



NATIONAL
BANK OF
ROMANIA

Foreign Direct Investment in Romania in 2017

FOREIGN
DIRECT INVESTMENT
IN ROMANIA
in 2017

2018

NOTE

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METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICS

The statistical survey on foreign direct investment in Romania in 2017 was conducted by the National Bank of Romania and the National Institute of Statistics in compliance with the methodology in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)¹.

- **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, the loans between the investor or the group to which the investor belongs and the resident direct investment enterprise, as well as the reinvested earnings.

According to the FDI data compiling methodology (BPM6), foreign direct investment also includes equity investment and loans 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

¹ For more details on FDI data compiling methodology, see: [Implementarea noilor standarde metodologice în statisticile elaborate de BNR](#) (in Romanian only).

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.
- **Net credit:** 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 loans extended by the direct investment enterprise either to the foreign direct investor or to another entity within the group of companies.

Net credit includes both financial and trade credit, regardless of maturity.

Debt between affiliated financial intermediaries (banks, non-bank financial institutions, investment funds) is not considered direct investment.

- **Types of foreign direct investment** (by contribution to the equity flow 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; and
 - **Corporate restructuring:** equity investment by foreign investors in direct investment enterprises which incurred losses in order to turn them to profitability.

RESULTS OF THE 2017 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICAL SURVEY

1. FDI NET FLOW IN 2017

In 2017, FDI net flow stood at EUR 4,797 million, out of which:

- **Foreign direct investors' equity** in direct investment enterprises in Romania worth EUR 3,968 million. Equity included equity participation in FDI enterprises worth EUR 2,235 million, plus reinvested earnings worth EUR 1,733 million. Reinvested earnings resulted from the after-tax profit of profitable FDI enterprises amounting to EUR 8,068 million, less the distributed dividends worth EUR 3,526 million and the loss of EUR 2,809 million of FDI enterprises that incurred losses in 2017. Calculations are made in compliance with the international methodology for determining reinvested earnings of FDI enterprises (BPM6).
- **Net credit** of direct investment enterprises from foreign direct investors, loans from fellow companies included, stood at EUR 829 million. Net credit includes both long- and medium-term credit and short-term credit.

The Annex shows the FDI net flow and its components (equity participation, reinvested earnings and net credit from investors) by FDI enterprises' economic activity. The analysis of these data reveals the following:

- In 2017, FDI net flow went primarily to manufacturing (EUR 1,204 million). The main industrial sub-sectors benefiting from foreign direct investment were oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products (EUR 434 million), transport equipment (EUR 349 million) and metallurgy (EUR 193 million). Other economic activities which received large FDI inflows were financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 960 million), construction and real estate transactions (EUR 929 million) and trade (EUR 897 million).
- The following sub-sectors reported the largest equity participation (capital increases): construction and real estate transactions (EUR 800 million), manufacturing (EUR 471 million) and professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services (EUR 406 million).
- The highest values for reinvested earnings were recorded by financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 665 million), trade (EUR 620 million) and manufacturing (EUR 505 million).
- In 2017, the same as in the previous year, the intercompany net credit made a positive contribution (EUR 829 million compared to merely EUR 176 million in 2016). By economic activity of FDI enterprises, the main sectors that benefited from financing

via intercompany lending in excess of EUR 200 million were construction and real estate transactions (EUR 423 million), trade (EUR 324 million) and manufacturing (EUR 228 million), out of which the largest recipient sub-sector was machinery and equipment (EUR 214 million).

2. FDI STOCK AS AT END-2017

As at end-2017, final FDI stock amounted to EUR 75,851 million. The result was calculated by adding to the final FDI stock of the previous year the FDI net flow and the other components leading to stock changes, namely positive/negative adjustments arising from revaluations of foreign currency assets – following the changes in the exchange rate, the revaluation of some tangible fixed asset prices, as well as the changes in the market value of listed FDI enterprises –, the changed accounting treatment of the initial stocks and data corrections in the previous statistical reports.

Equity (including the accumulated reinvested earnings) of FDI enterprises amounted to EUR 52,746 million (69.5 percent of the final FDI stock) at end-2017 and net credit taken by direct investment enterprises from foreign direct investors, fellow companies lending included, came in at EUR 23,105 million, i.e. 30.5 percent of the final FDI stock.

2.1. FDI stock distribution by main economic activity

By economic activity (according to NACE Rev. 2), FDI stock was channelled primarily to manufacturing (32.0 percent of total FDI), out of which the largest recipients were: transport equipment (7.4 percent of total FDI stock), oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products (6.4 percent), and metallurgy (4.2 percent). Another industrial activity, i.e. electricity, gas and water supply, accounted for 8.5 percent of total FDI stock.

Apart from industry, other activities that also attracted significant FDI were construction and real estate transactions (15.3 percent of FDI stock), trade (13.8 percent), financial intermediation and insurance (12.4 percent).

**Foreign direct investment stock in Romania by main economic activity
as at 31 December 2017**

	EUR million	% of total FDI
TOTAL, of which:	75,851	100.0
Industry, of which:	32,666	43.1
Mining	1,965	2.6
Manufacturing, of which:	24,250	32.0
– food, beverages and tobacco	2,517	3.3
– cement, glassware, ceramics	1,419	1.9
– wood products, including furniture	1,340	1.8
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	1,857	2.4
– machinery and equipment	1,715	2.3
– metallurgy	3,153	4.2
– transport equipment	5,626	7.4
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	4,884	6.4
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	1,068	1.4
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	671	0.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	6,451	8.5
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	4,088	5.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,272	3.0
Trade	10,446	13.8
Construction and real estate transactions	11,611	15.3
Accommodation and food service activities	449	0.6
Financial intermediation and insurance	9,398	12.4
Information and communications technology	3,150	4.1
Transportation	1,247	1.6
Other	524	0.7

2.2. Direct investment enterprises – tangible and intangible fixed assets

Given the substantial contribution of tangible and intangible fixed assets to economic growth, along with the related long-term nature of FDI, the statistical survey was aimed at determining the weight of these investment categories in the total FDI stock at end-2017, as well as their distribution by main economic activity.

It should be noted that tangible and intangible fixed assets, which totalled EUR 34,649 million and held 45.7 percent of total FDI stock at end-2017, point to considerable foreign direct investment stability.

Substantial FDI in tangible and intangible fixed assets covered: industry (24.5 percent of total FDI), out of which the largest recipient was manufacturing (16.7 percent of total FDI), construction and real estate transactions (7.8 percent) and trade (5.9 percent).

**Foreign direct investment in Romania – tangible and intangible fixed assets –
by main economic activity as at 31 December 2017**

	EUR million	% of total FDI
TOTAL, of which:	34,649	45.7
Industry, of which:	18,594	24.5
Mining	1,936	2.6
Manufacturing, of which:	12,630	16.7
– food, beverages and tobacco	1,560	2.1
– cement, glassware, ceramics	972	1.3
– wood products, including furniture	683	0.9
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	935	1.2
– machinery and equipment	737	1.0
– metallurgy	1,373	1.8
– transport equipment	3,210	4.2
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2,180	2.9
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	559	0.7
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	421	0.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,028	5.2
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	612	0.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,279	1.7
Trade	4,458	5.9
Construction and real estate transactions	5,933	7.8
Accommodation and food service activities	272	0.4
Financial intermediation and insurance	1,443	1.9
Information and communications technology	1,150	1.5
Transportation	659	0.9
Other	249	0.3

2.3. FDI stock geographical distribution

FDI stock distribution by development region

From a territorial point of view, FDI went mainly to the BUCHAREST-ILFOV region (60.3 percent). Other development regions which attracted significant FDI inflows were: the CENTRE region (8.9 percent), the WEST region (8.5 percent), the SOUTH-MUNTEANIA region (6.3 percent), and the NORTH-WEST region (5.6 percent).

The statistical survey identified FDI by registered office, which is not necessarily the same as their business place.

Foreign direct investment in Romania by development region as at 31 December 2017

	EUR million	% of total FDI
TOTAL, of which:	75,851	100.0
BUCHAREST–ILFOV	45,747	60.3
CENTRE	6,727	8.9
WEST	6,428	8.5
SOUTH–MUNTEANIA	4,791	6.3
NORTH–WEST	4,258	5.6
SOUTH-EAST	3,800	5.0
SOUTH-WEST–OLTEANIA	2,414	3.2
NORTH-EAST	1,686	2.2

Box. FDI stock distribution by county for the FDI enterprises which were subject to comprehensive survey (enterprises with at least 20 employees and atypical enterprises)

This statistical survey ensures representative results at national and development region level, therefore the total end-of-year FDI stock cannot be broken down at county level.

Nonetheless, the FDI enterprises which were subject to comprehensive survey account for 93.8 percent of the total FDI stock. The FDI enterprises subject to comprehensive survey are those with at least 20 employees and those 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 (see the notes on the sample at the end of this paper).

FDI stock distribution by county for the FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees and for the atypical enterprises as at 31 December 2017

	EUR million
TOTAL, of which:	71,173
Alba	828
Argeş	1,117
Arad	1,216
Bacău	144
Bihor	667
Bistriţa-Năsăud	136
Brăila	112
Botoşani	77
Braşov	2,204
Buzău	399
Cluj	1,934
Călăraşi	353

–continued–

	EUR million
Caraș-Severin	287
Constanța	2,163
Covasna	140
Dâmbovița	396
Dolj	1,198
Gorj	4
Galați	603
Giurgiu	169
Hunedoara	411
Harghita	105
Ialomița	293
lași	469
Bucharest	38,699
Mehedinți	5
Maramureș	476
Mureș	1,620
Neamț	197
Olt	973
Prahova	2,251
Sibiu	1,310
Sălaj	457
Satu Mare	401
Suceava	453
Tulcea	322
Timiș	3,998
Teleorman	79
Vâlcea	182
Vrancea	117
Vaslui	43

2.4. FDI stock distribution by country of origin

The breakdown of FDI stock by country of origin took into account the country of origin of the direct holder of at least 10 percent of the share capital of resident FDI enterprises in Romania (consistent with the immediate country basis).

The top five countries by share of FDI stock as at 31 December 2017 were: the Netherlands (25.9 percent of the FDI stock at end-2017), Germany (12.8 percent), Austria (12.6 percent), Italy (6.2 percent) and France (6.2 percent). Regarding the ranking of the top five countries, Italy overtook France and Cyprus and climbed to the fourth position.

Foreign direct investment in Romania by country of origin as at 31 December 2017

	EUR million	% of total FDI
TOTAL, of which:	75,851	100.0
Netherlands	19,638	25.9
Germany	9,704	12.8
Austria	9,575	12.6
Italy	4,739	6.2
France	4,731	6.2
Cyprus	4,647	6.1
Luxembourg	3,543	4.7
Switzerland	3,144	4.1
Greece	1,723	2.3
Belgium	1,584	2.1
Spain	1,559	2.1
United Kingdom	1,452	1.9
Czech Republic	1,431	1.9
United States	1,128	1.5
Hungary	959	1.3
Poland	692	0.9
Denmark	581	0.8
Sweden	533	0.7
Turkey	519	0.7
South Korea	349	0.5
Norway	339	0.4
Japan	315	0.4
Ireland	288	0.4
Gibraltar	286	0.4
Lebanon	271	0.4
Portugal	268	0.4
Israel	224	0.3
Virgin Islands, British	189	0.2
Bulgaria	174	0.2
Canada	158	0.2
Malta	107	0.1
Other*	1,001	1.3

* countries of origin which invested less than EUR 100 million

3. TYPES OF FDI

The flow of equity participation into FDI enterprises, which is part of equity, amounted to EUR 2,235 million, being divided into: greenfield, mergers and acquisitions, corporate development and corporate restructuring.

In 2017, 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, greenfield

investment was only EUR 77 million out of the total equity participation in FDI enterprises and mergers and acquisitions equalled EUR 213 million.

The largest shares in the flow of equity into FDI enterprises were held by corporate restructuring (EUR 1,158 million, i.e. 52 percent of equity participation) and corporate development (EUR 787 million, i.e. 35 percent of equity participation).

In order to assess the lasting impact of greenfield investment on the economy, the accumulation of foreign direct investment (stocks) in enterprises established as greenfield investment companies, referred to as greenfield enterprises, was highlighted.

The FDI stock in greenfield enterprises, in amount of EUR 44,778 million, held 59.0 percent of total FDI stock.

The breakdown of FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by main economic activity showed that manufacturing was the main recipient, accounting for 30.9 percent of total. Other sub-sectors holding a significant share in such investment were construction and real estate transactions (16.5 percent), trade (15.4 percent), and professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services (8.4 percent).

The bulk of FDI in greenfield enterprises went, as in the case of total FDI, to the BUCHAREST-ILFOV region (60.1 percent), followed by the CENTRE region (11.9 percent), the WEST region (10.6 percent) and NORTH-WEST region which accounted for 6.3 percent of the FDI stock in greenfield enterprises.

The ranking of the countries of origin by the share of FDI in greenfield enterprises does not substantially differ from the ranking by country of origin of total FDI stock. Thus, the Netherlands holds the largest share of FDI in greenfield enterprises (22.4 percent), ahead of Germany (17.1 percent), Austria (14.8 percent) and Italy (6.5 percent of the FDI stock in greenfield enterprises) – see the Charts section.

4. INCOME FROM FDI

In 2017, foreign direct investors' net income amounted to EUR 5,877 million. Net income includes net earnings from equity participation and net income from interest.

Net earnings from equity participation ran at EUR 5,259 million, representing the after-tax profit of profitable FDI enterprises, in amount of EUR 8,068 million, less the loss of EUR 2,809 million of FDI enterprises that incurred losses.

After subtracting the dividends distributed in 2017 worth EUR 3,526 million from the net earnings from equity participation, the reinvested profit for all FDI enterprises amounted to EUR 1,733 million, as computed according to the international methodology for determining reinvested earnings (BPM6).

Net income from interest computed as the difference between the interest received by foreign direct investors on loans granted to their enterprises in Romania – either directly or via non-resident fellow companies – and the interest paid by foreign direct investors on the loans taken from their enterprises in Romania – either directly or via non-resident fellow companies – stood at EUR 618 million.

5. DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES' TURNOVER AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The tables below show the developments in the FDI enterprises' turnover and the average annual number of employees in these enterprises from 2009 to 2017.

Turnover

Year	Direct investment enterprises	Indirect direct investment enterprises	Total direct investment enterprises
2009	109,907	6,515	116,422
2010	112,851	9,307	122,158
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

Average number of employees

Year	Direct investment enterprises	Indirect direct investment enterprises	Total direct investment enterprises
2009	1,084	54	1,138
2010	1,055	71	1,126
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

Compared to 2016, the FDI enterprises' turnover went up by 11.1 percent to more than EUR 164 billion and the average number of employees rose by around 3.6 percent to 1,309 thousand persons.

6. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES

The activity of direct investment enterprises as a whole has had a positive impact on Romania's foreign trade, their contribution to total exports and total imports of goods standing at 73.4 percent and 66.0 percent respectively. At the same time, direct investment enterprises account for 53.0 percent of exports of services and 48.0 percent of imports thereof.

6.1. Direct investment enterprises' exports and imports of goods

	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
TOTAL, of which:	43,755	73.4	73.4	47,193	66.0	66.0
Industry, of which:						
Mining	40,048	67.2	79.9	31,575	44.2	80.0
Manufacturing, of which:						
– food, beverages and tobacco	509	0.8	93.1	467	0.6	91.9
– cement, glassware, ceramics	39,084	65.6	79.8	30,874	43.2	80.5
– wood products, including furniture	905	1.5	56.8	1,650	2.3	63.4
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	246	0.4	63.2	276	0.4	64.3
– machinery and equipment	1,792	3.0	65.2	668	0.9	69.7
– metallurgy	4,685	7.9	79.8	4,114	5.8	80.5
– transport equipment	3,538	5.9	93.1	1,973	2.8	89.8
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	3,809	6.4	85.7	2,301	3.2	79.4
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	15,697	26.3	83.5	11,255	15.7	86.9
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	4,674	7.8	85.1	5,838	8.2	85.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,261	5.5	65.1	2,323	3.2	66.2
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	477	0.9	58.3	476	0.7	55.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	455	0.8	77.2	234	0.4	40.2
Trade	214	0.4	44.2	234	0.5	41.2
Construction and real estate transactions	82	0.1	13.4	82	0.1	10.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,243	5.4	40.6	14,270	20.0	51.0
Information and communications technology	56	0.1	37.1	229	0.3	42.3
Financial intermediation and insurance	1	0.0	14.3	13	0.0	23.6
Transportation	46	0.1	73.0	391	0.5	74.8
Other	5	0.0	55.6	84	0.1	39.4
	54	0.1	31.2	98	0.1	12.5
	6	0.0	29.4	64	0.2	32.5

* 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.

As for the breakdown of the aggregate international trade in goods balance of FDI enterprises by economic activity, manufacturing is the main sector that recorded a trade surplus (EUR 8,210 million), due particularly to transport equipment (EUR 4,442 million surplus), machinery and equipment (EUR 1,565 million surplus), metallurgy (EUR 1,508 million surplus), wood products, including furniture (EUR 1,124 million surplus), textiles, wearing apparel and leather goods (EUR 938 million surplus), and manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products (EUR 571 million surplus).

In fact, most industrial sectors and sub-sectors posted trade surpluses, while trade deficits were registered in most other activities. It should be noted that trade surpluses were recorded by FDI enterprises operating in the electricity, gas and water supply sector (EUR 221 million surplus) and in the mining sector (EUR 42 million surplus). The trade deficit of FDI enterprises operating in agriculture, forestry and fishing zeroed out.

Export and import data economy-wide, taken into account when determining relative sizes, are those reported by economic agents having exceeded the reporting thresholds for 2017 set for the Intrastat declarations, i.e. data compiled by the National Institute of Statistics. Data on exports and imports of goods of FDI enterprises and those on the exports and imports of goods economy-wide also include the goods imported for processing and the exports of such goods after processing.

6.2. Direct investment enterprises' exports and imports of services

The table below shows the FDI enterprises' contribution to exports and imports of services in 2017:

	Exports		Import	
	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	FDI enterprises in total economic activity (%)	FDI enterprises (EUR million)	FDI enterprises in total economic activity (%)
Total services, of which:	10,975	53.0	5,987	48.0
Manufacturing	2,079	72.0	136	74.3
Transportation, of which:	2,141	34.6	1,010	42.8
Freight transport by road	1,756	37.7	540	60.5
Telecommunications, computer and information services	2,981	75.7	1,050	56.1
Other business services*	3,123	74.6	2,438	73.9
Other	651	18.6	1,353	28.4

* "Other business services" includes: "Research and development services", "Professional and management consulting services" and "Technical, trade-related, and other business services n.i.e.".

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

It should be noted that the value of services for processing goods for both exports and imports is also incorporated into the value of imports of goods for processing and that of exports of processed goods, as shown in the statistics on foreign trade in goods.

The sample of the FDI Survey

Out of the total number of 39,544 direct investment enterprises, 7,902 entities were surveyed (either via comprehensive or random survey). A number of 6,696 FDI enterprises were subject to a comprehensive survey, including enterprises with at least 20 employees (5,541 entities), all the credit institutions with foreign capital (28 entities), all the insurance companies with foreign capital (36 entities), as well as the enterprises referred to as atypical, namely all the direct investment enterprises with less than 20 employees whose turnover or share capital was of at least lei 30 million or which took long-term loans of at least lei 15 million from their foreign direct investors or from fellow companies (1,091 entities).

A sample of 791 companies out of the 6,936 FDI enterprises with 5 to 19 employees was subject to a random survey.

In addition, 415 indirect direct investment enterprises were subject to a comprehensive survey as well.

The response rate of the FDI survey was 98.3 percent.

The final results of the FDI survey in Romania at end-2017 (flows and stocks) have an error margin of ± 3 percent, a 95 percent confidence level being warranted for the key indicators.

The data in this paper are available [here](#).

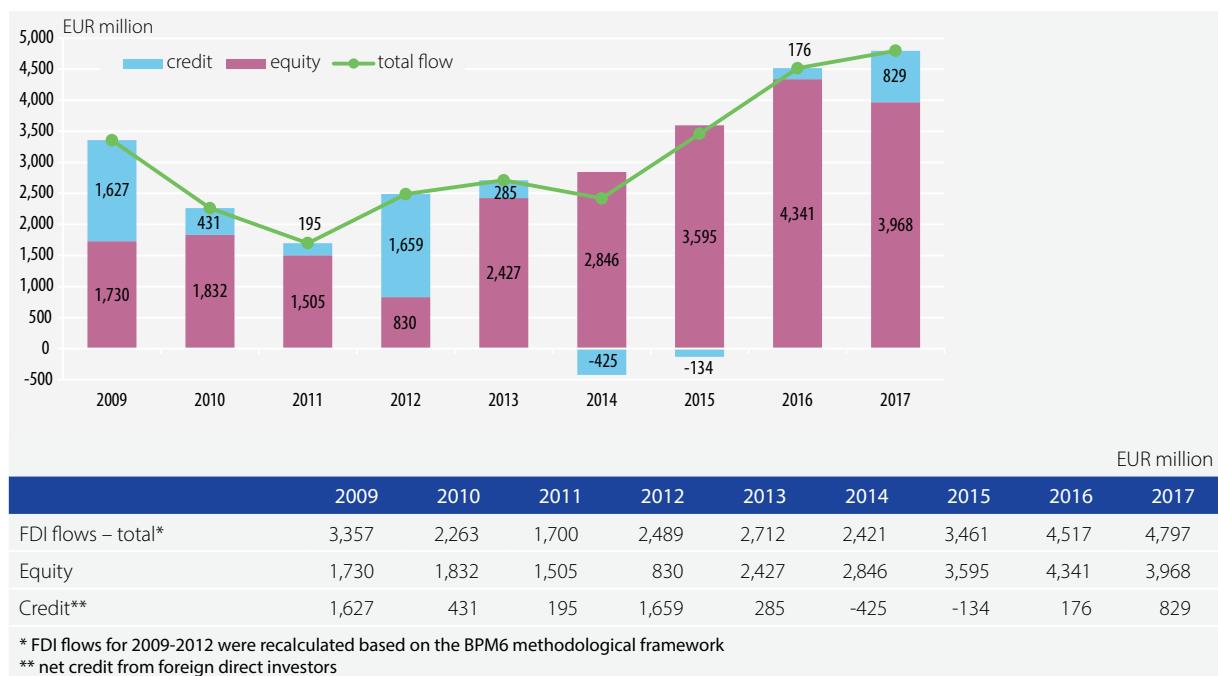
Annex

FDI net flow in 2017 and its components by FDI enterprises' activity

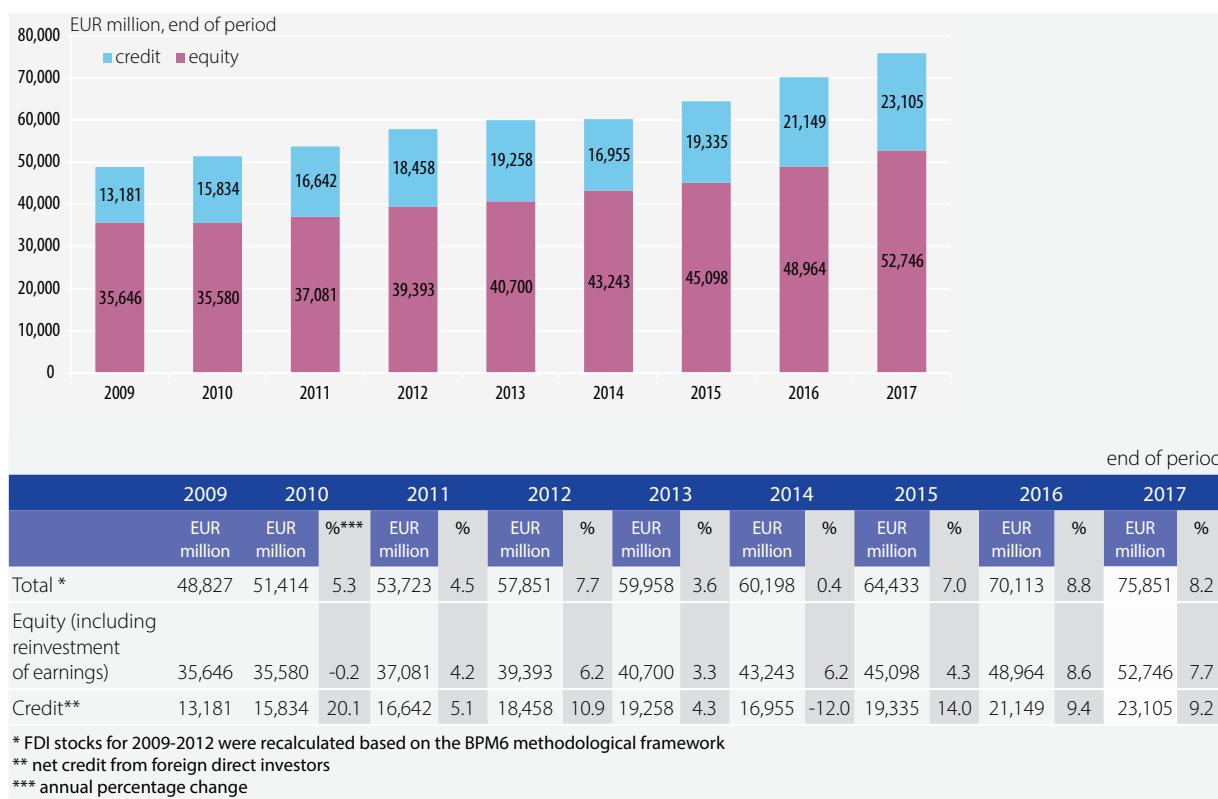
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	FDI net flow							Net credit	
	Total, of which:	Equity							
		Total, of which:	Equity participation	Reinvested earnings					
				Total, of which: 4=5-6-7	Profit	Loss	Dividends		
	1=2+8	2=3+4	3	4=5-6-7	5	6	7	8	
Industry, of which:	1,624	1,529	769	760	3,278	1,105	1,413	95	
Mining	245	224	29	195	318	26	97	21	
Manufacturing, of which:	1,204	976	471	505	2,571	848	1,218	228	
– food, beverages and tobacco	19	104	149	-45	320	162	203	-85	
– cement, glassware, ceramics	-31	27	27	0	136	10	126	-58	
– wood, including furniture	-66	-28	32	-60	68	85	43	-38	
– manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	178	158	52	106	182	51	25	20	
– machinery and equipment	186	-28	16	-44	220	75	189	214	
– metallurgy	193	121	76	45	245	137	63	72	
– transport equipment	349	317	22	295	670	183	192	32	
– oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	434	278	80	198	545	68	279	156	
– textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	47	-11	13	-24	107	66	65	58	
– other manufacturing sub-sectors	-105	38	4	34	78	11	33	-143	
Electricity, gas and water supply	175	329	269	60	389	231	98	-154	
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	274	183	406	-223	527	357	393	91	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	119	129	34	95	171	60	16	-10	
Trade	897	573	-47	620	1,727	329	778	324	
Construction and real estate transactions	929	506	800	-294	469	584	179	423	
Accommodation and food service activities	-18	-37	-35	-2	28	15	15	19	
Financial intermediation and insurance	960	896	231	665	1,168	85	418	64	
Information and communications technology	-65	140	58	82	431	159	190	-205	
Transportation	55	-7	2	-9	146	76	79	62	
Other	22	56	17	39	123	39	45	-34	
TOTAL	4,797	3,968	2,235	1,733	8,068	2,809	3,526	829	

Charts

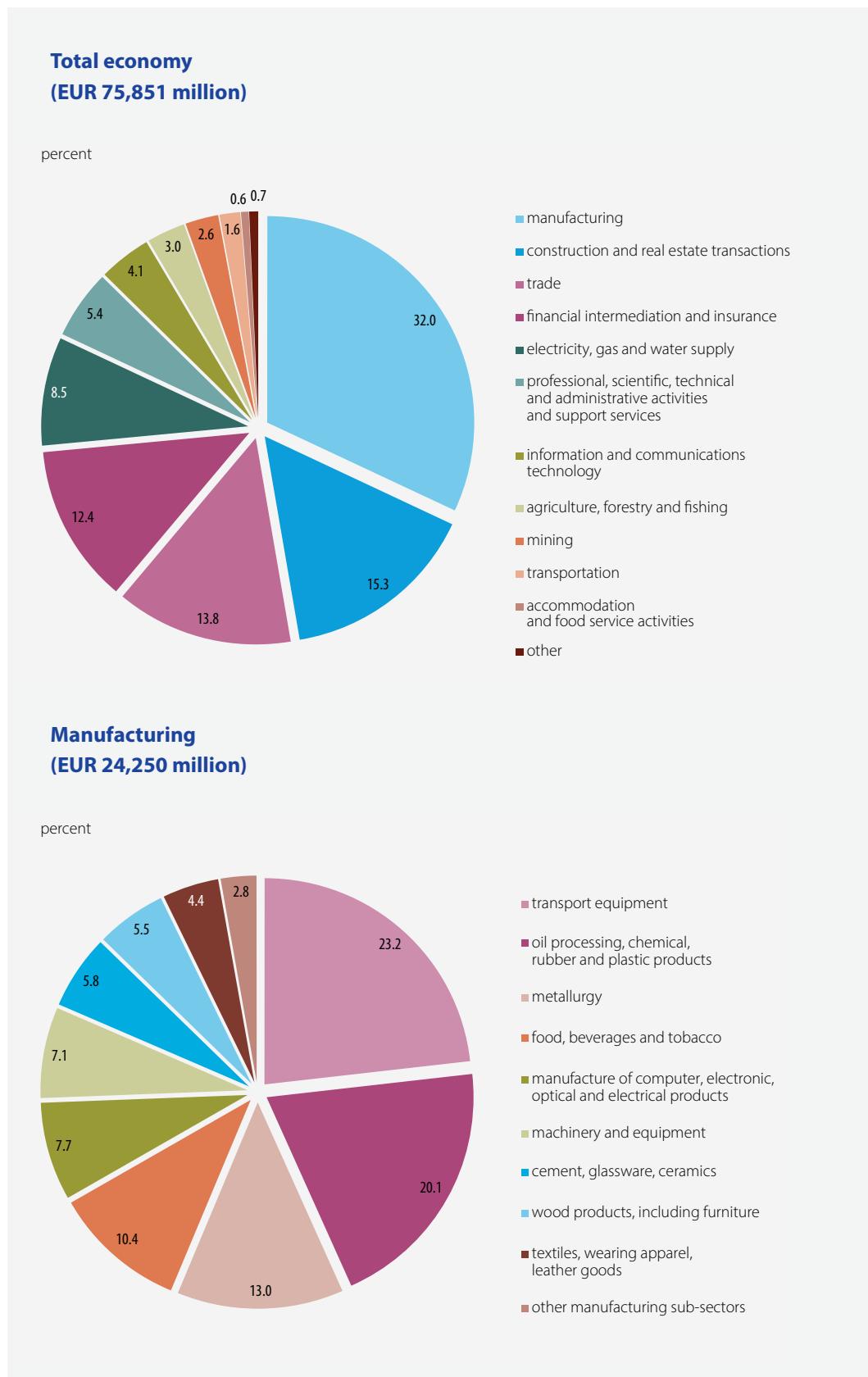
FDI FLOWS IN 2009-2017



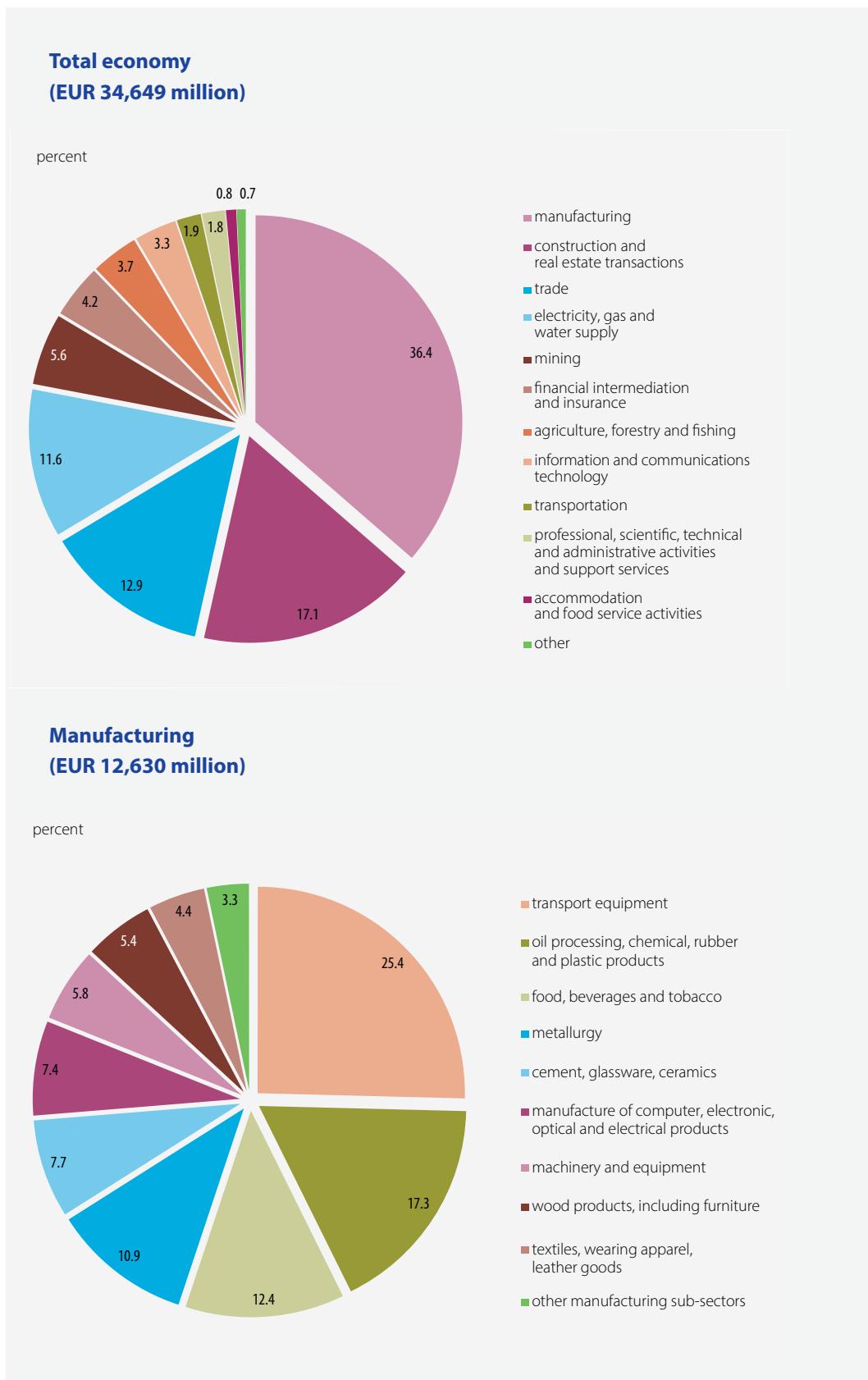
FDI STOCK IN 2009-2017



FDI STOCK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 by main economic activity

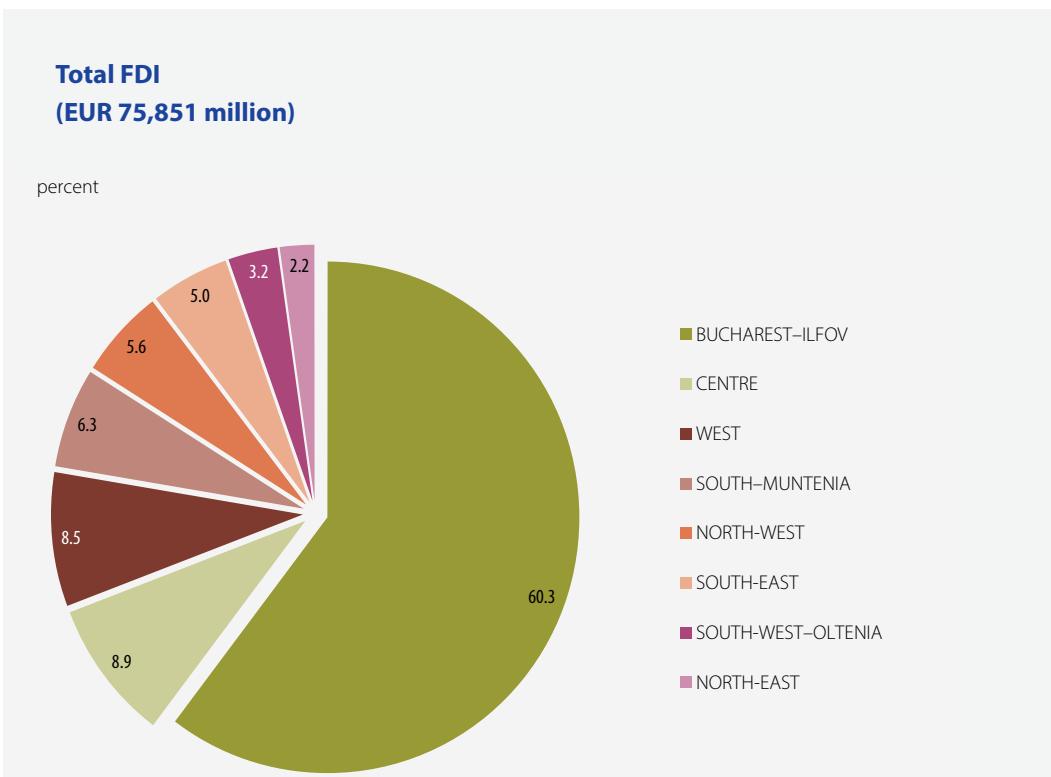


TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 by main economic activity

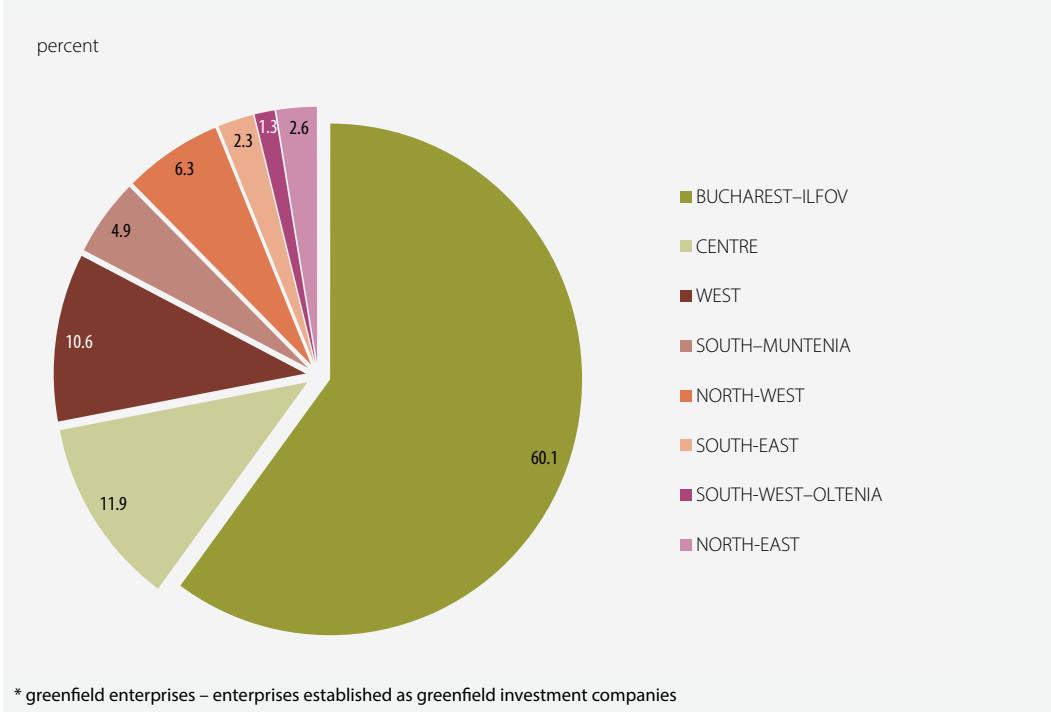


FDI STOCK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

by development region

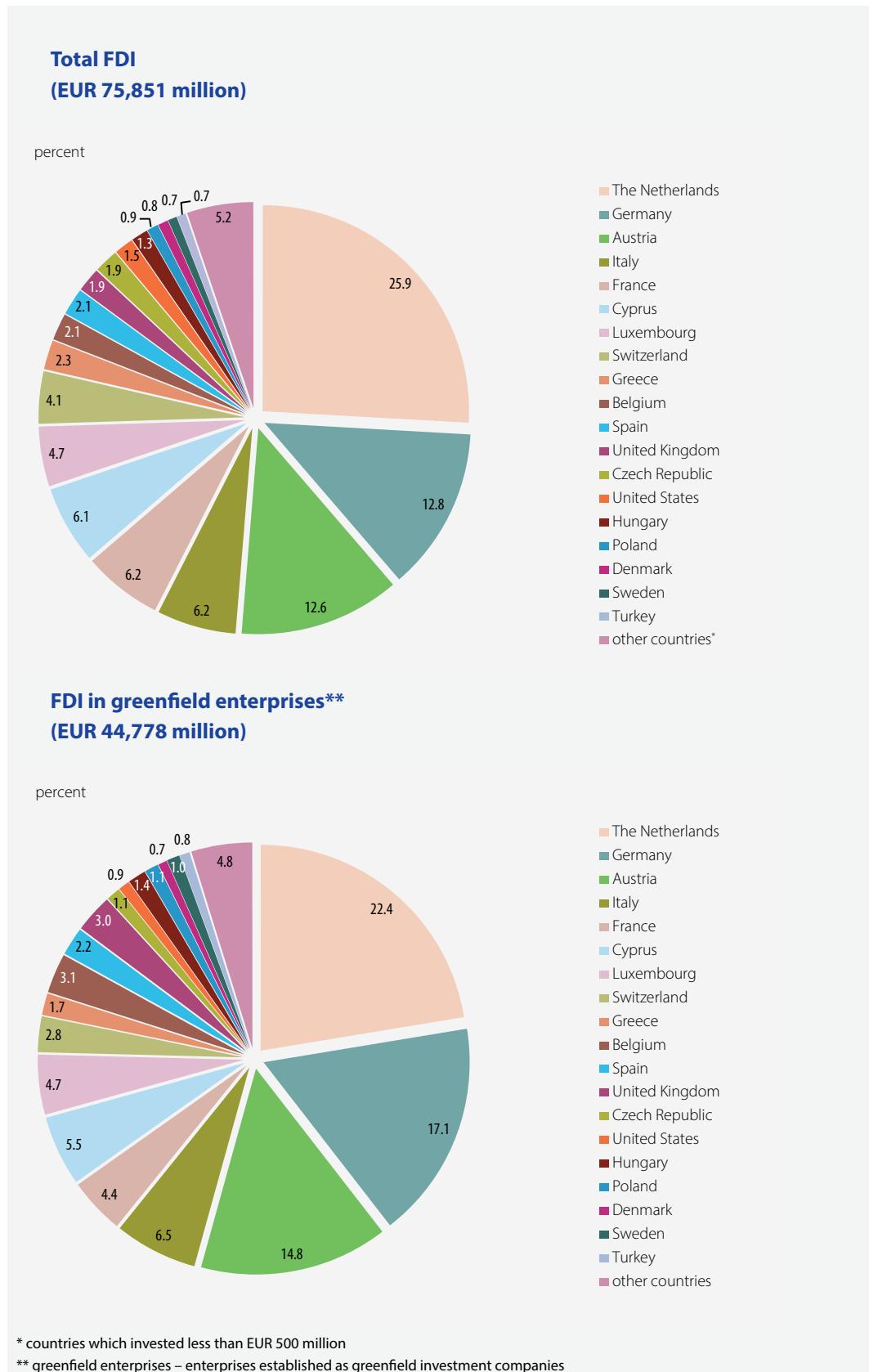


FDI in greenfield enterprises* (EUR 44,778 million)



* greenfield enterprises – enterprises established as greenfield investment companies

FDI STOCK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 by country of origin



FDI IN GREENFIELD ENTERPRISES* (STOCKS) by main economic activity as at 31 December 2017

