

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: <p>Romanian (official) 85.4%, Hungarian 6.3%, Romani 1.2%, other 1%, unspecified 6.1% (2011 est.)</p>

Primary Religions: <p>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.)</p>

Calling Code: 40

Voltage: 230

Key Websites

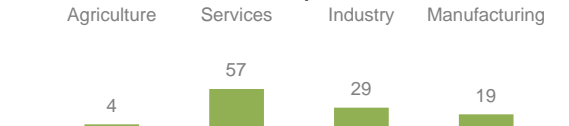
Main Government Page: gov.ro

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 %



**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: B - Political and economic uncertainties and an occasionally difficult business environment can affect corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is appreciable.

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
- Important agricultural potential: wheat, barley, colza, etc.
- Limited energy dependence thanks to local coal, oil, gas, and uranium
- Large-scale renewable electricity generation
- Diversified and competitive industry thanks to cheap labor
- Accessibility for non-EU foreign workers
- Information and communication technology infrastructure is expanded and upgraded, including 5G mobile networks
- Well integrated within the euro area through trade and investment linkages, but still not a Eurozone member

Weaknesses

- Demographic downturn: low birth rate and emigration of well-educated youth
- Strong regional disparities in terms of education, vocational training, health, and transport; rural areas lag behind
- 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, poor management of the workforce and procurement

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