



Romania

Overview

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY

2019

EIB Group survey on investment
and investment finance 2019
Country overview

Romania

EIB Group survey on investment and investment finance 2019. Country overview: Romania

© European Investment Bank (EIB), 2019. All rights reserved.

About the EIB Investment Survey (EIBIS)

The EIB Group Survey on Investment and Investment Finance is a unique, annual survey of some 13.500 firms. It comprises firms in all EU Member States, as well as a sample of US firms which serves as a benchmark. It collects data on firm characteristics and performance, past investment activities and future plans, sources of finance, financing issues and other challenges that businesses face. Using a stratified sampling methodology, EIBIS is representative across all Member States of the EU and for the US, as well as for firm size classes (micro to large) and 4 main sectors. It is designed to build a panel of observations to support time series analysis, observations that can also be linked to firm balance sheet and profit and loss data. EIBIS has been developed and is managed by the Economics Department of the EIB, with support to development and implementation by Ipsos MORI.

For more information: <http://www.eib.org/eibis>.

About this publication

This EU-wide report is an overview of a series covering each of the EU Member States and the United States of America. These are intended to provide an accessible snapshot of the data. For the purpose of these publications, data is weighted by value-added to better reflect the contribution of different firms to economic output. Contact: eibis@eib.org

About the Economics Department of the EIB

The mission of the EIB Economics Department is to provide economic analyses and studies to support the Bank in its operations and in the definition of its positioning, strategy and policy. The Department, a team of 40 economists, is headed by Debora Revoltella, Director of Economics.

Main contributors to this publication

Rozalia Pal, Patricia Wruuck

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the EIB.

About Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector, as well as international and supranational organizations. Its c.200 research staff in London and Brussels focus on public service and policy issues. Our research makes a difference for decision makers and communities.

EIBIS 2019 – Romania

KEY RESULTS

Investment Dynamics

Seven in ten firms (71%) invested in the last financial year, similar to EIBIS 2018 (68%) but lower than the EU average (85%). More firms increased than reduced their investment activities in the last financial year, though the extent of the difference was below expectations in EIBIS 2018. SMEs and infrastructure firms are most confident on balance of expanding investment in the current year, but more service sector firms expect to decrease than increase their investment.

Innovation Activities

Around one-third of firms (36%) claim to undertake innovation activity, in line with the EU average (34%). Large firms are much more likely to innovate than SMEs (46% versus 24%). The share of 'active innovator' firms introducing new products, processes and services and also investing in R&D activities is 15%, compared to 19% of all EU firms.

Just over half of firms (52%) claim to be implementing at least one digital technology, either partially or in full, close to the EU average (58%).

Drivers and Constraints

More firms expect a deterioration than improvement in the political and regulatory climate and economic climate in the next twelve months, in line with the EU. Firms are optimistic on balance about the availability of finance and business prospects within their sector.

The main barrier to investment remains uncertainty about the future, mentioned by 81% of firms in Romania compared to 72% EU wide. Access to transport infrastructure is the next most cited barrier, increasing to 73% from 60% in EIBIS 2018 and notably above the EU average (45%).

Access to Finance

Firms are on balance satisfied with the amount, maturity, collateral and type of finance received; the highest proportion of dissatisfaction is with the cost of finance (14%). Firms are twice as likely to be external finance constrained than the EU average (9% versus 5%). In particular, firms in the construction sector and SMEs report being financially constrained more often (24% and 14% respectively).

Investment Focus

Capacity expansion for existing products and services is the most commonly cited investment priority for the next three years (35% of firms), and also accounts for the largest share of investment in the last financial year (38%), higher than the EU average (29%).

The largest share of firms' investment in the last financial year went into machinery and equipment (54%). One-third of firms' building stock is perceived to meet high energy efficiency standards, in line with the EU average (36%) and higher than in EIBIS 2018 (22%).

Investment Needs

Almost one in five firms (18%) report that their investment over the last three years has been below needs. Only 6% report over-investment over the same period.

Just over half of firms (57%) report operating at or above maximum capacity, also similar to the EU average (59%). The average share of firms' machinery and equipment perceived as state-of-the-art is below the EU average (35% versus 44%), as is the share of firms reporting having an energy audit in the past three years (35% versus 43%).

Investment Finance

Firms in Romania continue to fund the majority of their investment through internal financing (70%), higher than the EU average (62%). External finance accounts for 30%.

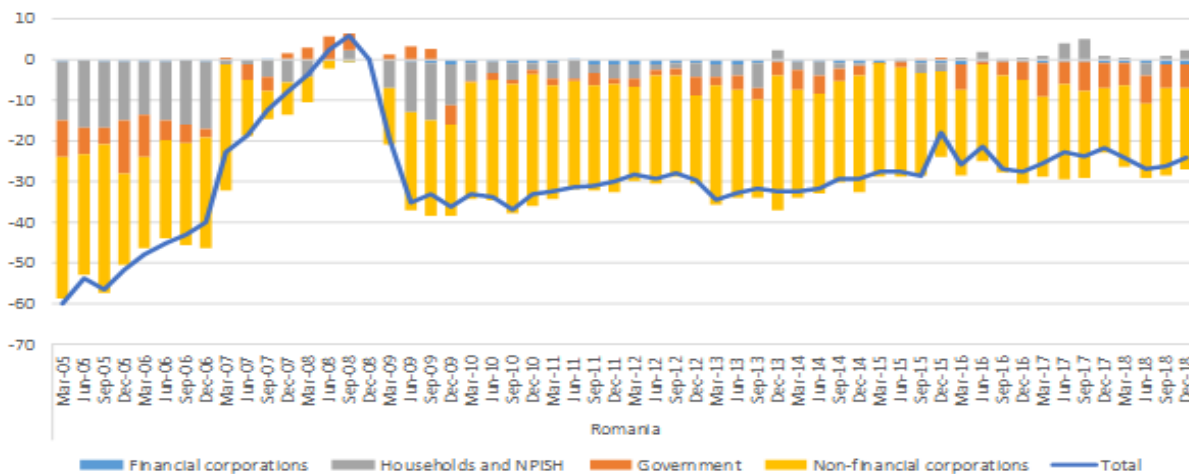
More than half of external finance is in the form of bank loans (54%). Grants account for 15%, a much higher share than the EU average (4%). Overall 81% of firms report making a profit in the last financial year, in line with the EU average (79%).

Investment Dynamics

INVESTMENT DYNAMICS BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

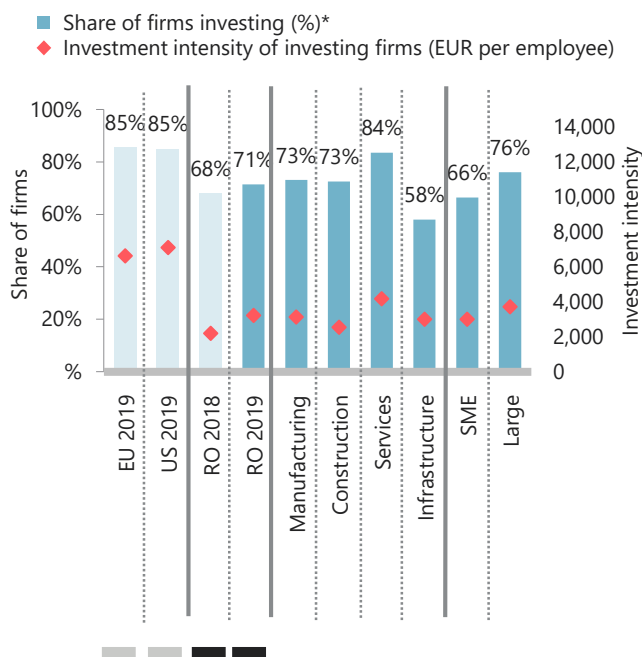
Since the sharp drop in 2009, aggregate investment in Romania has grown very slowly. It remains well below its pre-crisis level.

The weakness in aggregate investment spans all institutional sectors. Only household investment stands slightly above its level in 2008.



The graph shows the evolution of total Gross Fixed Capital Formation (in real terms); by institutional sector. The data has been indexed to equal 0 in Q4 of 2008. Source: Eurostat.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR



Around seven in ten firms (71%) invested in the last financial year. This is similar to EIBIS 2018 (68%), but remains lower than the EU average (85%).

Firms in the service sector are more likely than average to invest, with infrastructure firms less likely than average (84% and 58% respectively).

While 76% of large firms and 66% of SMEs report investing, the difference is not statistically significant.

*The blue bars indicate the proportion of firms who have invested in the last financial year. A firm is considered to have invested if it spent more than EUR 500 per employee on investment activities. Investment intensity is the median investment per employee of investing firms. Investment intensity is reported in real terms using the Eurostat GFCF deflator (indexed to EIBIS 2016).

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

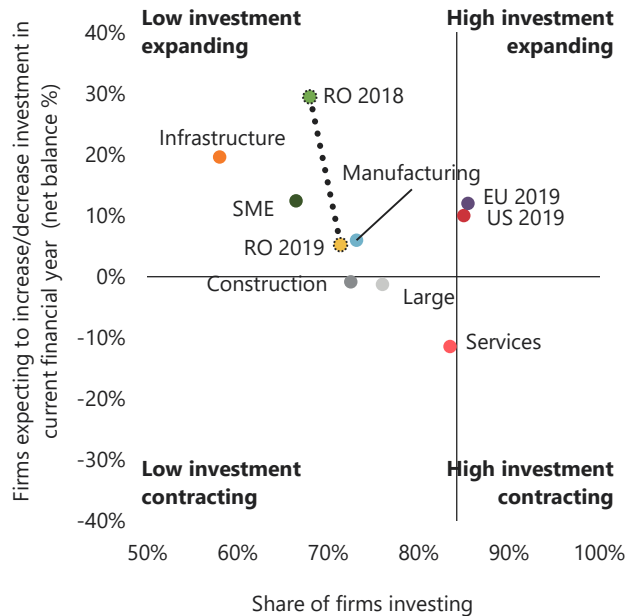
Investment Dynamics

INVESTMENT CYCLE

Romanian firms' investment activity and their investment expectations place the country in the 'low investment expanding quadrant' of the investment cycle. However, there has been a decline in the net balance of firms expecting to increase investment in the current financial year compared to EIBIS 2018.

More firms in the infrastructure sector expect to increase than decrease their investment in the current financial year (net balance +20%), whereas more firms in the service sector expect to reduce than increase their investment (net balance -11%).

Although a higher share of SMEs expect investment expansion than contraction in the current year (net +12%), the net balance for large firms is marginally negative (-1%).

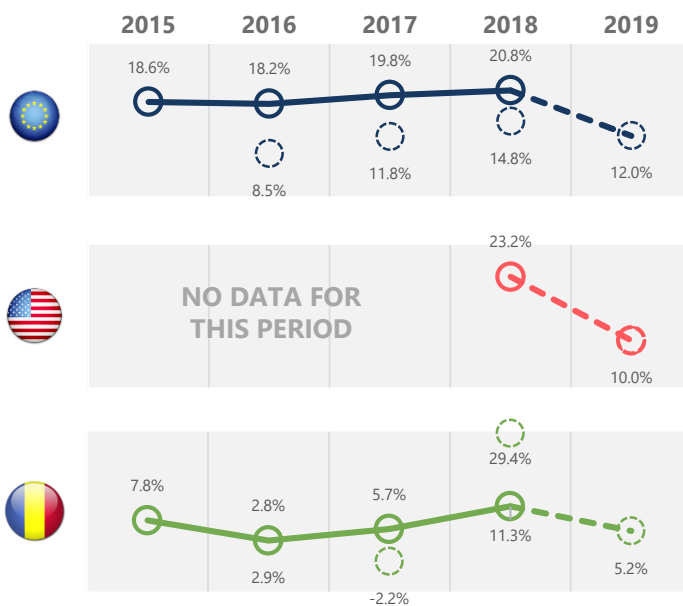


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than EUR 500. The y-axis line crosses x-axis on the EU average for 2016.

Base: All firms

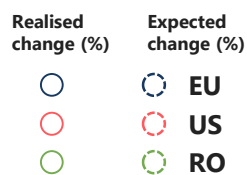
EVOLUTION OF INVESTMENT EXPECTATIONS

Realised/expected change in investment



More firms in Romania increased than reduced their investment activity in 2018, although the extent of the difference was lower than expected in EIBIS 2018 (+11% versus +29%).

More firms on balance expect to increase than reduce their investment activities in the current year, though to a lesser extent than the EU average (+5% versus +12%).



'Realised change' is the share of firms who invested more minus those who invested less; 'Expected change' is the share of firms who expect(ed) to invest more minus those who expect(ed) to invest less.

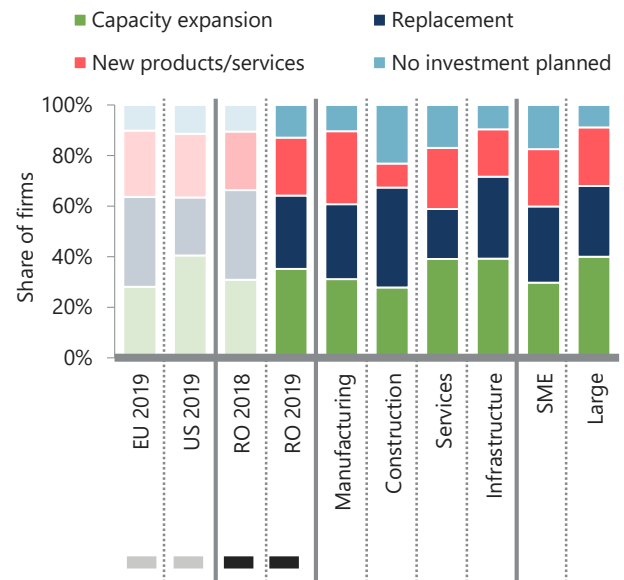
Base: All firms

Investment Focus

FUTURE INVESTMENT PRIORITIES (% of firms)

Looking ahead to the next three years, investment in capacity expansion for existing products and services is most commonly cited as a priority (by 35% of firms), followed by replacing existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT (29%), a reversal compared to EIBIS 2018.

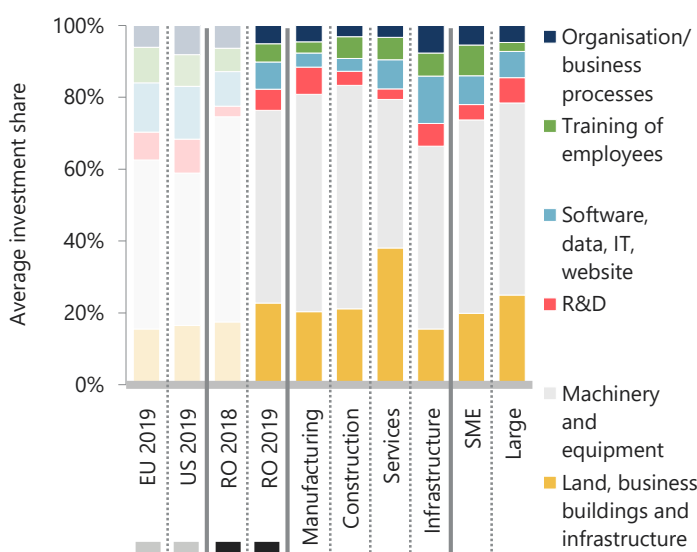
The 23% of firms prioritising investment into new products, processes and services is unchanged from EIBIS 2018, and slightly below the EU average (26%). Manufacturing and service sector firms are most likely to prioritise new products or services (29% and 25% respectively). Construction firms are least likely to prioritise innovation and most likely to have no investment planned (23%, versus the national average of 13%).



Q. Looking ahead to the next 3 years, which is your investment priority (a) replacing existing buildings, machinery, equipment, IT; (b) expanding capacity for existing products/services; (c) developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

INVESTMENT AREAS



Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

Base: All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

On average, more than half of firms' investment is in machinery and equipment (54%), followed by land, business buildings and infrastructure (23%). These are higher than the respective 47% and 16% average shares reported by all EU firms.

Conversely, the share of investment in intangibles such as training of employees (5%) and software, data, IT and website activities (8%) is lower than the EU averages for these investment areas (10% and 14% respectively).

Firms in the infrastructure sector report the highest share of investment in software, data, IT and website activities (13%), and manufacturing firms the lowest (4%).

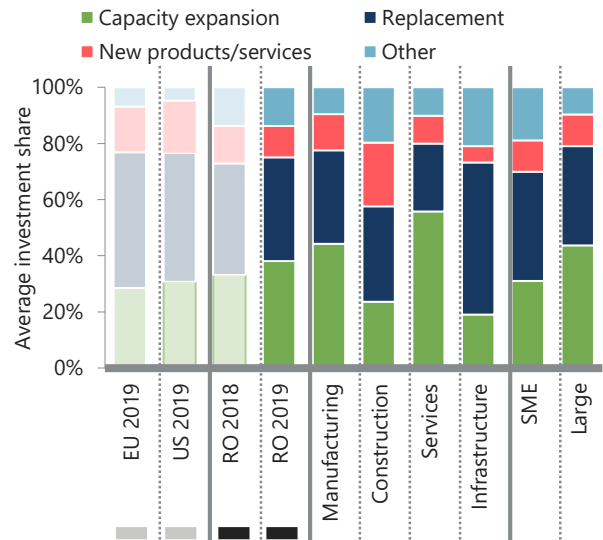
Firms in the manufacturing sector report the highest share of investment in R&D (8%).

Investment Focus

PURPOSE OF INVESTMENT IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR (% of firms' investment)

In contrast to the EU average, where replacement needs dominate, the largest share of investment in the last financial year in Romania was driven by capacity expansion activities (38% versus 29% across the EU).

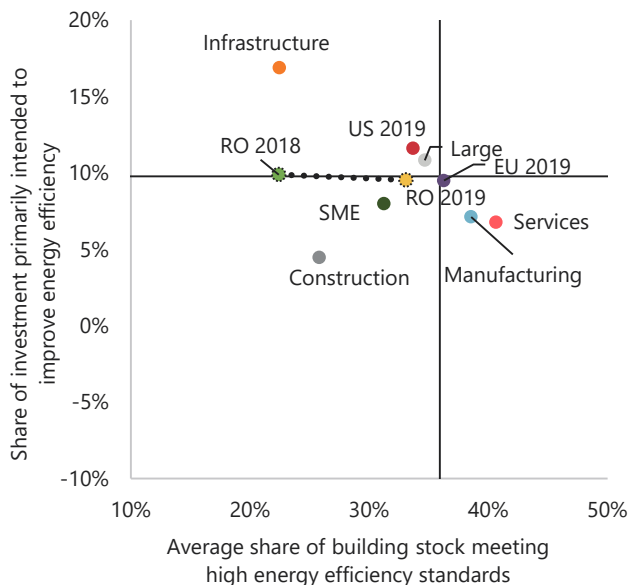
However, replacement needs for existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT continue to play an important role (37% compared to 48% in the EU on average).



Q. What proportion of total investment was for (a) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment, IT) (b) expanding capacity for existing products/services (c) developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Base: All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENT



Firms' average share of building stock perceived to meet high energy efficiency standards is 33%, generally in line with the EU average (36%), and considerably higher than the 22% share recorded in EIBIS 2018.

Share of investment on measures primarily intended to improve energy efficiency, however, remains at 10% (the same as in EIBIS 2018), and matching the EU-wide average.

Firms in the infrastructure report the lowest share of highly energy efficient building stock (22%), but the highest share of investment intended to improve energy efficiency (17%).

Q. What proportion, if any, of your commercial building stock satisfies high or highest energy efficiency standards?

Q. What proportion of total investment in the last financial year was primarily for measures to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/ refused responses) / All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses)

Innovation Activities

INNOVATION ACTIVITY

Around one-third of firms (36%) say they developed or introduced new products, processes or services in the last financial year, in line with the EU average (34%) and EIBIS 2018 (35%).

Large firms are much more likely to undertake innovation activity than SMEs (46% versus 24%).

Firms in the infrastructure sector are less likely to report innovation activity (24%, compared with between 40% and 42% of firms in other sectors).

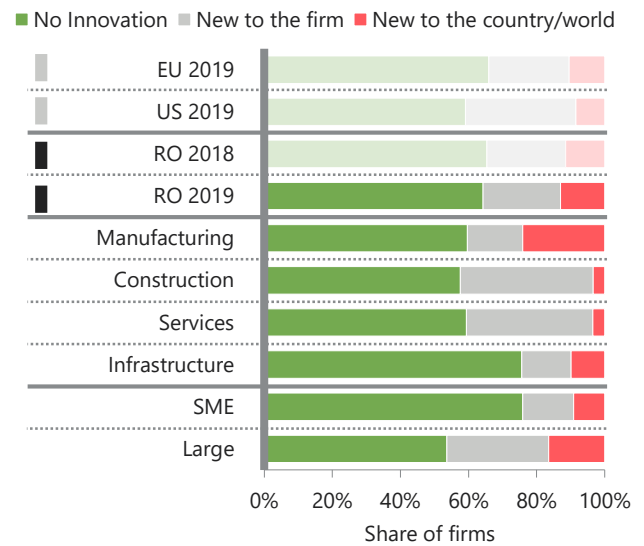
Among all firms, 13% claim to undertake innovation activity new to the country or world, again similar to the EU average (11%) and EIBIS 2018 (also 11%).

Manufacturing firms are most likely to report innovation activity new to the country or the world (24%).

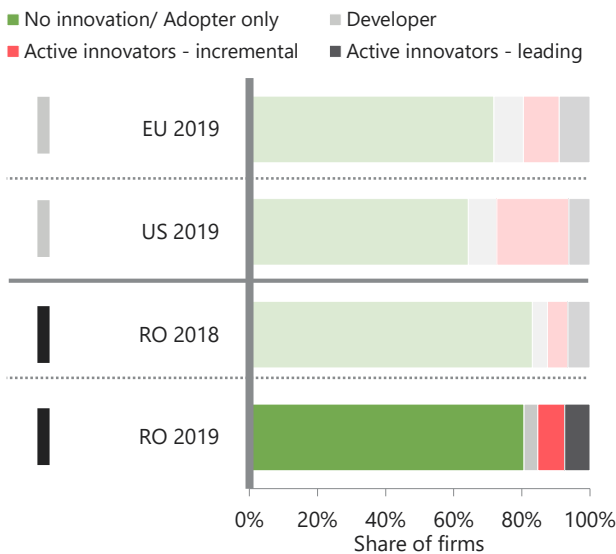
Q. What proportion of total investment was for developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Q. Were the products, processes or services new to the company, new to the country, new to the global market?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)



INNOVATION PROFILE



Q. What proportion of total investment was for developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Q. Were the products, processes or services new to the company, new to the country, new to the global market?

Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in Research and Development (including the acquisition of intellectual property) with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

When firms' innovation and research and development behaviour is profiled more widely, around one in five firms in Romania can be considered either as active innovators or developers. This is in line with EIBIS 2018 but below the overall EU average.

The 'No innovation/Adopter only' group comprises firms that did not introduce any new products, processes or services in the last financial year (no innovation) or did so but without any own research and development effort (adopter). 'Developers' are firms that did not introduce new products, processes or services but allocated a significant part of their investment activities to research and development. 'Incremental' and 'Leading innovators' have introduced new products, processes and services and also invested in research and development activities. The two profiles differ in terms of the novelty of the new products, processes or services. For incremental innovators these are 'new to the firm'; for leading innovators' these are new to the country/world'.

Innovation Activities

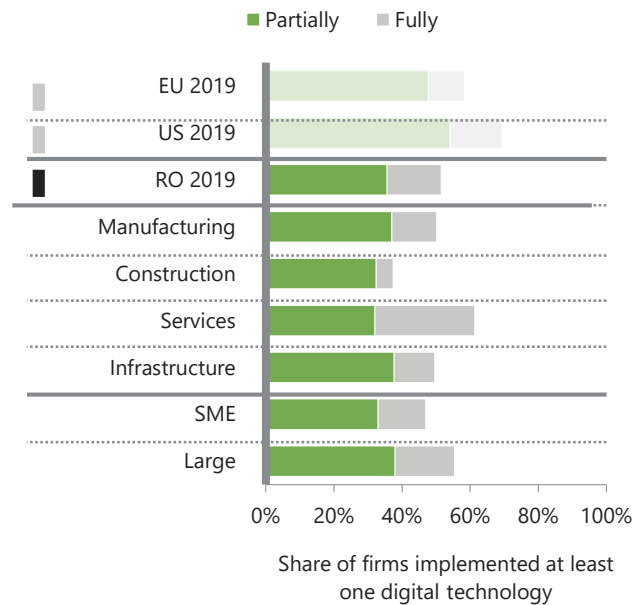
IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Just over half of firms (52%) report implementing at least one digital technology partially or in full, close to the 58% average among all EU firms.

Within Romania, adoption of digital technologies is higher than average among firms in the service sector, and lower than average among construction firms (61% and 37% respectively).

Comparing implementation of individual digital technologies, manufacturing firms in Romania are less likely than EU peers to use 3-D printing (15% versus 28%) and automation via advanced robotics (30% versus 45%).

Construction firms are less likely than the EU sector average to use drones (3% versus 21%) and augmented or virtual reality (3% versus 12%). Service sector firms are more likely to be using platform technologies (48% versus 34% EU-wide).

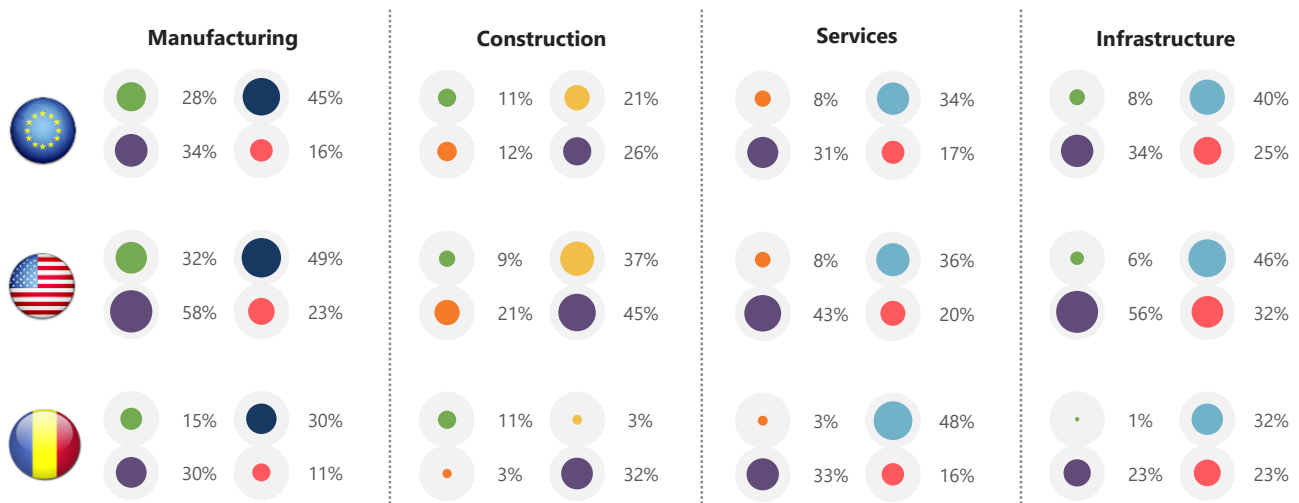


Q. Can you tell me for each of the following digital technologies if you have heard about them, not heard about them, implemented them in parts of your business, or whether your entire business is organised around them?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES BY SECTOR

- 3-D printing
- Automation via advanced robotics
- Internet of things
- Cognitive technologies
- Augmented or virtual reality
- Drones
- Platform technologies



Reported shares combine implemented the technology 'in parts of business' and 'entire business organised around it'

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

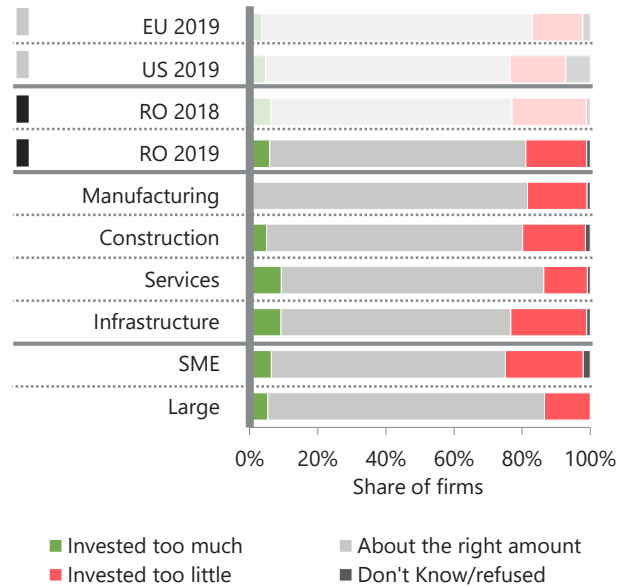
Investment Needs

PERCEIVED INVESTMENT GAP

Three-quarters of firms (75%) believe their investment over the last three years was about the right amount, broadly in line with the EU average (79%).

Almost one in five firms (18%) report investing too little, also generally in line with the EU average (15%) and EIBIS 2018 share (21%). Firms in the infrastructure sector are most likely to report under-investment (22%).

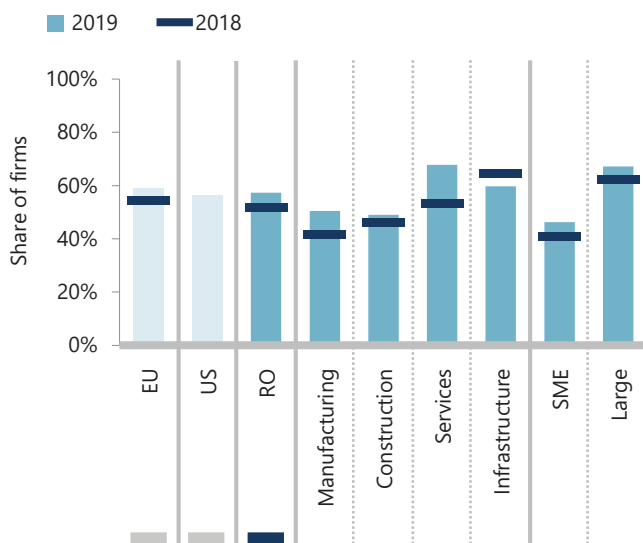
Six per cent of firms overall believe they invested too much, but this applies to just one per cent of manufacturing firms.



Q. Looking back at your investment over the last three years, was it too much, too little, or about the right amount?

Base: All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses)

SHARE OF FIRMS AT OR ABOVE FULL CAPACITY



Full capacity is the maximum capacity attainable under normal conditions e.g. company's general practices regarding the utilization of machines and equipment, overtime, work shifts, holidays etc.

Q. In the last financial year, was your company operating above or at maximum capacity attainable under normal circumstances?

Base: All firms

More than half of firms (57%) report operating at or above maximum capacity in the last financial year, generally in line with EIBIS 2018 and the EU average (52% and 59% respectively).

Firms in the service sector are most likely to say they are at or above full capacity (68%, compared with 53% in EIBIS 2018).

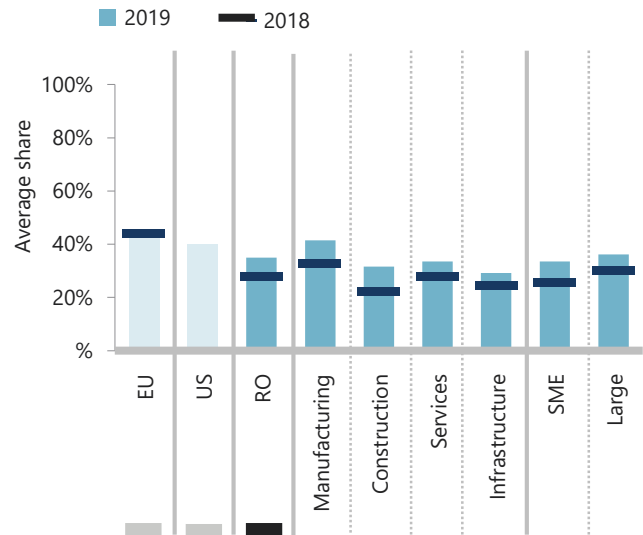
Large firms are more likely to report being at or above maximum capacity than SMEs (67% versus 46%).

Investment Needs

SHARE OF STATE-OF-THE-ART MACHINERY

The average share of machinery and equipment in firms that is perceived to be state-of-the-art remains among the lowest in the EU (35% in Romania versus 44% EU-wide), albeit higher than the equivalent share reported in EIBIS 2018 (28%).

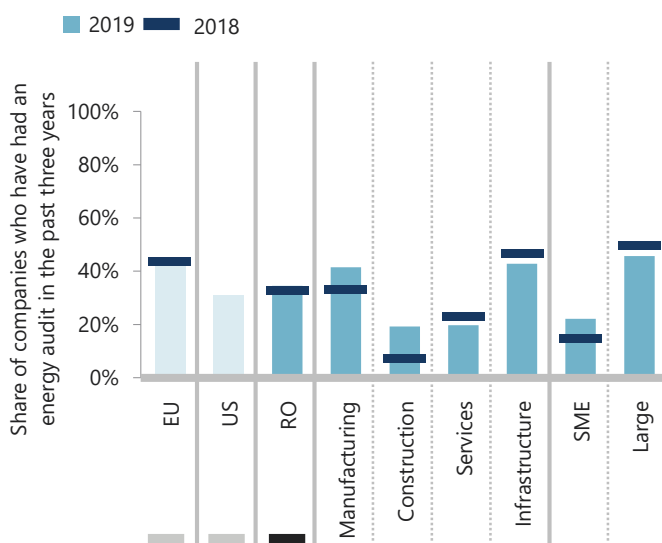
The average share of state-of-the-art machinery and equipment in manufacturing firms is above the national average (41% versus 35%).



Q. What proportion, if any, of your machinery and equipment, including ICT, would you say is state-of-the-art?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

ENERGY AUDIT



Around one in three firms (35%) report having an energy audit in the past three years, lower than the EU average (43%).

Firms in the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors are much more likely to have had an energy audit (43% and 42% respectively) than those in the service and construction sectors (20% and 19% respectively).

Similarly, large firms are twice as likely to report having an energy audit than SMEs (46% versus 22%).

Q. Can I check, in the past three years has your company had an energy audit? By this I mean an assessment of the energy needs and efficiency of your company's building or buildings?

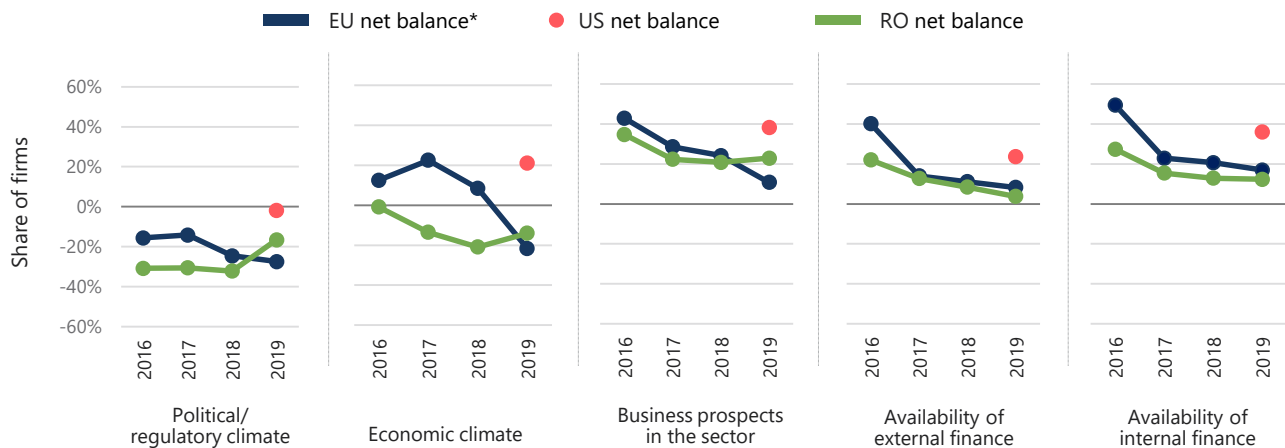
Base: All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses)

Drivers And Constraints

SHORT TERM INFLUENCES ON INVESTMENT

Although more firms again expect the political/regulatory climate and economic climate to deteriorate than improve in the next twelve months, there is slightly more optimism on balance than in EIBIS 2018.

More firms in Romania expect sector business prospects and finance availability to improve than deteriorate, but nearly as many firms expect external finance availability to deteriorate as improve (net balance +4%).

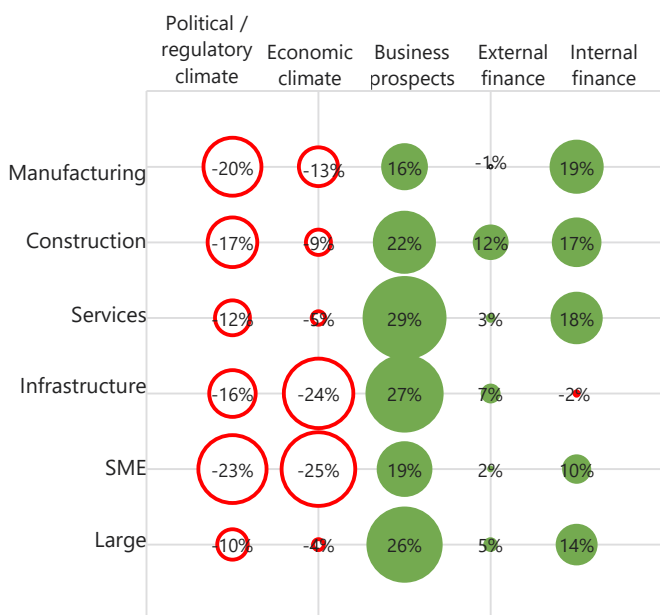


Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

*Net balance is the share of firms seeing improvement minus the share of firms seeing a deterioration

Base: All firms

SHORT TERM INFLUENCES BY SECTOR AND SIZE (NET BALANCE)



Manufacturing firms are most pessimistic on balance about the political and regulatory climate in the next twelve months, whilst infrastructure firms are most pessimistic about the economic climate.

SMEs are more pessimistic than large firms on both of these measures.

All types of firm are optimistic on balance about business prospects in their sector, and this also applies to availability of internal finance with the exception of firms in the infrastructure sector.

While marginally more firms overall expect availability of external finance firms to improve than deteriorate, the reverse applies to firms in the manufacturing sector.

Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: All firms

Drivers And Constraints

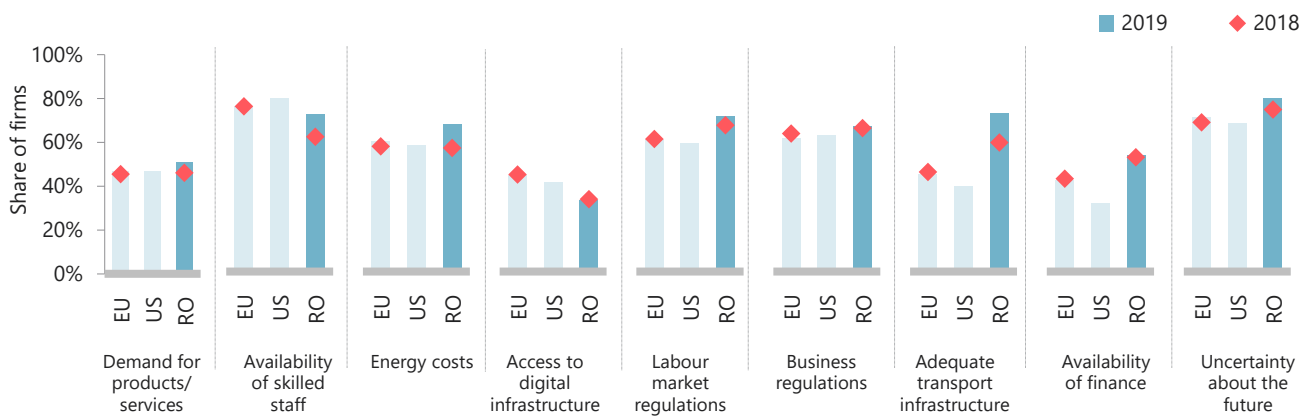
LONG TERM BARRIERS TO INVESTMENT

Uncertainty about the future remains the most cited barrier to investment (by 81% of firms), higher than the EU average (72%). Manufacturing firms in Romania are most likely to view uncertainty as a barrier (87%).

Availability of adequate transport infrastructure is the next most cited barrier (73%, up from 60% in EIBIS 2018 and higher than the 45% EU average), and the most cited barrier for services firms (86%).

Availability of staff with the right skills is also named as a barrier to investment by 73% of firms in Romania, up from 63% in EIBIS 2018, but still less prevalent than EU-wide where it remains the most cited barrier.

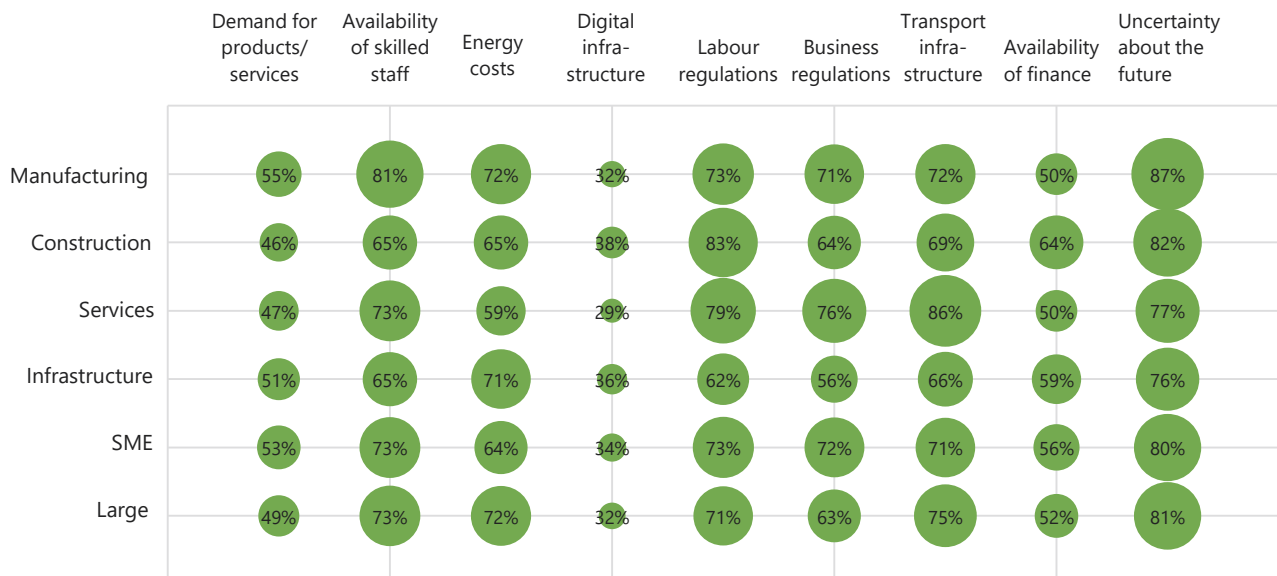
Labour market regulations, energy costs and availability of finance are more likely to be cited as barriers (72%, 68% and 54%) compared to the corresponding EU averages (62%, 60% and 42%).



Q. Thinking about your investment activities in Romania, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Base: All firms (data not shown for those who said not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused)

LONG TERM BARRIERS BY SECTOR AND SIZE



Reported shares combine 'minor' and 'major' obstacles into one category

Q. Thinking about your investment activities in Romania, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Base: All firms (data not shown for those who said not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused)

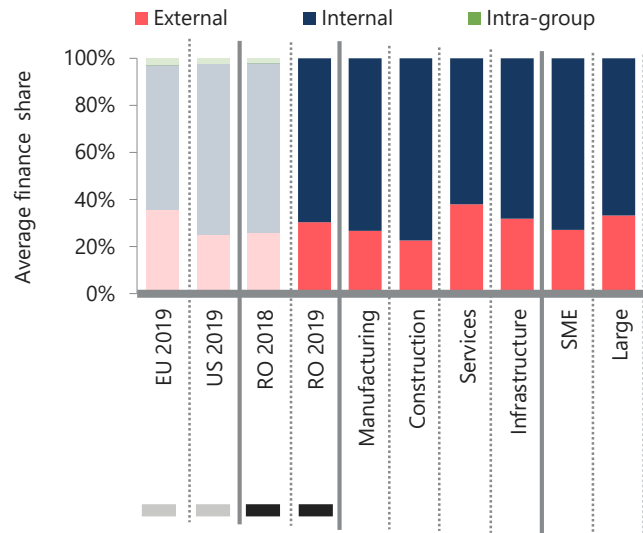
Investment Finance

SOURCE OF INVESTMENT FINANCE

Internal funds account for the highest share of investment finance (70%). This is above the EU average (62%).

The share of external finance is 30%, broadly similar to the proportion reported in EIBIS 2018 (26%).

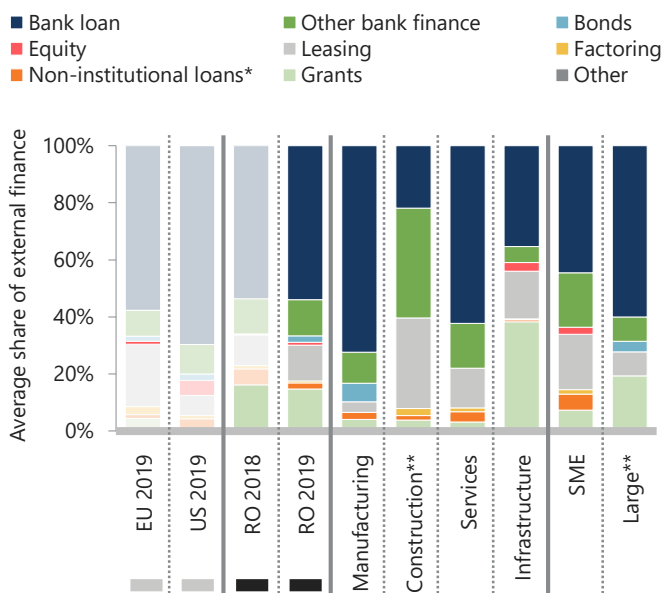
Firms in the service sector report the highest share of external finance (38%) and construction firms the lowest share (23%), but there is no significant variation by firm size or sector.



Q. What proportion of your investment was financed by each of the following?

Base: All firms who invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

TYPE OF EXTERNAL FINANCE USED FOR INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES



Q. Approximately what proportion of your external finance does each of the following represent?

*Loans from family, friends or business partners

Base: All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

**Caution very small base size less than 30

Bank loans account for the highest share of external finance (54%). Grants account for the second highest share of external finance (15%), considerably higher than the 4% average share across all EU firms.

This is followed by leasing or hire purchase and other bank finance such as overdrafts and other credit lines (both 13% shares).

The overall share of bank finance (67%) matches the EU average.

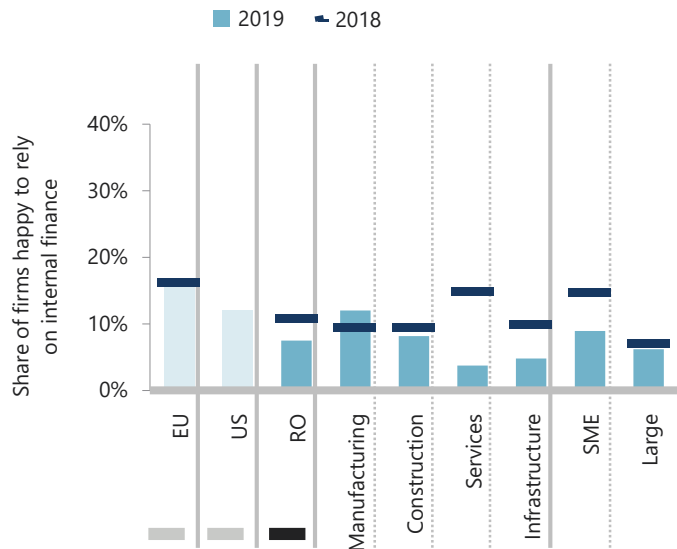
Differences by firm size and sector, such as the relatively high share of bank loans reported by manufacturing and large firms and relatively low share of bank loans reported by construction firms and SMEs, should be treated as indicative due to the relatively low proportion of firms using external finance.

Investment Finance

SHARE OF FIRMS HAPPY TO RELY EXCLUSIVELY ON INTERNAL SOURCES TO FINANCE INVESTMENT

Fewer than one in ten of all firms in Romania (7%) report the main reason for not applying for external finance is because they are happy to use internal funds or did not have a need for it. This is lower than the EU average (16%).

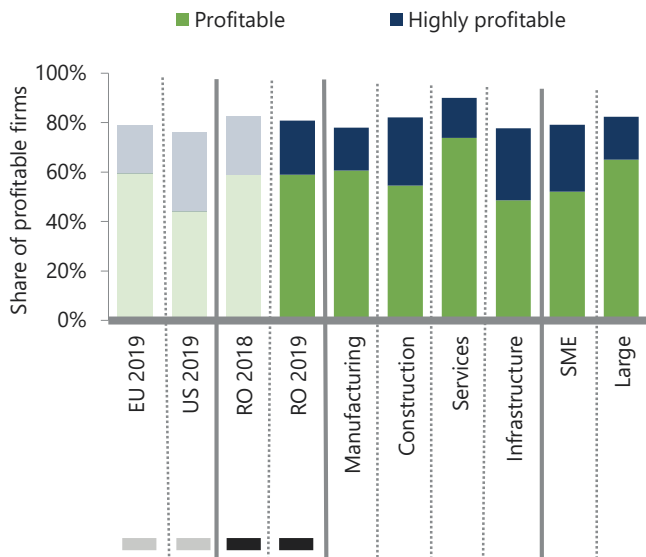
Only four per cent of firms in the service sector say they are happy to rely exclusively on internal sources, a reduction from 15% in EIBIS 2018.



Q. What was your main reason for not applying for external finance for your investment activities? Was happy to use internal finance/didn't need the finance

Base: All firms

SHARE OF PROFITABLE FIRMS



Overall four out of five firms (81%) in Romania report making a profit in the last financial year, in line with the EU average (79%).

The share of 'highly profitable' firms, defined as a profit level 10% or higher when compared to turnover, is also in line with the EU average (22% versus 20% respectively).

Nine in ten service sector firms (90%) report making a profit, even though this sector has the lowest share of highly profitable firms (16%).

Q. Taking into account all sources of income in the last financial year, did your company generate a profit or loss before tax, or did you break even? Highly profitable is defined as profits/turnover of 10% or more

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused)

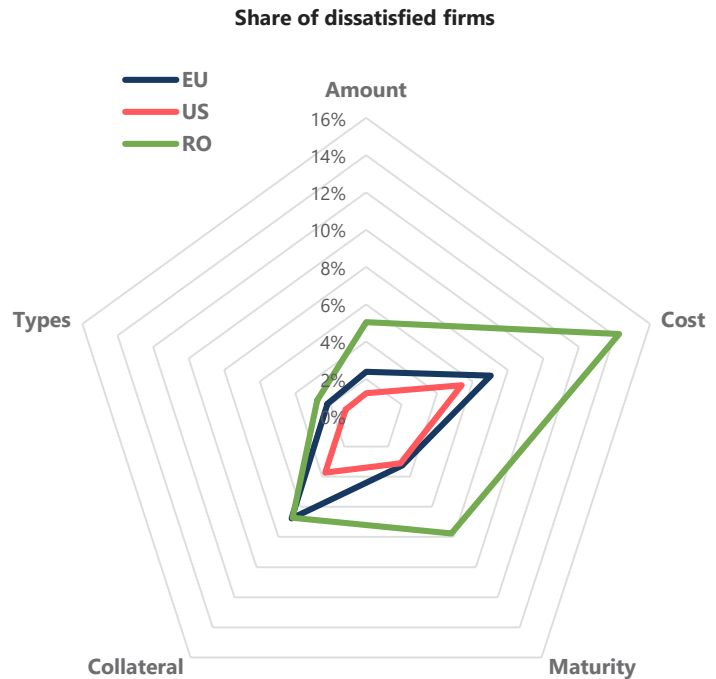
Access To Finance

DISSATISFACTION WITH EXTERNAL FINANCE RECEIVED

Firms in Romania using external finance are on balance satisfied with the amount, maturity, collateral and type of finance received.

The highest proportion of dissatisfaction recorded (14%) is with the cost of finance.

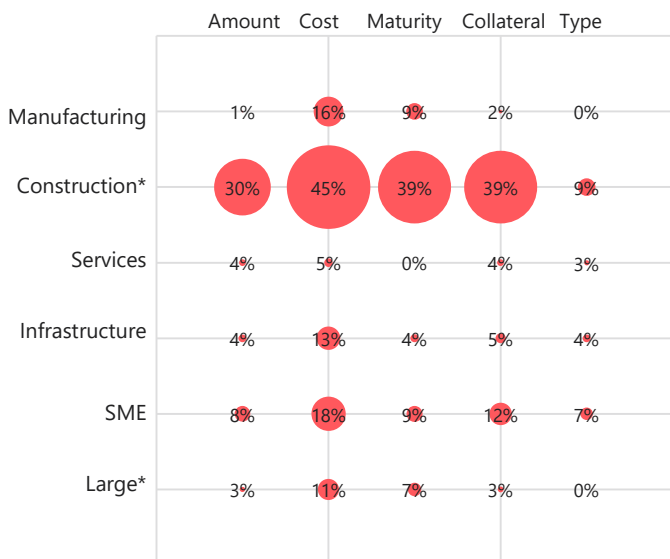
Although only eight per cent of firms report dissatisfaction with maturity terms, this is more than the EU average (3%).



Q. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with ...?

Base: All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

DISSATISFACTION BY SECTOR AND SIZE



Q. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with ...?

Base: All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

*Caution very small base size less than 30

The highest levels of dissatisfaction with external finance are among firms in the construction sector, though this should be treated as indicative due to the low number of construction firms using external finance sampled.

Almost one in five SMEs (18%) report dissatisfaction with the cost of finance, and 12% say they are dissatisfied with collateral requirements.

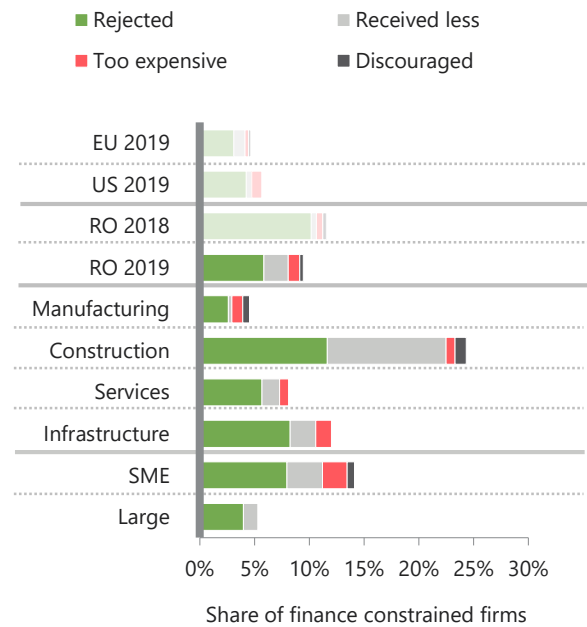
Access To Finance

SHARE OF FINANCE CONSTRAINED FIRMS

Around one in ten firms can be considered external finance constrained, similar to EIBIS 2018 and double the EU average.

This rises to almost one-quarter of firms in the construction sector (24%).

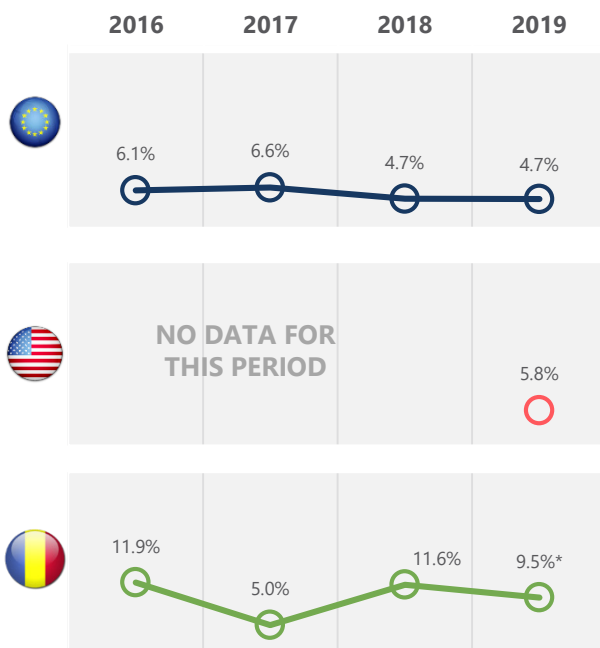
The share of SMEs that are financially constrained is higher than for large firms (14% versus 5%).



Finance constrained firms include: those dissatisfied with the amount of finance obtained (received less), firms that sought external finance but did not receive it (rejected) and those who did not seek external finance because they thought borrowing costs would be too high (too expensive) or they would be turned down (discouraged)

Base: All firms

FINANCING CONSTRAINTS OVER TIME



Data derived from the financial constraint indicator

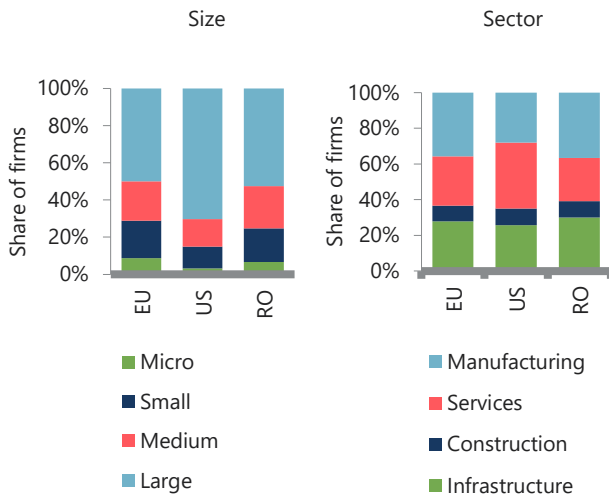
* Exact share of 9.46% of firms, rounded up to 9.5% here but rounded down to 9% for other comparisons

Base: All firms

Just under ten per cent of firms are external finance constrained, which remains higher than the EU average (5%), but not significantly different from EIBIS 2018.

Profile Of Firms

CONTRIBUTION TO VALUE ADDED



The charts reflect the relative contribution to value-added by firms belonging to a particular size class / sector in the population of firms considered. That is, all firms with 5 or more employees active in the sectors covered by the survey. Micro: 5-9 employees; Small: 10-49; Medium: 50-249; Large: 250+

Base: All firms

Large firms with 250+ employees account for the greatest share of value-added (53%), in line with the EU average (50%).

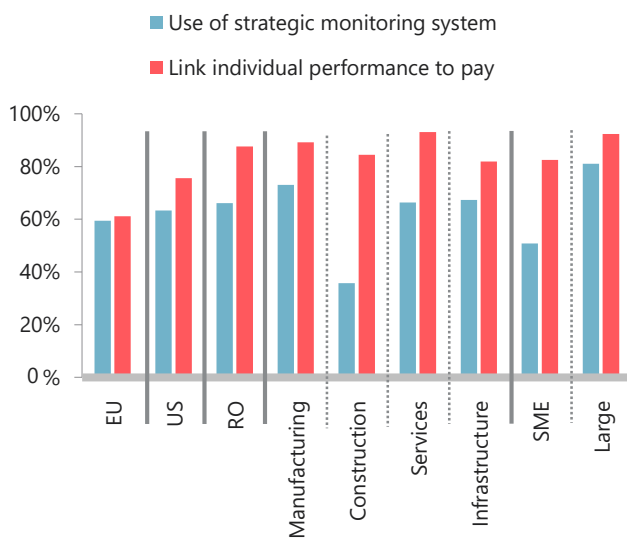
Manufacturing firms account for the greatest share of value-added (37%), also similar to the EU average (36%).

Almost nine in ten firms (88%) report linking individual performance to pay, considerably higher than the 61% of firms EU-wide.

Two-thirds of firms (66%) say they use a formal strategic business monitoring system, close to the EU average (60%). However, construction firms are notably less likely to use a strategic monitoring system (36%, compared with between 66% and 73% of firms in other sectors).

Most firms report that their CEO or company head has at least ten years of experience in the relevant sector, though to a lesser extent than EU average (87% versus 92%), while just over half of firms in Romania and EU-wide say they are owner-managed (both 55%).

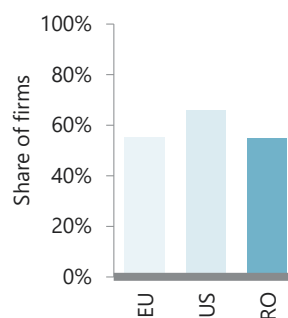
FIRM MANAGEMENT



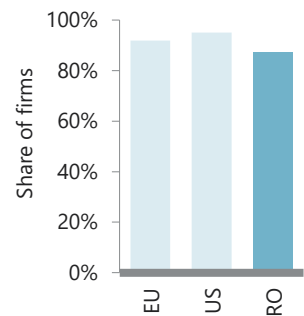
Q. And does your company (a) use a formal strategic business monitoring system (that compares the firm's current performance against a series of strategic key performance indicators) (b) link individual performance with pay?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused)

Owner managed



10 years+ industry experience



Q. Does the CEO/ company head of your firm (a) own or control the firm, or have a family member that owns/controls it (b) have more than 10 years of experience in your firm's industry or sector?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused)

EIBIS 2019 – Country Technical Details

SAMPLING TOLERANCES APPLICABLE TO PERCENTAGES AT OR NEAR THESE LEVELS

The final data are based on a sample, rather than the entire population of firms in Romania, so the percentage results are subject to sampling tolerances. These vary with the size of the sample and the percentage figure concerned.

	EU	US	RO	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SME	Large	EU vs RO	Manuf vs Constr	SME vs Large
	(12672)	(803)	(482)	(136)	(108)	(103)	(131)	(428)	(54)	(12672 vs 482)	(136 vs 108)	(428 vs 54)
10% or 90%	1.0%	2.9%	3.9%	6.4%	7.5%	8.5%	7.4%	2.6%	7.0%	4.0%	9.9%	7.4%
30% or 70%	1.5%	4.4%	5.9%	9.8%	11.5%	12.9%	11.3%	4.0%	10.7%	6.1%	15.1%	11.4%
50%	1.7%	4.8%	6.5%	10.7%	12.6%	14.1%	12.3%	4.4%	11.7%	6.7%	16.5%	12.4%

GLOSSARY

Investment	A firm is considered to have invested if it spent more than EUR 500 per employee on investment activities with the intention of maintaining or increasing the company's future earnings.
Investment cycle	Based on the expected investment in current financial year compared to last one, and the proportion of firms with a share of investment greater than EUR 500 per employee.
Manufacturing sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in group C (manufacturing).
Construction sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in group F (construction).
Services sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in group G (wholesale and retail trade) and group I (accommodation and food services activities).
Infrastructure sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in groups D and E (utilities), group H (transportation and storage) and group J (information and communication).
SME	Firms with between 5 and 249 employees.
Large firms	Firms with at least 250 employees.

EIBIS 2019 – Country Technical Details

The country overview presents selected findings based on telephone interviews with 482 firms in Romania (carried out between March and July 2019).

BASE SIZES (*Charts with more than one base; due to limited space, only the lowest base is shown)

Base definition and page reference	EU 2019/2018	US 2019	RO 2019/2018	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SME	Large
All firms, p. 3, p. 4, p. 8, p. 10, p. 13, p. 15, p. 16	12672/12355	803	482/474	136	108	103	131	428	54
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 2	11967/11790	711	451/451	128	100	98	121	403	48
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6*	8802/9095	516	301/315	87	67	61	82	261	40
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 7*	12533/NA	800	476/NA	133	106	97	124	422	54
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9	12216/11952	778	468/464	131	104	102	127	415	53
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13	10980/10865	605	419/408	118	99	90	109	371	48
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16*	12201/NA	762	456/NA	132	100	98	121	407	49
All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4	10005/10126	620	338/358	95	77	70	92	294	44
All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 5*	10188/10004	624	352/370	99	79	75	94	308	44
All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12	9407/9030	587	365/380	105	79	78	99	321	44
All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14*	4426/4212	245	138/140	38	24	32	40	118	20
All firms (excluding those who did not exist three years ago), p. 8	12640/12335	802	482/473	136	108	103	131	428	54
All firms (excluding those who did not exist three years ago), p. 9	12640/12335	802	482/473	136	108	103	131	428	54
All firms (data not shown for those who said not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused), p. 11	12672/12355	803	482/474	136	108	103	131	428	54
All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12	4578/4323	255	147/145	39	25	33	47	125	22



Economics Department

economics@eib.org
www.eib.org/economics

Information Desk

+352 4379-22000
info@eib.org

European Investment Bank

98-100, boulevard Konrad Adenauer
L-2950 Luxembourg
+352 4379-1
www.eib.org

twitter.com/EIB

facebook.com/EuropeanInvestmentBank

youtube.com/EIBtheEUBank

© European Investment Bank, 11/2019 print: QH-01-19-798-EN-C ISBN 978-92-861-4437-0 doi:10.2867/11466
PDF: QH-01-19-798-EN-N ISBN 978-92-861-4438-7 doi:10.2867/22482

Romania

Overview

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY

2019