

Introduction

Romania is a country located at the crossroads of Central and Southeastern Europe. It has a coastline on the Black Sea and borders Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova, Serbia, and



Ukraine. Romania has mountain ranges running from the north and west in the interior, which are collectively known as the Carpathians. The government system is a republic; the chief of state is the

president, and the head of government is the prime minister. Romania has a mixed economy which includes a variety of private freedom, combined with centralized economic

planning and government regulation. Romania is a member of the European Union (EU).

> Location: Eastern Europe Capital City: Bucharest (+2 GMT) Chief of State: President Klaus Werner Iohannis Head of Govt.: Prime Minister Marcel Ciolacu

Currency: New Lei (RON)

- Major Languages: Romanian (official) 85.4%, Hungarian 6.3%, Romani 1.2%, other 1%, unspecified 6.1% (2011 est.)
- Primary Religions: Eastern Orthodox (including all sub-denominations) 81.9%, Protestant (various denominations including Reformed and Pentecostal) 6.4%, Roman Catholic 4.3%, other (includes Muslim) 0.9%, none or atheist 0.2%, unspecified 6.3% (2011 est.)

Calling Code: 40

Voltage: 230

Key Websites

Main Government Page: gov.ro Commerce Ministry: economie.gov.ro

Key Economic Facts

| Income Level (by per capita GNI): | Upper Middle Income | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Level of Development: | Developed | |
| GDP, PPP (current international \$): | \$794.06 billion (2022) | |
| GDP growth (annual %): | 4.79% (2022) | |
| GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$): | \$41,887.92 (2022) | |
| External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$): | \$142,389,651,029.00 (2020) | |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP): | 19.17% (2022) | |
| Current account balance (BoP, current US\$): | -\$27.98 billion (2022) | |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): | 13.80% (2022) | |
| Labor force, total: | 8,304,526 (2022) | |
| Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): | 5.44% (2022) | |
| Imports of goods and services (current US\$): | \$148.95 billion (2022) | |
| Exports of goods and services (current US\$): | \$128.15 billion (2022) | |
| GDP Composition % | | |
| Agriculture Services | Industry Manufacturing | |

Romania

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*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy. Rankings

| Index | Rank |
|---|----------|
| Corruption Perceptions Index | 65 / 178 |
| EY Globalization Index | 31 / 60 |
| Global Competitiveness Index | 51 / 141 |
| Global Enabling Trade Index | 48 / 136 |
| Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index (GMCI) | 33 / 40 |
| Global Services Location Index | 32 / 60 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | 53 / 176 |
| International Logistics Performance Index (LPI) | 48 / 160 |
| Inward FDI Potential Index | 68 / 139 |
| KOF Index of Globalization | 35 / 185 |
| Networked Readiness Index (NRI) | 66 / 139 |
| Open Budget Index | 27 / 114 |

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: A4 - A somewhat shaky political and economic outlook and a relatively volatile business environment can affect corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is still acceptable on average. **Business Climate rating: A3 -** The business environment is relatively good. Although not always available, corporate financial information is usually reliable. Debt collection and the institutional framework may have some shortcomings. Intercompany transactions may run into occasional difficulties in the otherwise secure environments rated A3.

Strengths

- Large domestic market
- Major agricultural potential: wheat, barley, colza, etc.
- Limited energy dependence on imports thanks to local coal, oil, gas and uranium deposits
- · Large-scale renewable electricity generation
- Diversified and competitive industry thanks to cheap labour
- Well-integrated in the euro area through trade and investment ties, but still not a eurozone member Weaknesses
- Low birth rate and emigration of well-educated youth
- Strong regional disparities in terms of education, vocational training, health and transport; rural areas lag
- Low participation of Hungarian and Roma minorities, youth, and women in the economy
- Large underground economy
- · Inefficient agricultural sector
- Volatile tax legislation
- Slow administrative and legal processes; corruption, bureaucracy, and poor management of the workforce and procurement

U.S. Embassy

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