compared to 2019. Germany continues to hold, directly or through affiliates in third countries, the first place among investing countries, with a stock of EUR 13,792 million, up 4.5 percent against 2019, followed by Austria (EUR 10,153 million, +1.1 percent), France (EUR 8,733 million, +5.5 percent), Italy (EUR 7,556 million, +1.2 percent) and the United States (EUR 6,167 million, +5.0 percent).

**Table 2.** FDI stock by ultimate investing country

Country	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,773</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Germany	13,792	15.2
Austria	10,153	11.2
France*	8,733	9.6
Italy	7,556	8.3
United States	6,167	6.8
The Netherlands	4,321	4.8
United Kingdom	3,706	4.1
Switzerland	3,061	3.4
Romania**	2,705	3.0
Cyprus	2,418	2.7
Belgium	2,112	2.3
Turkey	1,889	2.1
Hungary	1,884	2.1
Czechia	1,574	1.7
Japan	1,548	1.7
Greece	1,536	1.7
Spain	1,529	1.7
Luxembourg	1,401	1.5
Russian Federation	1,166	1.3
China	1,110	1.2
Israel	1,025	1.1
Other countries***	11,388	12.5

\* including the Principality of Monaco  
\*\* includes foreign direct investment in FDI enterprises where the ultimate investing country is Romania, 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 (the control approach)  
\*\*\* ultimate investing countries with an FDI stock of less than EUR 1,000 million and countries for which data are confidential, according to Law No. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

<sup>16</sup> Determined on the control approach, which identifies the entity that controls the FDI enterprise by employing the concept of ultimate controlling institutional unit.

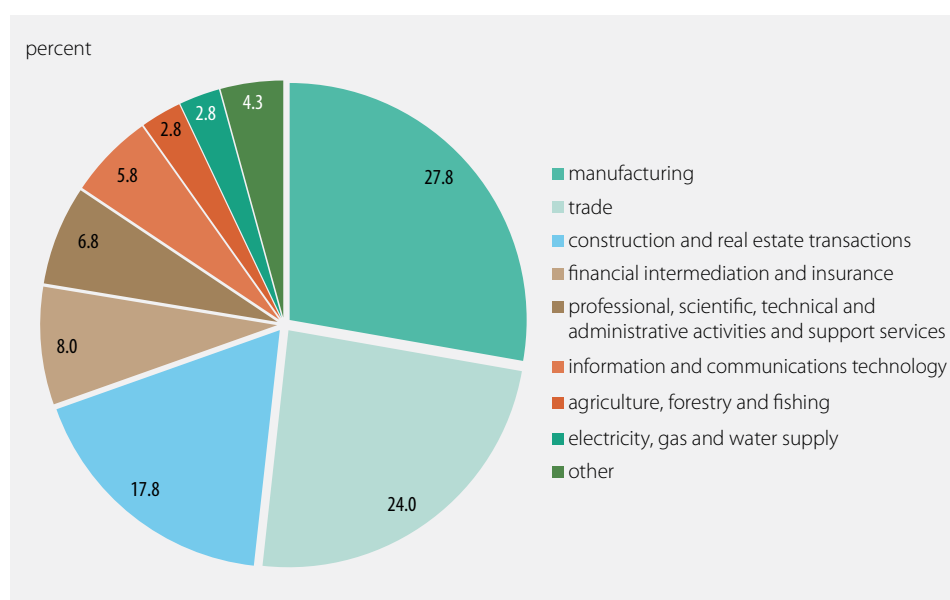
<sup>17</sup> EuroGroups Register is a register of enterprise groups, kept for statistical purposes by Eurostat and the national statistical offices of Member States and comprises enterprise groups operating in at least two Member States.

### 3. TYPES OF FDI

In 2020, the flows of equity capital into FDI enterprises amounted to EUR 983 million, being divided into greenfield, mergers and acquisitions, corporate development and corporate restructuring.

Greenfield investment and mergers and acquisitions (M&A), in keeping with the trend recorded in the past years, stood at a very low level. Thus, the equity capital of foreign investors in newly incorporated enterprises (greenfield investment) was only EUR 23 million and the equity capital in FDI enterprises acquired through mergers and acquisitions equalled EUR 42 million.

**Chart 11.** FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by main economic activity

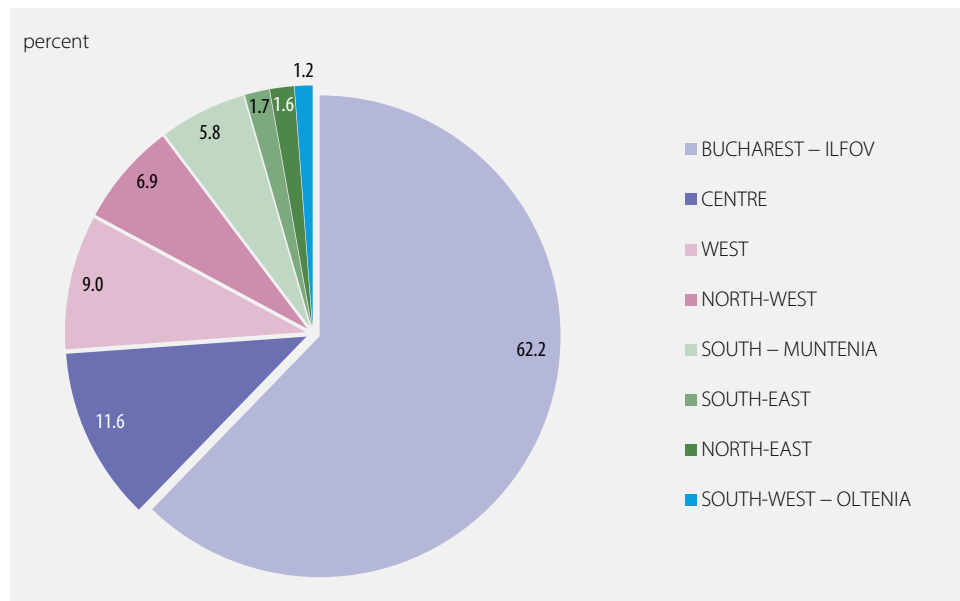


Corporate restructuring held the largest share in the flows of equity capital into FDI enterprises (EUR 948 million), due to the 2020 challenging economic environment for the activity of FDI enterprises. This shows that, although the overall level of investment was low in 2020, foreign direct investors provided the FDI enterprises in distress with the necessary resources to overcome difficulties.

Corporate development recorded a negative value (EUR -30 million), largely on account of equity capital withdrawals in the first quarter of 2020.

Regarding the FDI stock distribution by type of investment (greenfield and mergers and acquisitions) at end-2020, it should be noted that 62.9 percent of total, i.e. EUR 57,075 million, is attributed to enterprises established as greenfield investment companies referred to as greenfield enterprises. This highlights the fact that, after foreign direct investors set up FDI enterprises, they continued to finance the development of these enterprises by equity capital increases or reinvestment of earnings, thus showing lasting commitment to conducting business in Romania.

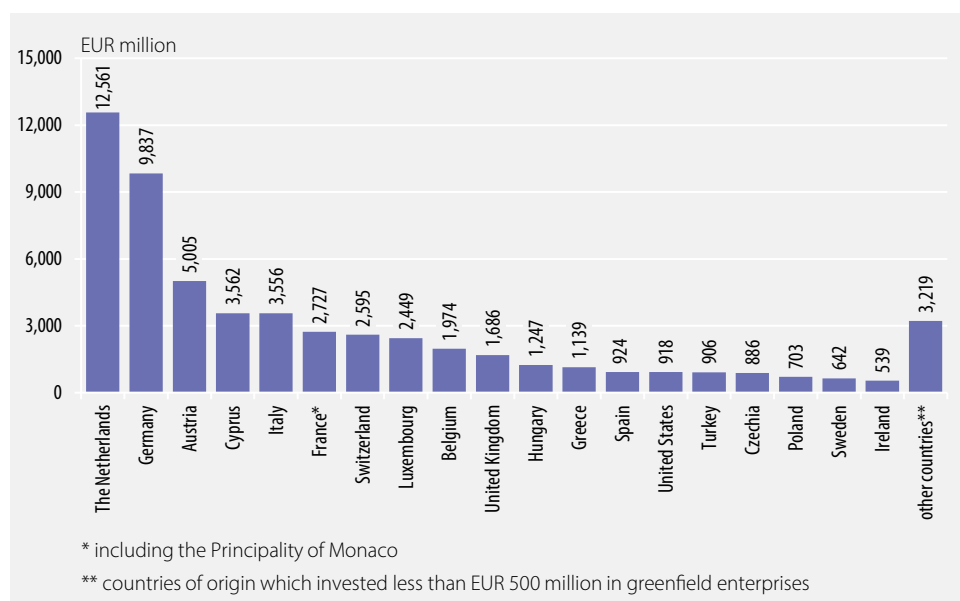
**Chart 12.** FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by development region



The breakdown of FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by main economic activity showed that manufacturing was the main recipient, accounting for 27.8 percent of total. Other sectors holding a significant share in such investment were trade (24.0 percent), construction and real estate transactions (17.8 percent) and financial intermediation and insurance (8.0 percent).

The bulk of FDI in greenfield enterprises went, as in the case of total FDI, to the BUCHAREST – ILFOV region (62.2 percent), followed by the CENTRE region (11.6 percent), the WEST region (9.0 percent) and the NORTH-WEST region which accounted for 6.9 percent of the FDI stock in greenfield enterprises.

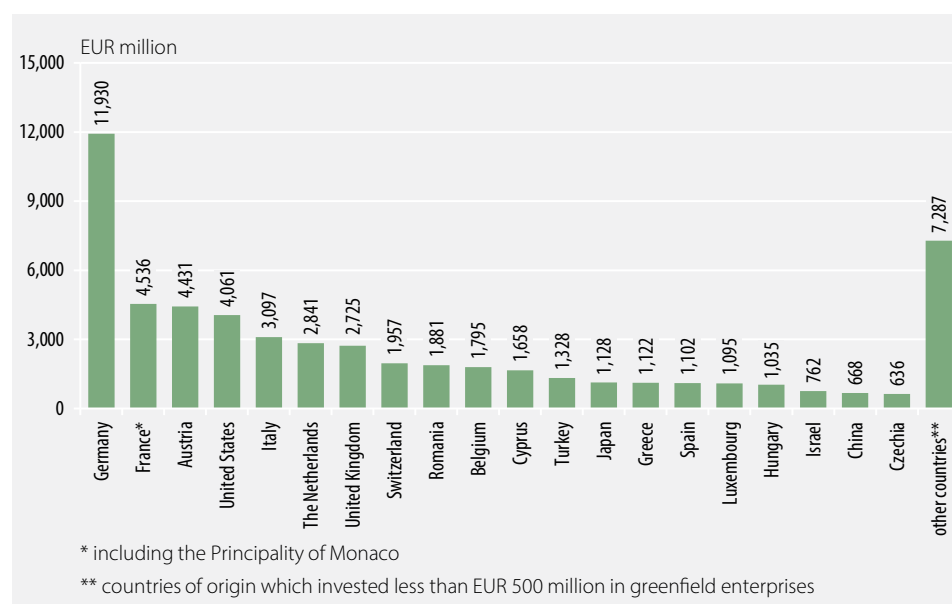
**Chart 13.** FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by immediate investing country



The same as in the case of total FDI stock<sup>18</sup>, the Netherlands holds the largest share of FDI in greenfield enterprises (EUR 12,561 million), followed by Germany (EUR 9,837 million) and Austria (EUR 5,005 million).

The analysis of FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by country of origin, based on the Ultimate Investing Country principle, shows that out of the total investment from Germany, regardless of the intermediary country through which they were made, 86.5 percent are in greenfield enterprises. Among the countries with total FDI stocks higher than EUR 1,000 million, Germany is followed by Belgium and Luxembourg, which invested 84.7 percent and 78.2 percent, respectively, in greenfield enterprises. By contrast, out of the total FDI stock of Italy, either directly or via intermediary countries, only 41.0 percent went to greenfield enterprises, while the majority of stock, i.e. 59.0 percent, was channelled to mergers and acquisitions of already established companies (M&A companies). Other countries that allocated large shares of the FDI stock to M&A enterprises were Austria and France, with 56.4 percent and 48.0 percent, respectively.

**Chart 14.** FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by ultimate investing country



#### 4. ROMANIA'S DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

In 2020, net flows of direct investment abroad (DIA) stood at EUR 46 million, out of which equity capital had a positive contribution of EUR 62 million and reinvestment of earnings and debt transactions had a negative contribution of EUR -10 million and EUR -6 million, respectively.

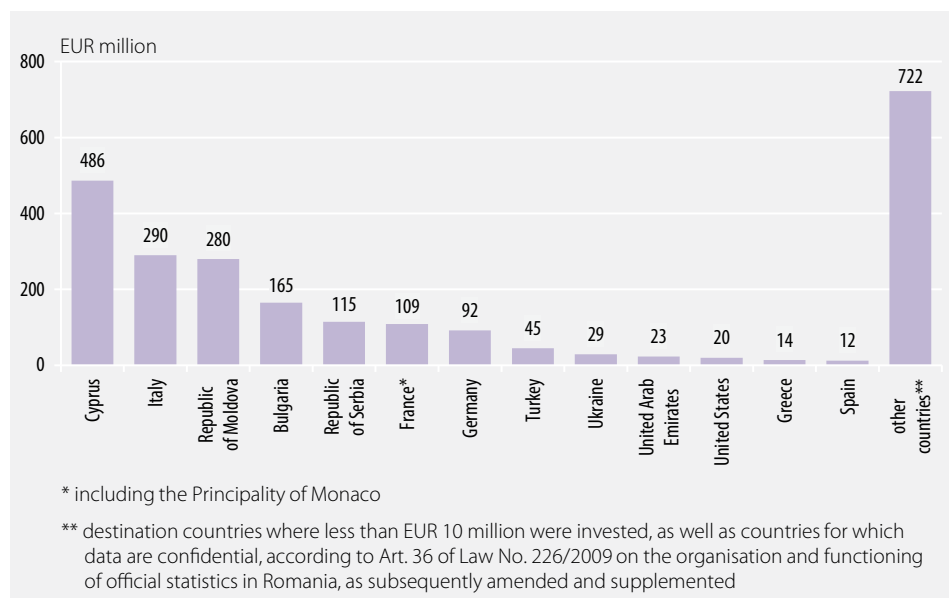
As at end-2020, the DIA stock amounted to EUR 2,402 million, broken down as follows: equity (EUR 1,841 million, i.e. 76.6 percent of total stock) and debt instruments

<sup>18</sup> Based on the Immediate Country Basis principle.

(EUR 562 million, i.e. 23.4 percent). Compared to 2019, DIA stock went up by 11.4 percent, mainly due the 13.4 percent increase in equity.

The main destination country<sup>19</sup> of DIA was Cyprus (EUR 486 million), followed by Italy (EUR 290 million), the Republic of Moldova (EUR 280 million), Bulgaria (EUR 165 million) and the Republic of Serbia (EUR 115 million).

**Chart 15.** DIA stock by destination country



## 5. INCOME FROM FDI

In 2020, foreign direct investors' net income amounted to EUR 6,857 million, out of which:

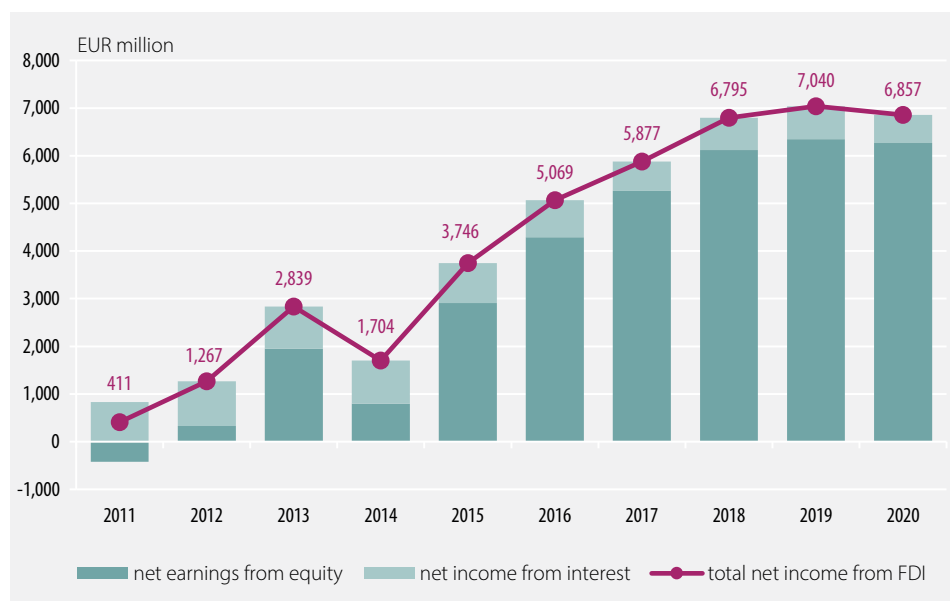
- net earnings from equity ran at EUR 6,264 million<sup>20</sup>;
- net income from interest stood at EUR 593 million<sup>21</sup>.

The time series analysis of non-residents' FDI income reveals an upward trend since 2015, as FDI enterprises benefited from a favourable economic environment, with real GDP growth rates ranging between 3.9 percent and 7.1 percent. Due to the outbreak and spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which caused the contraction of economic activity in March-May 2020, as well as to the uncertainty generated by the evolution of the health situation until the year end, FDI enterprise recorded lower profits and their direct investors earned lower FDI income compared to 2019. Nevertheless, the annual FDI income was higher in 2020 than in the 2011-2018 period.

<sup>19</sup> Based on the Immediate Country Basis principle.

<sup>20</sup> The direct investors' share in the after-tax profits of FDI enterprises in 2020 (EUR 9,005 million), net of their share in the losses incurred by FDI enterprises (EUR 2,741 million).

<sup>21</sup> The interest received by foreign direct investors on loans to their enterprises in Romania – either directly or via non-resident fellow companies –, net of the interest paid by foreign direct investors on the loans from their enterprises in Romania – either directly or via non-resident fellow companies.

**Chart 16.** Non-residents' FDI income**Box 2. FDI stock by ultimate investing country**

The breakdown of FDI statistics by ultimate investor in FDI enterprises provides valuable information to users and policy makers on:

- who ultimately owns or controls the investment, collects the benefits and bears the risk of the investment;
- the final destination of revenues generated by the integration in global value added chains, thus allowing the carrying out of analyses on globalisation;
- the disclosure of financial links and interlinkages between economies, which are not evident in other statistics.

The breakdown of the FDI stock by country of origin of the investor who directly holds participations in the capital of the FDI enterprise (the immediate investor) and of the final investor allows the possibility to combine the two approaches. Thus, it facilitates the identification of the FDI stocks attributable to final investors, who are at the same time direct investors, as well as those attributable to final investors, who are residents of a different country than the immediate investors (the investment was made by the final investor through affiliates located in a different country).

The breakdown of the FDI stock in 2020 by immediate investing country and by ultimate investing country shows that 41 percent of FDI in Romania was made through intermediary countries<sup>22</sup>. Among the top 10 countries ranked by country

<sup>22</sup> The ultimate investing country was determined using the control approach (the stock for the whole FDI enterprise was allocated to the investor holding the control over the enterprise).

of origin of the immediate investor, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Switzerland and Luxembourg are intermediate investment links for the entities controlling FDI enterprises in Romania (the share of FDI stock belonging to entities from other countries that control FDI enterprises in Romania through affiliates located in these four countries is higher than the share of ultimate investors from these countries, who are also immediate investors).

Thus, out of the total FDI stock of EUR 19,994 million held by direct investors from the Netherlands in the Romanian FDI enterprises, in 2020, only 17.3 percent is held by final investors from this country, the remaining 82.7 percent being attributable to final investors outside this country. Among the countries that have invested in Romania through affiliates in the Netherlands, Germany stands out, with an FDI stock of EUR 2,665 million, followed by the United States, with EUR 2,270 million.

In the case of Cyprus, the share of ultimate investors who have invested in Romania through affiliates in this country is 60.8 percent of the FDI stock from this economy at end-2020, while Switzerland and Luxembourg have shares of 55.8 percent and 72.8 percent, respectively.

**Table A.** FDI stock calculated based on the Immediate Country Basis principle, broken down by country of the ultimate investor

EUR million				
Country of the immediate investor (ICB*)	Total FDI stock (ICB)	Country of the ultimate investor (UIC**)	Total FDI stock (UIC)	% UIC stock / ICB stock
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)*100/(1)
The Netherlands (NL)	19,994	Ultimate investor from another country	16,537	82.7
		Ultimate investor from NL	3,457	17.3
Cyprus (CY)	5,445	Ultimate investor from another country	3,311	60.8
		Ultimate investor from CY	2,134	39.2
Switzerland (CH)	4,656	Ultimate investor from another country	2,599	55.8
		Ultimate investor from CH	2,057	44.2
Luxembourg (LU)	3,906	Ultimate investor from another country	2,843	72.8
		Ultimate investor from LU	1,063	27.2

\* Immediate Country Basis  
\*\* Ultimate Investing Country

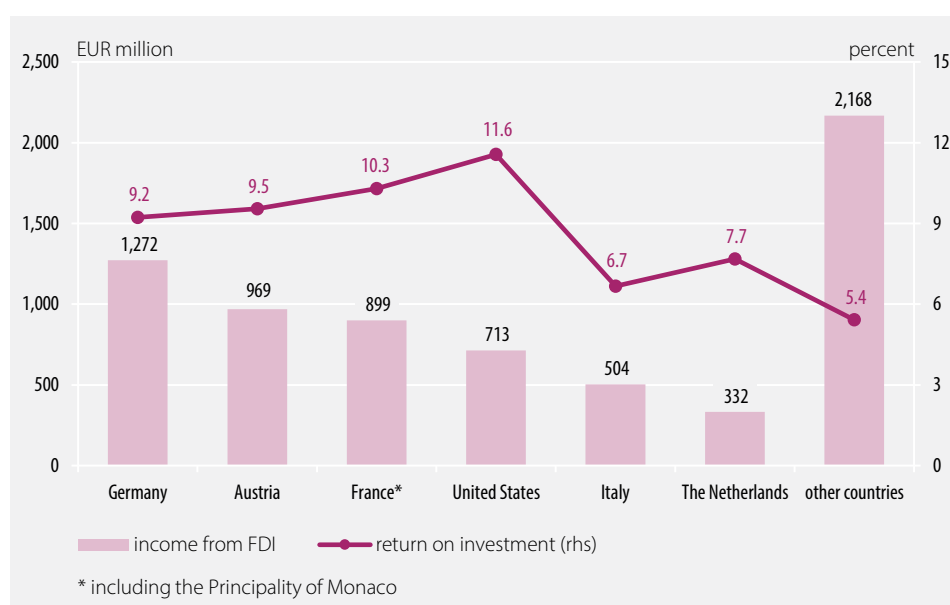
Ultimate investors in intermediate countries also use the practice of investing in Romania through affiliates located in other countries. Thus, the data presented in Table B indicate that 20.0 percent of the FDI stock held by ultimate investors from the Netherlands at end-2020 was invested through affiliates located in other countries, 11.7 percent in the case of Cyprus, 32.8 percent (Switzerland) and 24.1 percent (Luxembourg).



**Table B.** FDI stock calculated based on the Ultimate Investing Country principle, broken down by country of the immediate investor

EUR million				
Country of the ultimate investor (UIC)	FDI stock (UIC)	Country of the immediate investor (ICB)	Total FDI stock (ICB)	% UIC stock / ICB stock
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)*100/(1)
The Netherlands (NL)	4,321	Immediate investor from NL	3,457	80.0
		Immediate investor from another country	864	20.0
Cyprus (CY)	2,418	Immediate investor from CY	2,134	88.3
		Immediate investor from another country	284	11.7
Switzerland (CH)	3,061	Immediate investor from CH	2,057	67.2
		Immediate investor from another country	1,004	32.8
Luxembourg (LU)	1,401	Immediate investor from LU	1,063	75.9
		Immediate investor from another country	338	24.1

The distribution of non-residents income from foreign direct investments in Romania is similar to that of the total FDI stock broken down by country of the ultimate investor. The top six countries with the highest income from FDI, calculated on the basis of the Ultimate Investing Country principle, recorded a total amount of EUR 4,689 million for this indicator and return on investment<sup>23</sup> ranging between 11.6 percent (United States) and 6.7 percent (Italy). Thus, despite holding only 55.9 percent of the total FDI stock at end-2020, the six countries under review account for 68.4 percent of non-residents' total income earned in Romania (Table 13 in the Statistics section).

**Chart A.** Non-residents' FDI income and return on investment

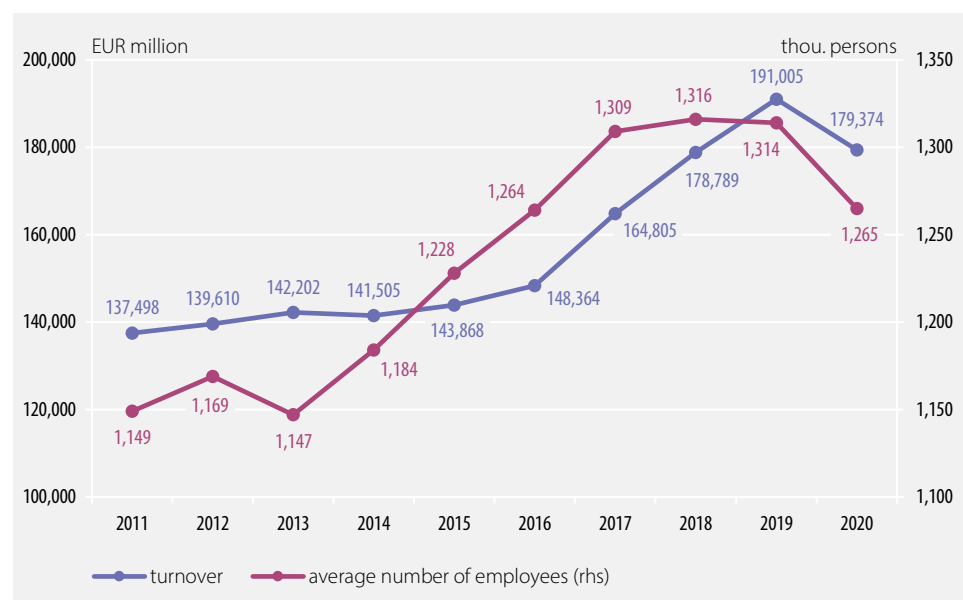
<sup>23</sup> Calculated as the ratio of the income earned by foreign direct investors in 2020 to their total FDI stock at year-end.

## 6. DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES' TURNOVER AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The slowdown in economic activity in 2020, generated mainly by the health crisis, caused FDI companies' turnover to decline by 6.1 percent versus 2019, to EUR 179,374 million, thus reversing the advance recorded in 2019 (Table 15 in the Statistics section).

As for the average number of employees, FDI enterprises had 1,265 thousand employees in 2020, down by 3.7 percent compared to 2019. The pandemic effects on the national and global economies led to a decrease in the average number of employees in FDI enterprises down to the 2016 level, undoing the growth reported in recent years (Table 16 in the Statistics section).

**Chart 17.** FDI enterprises' turnover and average number of employees



### Box 3. FDI enterprises' profitability

The higher share of the reinvestment of earnings in FDI net flows in recent years, as shown in Chart A, is the result of foreign investors' decisions. The significant reinvestment of local earnings demonstrates these investors' long-term commitment to conducting business in Romania. However, this upward trend would not have been possible without the increase in FDI enterprises' profit over the past years, which contributed to, but also benefited from sustained economic growth in 2011-2019.

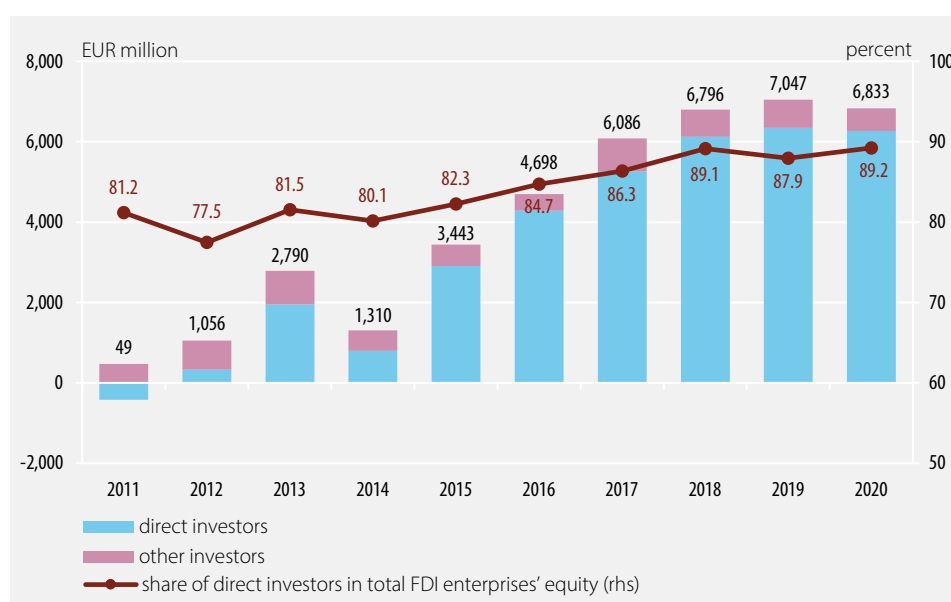
If foreign direct investors are full owners of an FDI enterprise, the net profit (or loss) of this enterprise is entirely attributable to them. Otherwise, a share of the net profit is also allocated to other types of investors<sup>24</sup>. Shareholders may decide to reinvest part

<sup>24</sup> Other investors that along with direct investors own the FDI enterprise. They can be: the Romanian government, resident individuals, resident legal entities that do not belong to multinational groups, resident or non-resident portfolio investors.

of their profit by non-distributing dividends and keeping the profit at the disposal of the FDI enterprise.

In compliance with the regulations in force, the total net profit of FDI enterprises is distributed to shareholders, according to the share held in their equity. The equity of FDI enterprises was analysed in order to estimate the average share of foreign investors and of other types of investors in FDI enterprises. At end-2020, foreign direct investors own no less than 89.2 percent of FDI enterprises' equity, while other types of investors own only 10.8 percent. In fact, the share of other investors' holdings in total equity of FDI enterprises has decreased in recent years, after peaking at 22.5 percent in 2012. As a result, most of the total net profit of FDI enterprises went to foreign direct investors.

**Chart A.** Breakdown of the total net profit of FDI enterprises by type of investors



**Table A.** Breakdown of the total net profit of FDI enterprises by type of investors

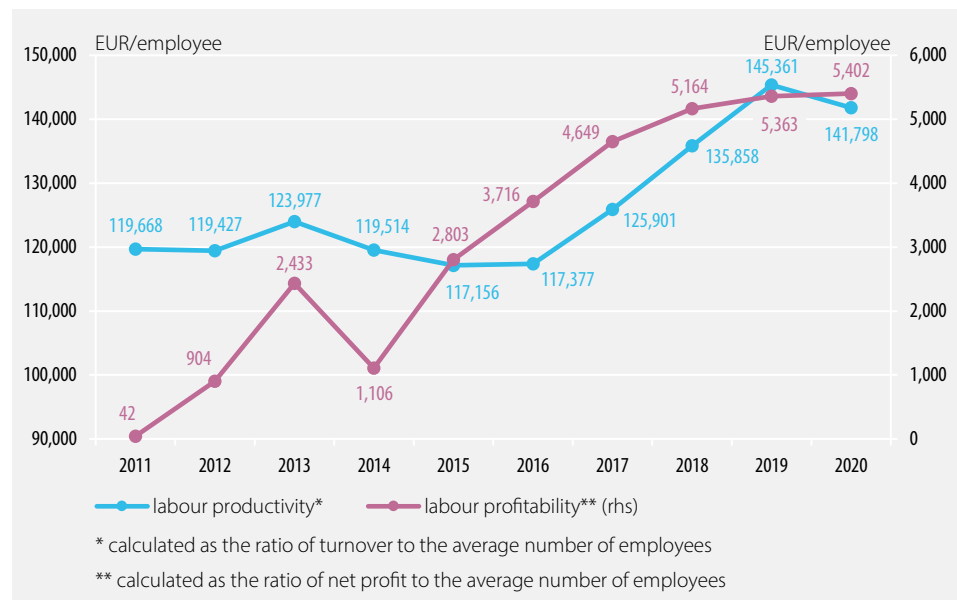
	EUR million									
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Net profit of foreign direct investors	-421	332	1,950	801	2,910	4,287	5,260	6,124	6,346	6,264
Net profit of other investors	470	724	841	509	533	410	826	672	701	570

### FDI enterprises' labour productivity and labour profitability

The sharper decrease (-6.1 percent) in FDI enterprises' turnover in 2020 as compared to their average number of employees (-3.7 percent) led to a 2.5 percent contraction in labour productivity<sup>25</sup> as against 2019, i.e. down to EUR 141,798/employee.

However, the labour profitability of FDI enterprises went up to EUR 5,402/employee in 2020 (+0.7 percent compared to 2019), reaching the highest value in the analysed period. The increased labour profitability during a year of economic crisis and declining labour productivity demonstrates the ability of FDI enterprises to quickly adapt to adverse economic conditions, based on the experience gained from their global presence (Table 18 in the Statistics section).

**Chart B.** Evolution of labour productivity and labour profitability in FDI enterprises



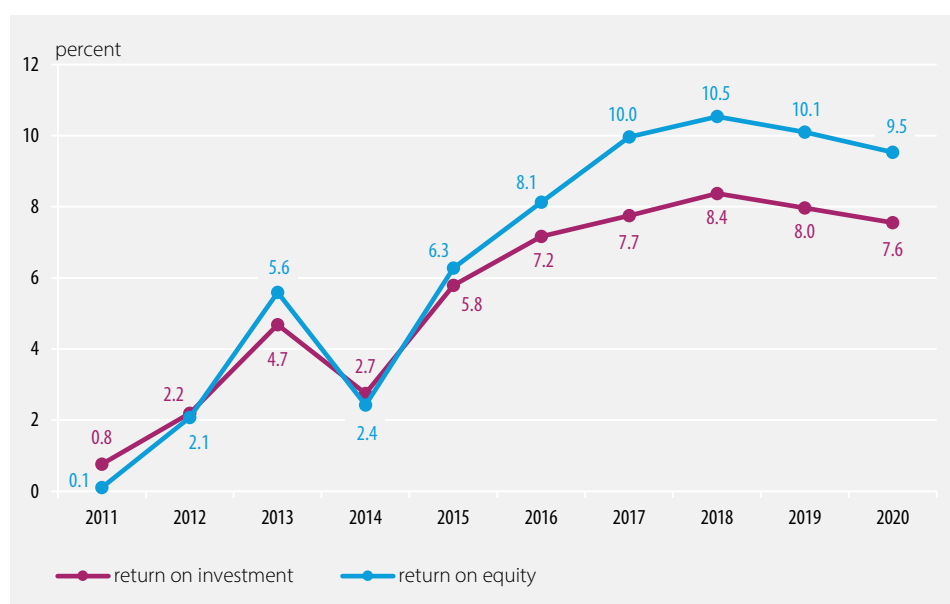
### Return on equity<sup>26</sup> and return on investment<sup>27</sup> in FDI enterprises

The decrease in the FDI enterprises' profit in 2020, due to the domestic and international economic environment affected by the health crisis, alongside the increase in FDI enterprises' equity and total FDI stock, led to the decline in profitability indicators. It is, thus, noticeable the maintenance of the trend started in 2019, which interrupted the series of four years of continuous growth. Unlike 2020, the lower returns in 2019 were due exclusively to the sharper growth of FDI enterprises' equity and, implicitly, FDI stock, as compared to the increase in FDI enterprises' profit (Table 19 in the Statistics section).

<sup>25</sup> Calculated as the ratio of turnover to the average number of employees.

<sup>26</sup> Calculated as the ratio of total net profit of FDI enterprises in the reference year to their total equity at the end of the reference year.

<sup>27</sup> Calculated as the ratio of net FDI income attributable to foreign investors in the reference year to the FDI stock at the end of the reference year.

**Chart C.** Return on equity and return on investment in 2011-2020

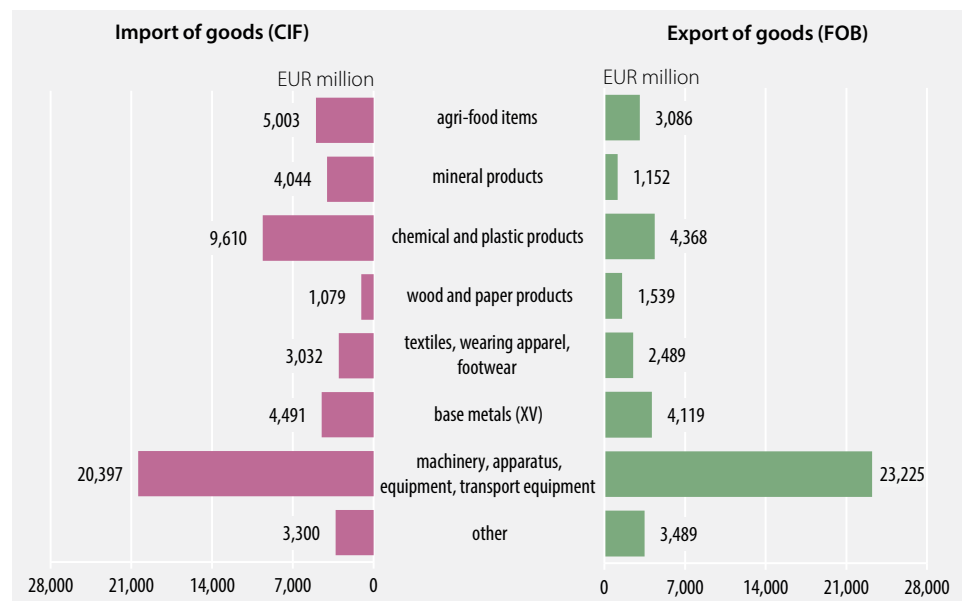
## 7. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES

### 7.1. International trade in goods

In 2020, the contribution of FDI enterprises to Romania's total exports of goods stood at 72.9 percent, down from 74.2 percent in 2019. The imports of goods of FDI enterprises accounted for 66.5 percent of total imports, also down compared to 2019 (68.2 percent). The uncertain global health situation throughout the year also affected the FDI enterprises' international trade in goods, their exports decreasing by 11.5 percent (EUR -5,621 million) against 2019 and imports dropping by 8.8 percent (EUR -4,923 million).

In 2020, exports of goods (FOB) of FDI enterprises amounted to EUR 43,467 million, while imports of goods (CIF) totalled EUR 50,957 million. Thus, the international trade in goods balance of FDI enterprises points to a total (FOB-CIF) deficit of EUR 7,489 million (EUR 697 million higher than in 2019).

The analysis by group of goods shows the widest deficits were recorded by FDI enterprises engaged in trade in chemical and plastic products (EUR -5,242 million, of which chemical products, including medicines, care products, organic surface active agents for washing and cleaning, EUR -4,803 million), mineral products (EUR -2,892 million, mainly on account of imports of crude oil, but also of petroleum products, petroleum gases, ores) and agri-food items (EUR -1,916 million). On the other hand, FDI enterprises trading in machinery, apparatus, equipment and transport equipment (EUR +2,827 million, due to exports of transport equipment), wood and paper products (EUR +460 million) and other goods (EUR +189 million) recorded surpluses (Table 20 in the Statistics section).

**Chart 18.** FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by group of goods in 2020

As for the breakdown of the aggregate international trade in goods balance of FDI enterprises by economic activity (based on the main economic activity of the FDI enterprise, according to NACE Rev.2), FDI companies operating in trade recorded a FOB-CIF deficit of EUR 14,584 million, EUR 366 million higher than in 2019, which was partly offset by the EUR 7,917 million surplus recorded by FDI companies operating in industry (EUR 177 million lower than in 2019). Manufacturing is the main sector that recorded a trade surplus (EUR 7,987 million), due mainly to transport equipment (EUR 4,193 million surplus), metallurgy (EUR 1,501 million surplus), manufacture of wood products, including furniture (EUR 1,227 million surplus) and textiles, wearing apparel and leather goods (EUR 825 million surplus) (Table 21 in the Statistics section).

## 7.2. International trade in services

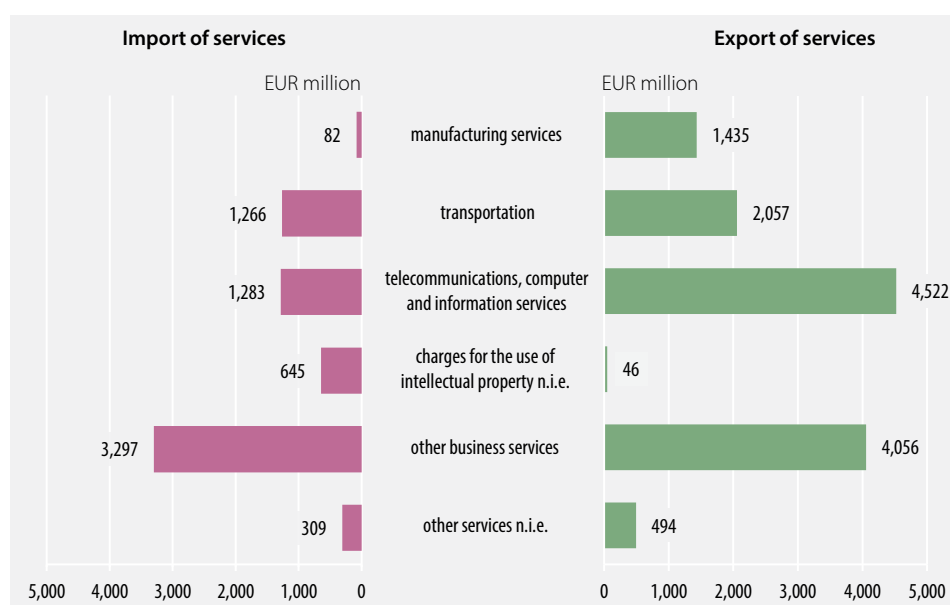
In 2020, exports of services of FDI enterprises stood at EUR 12,610 million, while imports of services totalled EUR 6,882 million. Thus, the international trade in services balance of FDI enterprises points to a EUR 5,728 million surplus. The weight of FDI enterprises in Romania's total exports and imports of services stood at 53.0 percent and 48.0 percent, respectively.

The analysis by group of services shows that surpluses were recorded by FDI enterprises operating in almost all groups of services, except for charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. (EUR -599 million).

The highest exports of services values were recorded by telecommunications, computer and information services (EUR 4,522 million), other business services (EUR 4,056 million) and transportation (EUR 2,057 million).

As for imports, the predominant groups of services were other business services (EUR 3,297 million), telecommunications, computer and information services (EUR 1,283 million) and transportation (EUR 1,266 million) (Table 22 in the Statistics section).

**Chart 19.** FDI enterprises' exports and imports of services by group of services in 2020



## METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICS

The main FDI-related terms are presented below:

- **Foreign direct investment:** long-term investment relationship between a resident and a non-resident entity; it usually involves a significant degree of influence exerted by the investor on the management of the direct investment enterprise in which he has invested.

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 or of the subscribed share capital of 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 BPM6 methodology, foreign direct investment also includes equity investment and net debt from non-resident enterprises whose voting power or equity participation 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 subscribed share capital (indirect direct investment enterprises).

- **Foreign direct investor:** legal entity, individual or group of related entities holding at least 10 percent of the voting power or the subscribed share capital (or of the endowment/working capital in case of unincorporated entities) 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 or of the subscribed share capital, or of the endowment/working capital in case of unincorporated entities (branches). Holding at least 10 percent of the voting power or of the subscribed share capital, or of the endowment/working capital, 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 or of the subscribed share capital. 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 or of the subscribed share capital. Associates are resident enterprises in which direct investment enterprises hold between 10 percent and 50 percent of the voting power or of the subscribed share capital.
- **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 or of the subscribed share capital of 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 or of the share capital of 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 i.e. 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, non-bank financial institutions) 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.

**Direct investment abroad:** long-term investment relationship between a resident and a non-resident entity; it usually involves a significant degree of influence exerted by the investor on the management of the direct investment enterprise in which he has invested. Direct investment abroad includes the paid-up capital and the reserves related to a resident investor holding at least 10 percent of the voting power or of the subscribed share capital of a non-resident enterprise, debt instruments between the investor or the group to which the investor belongs and the non-resident direct investment enterprise, as well as the reinvestment of earnings. Resident direct investment abroad is also the capital in non-resident companies on which the resident investor indirectly exerts a significant degree of influence.

## ISSUES ON THE STATISTICAL SURVEY FOR DETERMINING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Data on foreign direct investment in 2020 were collected mainly through a direct statistical survey<sup>28</sup> conducted by the National Bank of Romania and the National Institute of Statistics, in compliance with the methodology set forth in the *International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, Sixth Edition (BPM6).

<sup>28</sup> Further details on the methodological aspects 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).

The sampling frame of the survey consisted of 37,939 FDI enterprises, out of which 7,925 enterprises were surveyed (either via comprehensive or random survey). Specifically, a number of 6,554 enterprises were subject to a comprehensive survey, including enterprises with at least 20 employees (5,365 entities), all credit institutions and all insurance companies with foreign capital (27 entities and 36 entities, respectively), as well as the enterprises referred to as atypical, 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 (1,126 entities).

A sample of 760 companies out of the 7,069 FDI enterprises with 5 to 19 employees was subject to a random survey. Additionally, indirect direct investment enterprises (611 entities) were subject to a comprehensive survey. The final results of the FDI in Romania at end-2020 survey, flows and stocks, (for the representative sample of direct investment enterprises) have an error margin of  $\pm 3$  percent, a 95 percent confidence level being warranted for the key indicators.

Regarding the survey on the direct investment of residents abroad, 369 entities were subject to a comprehensive survey, apart from 213 FDI enterprises that also reported direct investment abroad.

The overall response rate of both the FDI survey and the Direct Investment Abroad survey was 96.52 percent.

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## STATISTICS SECTION

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

**Table 1.** FDI flows in 2011-2020

EUR million										
Components	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total*</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>5,266</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>3,005</b>
Equity capital	4,002	2,676	2,765	4,222	3,085	3,202	2,235	2,973	2,238	983
Reinvestment of earnings	-2,497	-1,846	-337	-1,376	510	1,138	1,733	2,573	2,783	3,016
Debt transactions**	195	1,659	285	-425	-134	176	829	-280	152	-994

\* FDI flows for 2011-2012 were recompiled based on BPM6 methodology  
 \*\* debt less claims in relation to foreign direct investors, including fellow companies

**Table 2.** FDI net flows and its components by FDI enterprises' economic activity

EUR million								
Economic activity	FDI net flows in 2020							
	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	860	954	181	773	3,315	1,053	1,489	-95
Mining	143	117	101	16	307	83	209	26
Manufacturing	849	819	175	644	2,479	881	954	30
- food, beverages and tobacco	185	211	94	117	385	65	203	-26
- cement, glassware, ceramics	-41	66	-77	143	283	30	110	-107
- wood items, including furniture	-83	10	-23	33	138	61	45	-93
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	296	235	64	171	249	36	41	61
- machinery and equipment	111	93	33	60	190	49	82	18
- metallurgy	16	-37	-15	-22	241	171	92	53
- transport equipment	336	91	40	51	356	169	136	246
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-23	98	53	45	444	223	177	-121
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	-23	-7	2	-9	69	42	36	-17
- other manufacturing sub-sectors	75	60	4	56	125	36	33	15
Electricity, gas and water supply	-132	17	-96	113	529	89	326	-149
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	-161	60	12	48	431	168	216	-221
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17	-7	-14	7	98	84	7	24
Trade	765	1,321	160	1,161	2,168	267	740	-556
Construction and real estate transactions	53	187	516	-329	485	591	223	-135

–continued–

Economic activity	FDI net flows in 2020							
	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	
Accommodation and food service activities	-31	-50	34	-84	21	80	25	19
Financial intermediation and insurance	1,454	1,460	72	1,388	1,620	115	117	-6
Information and communications technology	-40	145	7	138	638	220	280	-185
Transportation	115	-4	20	-24	159	111	72	120
Other	-26	-66	-4	-62	68	51	79	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>-994</b>

**Table 3.** FDI net flows as a share of GDP and the value of FDI flows relative to the resident population in 2011-2020

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FDI flows (EUR million)	1,700	2,489	2,712	2,421	3,461	4,517	4,797	5,266	5,173	3,005
GDP* (EUR million)	131,963	133,246	143,802	150,428	160,328	170,378	187,801	204,541	223,342	218,219
FDI net flows/GDP (%)	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.4
Population** (million inhabitants)	20.10	20.02	19.95	19.88	19.76	19.64	19.53	19.43	19.33	19.19
FDI net flows/total resident population (EUR/inhabitant)	85	124	136	122	175	230	246	271	268	157

\* provisional data for 2020

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

Source: NIS, NBR

**Table 4.** Debt positions of foreign direct investors, including fellow companies, as at 31 December 2020

Debt instruments	EUR million
	Value
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>26,821</b>
Debt	36,394
Financial	27,870
Trade	8,028
Other accounts payable	496
Claims	9,573
Financial	3,982
Trade	5,524
Other accounts receivable	67

**Table 5.** FDI stocks in 2011-2020

EUR million										
Components	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total*</b>	<b>53,723</b>	<b>57,851</b>	<b>60,639</b>	<b>61,999</b>	<b>64,663</b>	<b>70,742</b>	<b>75,851</b>	<b>81,124</b>	<b>88,304</b>	<b>90,773</b>
Equity positions	37,081	39,393	40,700	43,243	45,098	48,964	52,746	57,479	61,352	63,952
Debt positions**	16,642	18,458	19,939	18,756	19,565	21,778	23,105	23,645	26,952	26,821

\* FDI stocks for 2011-2012 were recompiled based on BPM6 methodology; FDI stocks for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, during the benchmark revision (for further information, see <https://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>)

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

**Table 6.** FDI stock as a share in GDP and the FDI stock relative to the resident population in 2011-2020

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FDI stock (EUR million)	53,723	57,851	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304	90,773
GDP* (EUR million)	131,963	133,246	143,802	150,428	160,328	170,378	187,801	204,541	223,342	218,219
FDI stock/GDP (%)	40.7	43.4	42.2	41.2	40.3	41.5	40.4	39.7	39.5	41.6
Population** (million inhabitants)	20.10	20.02	19.95	19.88	19.76	19.64	19.53	19.43	19.33	19.19
FDI stock/ total resident population (EUR/inhabitant)	2,673	2,890	3,039	3,119	3,272	3,601	3,883	4,176	4,569	4,731

\* provisional data for 2020

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

Note: FDI stocks for 2011-2012 were recompiled based on BPM6 methodology; FDI stocks for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, during the benchmark revision (for further information, see <https://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>).

Source: NIS, NBR

**Table 7.** FDI stock by main economic activity in 2011-2020

EUR million										
Economic activity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,139</b>	<b>59,126</b>	<b>60,639</b>	<b>61,999</b>	<b>64,663</b>	<b>70,742</b>	<b>75,851</b>	<b>81,124</b>	<b>88,304</b>	<b>90,773</b>
Industry	24,487	27,455	29,010	30,013	28,521	31,124	32,666	33,311	35,648	35,693
Mining	2,753	3,225	3,548	3,387	1,985	1,842	1,965	2,273	3,921	3,373
Manufacturing	17,372	18,509	18,581	19,431	19,975	22,494	24,250	25,032	25,596	26,475
- food, beverages and tobacco	2,251	2,160	2,402	2,562	2,170	2,398	2,517	2,678	2,651	2,877
- cement, glassware, ceramics	1,768	1,684	1,658	1,628	1,461	1,433	1,419	1,497	1,512	1,454
- wood items, including furniture	1,029	1,090	1,154	1,550	1,704	1,436	1,340	1,398	1,453	1,513
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	1,062	1,051	1,270	1,481	1,493	1,724	1,857	1,942	2,023	2,321
- machinery and equipment	995	1,114	1,369	1,526	1,703	1,597	1,715	1,834	1,925	1,920
- metallurgy	2,695	2,899	2,435	2,823	2,672	2,898	3,153	3,163	3,167	3,191
- transport equipment	2,840	3,173	3,322	2,708	3,309	4,684	5,626	5,441	5,732	6,088
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	3,468	3,962	3,687	3,679	3,882	4,530	4,884	5,175	5,217	5,136
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	798	834	793	919	999	1,037	1,068	1,018	1,016	989
- other manufacturing sub-sectors	466	542	491	555	582	757	671	886	900	987
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,362	5,721	6,881	7,195	6,561	6,788	6,451	6,006	6,131	5,845
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	2,679	2,843	2,999	3,180	4,133	3,984	4,088	3,991	4,386	4,183

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EUR million										
Economic activity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,316	1,402	1,335	1,623	1,709	1,864	2,272	2,406	2,637	2,621
Trade	6,282	6,714	6,405	6,685	7,441	8,992	10,446	12,865	14,681	15,658
Construction and real estate transactions	5,897	5,466	6,270	6,542	8,372	10,060	11,611	13,651	14,928	15,361
Accommodation and food service activities	431	348	385	618	534	418	449	528	605	651
Financial intermediation and insurance	10,026	10,914	8,564	7,822	8,446	8,856	9,398	9,308	10,152	10,746
Information and communications technology	2,967	2,854	4,390	4,019	3,854	3,704	3,150	3,321	3,441	3,918
Transportation	787	876	971	1,080	1,209	1,224	1,247	1,281	1,274	1,496
Other activities	267	254	310	418	444	516	524	462	552	448

Note: FDI stocks for 2011-2012 were compiled based on BPM5 methodology; FDI stocks for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, during the benchmark revision (for further information, see <https://www.bnr.ro/Process-of-statistical-data-revision-20812.aspx>).

**Table 8.** FDI enterprises' tangible and intangible fixed assets by main economic activity as at 31 December 2020

Economic activity	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,709</b>	<b>43.8</b>
Industry	20,351	22.4
Mining	2,393	2.6
Manufacturing	14,258	15.7
- food, beverages and tobacco	1,954	2.2
- cement, glassware, ceramics	942	1.0
- wood items, including furniture	777	0.9
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	1,294	1.4
- machinery and equipment	994	1.1
- metallurgy	1,291	1.4
- transport equipment	3,801	4.2
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2,319	2.6
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	448	0.5
- other manufacturing sub-sectors	438	0.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,701	4.1
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	586	0.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,190	1.3
Trade	5,889	6.5
Construction and real estate transactions	6,470	7.1
Accommodation and food service activities	412	0.5
Financial intermediation and insurance	1,518	1.7
Information and communications technology	2,272	2.5
Transportation	862	1.0
Other activities	159	0.2

**Table 9.** FDI stock distribution by development region as at 31 December 2020

Region	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,773</b>	<b>100.0</b>
BUCHAREST – ILFOV	56,092	61.8
CENTRE	8,478	9.3
WEST	6,839	7.5
SOUTH – MUNTENIA	5,924	6.5
NORTH-WEST	5,644	6.2
SOUTH-EAST	3,663	4.0
SOUTH-WEST – OLTENIA	2,487	2.7
NORTH-EAST	1,647	1.8

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

**Table 10.** FDI stock distribution by county for FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical enterprises in 2013-2020

County	EUR million							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,443</b>	<b>59,222</b>	<b>60,627</b>	<b>66,577</b>	<b>71,173</b>	<b>75,502</b>	<b>82,528</b>	<b>87,083</b>
Alba	886	1,192	963	1,103	828	828	1,065	1,024
Argeş	1,450	582	791	1,037	1,117	1,233	1,425	1,521
Arad	760	854	959	1,079	1,216	1,011	914	1,103
Bacău	165	165	193	143	144	458	356	329
Bihor	526	584	613	656	667	700	876	1,023
Bistriţa-Năsăud	110	120	149	188	136	116	138	123
Brăila	136	136	80	90	112	131	170	199
Botoşani	84	70	78	80	77	76	70	74
Braşov	1,827	1,880	2,128	2,159	2,204	2,597	2,581	2,668
Bucureşti	32,105	32,464	33,023	36,191	38,699	41,273	45,961	48,713
Buzău	320	540	431	500	399	422	436	451
Cluj	1,118	1,431	1,677	1,713	1,934	1,939	2,059	2,101
Călăraşi	465	463	429	334	353	353	364	299
Caraş-Severin	110	207	214	331	287	162	196	216
Constanţa	1,157	1,424	1,559	2,019	2,163	1,852	2,033	1,804
Covasna	90	89	129	132	140	131	224	283
Dâmboviţa	257	277	350	352	396	334	393	442
Dolj	1,083	1,068	1,251	1,135	1,198	1,267	1,335	1,334
Gorj	12	14	13	8	4	3	3	5
Galaţi	546	606	513	651	603	844	838	708
Giurgiu	212	132	125	129	169	226	264	363
Hunedoara	313	379	370	379	411	393	411	456
Harghita	113	127	130	106	105	111	123	223
Ilfov	3,035	3,153	3,332	3,672	4,165	4,451	5,188	5,876
Ialomiţa	197	173	212	306	293	301	315	333
Iaşi	647	516	448	462	469	460	454	515



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EUR million								
County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mehedinți	91	106	15	16	5	16	19	14
Maramureș	34	176	218	442	476	637	700	710
Mureș	1,499	1,599	1,511	1,757	1,620	1,674	1,766	1,884
Neamț	146	183	206	192	197	228	191	193
Olt	615	668	707	674	973	942	969	904
Prahova	2,008	2,062	2,060	2,171	2,251	2,481	2,607	2,579
Sibiu	622	882	803	907	1,310	1,476	1,560	1,820
Sălaj	403	478	458	471	457	406	421	451
Satu Mare	236	284	350	391	401	502	553	570
Suceava	457	439	498	459	453	447	445	420
Tulcea	283	282	198	138	322	168	249	295
Timiș	2,976	3,018	3,053	3,605	3,998	4,359	4,386	4,579
Teleorman	95	101	108	99	79	87	93	117
Vâlcea	88	133	151	175	182	194	191	183
Vrancea	81	87	86	91	117	121	120	120
Vaslui	85	78	45	34	43	92	66	58

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

**Table 11.** FDI stock distribution by country of origin as at 31 December 2020

Country	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,773</b>	<b>100.0</b>
The Netherlands	19,994	22.0
Germany	11,070	12.2
Austria	10,858	12.0
Italy	7,652	8.4
France*	5,642	6.2
Cyprus	5,445	6.0
Switzerland	4,656	5.1
Luxembourg	3,906	4.3
United Kingdom	2,755	3.0
Hungary	2,221	2.4
Belgium	2,202	2.4
Czechia	1,799	2.0
Spain	1,756	1.9
Greece	1,234	1.4
United States	1,037	1.1
Turkey	1,029	1.1
Poland	933	1.0
Sweden	810	0.9
Denmark	680	0.7
Ireland	671	0.7
Japan	548	0.6
Norway	427	0.5
Bulgaria	417	0.5

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Country	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
Israel	338	0.4
Lebanon	275	0.3
Portugal	257	0.3
China	227	0.3
Malta	224	0.2
Canada	218	0.2
Virgin Islands, British	169	0.2
United Arab Emirates	145	0.2
Russian Federation	137	0.2
Republic of Serbia	128	0.1
Other countries**	913	1.0

\* including the Principality of Monaco  
\*\* countries which invested less than EUR 100 million  
Note: The distribution by country of origin was made based on the Immediate Country Basis principle.

**Table 12.** Residents' direct investment abroad by destination country as at 31 December 2020

Country	Value
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,402</b>
Cyprus	486
Italy	290
Republic of Moldova	280
Bulgaria	165
Republic of Serbia	115
France*	109
Germany	92
Turkey	45
Ukraine	29
United Arab Emirates	23
United States	20
Greece	14
Spain	12
Other countries**	722

\* including the Principality of Monaco  
\*\* destination countries whose stock is less than EUR 10 million, as well as countries for which data are confidential, according to Law No. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented.  
Note: The distribution by country of origin was made based on the Immediate Country Basis principle.

**Table 13.** Non-residents' income from FDI in 2020 (breakdown by country of origin of the ultimate investor)

EUR million			
Country	FDI stock	Income from FDI	Return on investment
Germany	13,792	1,272	9.2
Austria	10,153	969	9.5
France*	8,733	899	10.3
United States	6,167	713	11.6
Italy	7,556	504	6.7
The Netherlands	4,321	332	7.7
Other countries	40,051	2,168	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,773</b>	<b>6,857</b>	<b>7.6</b>

\* including the Principality of Monaco

**Table 14.** Non-residents' income from FDI in 2011-2020

EUR million										
Components	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total income from FDI</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>6,857</b>
Net earnings from equity	-422	331	1,950	800	2,909	4,287	5,259	6,123	6,346	6,264
Net income from interest	833	936	889	904	837	782	618	672	694	593

**Table 15.** Turnover of FDI enterprises

EUR million			
Year	Direct investment enterprises	Indirect direct investment enterprises	Total FDI enterprises
2011	123,974	13,524	137,498
2012	125,473	14,137	139,610
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

**Table 16.** Average number of employees in FDI enterprises

thousand persons			
Year	Direct investment enterprises	Indirect direct investment enterprises	Total FDI enterprises
2011	1,075	74	1,149
2012	1,102	67	1,169
2013	1,083	64	1,147
2014	1,124	60	1,184
2015	1,165	63	1,228
2016	1,205	59	1,264
2017	1,244	65	1,309
2018	1,252	64	1,316
2019	1,240	74	1,314
2020	1,198	64	1,265

**Table 17.** Distribution of the total net profit of FDI enterprises by type of investor

EUR million										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Net profit of foreign direct investors	-421	332	1,950	801	2,910	4,287	5,260	6,124	6,346	6,264
Net profit of other investors	470	724	841	509	533	410	826	672	701	570

**Table 18.** Labour productivity and labour profitability of FDI enterprises

EUR/employee		
Year	Labour productivity*	Labour profitability**
2011	119,668	42
2012	119,427	904
2013	123,977	2,433
2014	119,514	1,106
2015	117,156	2,803
2016	117,377	3,716
2017	125,901	4,649
2018	135,858	5,164
2019	145,361	5,363
2020	141,798	5,402

\* calculated as the ratio of turnover to the average number of employees

\*\* calculated as the ratio of net profit to the average number of employees

**Table 19.** Return on equity and return on investment in FDI enterprises in 2011-2020

Year	Total equity of FDI enterprises	Profits of FDI enterprises (net)	Return on equity*	FDI stock	Non-residents' income from FDI	Return on investment**
2011	45,682	49	0.1	53,723	411	0.8
2012	50,854	1,056	2.1	57,851	1,267	2.2
2013	49,923	2,790	5.6	60,639	2,839	4.7
2014	53,973	1,310	2.4	61,999	1,704	2.7
2015	54,822	3,443	6.3	64,663	3,746	5.8
2016	57,791	4,698	8.1	70,742	5,069	7.2
2017	61,092	6,086	10.0	75,851	5,877	7.7
2018	64,493	6,796	10.5	81,124	6,795	8.4
2019	69,762	7,047	10.1	88,304	7,040	8.0
2020	71,676	6,833	9.5	90,773	6,857	7.6

\* calculated as the ratio of total net profit of FDI enterprises in the reference year to their total equity at the end of the reference year

\*\* calculated as the ratio of net income from FDI attributable to foreign investors in the reference year to the FDI stock at the end of the reference year

**Table 20.** FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by group of goods in 2020\*

Groups of goods (CN sections)	Exports (FOB)		Imports (CIF)		FOB/CIF trade balance
	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(%) FDI enterprises in total economy**	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(%) FDI enterprises in total economy**	(+) surplus/ (-) deficit (EUR million)
<b>Goods - Total</b>	<b>43,467</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>50,957</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>-7,489</b>
1. Agri-food items	3,086	5.2	5,003	6.5	-1,916
I. Live animals and animal products	312	0.5	963	1.3	-651
II. Vegetable origin products	1,838	3.1	1,461	1.9	378
III. Animal or vegetable oils and fats	109	0.2	105	0.1	4
IV. Food-items, beverages, tobacco	827	1.4	2,474	3.2	-1,648
2. Mineral products (V)	1,152	1.9	4,044	5.3	-2,892
3. Chemical and plastic products	4,368	7.3	9,610	12.5	-5,242
VI. Chemical products	1,272	2.1	6,075	7.9	-4,803
VII. Plastics, rubber	3,096	5.2	3,535	4.6	-439
4. Wood and paper products	1,539	2.6	1,079	1.4	460
IX. Wood products	1,225	2.1	451	0.6	774
X. Woodpulp, paper	314	0.5	628	0.8	-314
5. Textiles, wearing apparel, footwear	2,489	4.2	3,032	4.0	-543
XI. Textiles and articles there of	1,933	3.2	2,571	3.4	-638
XII. Footwear	556	0.9	461	0.6	95
6. Base metals (XV)	4,119	6.9	4,491	5.9	-372
7. Machinery, apparatus, equipment, transport means	23,225	38.9	20,397	26.6	2,827

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Groups of goods (CN sections)	Exports (FOB)		Imports (CIF)		FOB/CIF trade balance
	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(%) FDI enterprises in total economy**	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(%) FDI enterprises in total economy**	(+) surplus/ (-) deficit (EUR million)
XVI. Machinery, apparatus and electrical equipment	12,909	21.6	14,925	19.5	-2,016
XVII. Transport equipment	10,316	17.3	5,473	7.1	4,843
8. Other	3,489	5.9	3,300	4.3	189
VIII. Leather, fur and products thereof	153	0.3	449	0.6	-296
XIII. Building materials	305	0.5	537	0.7	-232
Miscellaneous goods and products (XVIII, XX, XXII)	3,031	5.1	2,314	3.0	717

\* according to the Combined Nomenclature; 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

Source: NIS, NBR calculations

**Table 21.** FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by economic activity in 2020

Economic activity	Exports (FOB)			Imports (CIF)		
	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(% FDI enterprises)		FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(% FDI enterprises)	
		in total economy*	in total sector		in total economy*	in total sector
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,467</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>50,957</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.5</b>
Industry	39,458	66.2	79.6	31,541	41.2	80.4
Mining	458	0.8	94.9	537	0.7	95.5
Manufacturing	38,575	64.7	79.6	30,588	39.9	80.5
- food, beverages and tobacco	835	1.4	52.2	1,631	2.1	60.6
- cement, glassware, ceramics	281	0.5	75.0	351	0.5	67.0
- wood items, including furniture	1,852	3.1	69.3	625	0.8	68.5
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	5,291	8.9	75.5	4,219	5.6	77.9
- machinery and equipment	3,770	6.3	93.2	3,028	4.0	89.7
- metallurgy	3,561	6.0	88.8	2,060	2.7	81.7
- transport equipment	15,284	25.6	81.0	11,091	14.5	88.9
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	4,743	8.0	87.6	5,493	7.2	83.2
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	2,408	4.0	67.9	1,583	2.1	66.7
- other manufacturing	551	1.0	61.0	506	0.7	46.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	426	1.0	67.4	416	0.6	59.6
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	136	0.2	33.3	519	0.7	42.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	335	0.6	44.9	325	0.4	36.1
Trade	3,332	5.6	40.1	17,916	23.4	54.2
Construction and real estate transactions	26	0	23.6	176	0.2	26.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1	0	13.2	9	0	15.3
Financial intermediation and insurance	8	0	72.7	62	0.1	34.0

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Economic activity	Exports (FOB)			Imports (CIF)		
	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(% FDI enterprises)		FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(% FDI enterprises)	
		in total economy*	in total sector		in total economy*	in total sector
Information and communications technology	83	0.1	78.7	302	0.4	68.0
Transportation	88	0.2	28.9	94	0.1	18.4
Other activities	0	0	0.8	12	0	4.0

\* 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 22.** FDI enterprises' exports and imports of services in 2020\*

Groups of services	Exports		Imports	
	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(%) FDI enterprises in total services group	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	(%) FDI enterprises in total services group
<b>Total services</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>48.0</b>
Manufacturing services	1,435	58.5	82	60.3
Transportation, <i>of which:</i>	2,057	30.5	1,266	47.5
Freight transport on road	1,569	28.7	628	55.3
Telecommunications, computer and information services	4,522	73.7	1,283	47.1
Telecommunications services	592	77.0	486	98.4
Computer services	3,458	75.3	697	35.1
Information services	472	60.5	100	40.8
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	46	39.7	645	83.1
Other business services	4,056	71.6	3,297	75.0
Research and development services	509	84.8	296	91.1
Professional and management consulting services	1,694	72.1	1,078	69.8
Technical, trade-related and other business services	1,854	68.3	1,923	76.1
Other services n.i.e.	494	18.6	309	8.5

\*Data on exports and imports of goods and services are compiled by the NBR based on BPM6 methodology.

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

