

NATIONAL
BANK OF
ROMANIA

Foreign Direct Investment in Romania in 2019

FOREIGN
DIRECT INVESTMENT
IN ROMANIA
in 2019

NOTE

The paper was completed by the Statistics Department within the National Bank of Romania on 18 September 2020.

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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ISSN 2537-3730 (online)

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FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN ROMANIA IN 2019

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is one of the main sources of development of an economy. On the one hand, it is complementary to public investment and residents' private investment, and on the other hand, it stimulates the development of enterprises in which the investment is made, as well as of the enterprises in the resident economy with which it enters into economic relations.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)¹ has identified five main channels whereby a country's economy is influenced by FDI, namely:

- is an important source of innovative technologies and know-how;
- contributes to the enterprise development and restructuring;
- contributes to international trade development and integration into the world economy;
- contributes to stimulating and increasing competitiveness;
- creates jobs and contributes to human capital enhancement.

Foreign direct investment statistics are used to develop a country's economic strategies and policies, as well as to compile other macroeconomic indicators. Thus, FDI flows and non-residents' income from FDI are part of the balance of payments' financial account and current account respectively, and the FDI stock is an important component of the international investment position.

Foreign direct investment was determined in compliance with the methodology set forth in the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, Sixth Edition (BPM6)². Data used to compile the FDI statistics in this paper were collected from a direct statistical survey conducted by the National Bank of Romania and the National Institute of Statistics. Details on the methodology of this statistical survey are presented in the section entitled *Issues on the statistical survey for determining foreign direct investment*.

1. FDI NET FLOWS

In 2019, FDI net flows stood at EUR 5,173 million, out of which:

- foreign direct investors' equity in direct investment enterprises in Romania worth EUR 5,021 million. Equity included equity capital in FDI enterprises worth EUR 2,238 million, plus reinvestment of earnings worth EUR 2,783 million³;

¹ "FDI for Development", available at <https://oecdonthellevel.com/2019/03/11/maximising-the-benefits-of-foreign-direct-investment/>; "The Social Impact of Foreign Direct Investment", available at <https://www.oecd.org/els/emp/The-Social-Impact-of-foreign-direct-investment.pdf>

² Available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>

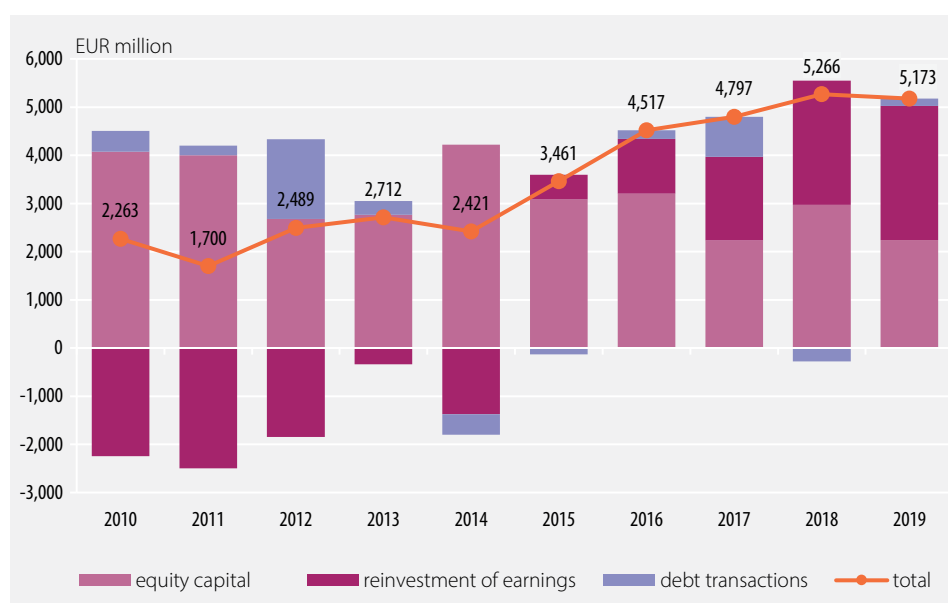
³ The reinvestment of earnings resulted from the after-tax profit of profitable FDI enterprises amounting to EUR 9,232 million, less the distributed dividends worth EUR 3,563 million and the loss of EUR 2,887 million of FDI enterprises that incurred losses in 2019.

- debt transactions⁴ of direct investment enterprises with their foreign direct investors, debts to fellow companies included, stood at EUR 152 million.

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

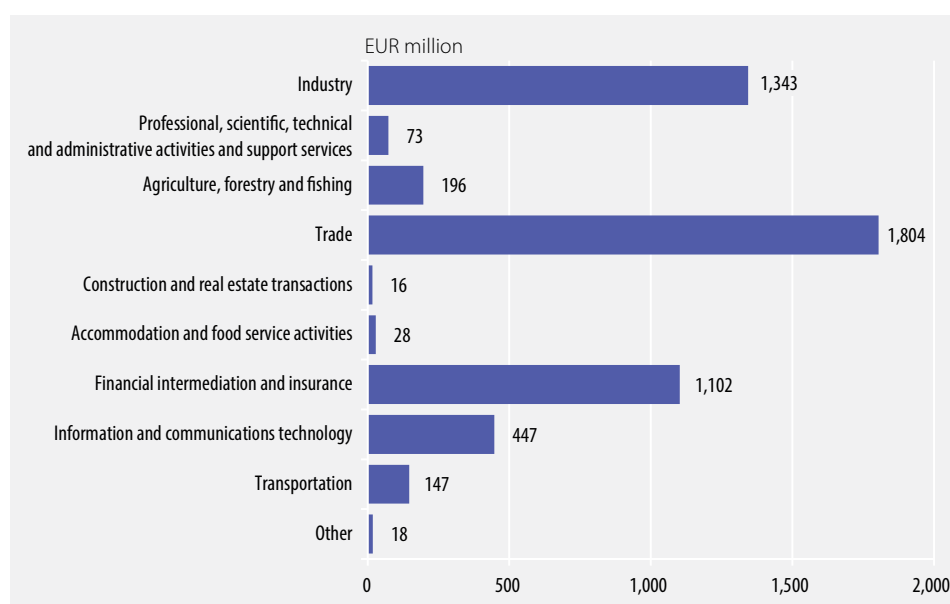
- reinvestment of earnings has been on the rise over the past ten years. Thus, after posting negative values of less than EUR 2,000 million in the first two years of the period under review, the reinvestment of earnings has recorded positive values starting from 2015 (EUR +510 million), reaching EUR 2,783 million in 2019, up by 8.2 percent compared to 2018;
- debt transactions were positive until 2013. Starting from the following year, they alternated positive values with negative values;
- until 2018, equity capital made the largest contribution to the FDI flows, with a maximum of EUR 4,222 million in 2014 and a minimum of EUR 2,235 million in 2017, being surpassed by the reinvestment of earnings in 2019 (Table 1 in the Statistics section).

Chart 1. FDI net flows by component in 2010-2019



In 2019, FDI net flows went primarily to trade (EUR 1,804 million), industry (EUR 1,343 million) and financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 1,102 million); the main industrial sub-sectors benefiting from foreign direct investment were manufacturing (EUR 980 million), where the largest recipients were food, beverages and tobacco (EUR 309 million), transport equipment (EUR 214 million) and machinery and equipment (EUR 93 million).

⁴ Net debts to foreign direct investors and non-resident fellow companies (debt less claims).

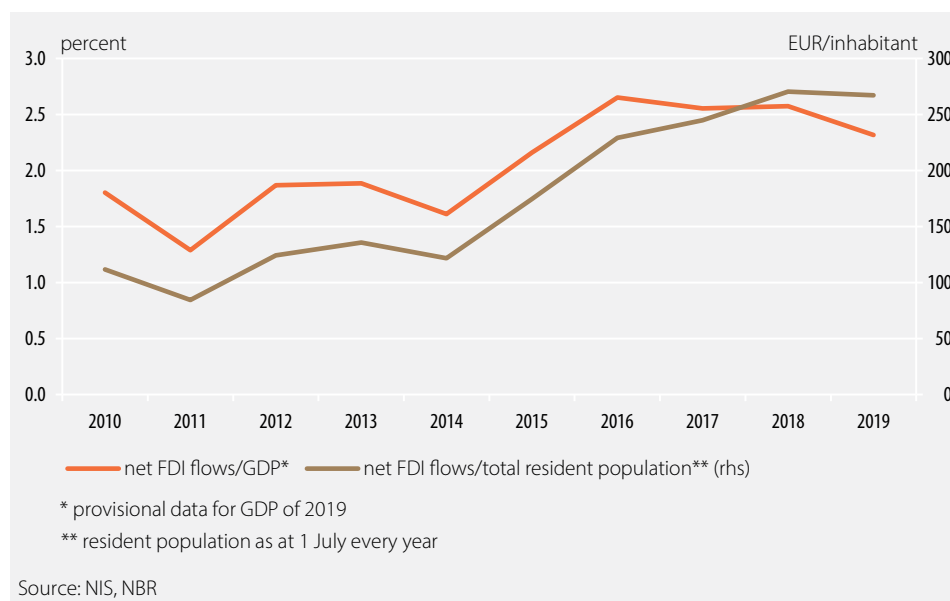
Chart 2. FDI net flows by main economic activity

Distribution of components of FDI net flows by economic activity:

- equity capital was channelled mainly to information and communications technology (EUR 782 million), followed by manufacturing (EUR 487 million) and trade (EUR 344 million);
- reinvestment of earnings reached the highest level in financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 975 million); a high level of reinvestment of earnings was also recorded in trade (EUR 957 million) and manufacturing (EUR 471 million);
- debt transactions made a positive contribution to FDI net flows (EUR +152 million) as compared to the negative contribution in 2018 (EUR -280 million). The main economic activities benefiting from financing via such instruments were trade (EUR 503 million), mining (EUR 201 million), food, beverages and tobacco (EUR 130 million) and metallurgy (EUR 118 million). Conversely, the contribution of debt transactions was negative for information and communications technology (EUR -423 million) and transport equipment (EUR -286 million) (Table 2 in the Statistics section).

The analysis of FDI net flows relative to GDP reveals that, the share of FDI net flows in GDP was 2.3 percent in 2019, down from 2.6 percent in the past two years, mainly due to the sharp nominal GDP growth (expressed in EUR) in 2019 (+9.1 percent compared to the previous year).

FDI net flows relative to total resident population stood at EUR 267/inhabitant, slightly down from EUR 270/inhabitant in 2018 (Table 3 in the Statistics section).

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

2. FDI STOCK

As at end-2019, the FDI stock amounted to EUR 88,304 million⁵, up by 8.9 percent compared to the previous year. It comprises the following:

- equity positions (including the accumulated reinvestment of earnings) of FDI enterprises amounting to EUR 61,352 million (69.5 percent of the closing FDI stock);
- debt positions amounting to EUR 26,952 million, i.e. 30.5 percent of the closing FDI stock⁶.

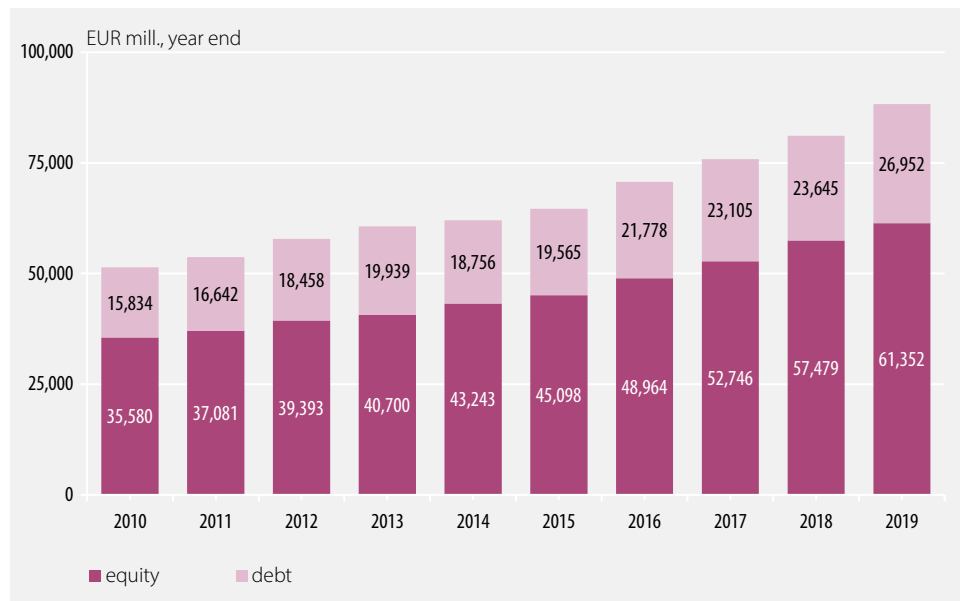
Compared to 2010, the total FDI stock increased by 71.8 percent, with both components recording close growth rates, i.e. 72.4 percent for equity positions, 70.2 percent for debt positions (Table 5 in the Statistics section).

The FDI stock relative to GDP stood at 39.5 percent in 2019 (down by 0.1 percentage points from the previous year), due to the higher growth rate of nominal GDP expressed in EUR (+9.1 percent) as compared to that of the of FDI stock (+8.9 percent).

⁵ 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 arising 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.).

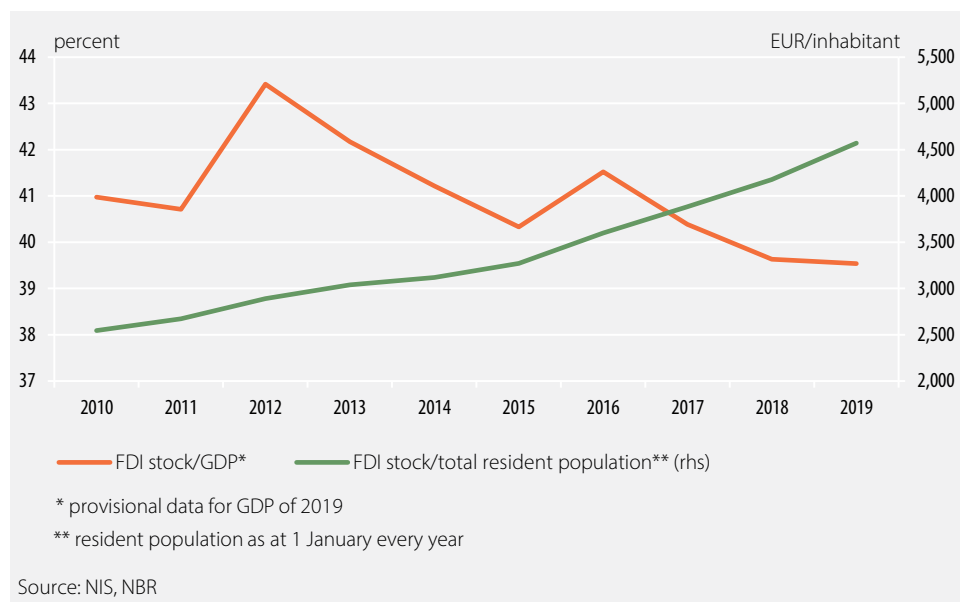
⁶ Debt positions are calculated as FDI enterprises' borrowings from foreign direct investors, including fellow companies (EUR 36,631 million), net of the claims of FDI enterprises on foreign direct investors and non-resident fellow companies (EUR 9,679 million).

Chart 4. FDI stock components in 2010-2019



The FDI stock relative to total resident population ran at EUR 4,571/inhabitant, up by EUR 392 compared to 2018. The positive trend is due not only to the increase in FDI stock, but also to the decrease in resident population (down by 96,474 inhabitants) as against the previous year. Over the past ten years, the FDI stock-to-GDP ratio has fluctuated, while the FDI stock-to-inhabitant ratio has increased steadily from a minimum of EUR 2,545/inhabitant in 2010.

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



2.1. FDI stock distribution by main economic activity⁷

By economic activity, 40.4 percent of FDI stock was channelled to industry, primarily to manufacturing (29.0 percent of total FDI stock). Other economic activities that also attracted significant FDI were construction and real estate transactions (16.9 percent of total FDI stock), trade (16.6 percent) and financial intermediation and insurance (11.5 percent).

Chart 6. FDI stock by main economic activity as at 31 December 2019

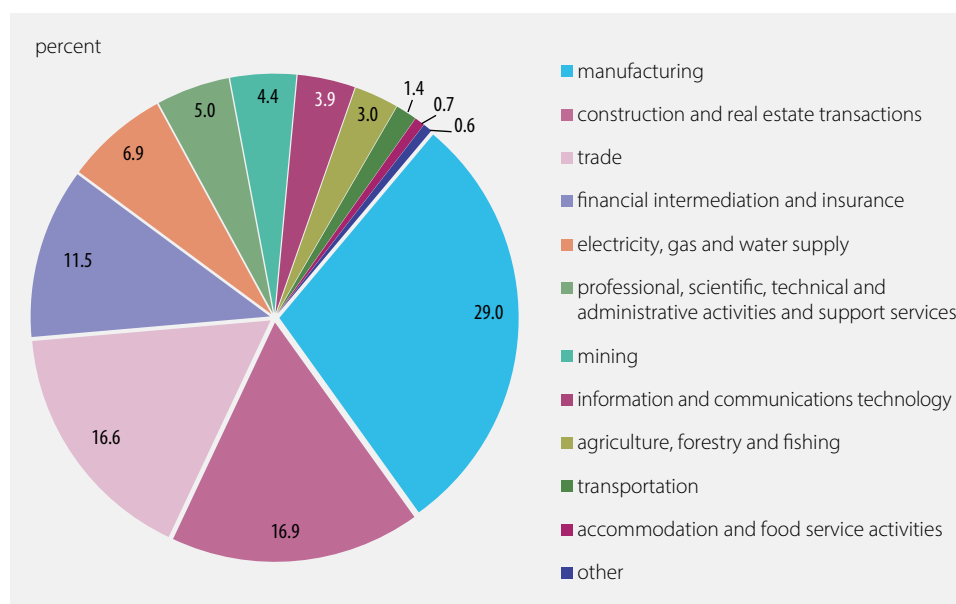
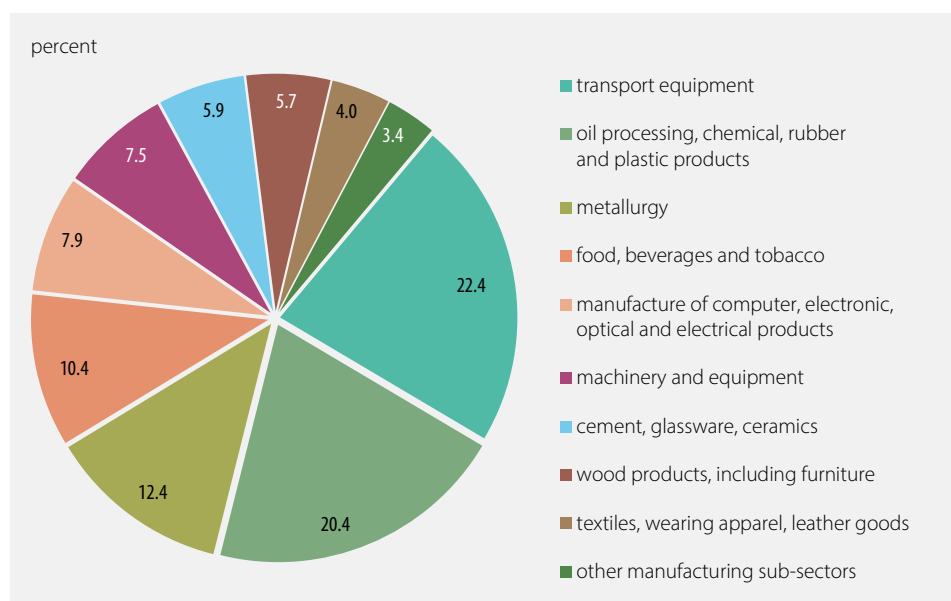


Chart 7. FDI stock by main manufacturing sub-sector



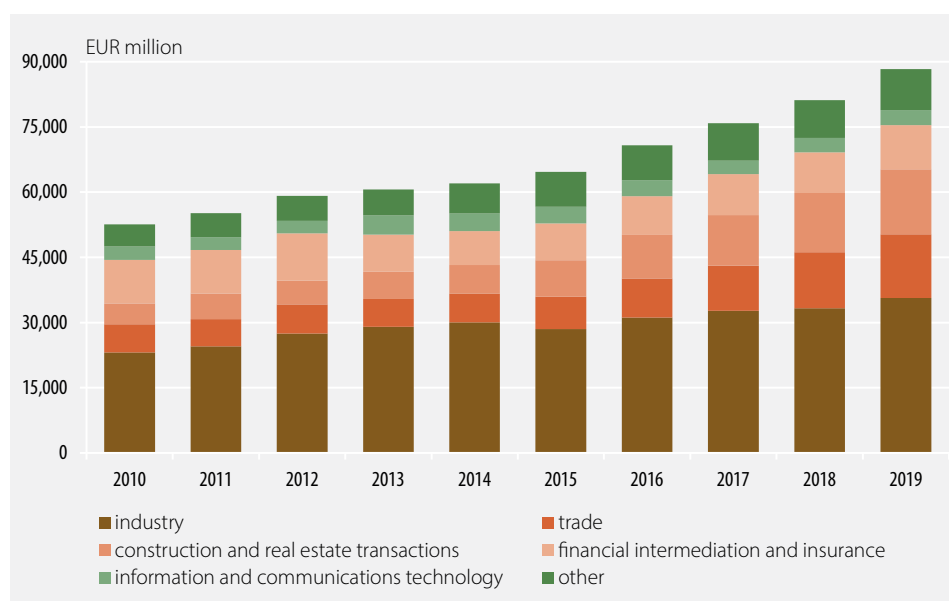
⁷ The distribution by economic activity was made based on the main economic activity of FDI enterprises (according to NACE Rev.2).

In manufacturing, which attracted the most foreign direct investment, the largest recipients were transport equipment (22.4 percent of total FDI stock channelled to manufacturing), followed by oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products (20.4 percent), metallurgy (12.4 percent) and food, beverages and tobacco (10.4 percent) (Table 7 in the Statistics section).

Compared to 2018, the FDI stock broken down by main economic activity reveals significant increases in industry (EUR 2,337 million, i.e. +7.0 percent), trade (EUR 1,816 million, i.e. +14.1 percent), construction and real estate transactions (EUR 1,277 million, i.e. +9.4 percent) and financial intermediation and insurance (EUR 844 million, i.e. +9.1 percent).

Over the past ten years, the largest increases were reported by construction and real estate transactions (+214.0 percent to EUR 14,928 million), trade (+125.2 percent to EUR 14,681 million) and other activities (+85.7 percent to EUR 9,454 million). Although it holds over 40.4 percent of the total FDI stock, industry has experienced a more sluggish growth in the last ten years, i.e. 54.4 percent to EUR 35,648 million in 2019, which was slower than that of the total FDI stock (67.9 percent) in the same period (Table 7 in the Statistics section).

Chart 8. FDI stock in Romania by main economic activity



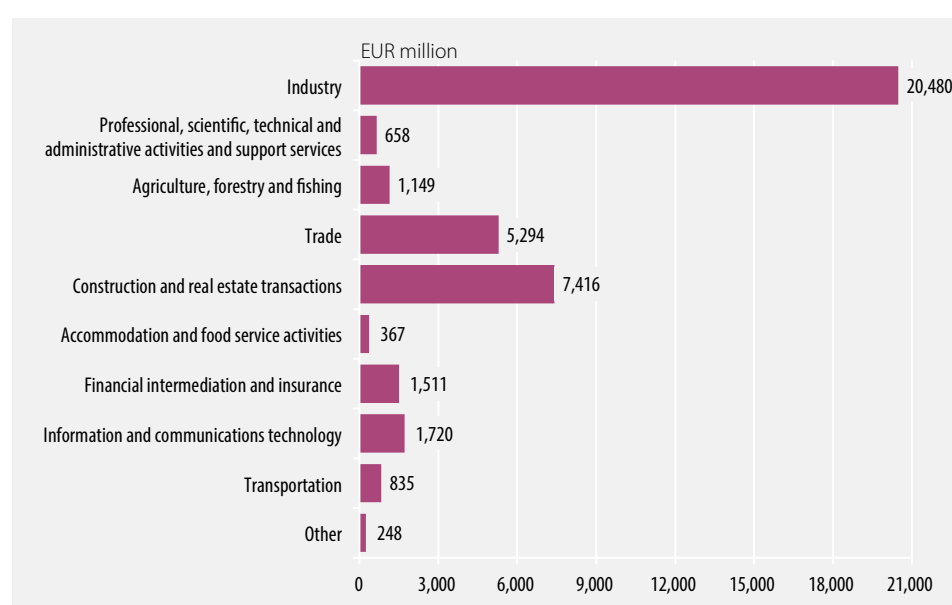
2.2. Direct investment enterprises – tangible and intangible fixed assets

Given the substantial contribution of tangible and intangible fixed assets to economic growth, along with the related lasting and stable nature of FDI, the statistical survey was aimed at determining the weight of these investment categories in the total FDI stock at end-2019, as well as their distribution by main economic activity.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets, which totalled EUR 39,678 million and held 44.9 percent of total FDI stock at end-2019, point to a significant FDI stability.

Substantial FDI in tangible and intangible fixed assets covered industry (23.2 percent of total FDI stock of tangible and intangible fixed assets of FDI enterprises, out of which the largest recipient was manufacturing with 15.4 percent), construction and real estate transactions (8.4 percent) and trade (6.0 percent) (Table 8 in the Statistics section).

Chart 9. Foreign direct investment – tangible and intangible fixed assets – by main economic activity as at 31 December 2019

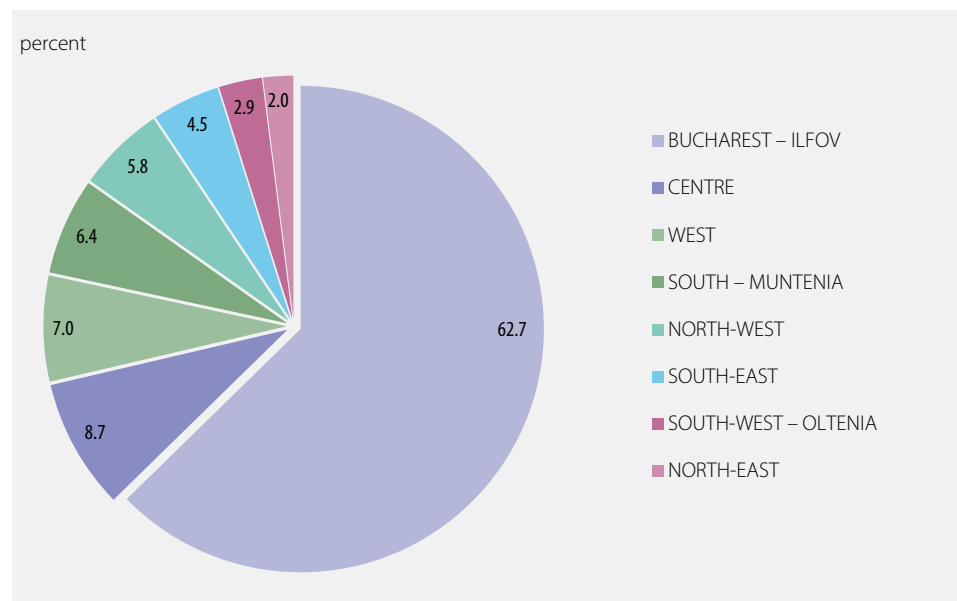


2.3. FDI stock geographical distribution

Distribution by development region

From a territorial point of view, FDI went mainly to the BUCHAREST – ILFOV region (EUR 55,349 million as at 31 December 2019, i.e. 62.7 percent of total FDI stock). Other development regions which attracted significant inward FDI were the CENTER region (EUR 7,648 million), the WEST region (EUR 6,198 million) and the SOUTH – MUNTENIA region (EUR 5,671 million). By contrast, lower investment were channelled to the SOUTH-WEST – OLTENIA region (EUR 2,536 million) and the NORTH-EAST region (EUR 1,765 million)⁸.

⁸ FDI were territorially located by the registered office of FDI enterprises, which is not necessarily the same as their business place.

Chart 10. FDI stock distribution by development region

Compared to the previous year, the largest FDI stock increases were recorded by the SOUTH-EAST region (+15.5 percent, i.e. EUR 3,983 million FDI stock at end-2019), the BUCHAREST – ILFOV region (+12.4 percent) and the NORTH-WEST (+11.8 percent, i.e. EUR 5,154 million) (Table 9 in the Statistics section).

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 million⁹ were subject to a comprehensive statistical survey. They hold 93.5 percent of the total FDI stock¹⁰, amounting to EUR 82,528 million.

Table 1. FDI stock distribution by county for FDI enterprises with at least 20 employees and for atypical enterprises as at 31 December 2019

Country	Value (EUR million)
TOTAL	82,528
Alba	1,065
Argeş	1,425
Arad	914

⁹ See the notes on the sample of the statistical survey on page 26.

¹⁰ 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*.

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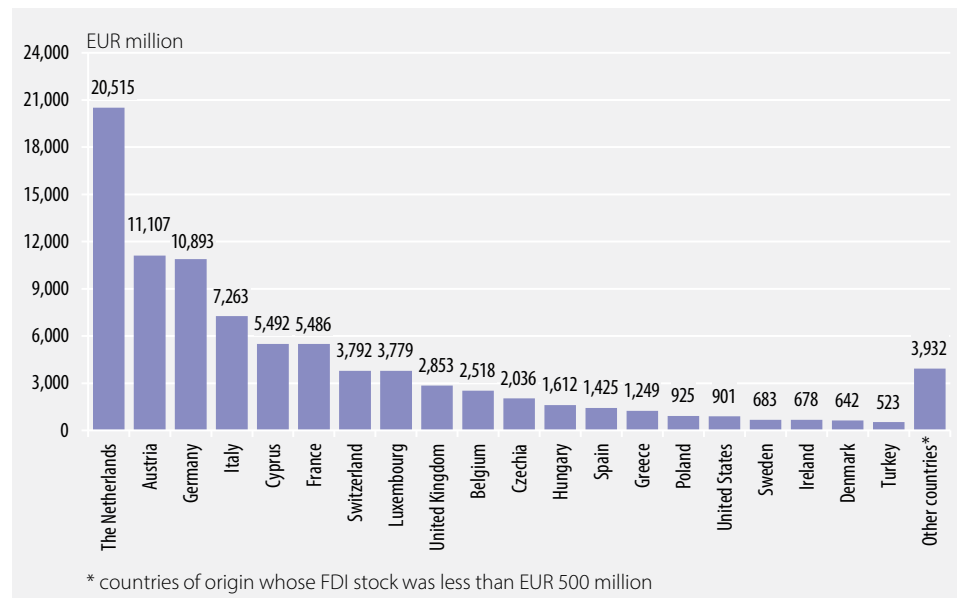
Country	Value (EUR million)
Bacău	356
Bihor	876
Bistrița-Năsăud	138
Brăila	170
Botoșani	70
Brașov	2,581
București	45,961
Buzău	436
Cluj	2,059
Călărași	364
Caras-Severin	196
Constanța	2,033
Covasna	224
Dâmbovița	393
Dolj	1,335
Gorj	3
Galați	838
Giurgiu	264
Hunedoara	411
Harghita	123
Ifov	5,188
Ialomița	315
Iași	454
Mehedinți	19
Maramureș	700
Mureș	1,766
Neamț	191
Olt	969
Prahova	2,607
Sibiu	1,560
Sălaj	421
Satu Mare	553
Suceava	445
Tulcea	249
Timiș	4,386
Teleorman	93
Vâlcea	191
Vrancea	120
Vaslui	66

2.4. FDI stock distribution by country of origin

The top countries ranked by share of FDI stock as at 31 December 2019 were the Netherlands (EUR 20,515 million, i.e. 23.2 percent of FDI stock), Austria (EUR 11,107 million, i.e. 12.6 percent), Germany (EUR 10,893 million, i.e. 12.3 percent), Italy (EUR 7,263 million, i.e. 8.2 percent), Cyprus (EUR 5,492 million, i.e. 6.2 percent)

and France (EUR 5,486 million, i.e. 6.2 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 principle¹¹) (Table 10 in the Statistics section).

Chart 11. FDI stock by country of origin as at 31 December 2019



Box 2. FDI stock by ultimate investing country

FDI statistics measure investment that has the objective of establishing a lasting interest of a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor) in an enterprise (FDI enterprise) that is resident of a different economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the two and a significant degree of influence by the investor in the management of the FDI enterprise (BD4 Glossary¹²). The direct investor has a strategic motivation, aiming *inter alia* to take advantage of factor cost differences or to gain access on certain markets. However, 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, 2016¹³). 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.

¹¹ Based on this principle, the country of origin of investment is the country of the direct holder of the equity participation.

¹² OECD – “Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment”, Fourth Edition.

¹³ Blanchard, O. and Acalin, J., “What Does FDI Actually Measure”, 2016.

Several definitions of the ultimate investor, such as the ultimate controlling parent, the ultimate beneficial owner, the ultimate controlling institutional unit and the ultimate investor, are currently being developed for statistical, financial accounting and regulatory purposes. There is no unanimously accepted definition¹⁴.

According to BD4 and BPM6 methodologies, the ultimate investor is the entity at the top of the ownership chain, i.e. not controlled by any other entity.

Internationally, there are two different approaches used to reallocate the FDI stock from the immediate investing country (the direct holder of the equity) to the ultimate investing country, namely:

- the proportional approach, which identifies the entity that controls the direct investor, namely the entity that makes the decision to invest;
- the control approach, which identifies the entity that controls the FDI enterprise by employing the concept of ultimate controlling institutional unit.

The statistics on the ultimate investing country of resident FDI enterprises presented in Table 2 were based on the European Groups Register¹⁵ and were compiled using the control approach, as well as the information provided by the Statistics Department of the National Bank of Romania regarding 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.

Table 2. FDI stock by ultimate investing country

Country	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
Total	88,304	100
Germany	13,194	14.9
Austria	10,039	11.4
France	8,275	9.4
Italy	7,468	8.5
United States	5,872	6.6
The Netherlands	5,505	6.2
United Kingdom	3,899	4.4
Romania*	2,936	3.3
Switzerland	2,820	3.2
Belgium	2,382	2.7
Cyprus	2,152	2.4
South Africa	1,792	2.0
Greece	1,603	1.8
Hungary	1,292	1.5

¹⁴ IMF Committee on Balance of Payments. "Ultimate Investing Economy/Ultimate Host Economy and Pass-through Funds".

¹⁵ 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.

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Country	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
Turkey	1,261	1.4
Luxembourg	1,222	1.4
Czechia	1,198	1.4
Russian Federation	1,143	1.3
Japan	1,115	1.3
Other countries**	13,136	14.9

* 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)

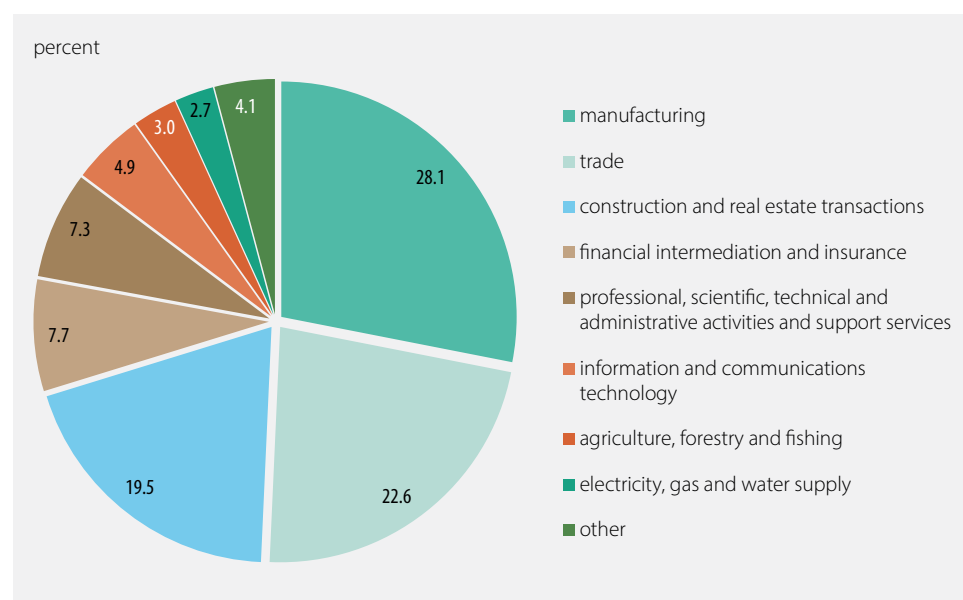
** ultimate investing countries with an FDI stock of less than EUR 1,000 million and countries for which data are confidential, according to Law No. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented

3. TYPES OF FDI

In 2019, the flows of equity capital into FDI enterprises amounted to EUR 2,238 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 67 million and the equity capital in FDI enterprises acquired through mergers and acquisitions equalled EUR 106 million.

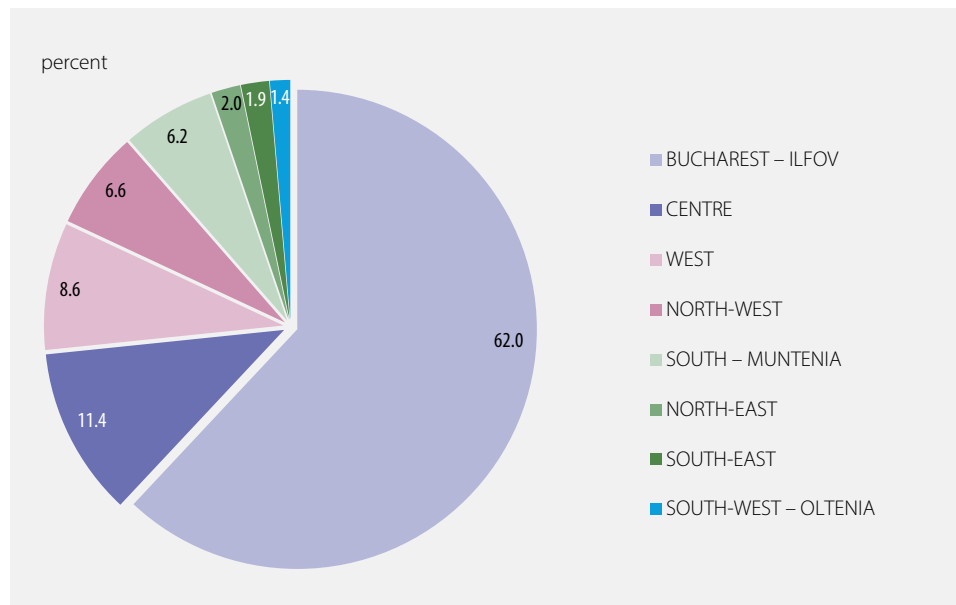
Chart 12. FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by main economic activity



The largest shares in the flows of equity capital into FDI enterprises were held by corporate restructuring (EUR 1,416 million, i.e. 63 percent of total equity capital in 2019) and corporate development (EUR 649 million, i.e. 29 percent of total equity capital).

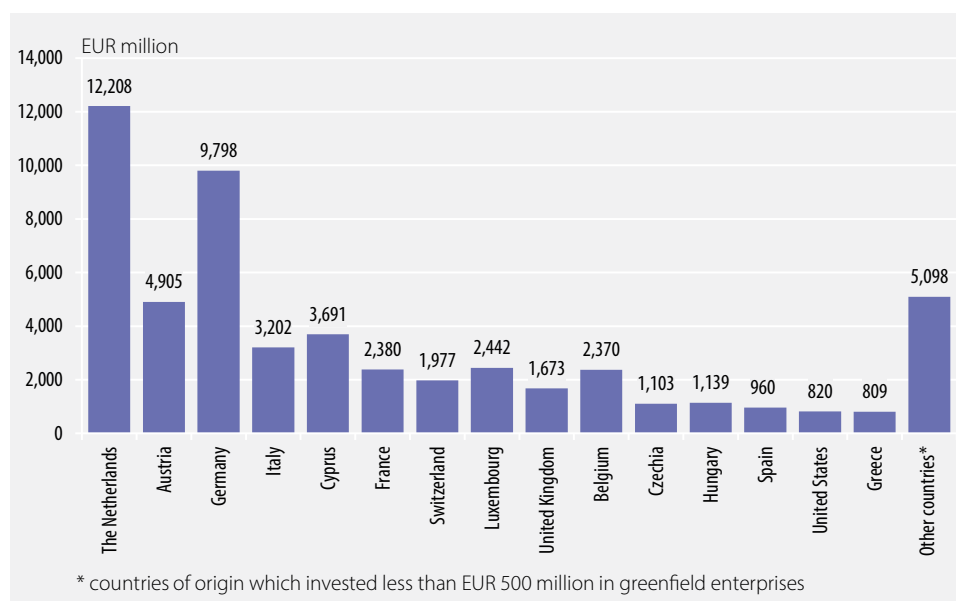
Regarding the FDI stock, it should be noted that 61.8 percent of total, i.e. EUR 54,575 million, is attributed to enterprises established as greenfield investment companies referred to as greenfield enterprises. This highlights the lasting impact of greenfield investment on the economy.

Chart 13. 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 28.1 percent of total. Other sectors holding a significant share in such investment were trade (22.6 percent), construction and real estate transactions (19.5 percent) and financial intermediation and insurance (7.7 percent).

Chart 14. FDI stock into greenfield enterprises by country of origin



The bulk of FDI in greenfield enterprises went, as in the case of total FDI, to the BUCHAREST – ILFOV region (62.0 percent), followed by the CENTRE region (11.4 percent), the WEST region (8.6 percent) and the NORTH-WEST region which accounted for 6.6 percent of the FDI stock in greenfield enterprises.

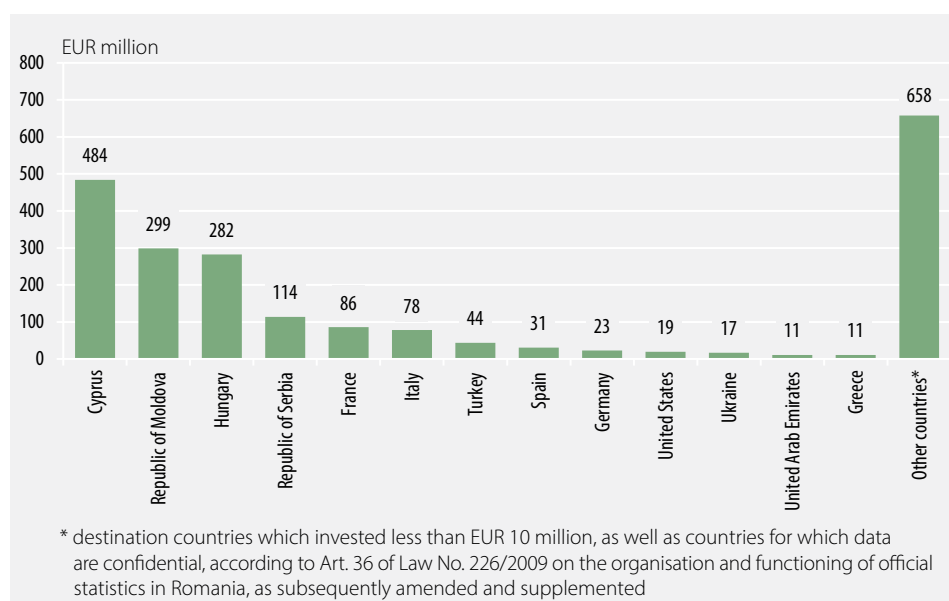
The same as in the case of total FDI¹⁶, the Netherlands holds the largest share of FDI in greenfield enterprises (EUR 12,208 million), followed by Germany (EUR 9,798 million), Austria (EUR 4,905 million) and Cyprus (EUR 3,691 million).

4. ROMANIA'S DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

The 2019 FDI survey also collected data on the Romanian residents' direct investment abroad. Data were reported by both FDI enterprises that have also invested abroad, as well as by resident enterprises with no FDI and individuals that have invested in at least 10 percent of the share capital of a non-resident company.

In 2019, net flows of direct investment abroad (DIA) stood at EUR 324 million, out of which equity capital amounted to EUR 110 million, reinvestment of earnings to EUR 85 million and debt transactions to EUR 129 million.

Chart 15. DIA stock by destination country



As at end-2019, the DIA stock amounted to EUR 2,157 million, broken down as follows: equity (EUR 1,623 million, i.e. 75.2 percent of total stock) and debt instruments (EUR 534 million, i.e. 24.8 percent).

The main destination country of DIA was Cyprus (EUR 484 million), followed by the Republic of Moldova (EUR 299 million), Hungary (EUR 282 million) and the Republic of Serbia (EUR 114 million).

¹⁶ Based on the Immediate Country Basis principle.

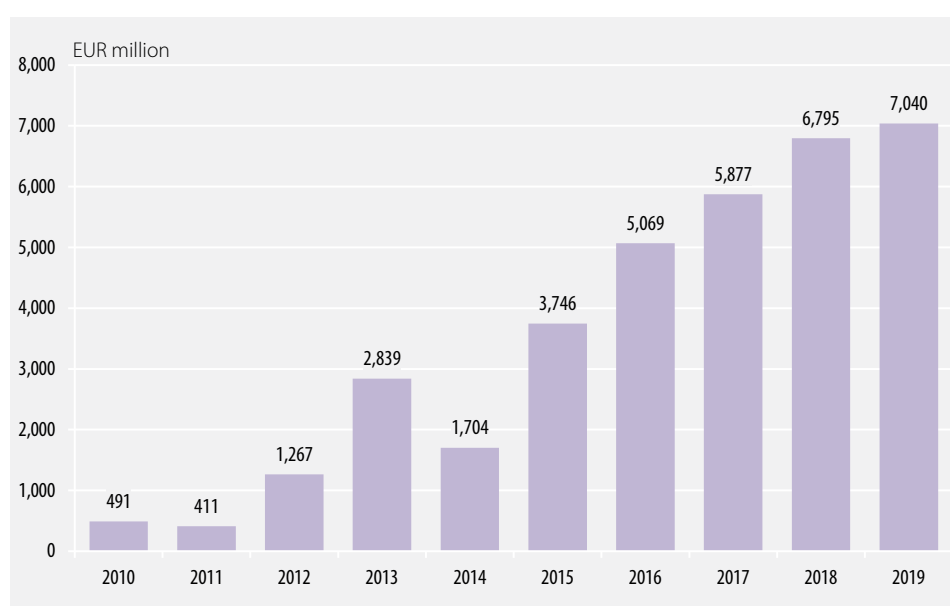
5. INCOME FROM FDI

In 2019, foreign direct investors' net income amounted to EUR 7,040 million, out of which:

- net earnings from equity ran at EUR 6,346 million¹⁷;
- net income from interest stood at EUR 694 million¹⁸.

The time series analysis of non-residents' income from FDI 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.

Chart 16. Non-residents' income from FDI



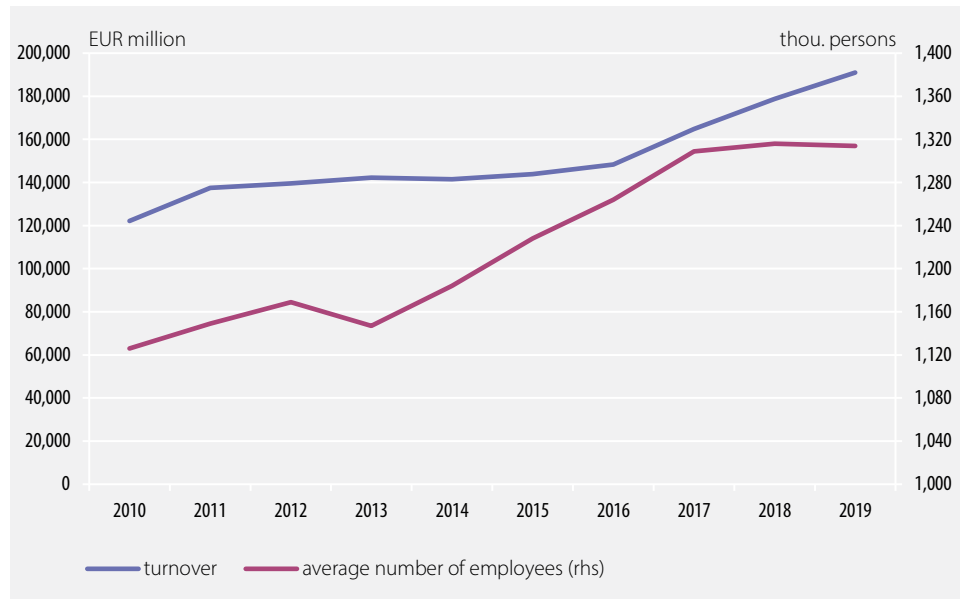
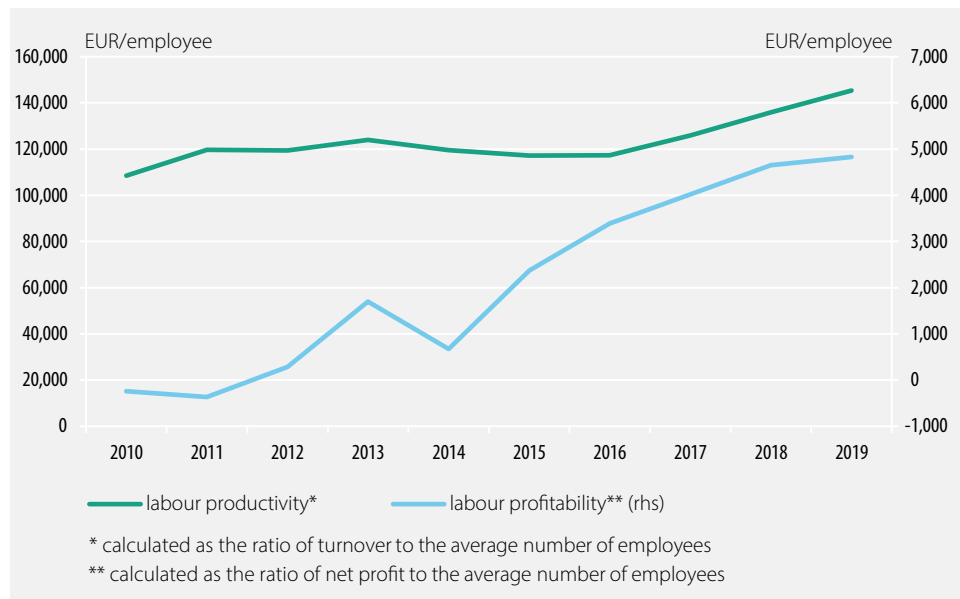
6. DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES' TURNOVER AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

In 2019, the FDI enterprises' turnover stood at EUR 191,005 million, up by 6.8 percent compared to 2018 and by 56.4 percent versus 2010. In the last ten years, the FDI enterprises' turnover only declined by 0.5 percent in 2014.

As for the average number of employees, FDI enterprises had 1,314 thousand employees in 2019, down by 0.2 percent compared to 2018, but up by 16.7 percent as against 2010. The time series analysis shows that 2019 is the second year when the average number of employees of FDI enterprises decreased from the previous year (after a 1.9 percent contraction in 2013).

¹⁷ The after-tax profits of FDI enterprises in 2019 (EUR 9,232 million), net of losses incurred by FDI enterprises (EUR 2,887 million).

¹⁸ 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 17. FDI enterprises' turnover and average number of employees**Chart 18.** FDI enterprises' labour productivity and labour profitability

Labour productivity of FDI enterprises¹⁹ was EUR 145,361/employee in 2019, up by 34.0 percent compared to 2010.

Labour profitability of FDI enterprises in 2019²⁰ equalled EUR 4,830/employee, up from EUR 4,653/employee in 2018. The time series analysis of this indicator for the past ten years shows that, although it recorded negative values in the first two years

¹⁹ Calculated as the ratio of turnover to the average number of employees.

²⁰ Calculated as the ratio of net profit (the after-tax profit of the profitable FDI enterprises, net of losses incurred by FDI enterprises) to the average number of employees.

of the period under review (EUR -243/employee in 2010 and EUR -367/employee in 2011), labour profitability experienced a five-year sustained growth (since 2015) and followed a similar upward trend to that of income from FDI (Table 15 in the Statistics section).

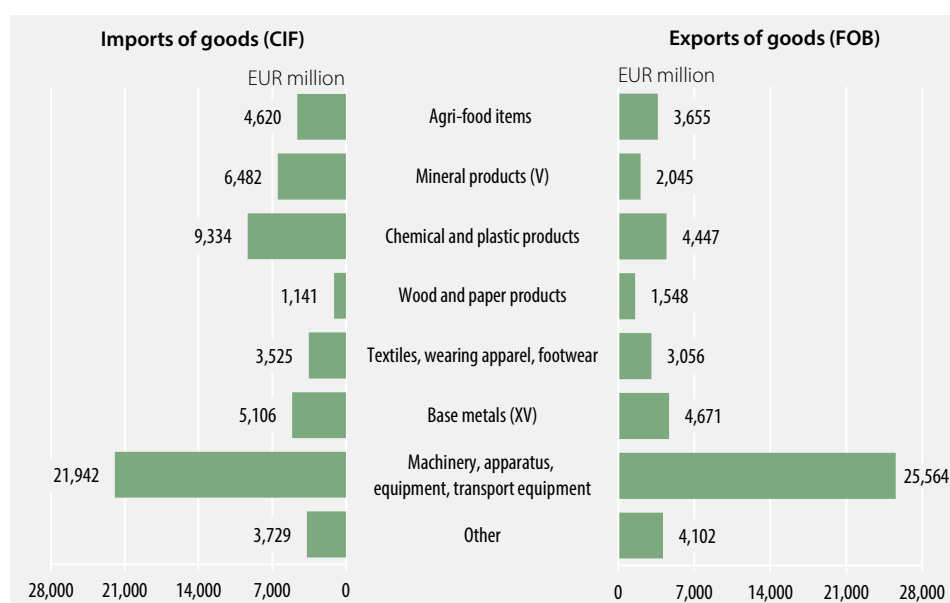
7. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DIRECT INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES

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 imports of goods standing at 74.2 percent and 68.2 percent, respectively. At the same time, direct investment enterprises account for 49.9 percent of exports of services and 41.7 percent of imports thereof.

7.1. International trade in goods

In 2019, exports of goods (FOB) of FDI enterprises amounted to EUR 49,088 million, while imports of goods (CIF) totalled EUR 55,880 million. Thus, the international trade in goods balance of FDI enterprises points to a total (FOB-CIF) deficit of EUR 6,792 million. The analysis by group of goods shows that the widest deficits were recorded by FDI enterprises engaged in trade in chemical and plastic products (EUR -4,887 million, of which chemical products, including medicines and blood for therapeutic uses, EUR -4,314 million), mineral products (EUR -4,437 million, mainly on account of imports of petroleum products) and agri-food items (EUR -966 million), while FDI enterprises operating in machinery, apparatus, equipment and transport equipment (EUR +3,622 million, due to exports of transport equipment), wood and paper products (EUR +408 million) and other goods (EUR +373 million) recorded surpluses (Table 16 in the Statistics section).

Chart 19. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by group of goods in 2019

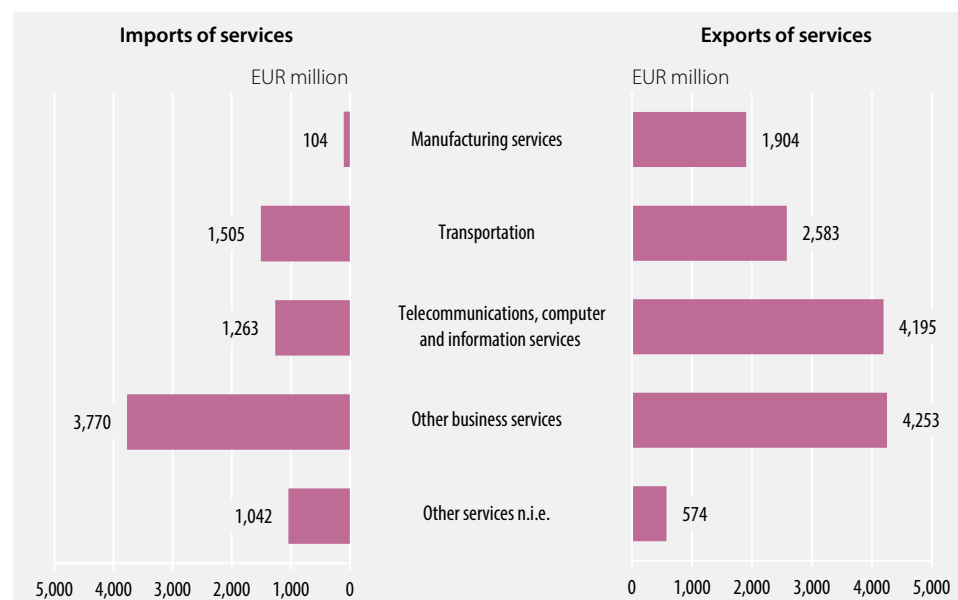


As for the breakdown of the aggregate international trade in goods balance of FDI enterprises by economic activity (based on the main economic activity of the FDI enterprise, according to NACE Rev. 2) FDI companies operating in trade recorded a FOB-CIF deficit of EUR 14,218 million, which was partly offset by the EUR 8,094 million surplus recorded by FDI companies operating in industry. Manufacturing is the main sector that recorded a trade surplus (EUR 8,392 million), due mainly to transport equipment (EUR 4,882 million surplus), metallurgy (EUR 1,670 million surplus), wood products, including furniture (EUR 1,245 million surplus) and textiles, wearing apparel and leather goods (EUR 1,011 million surplus). It should be noted that trade surpluses were also recorded by FDI enterprises operating in agriculture, forestry and fishing (EUR 155 million) (Table 17 in the Statistics section).

7.2. International trade in services

In 2019, exports of services of FDI enterprises stood at EUR 13,509 million, while imports of services totalled EUR 7,684 million. Thus, the international trade in services balance of FDI enterprises points to a EUR 5,825 million surplus. The analysis by group of services shows that surpluses were recorded by FDI enterprises operating in almost all groups of services, except for research and development services (EUR -356 million) and other services not included elsewhere (EUR -468 million).

Chart 20. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of services by group of services in 2019



The highest exports values were recorded by other business services (EUR 4,253 million), followed by telecommunications, computer and information services (EUR 4,195 million) and transportation (EUR 2,583 million).

As for imports, the predominant groups of services were other business services (EUR 3,770 million), transportation (EUR 1,505 million) and telecommunications, computer and information services (EUR 1,263 million) (Table 18 in the Statistics section).

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICS

The main FDI-related terms are presented below:

- **Foreign direct investment:** lasting 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 reinvestment of earnings.

According to the BPM6 methodology, 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 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: lasting 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, the loans 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 2019 were collected through a direct statistical survey²¹ 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).

The sampling frame of the survey consisted of 37,050 FDI enterprises, out of which 8,003 enterprises were surveyed (either via comprehensive or random survey). Specifically, a number of 6,566 enterprises were subject to a comprehensive survey, including enterprises with at least 20 employees (5,438 entities), all credit institutions with foreign capital (27 entities), all insurance companies with foreign capital (36 entities), 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 (1,065 entities).

A sample of 760 companies out of the 6,811 FDI enterprises with 5 to 19 employees was subject to a random survey. Additionally, indirect direct investment enterprises (677 entities) and resident investors abroad (394 entities, apart from 196 FDI enterprises that have also invested abroad) were subject to a comprehensive survey as well.

The response rate of the FDI survey was 93.64 percent. The final results of the FDI survey in Romania at end-2019 (flows and stocks) have an error margin of ± 3 percent, a 95 percent confidence level being warranted for the key indicators.

²¹ 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)

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STATISTICS SECTION

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

Table 1. FDI flows in 2010-2019

EUR million										
Components	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total*	2,263	1,700	2,489	2,712	2,421	3,461	4,517	4,797	5,266	5,173
Equity capital	4,074	4,002	2,676	2,765	4,222	3,085	3,202	2,235	2,973	2,238
Reinvestment of earnings	-2,243	-2,497	-1,846	-337	-1,376	510	1,138	1,733	2,573	2,783
Debt transactions**	431	195	1,659	285	-425	-134	176	829	-280	152

* FDI flows for 2010-2012 were recomputed based on BPM6 methodology
 ** debt less claims in relation to foreign direct investors, including fellow companies

Table 2. FDI net flows in 2019 and its components by FDI enterprises' economic activity

EUR million								
Economic activity	FDI net flows							
	Total	Equity						Debt transactions
		Total	Equity capital	Reinvestment of earnings				
				Total	Profit	Loss	Dividends	
1=2+8	2=3+4	3	4=5-6-7	5	6	7	8	
Industry	1,343	1,169	417	752	3,440	1,309	1,378	173
Mining	335	134	51	83	472	217	172	201
Manufacturing	980	958	487	471	2,556	959	1,126	22
- food, beverages and tobacco	309	179	-22	201	429	76	152	130
- cement, glassware, ceramics	76	1	-15	16	198	55	127	75
- wood items, including furniture	22	23	55	-32	88	77	43	-1
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	34	105	54	51	191	89	50	-71
- machinery and equipment	93	22	1	21	227	62	145	71
- metallurgy	27	-91	29	-120	207	203	123	118
- transport equipment	214	500	257	243	579	164	172	-286
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	89	140	111	29	411	175	207	-51
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	28	21	15	7	95	31	58	7
- other manufacturing sub-sectors	88	57	1	56	131	28	48	31
Electricity, gas and water supply	28	78	-120	198	412	133	81	-49
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	73	93	29	64	418	142	211	-19
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	196	164	119	46	127	58	23	32
Trade	1,804	1,300	344	957	2,027	222	849	503
Construction and real estate transactions	16	109	267	-158	561	535	184	-93

-continued-

Economic activity	FDI net flows							
	Total	Equity						Debt transactions
		Total	Equity capital	Reinvestment of earnings				
				Total	Profit	Loss	Dividends	
1=2+8	2=3+4	3	4=5-6-7	5	6	7	8	
Accommodation and food service activities	28	40	6	34	61	13	15	-12
Financial intermediation and insurance	1,102	1,136	161	975	1,628	116	538	-34
Information and communications technology	447	870	782	88	659	367	204	-423
Transportation	146	123	100	23	172	73	77	23
Other activities	18	15	14	1	138	51	85	3
Total	5,173	5,021	2,238	2,783	9,232	2,887	3,563	152

Table 3. FDI net flows as a share of GDP and the value of FDI flows relative to the resident population in 2010-2019

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
FDI flows (EUR million)	2,263	1,700	2,489	2,712	2,421	3,461	4,517	4,797	5,266	5,173
GDP* (EUR million)	125,477	131,963	133,246	143,802	150,428	160,328	170,378	187,801	204,684	223,342
FDI flows/GDP (%)	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3
Population** (million inhabitants)	20.25	20.15	20.06	19.99	19.92	19.82	19.71	19.59	19.48	19.37
FDI flows/population (EUR/inhabitant)	112	84	124	136	122	175	229	245	270	267

* provisional data for 2019
** resident population as at 1 July every year
Source: NIS, NBR

Table 4. Debt positions of foreign direct investors, including fellow companies, as at 31 December 2019

Debt instruments	EUR million
	Value
Net debt	26,952
Debt	36,631
Financial	28,826
Trade	7,442
Other accounts payable	362
Claims	9,679
Financial	3,584
Trade	5,997
Other accounts receivable	98

Table 5. FDI stocks in 2010-2019

Components	EUR million									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total*	51,414	53,723	57,851	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304
Equity positions	35,580	37,081	39,393	40,700	43,243	45,098	48,964	52,746	57,479	61,352
Debt positions**	15,834	16,642	18,458	19,939	18,756	19,565	21,778	23,105	23,645	26,952

* FDI stocks for 2010-2012 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 2010-2019

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
FDI stocks (EUR million)	51,414	53,723	57,851	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304
GDP* (EUR million)	125,477	131,963	133,246	143,802	150,428	160,328	170,378	187,801	204,684	223,342
FDI stocks/GDP (%)	41.0	40.7	43.4	42.2	41.2	40.3	41.5	40.4	39.6	39.5
Population** (million inhabitants)	20.20	20.10	20.02	19.95	19.87	19.76	19.64	19.53	19.41	19.32
FDI stocks/population (EUR/inhabitant)	2,545	2,673	2,890	3,040	3,120	3,272	3,601	3,884	4,179	4,571

* provisional data for 2019

** resident population as at 1 January of next year

Note: FDI stocks for 2010-2012 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 2010-2019

Economic activity	EUR million									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	52,585	55,139	59,126	60,639	61,999	64,663	70,742	75,851	81,124	88,304
Industry	23,093	24,487	27,455	29,010	30,013	28,521	31,124	32,666	33,311	35,648
Mining	2,388	2,753	3,225	3,548	3,387	1,985	1,842	1,965	2,273	3,921
Manufacturing	16,840	17,372	18,509	18,581	19,431	19,975	22,494	24,250	25,032	25,596
- food, beverages and tobacco	2,081	2,251	2,160	2,402	2,562	2,170	2,398	2,517	2,678	2,651
- cement, glassware, ceramics	1,663	1,768	1,684	1,658	1,628	1,461	1,433	1,419	1,497	1,512
- wood items, including furniture	1,013	1,029	1,090	1,154	1,550	1,704	1,436	1,340	1,398	1,453
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	840	1,062	1,051	1,270	1,481	1,493	1,724	1,857	1,942	2,023
- machinery and equipment	950	995	1,114	1,369	1,526	1,703	1,597	1,715	1,834	1,925
- metallurgy	2,777	2,695	2,899	2,435	2,823	2,672	2,898	3,153	3,163	3,167
- transport equipment	2,589	2,840	3,173	3,322	2,708	3,309	4,684	5,626	5,441	5,732
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	3,615	3,468	3,962	3,687	3,679	3,882	4,530	4,884	5,175	5,217
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	835	798	834	793	919	999	1,037	1,068	1,018	1,016
- other manufacturing	477	466	542	491	555	582	757	671	886	900
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,865	4,362	5,721	6,881	7,195	6,561	6,788	6,451	6,006	6,131

–continued–

EUR million										
Economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	2,560	2,679	2,843	2,999	3,180	4,133	3,984	4,088	3,991	4,386
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,068	1,316	1,402	1,335	1,623	1,709	1,864	2,272	2,406	2,637
Trade	6,519	6,282	6,714	6,405	6,685	7,441	8,992	10,446	12,865	14,681
Construction and real estate transactions	4,746	5,897	5,466	6,270	6,542	8,372	10,060	11,611	13,651	14,928
Accommodation and food service activities	417	431	348	385	618	534	418	449	528	605
Financial intermediation and insurance	10,055	10,026	10,914	8,564	7,822	8,446	8,856	9,398	9,308	10,152
Information and communications technology	3,081	2,967	2,854	4,390	4,019	3,854	3,704	3,150	3,321	3,441
Transportation	788	787	876	971	1,080	1,209	1,224	1,247	1,281	1,274
Other activities	258	267	254	310	418	444	516	524	462	552

Note: FDI stocks for 2010-2012 were compiled based on BPM5 methodology; FDI stocks for 2013-2016 were revised in December 2019, as part of 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 2019

Activitatea economică	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
Total	39,678	44.9
Industry	20,480	23.2
Mining	2,921	3.3
Manufacturing	13,612	15.4
- food, beverages and tobacco	1,832	2.1
- cement, glassware, ceramics	907	1.0
- wood items, including furniture	429	0.5
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	1,164	1.3
- machinery and equipment	1,103	1.2
- metallurgy	1,352	1.5
- transport equipment	3,434	3.9
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2,511	2.8
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	466	0.5
- other manufacturing	414	0.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,947	4.5
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	658	0.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,149	1.3
Trade	5,294	6.0
Construction and real estate transactions	7,416	8.4
Accommodation and food service activities	367	0.4
Financial intermediation and insurance	1,511	1.7
Information and communications technology	1,720	1.9
Transportation	835	0.9
Other activities	248	0.3

Table 9. FDI stock distribution by development region as at 31 December 2019

Region	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
Total	88,304	100.0
BUCHAREST – ILFOV	55,349	62.7
CENTRE	7,648	8.7
WEST	6,198	7.0
SOUTH – MUNTENIA	5,671	6.4
NORTH-WEST	5,154	5.8
SOUTH-EAST	3,983	4.5
SOUTH-WEST – OLTENIA	2,536	2.9
NORTH-EAST	1,765	2.0

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 country of origin as at 31 December 2019

Country	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
Total	88,304	100.0
The Netherlands	20,515	23.2
Austria	11,107	12.6
Germany	10,893	12.3
Italy	7,263	8.2
Cyprus	5,492	6.2
France	5,486	6.2
Switzerland	3,792	4.3
Luxembourg	3,779	4.3
United Kingdom	2,853	3.2
Belgium	2,518	2.9
Czechia	2,036	2.3
Hungary	1,612	1.8
Spain	1,425	1.6
Greece	1,249	1.4
Poland	925	1.0
United States	901	1.0
Sweden	683	0.8
Ireland	678	0.8
Denmark	642	0.7
Turkey	523	0.6
Japan	423	0.5
Norway	361	0.4
Bulgaria	344	0.4
Israel	332	0.4
Portugal	242	0.3
Lebanon	226	0.3

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Country	Value (EUR million)	% of total FDI
Malta	176	0.2
United Arab Emirates	175	0.2
Russian Federation	154	0.2
Republic of Serbia	145	0.2
Canada	138	0.2
Virgin Islands, British	136	0.2
Other countries*	1,080	1.2

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

Table 11. Residents' direct investment abroad by destination country as at 31 December 2019

EUR million	
Country	Value
Total	2,157
Cyprus	484
Republic of Moldova	299
Hungary	282
Republic of Serbia	114
France	86
Italy	78
Turkey	44
Spain	31
Germany	23
United States	19
Ukraine	17
United Arab Emirates	11
Greece	11
Other countries*	658

* destination countries whose stock is less than EUR 10 million, as well as countries for which data are confidential, according to Art. 36 of Law No. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, as subsequently amended and supplemented.
Note: The distribution by country of origin was made based on the Immediate Country Basis principle.

Table 12. Non-residents' income from FDI in 2010-2019

EUR million										
Components	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total income from FDI	491	411	1,267	2,839	1,704	3,746	5,069	5,877	6,795	7,040
Net earnings from equity	-273	-422	331	1,950	800	2,909	4,287	5,259	6,123	6,346
Net interest income	764	833	936	889	904	837	782	618	672	694

Table 13. Turnover of FDI enterprises

EUR million			
Year	Direct investment enterprises	Indirect direct investment enterprises	Total FDI enterprises
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
2018	165,607	13,182	178,789
2019	174,858	16,147	191,005

Table 14. Average number of employees in FDI enterprises

thousand persons			
Year	Direct investment enterprises	Indirect direct investment enterprises	Total FDI enterprises
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
2018	1,252	64	1,316
2019	1,240	74	1,314

Table 15. Labour productivity and labour profitability of FDI enterprises

EUR/employee		
Year	Labour productivity of FDI enterprises*	Labour profitability of FDI enterprises**
2010	108,488	-243
2011	119,668	-367
2012	119,427	283
2013	123,977	1,700
2014	119,514	676
2015	117,156	2,370
2016	117,377	3,392
2017	125,901	4,018
2018	135,858	4,653
2019	145,361	4,830

* 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 16. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by group of goods in 2019*²²

Commodity groups (CN sections)	EUR million				
	Exports (FOB)		Imports (CIF)		FOB/CIF trade balance
	FDI enterprises	(%) FDI enterprises in total economy**	FDI enterprises	(%) FDI enterprises in total economy**	(+) surplus/ (-) deficit
Goods – Total	49,088	74.2	55,880	68.2	-6,792
1. Agri-food items	3,655	5.5	4,620	5.6	-966
I. Live animals and animal products	325	0.5	931	1.1	-606
II. Vegetable origin products	2,377	3.6	1,150	1.4	1,227
III. Animal or vegetable oils and fats	133	0.2	87	0.1	45
IV. Food items, beverages, tobacco	820	1.2	2,452	3.0	-1,632
2. Mineral products (V)	2,045	3.1	6,482	7.9	-4,437
3. Chemical and plastic products	4,447	6.7	9,334	11.4	-4,887
VI. Chemical products	1,134	1.7	5,448	6.6	-4,314
VII. Plastics, rubber	3,313	5.0	3,887	4.7	-574
4. Wood and paper products	1,548	2.3	1,141	1.4	408
IX. Wood products	1,183	1.8	446	0.5	737
X. Woodpulp, paper	366	0.6	695	0.8	-329
5. Textiles, wearing apparel, footwear	3,056	4.6	3,525	4.3	-469
XI. Textiles and articles there of	2,342	3.5	2,981	3.6	-640
XII. Footwear	715	1.1	544	0.7	170
6. Base metals (XV)	4,671	7.1	5,106	6.2	-436
7. Machinery, apparatus, equipment, transport equipment	25,564	38.7	21,942	26.8	3,622
XVI. Machinery, apparatus and electrical equipment	14,282	21.6	15,601	19.0	-1,319
XVII. Transport equipment	11,281	17.1	6,340	7.7	4,941
8. Other	4,102	6.2	3,729	4.6	373
VIII. Leather, fur, and products thereof	225	0.3	572	0.7	-347
XIII. Building materials	310	0.5	566	0.7	-256
Miscellaneous goods and products (XVIII, XX, XXII)	3,567	5.4	2,592	3.2	975
* according to the Combined Nomenclature					
** excluding exports and imports of NACE Rev. 2 divisions: 84 - Public administration, 94 - Activities of membership organisations, 97/98 - Activities of households as employers and 99 - Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies					
Source: NIS, NBR calculations					

²² Including goods imported for manufacturing and exports of goods after manufacturing.

Table 17. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of goods by economic activity in 2019²³

EUR million						
Economic activity	Exports (FOB)			Imports (CIF)		
	FDI enterprises	(% FDI enterprises)		FDI enterprises	(% FDI enterprises)	
		in total economy*	in total sector		in total economy*	in total sector
Total	49,088	74.2	74.2	55,880	68.2	68.2
Industry	44,378	67.1	80.3	36,284	44.3	81.3
Mining	652	1.0	90.7	733	0.9	95.7
Manufacturing	43,279	65.5	80.2	34,887	42.6	81.2
- food, beverages and tobacco	788	1.2	50.4	1,652	2.0	60.8
- cement, glassware, ceramics	293	0.4	73.3	400	0.5	70.3
- wood items, including furniture	1,859	2.8	68.2	614	0.8	67.1
- manufacture of computer, electronic, optical and electrical products	5,387	8.2	76.6	4,434	5.4	78.7
- machinery and equipment	3,877	5.9	91.5	2,924	3.6	88.0
- metallurgy	4,152	6.3	88.7	2,482	3.0	81.2
- transport equipment	17,648	26.7	82.1	12,766	15.6	88.7
- oil processing, chemical, rubber and plastic products	5,612	8.5	89.5	7,010	8.6	85.9
- textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods	3,048	4.6	67.0	2,037	2.5	66.8
- other manufacturing	615	0.9	60.8	568	0.7	50.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	446	0.7	72.3	664	0.8	70.3
Professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities and support services	164	0.3	43.5	548	0.7	44.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	342	0.5	42.4	187	0.2	24.1
Trade	3,982	6.0	44.3	18,200	22.2	55.0
Construction and real estate transactions	48	0.1	29.1	170	0.2	26.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1	0.0	10.0	17	0.0	23.6
Financial intermediation and insurance	1	0.0	33.3	73	0.1	34.4
Information and communications technology	69	0.1	76.7	278	0.3	63.3
Transportation	101	0.2	34.4	90	0.1	17.4
Other activities	2	0.0	2.3	31	0.0	10.0

*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.

²³ Including goods imported for manufacturing and exports of goods after manufacturing.

Table 18. FDI enterprises' exports and imports of services in 2019²⁴

Groups of services	EUR million			
	Exports		Imports	
	FDI enterprises	(%) FDI enterprises in total services group	FDI enterprises	(%) FDI enterprises in total services group
Total services	13,509	49.9	7,684	41.7
Manufacturing services	1,904	64.1	104	63.4
Transportation, <i>of which:</i>	2,583	32.4	1,505	41.5
Freight transport on road	1,991	32.6	782	60.5
Telecommunications, computer and information services	4,195	75.0	1,263	50.3
Telecommunications services	647	76.9	449	73.9
Computer services	3,150	76.6	701	42.2
Information services	399	62.5	113	46.5
Other business services	4,253	73.9	3,770	76.2
Research and development services	267	84.7	623	97.5
Professional and management consulting services	1,907	75.4	1,119	72.1
Technical, trade-related and other business services	2,079	71.4	2,029	73.7
Other services n.i.e.	574	12.0	1,042	14.6

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

²⁴ Data on exports and imports of goods and services are compiled by the NBR based on BPM6 methodology.

