

ROMANIA

Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	61/125	57/125	-4	44/100	43/100	1
Depth	67/125	66/125	-1	21/50	18/50	3
Breadth	62/125	56/125	-6	23/50	24/50	-1
Trade Pillar	54/125	44/125	-10	51/100	56/100	-5
Capital Pillar	61/65	60/65	-1	23/100	20/100	3
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	37/91	34/91	-3	56/100	56/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	52/125		-	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	54/125	48/125	31%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	80/125	85/125	5%	6%

Capital		68/113		-	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	95/119	50/125	1%	44%	
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	93/121	61/125	0%	14%	
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	60/105	66/92	0%	1%	
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	50/117	55/116	0%	0%	

Information		45/125		-	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	25/125		51,408		
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	60/125	50/125	39	104	
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	64/125	59/125	\$2	\$6	

People		71/100		-	
Migrants (% of Population)	66/125	110/125	5%	1%	
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	28/85	.	0.5	.	
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	77/116	67/89	2%	1%	

Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	52/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	.	.
Regional Trade Integration (+)	11/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	87/123	17%
Violent Conflict (-)	-	No

General Policies/ Environment		
	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	54/112	4.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	57/112	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	46/124	94
Labor Freedom (+)	.	.
Financial Freedom (+)	.	.

Structural Factors		
	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	62/124	\$7,542
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	98/125	2.5
Population (-)	42/125	22.0
Landlocked (-)	-	No

- Not Applicable

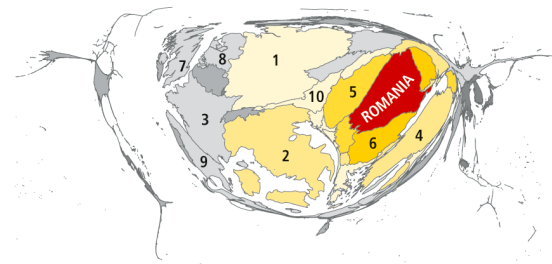
. Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

Rooted Map

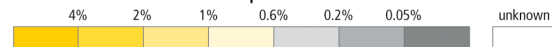
Romania's Merchandise Exports, 2007-2010



Romania's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (16%)
2. Italy (14%)
3. France (7%)
4. Turkey (6%)
5. Hungary (5%)
6. Bulgaria (3%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. Austria (2%)

Romania's Share of Partner Imports



Breadth

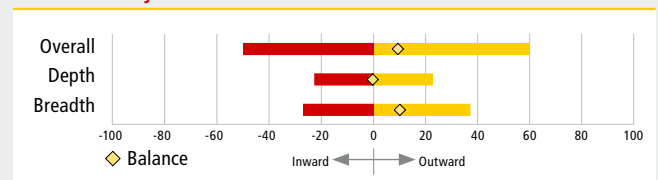
	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/125		-	
Merchandise Trade	51/125	79/125	76%	79%

Capital		59/65		-	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	58/64	-	98%	-	

Information		. <th colspan="2">- </th>		-	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	59/125	60/125	93%	93%	

People		22/111		-	
Migrants	28/124	37/124	.	.	
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	-	13/99	-	83%	
International Students	-	30/81	-	59%	

Directionality



HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILES

Summary

The upper left corner of each profile summarizes the profiled country's overall global connectedness score as well as its scores by dimension (depth vs. breadth) and its pillar scores (trade, capital, information, and people). Scores and ranks are shown based on 2010 and 2005 data along with the change in each of the scores and ranks over that period. Changes in scores indicate shifts in absolute levels of connectedness. Changes in ranks provide comparisons of a country's relative standing among the countries covered in the index.

Connectedness Score Trend

Below the scores summary, each profile contains a line chart showing the country's overall scores for each year from 2005 to 2010. Please note that the vertical axis in the connectedness score trend graphs is calibrated in accordance with each country's individual level of connectedness in order to allow for maximum granularity. The progression of the graph thus needs to be understood in relation to the individual scaling of the axis.

Depth

The depth section provides each country's outward and inward depth score ranks and levels at the pillar and component levels.

Outward/Inward: Results are reported separately by direction. Outward trade flows refer to exports, inward trade flows refer to imports, and so on.

Ranks: Each of the ranks is followed by a slash (/) and the number of countries for which data were available for that metric. For example, Albania's rank of 88/119 for FDI Stock (% of GDP) means that Albania had the 88th highest score on that component, out of 119 countries for which data were available. For details on the minimum data requirements for displaying pillar level results, please refer to chapter 2.

Levels: Depth levels are reported using measures that compare international flows and stocks to relevant indicators of the size of a country's domestic economy, as described in chapter 2. The units depend on the domestic comparison employed, and are described in parentheses after each component's name. Thus, for example, merchandise trade is displayed as a percent, because the domestic comparison is "(% of GDP)".

For a list of data sources, please refer to Appendix B.

Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

This section provides the country's ranks and levels on indicators that have been found to impact global connectedness depth scores. Policy factors ranks are derived from external data sources – for instance, Press Freedom is based on an index from Reporters without Borders. For a list of data sources and calculation methods, please refer to Appendix B.

The (+) and (-) symbols display the expected impacts, which correspond to the signs obtained in regression analysis, except when otherwise noted in chapter 5.

Ranks correspond to ranks among the countries covered in this index (and thus may differ from the original data sources).

Levels report levels or scores on the relevant metrics, as described in Appendix B.

Rooted Map

The upper right corner of each profile contains a map where all other countries are sized in proportion to their share of the profiled country's merchandise exports, and are colored based on the profiled country's share of their imports. The profiled country's proportion of the map area is held constant across all of these maps to make them more directly comparable. Thus, these maps do not show differences in the share of exports in the profiled countries' economic output. Furthermore, these maps show gross exports; no adjustments are made to remove double-counting of re-exported goods. These maps were generated based on data from the United Nations Commodity Trade Database (Comtrade) and the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics Database. Due to limited availability of data on trade with Taiwan in the Comtrade database, the size of Taiwan on these maps should be considered only as approximate.

Breadth

The breadth section parallels the depth section described to the left. However, rather than showing raw breadth scores (which do not have meaningful units), the intra-continental share of each country's flows is shown. In some cases, these ratios were computed based on only a sample of a country's flows for which partner-by-partner data were available, which could be corrected for more adequately in terms of breadth scores than in terms of intra-continental shares. Thus, these shares should be treated as approximate, especially for the telephone calls component, where such data limitations were most severe.

For a list of data sources, please refer to Appendix B.

Directionality

The directionality chart shows the profiled country's outward and inward overall, depth, and breadth scores. A diamond is used to mark the directional balance, calculated as the difference of the outward minus inward scores.

Legend

The "–" symbol for Not Applicable is used in the depth and breadth sections to identify cells in the tables that are not filled in for any country. Levels can only be calculated at the component level, so this symbol always appears in the level columns of the pillar rows. In breadth, this symbol also appears in the cells that refer to components that are excluded from breadth (but covered in depth), typically due to data constraints. The "." symbol indicates that a particular cell could not be filled in for the profiled country due to limitations in the available data for that specific country. The "(+)" and "(-)" symbols are used in the Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness section to identify the expected impact of each factor on global connectedness depth scores.