Romania

Investor Presentation

December 2025

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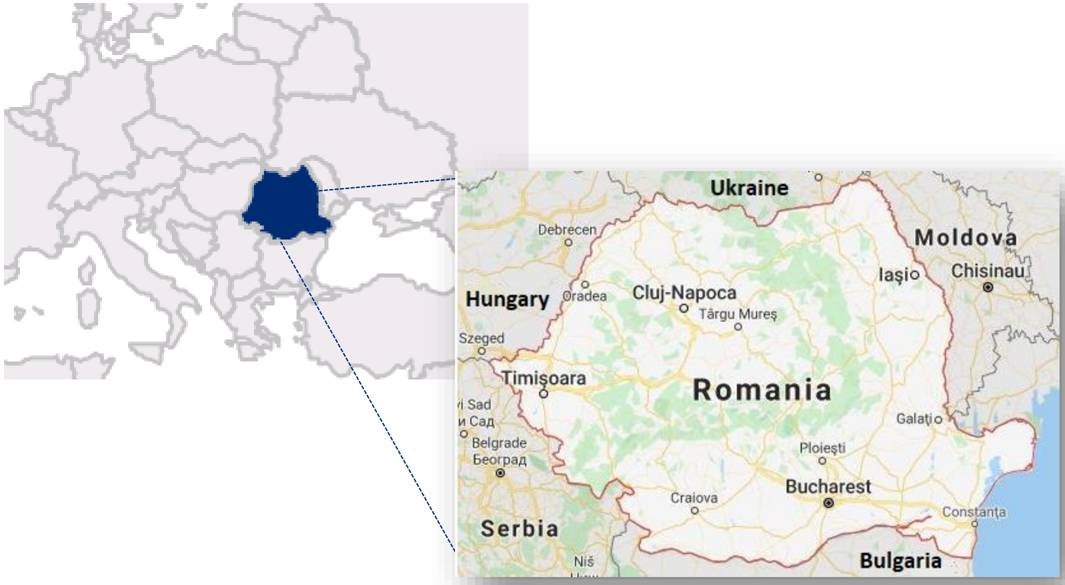
Overview

Snapshot of Romania's Economy

Overview | GDP Growth | Fiscal Policy | Public Debt Management | EU Funding

Area	238,397 sq. km
Population (2025)	19.04[(1)] mn
Average RON/EUR rate (2024)	4.9746
GDP (2024 current prices)	RON 1,760.1[(2)] bn
GDP (2024 current prices)	EUR 353.8[(2)] bn
GDP per Capita (2024)	EUR 18,560[(2)]
GDP Growth (2024, y-o-y)	0.8%[(2)]
Average Inflation (2024)	5.59%
Annual Inflation Rate (October 2025)	9.76%
Unemployment[3] (October 2025)	3.21%
Public Debt / GDP[4] (August 2025)	59.7%



Current Credit Ratings

S&P Global	Fitch Ratings	Moody's	JCR
BBB- / Negative	**BBB- / Negative**	**Baa3 / Negative**	**BBB/ Negative**
since May 16, 2014; rating affirmed on October 10, 2025	*since July 4, 2011; rating affirmed on August 15, 2025*	*since October 6, 2006; rating affirmed on September 12, 2025*	*since March 18, 2016 outlook revised on March 28, 2025*

Source: National Institute of Statistics ("NIS"), Eurostat, National Bank of Romania, Map data ©2020 Google, GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009).
(1) Provisional data according to NIS Press Release No. 215 from 29 August 2025; (2) NCSP Summer Forecast, September 2025 and provisional data according to NIS Press Release No. 138 from 6 June 2025; (3) Registered unemployment rate; (4) According to EU methodology

Key Features of Romania's Credit Profile

Overview | GDP Growth | Fiscal Policy | Public Debt Management | EU Funding

Macroeconomic Framework

- After joining the EU, real convergence expressed in GDP per capita in PPS significantly improved from 39.4% in 2006 to 78%(1) in 2023 of EU average.
- In 2023 the GDP registered an increase of 2.4% compared to the previous year. The gross fixed capital formation, with an outstanding performance of 14.5% has represented the main pillar of the economic growth.
- In 2024(2) the GDP registered an increase, in real terms, of 0.8% compared to the previous year.
- GDP increased by 0.8% in the first nine months of 2025(3).

Well Capitalized and Liquid Banking Sector

- NPL ratio (4) (5) showed a sustained downward trend (3.8% at the end of 2020, 3.4% at the end of 2021, 2.7% at the end of 2022, 2.4% at the end of 2023 and 2.5% at the end of 2024 and 2.8% at the end of August 2025).
- No public money used to support local banks and their recapitalisation.
- Very well capitalized banking sector (total capital adequacy ratio of 23.4% at the end of 2022, 23.6% at the end of 2023, 24.9% at the end of 2024 and 24.2% at the end of June 2025).
- Relatively stable exchange rate.

Public Debt

- 59.7% government debt/GDP according to EU methodology at end August 2025, compared to 54.8% at end 2024.
- 49.3% debt/GDP at end of 2023(6).

(1) Source: Eurostat; (2) Provisional data according to NIS Press Release No. 138 from 6 June 2025; (3) Provisional data according to NIS Press Release No. 313 from 5 December 2025; (4) Under the EBA Methodology; (5) National Bank of Romania, "Aggregate Indicators for Credit Institutions"; (6) Data updated according to the Fiscal Notification from October 2025.

GDP Growth

Romania’s Economy: Macroeconomic Indicators

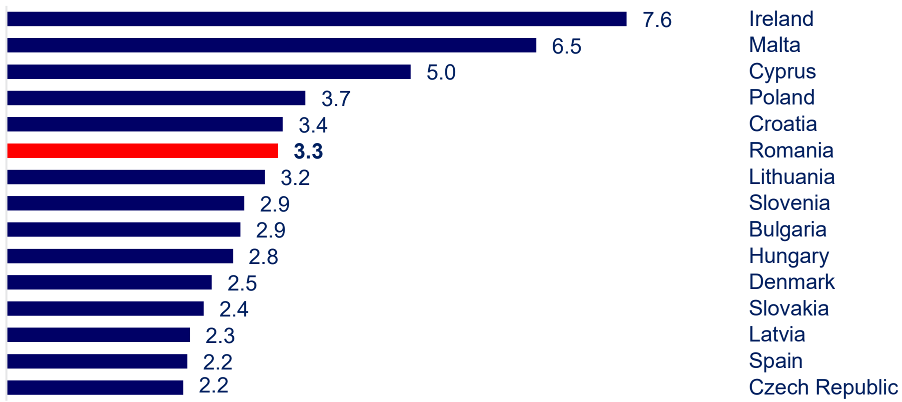
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Macroeconomic Indicators						***Forecast***
Real GDP (% y-o-y)	(3.7)	5.5	4.0	2.4	0.8 [b]	0.6 [b]
Inflation rate (%, e.o.p.)	2.1	8.2	16.4	6.6	5.1 [e]	8.9 [b]
Inflation rate (%, annual average)	2.6	5.1	13.8	10.4	5.6 [e]	7.1 [b]
Budget balance (% GDP, cash)	(9.6)	(6.7)	(5.8)	(5.7)	(8.6) [g]	(8.4) [h]
Budget balance (% GDP, ESA 2010)	(9.2)	(7.1)	(6.4)	(6.6)	(9.3) [g]	(8.4) [h]
Government debt (% GDP, EU methodology)	46.6 [a]	48.3 [a]	47.9	49.3	54.8 [a]	59.6 [c]
Exports of goods (%, y-o-y)	(9.9)	20.2	23.1	1.2 [f]	(0.4) [b]	3.3 [b]
Current account balance (% GDP)	(5.1) [d]	(7.2) [d]	(9.5) [d]	(6.6) [d]	(8.4) [b]	(8.0) [b]
Interest And Exchange Rates						
NBR policy rate (%, e.o.p)	1.50	1.75	6.75	7.00	6.50	6.50
Credit facility rate	2.00	2.50	7.75	8.00	7.50	7.50
Deposit facility rate	1.00	1.00	5.75	6.00	5.50	5.50
Average exchange rate (RON/EUR)	4.84	4.92	4.93	4.95	4.97	5.04 [b]
Labor Market Indicators						
ILO unemployment rate (%)	6.1 [d]	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4 [b]	6.0 [b]

Source: NIS (GDP data for 2020-2022 are final data; semi-final data for 2023 according to Press Release No. 268/10 October 2024 and Autumn Forecast, December 2024)
Notes: (a) Data updated according to Fiscal Notification from October 2025; (b) NCSP Summer Forecast, September 2025; c) MoF estimates; (d) NBR Revised 2020-2023 data in the benchmark methodology 2024, 13 January 2025; (e) NIS Press Release No. 10 from 14 January 2025; (f) NIS Revised data, Press Release no. 263 from 10 October 2024; (g) 2024 budget execution according to the Ministry of Finance; (h) Deficit estimate after the October 2025 budget revision

Growth Supported by Domestic Demand and Capital Formation

Romania is One of the Fastest Growing Economies in the EU

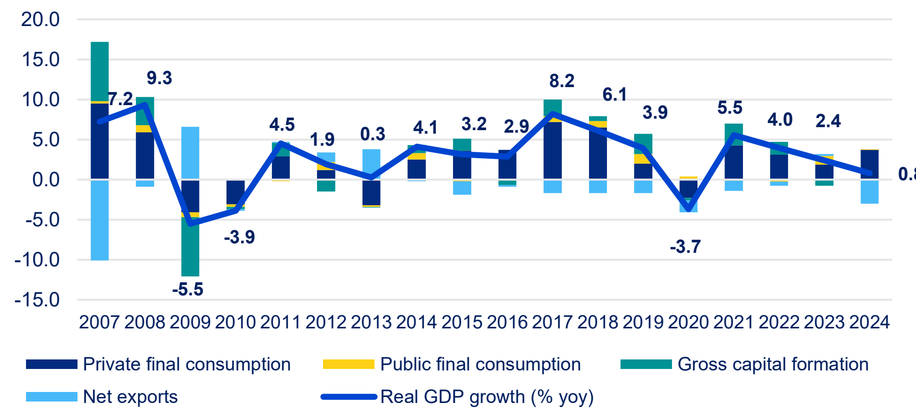
% GDP Growth, Average 2015–2024



Source: Eurostat

GDP Growth is Underpinned by Domestic Demand

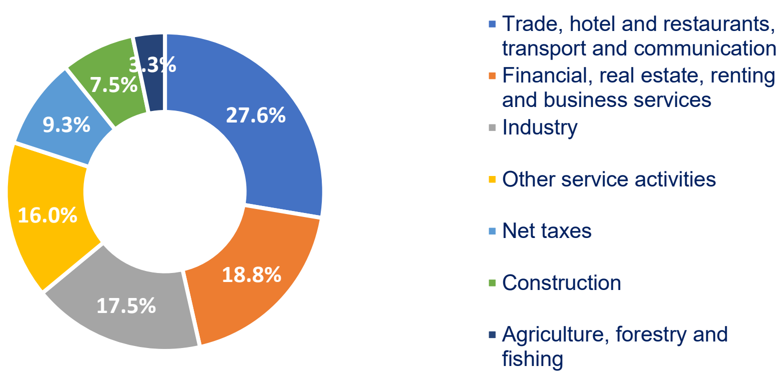
GDP Components, %



Source: NIS

The Romanian Economy is Diversified

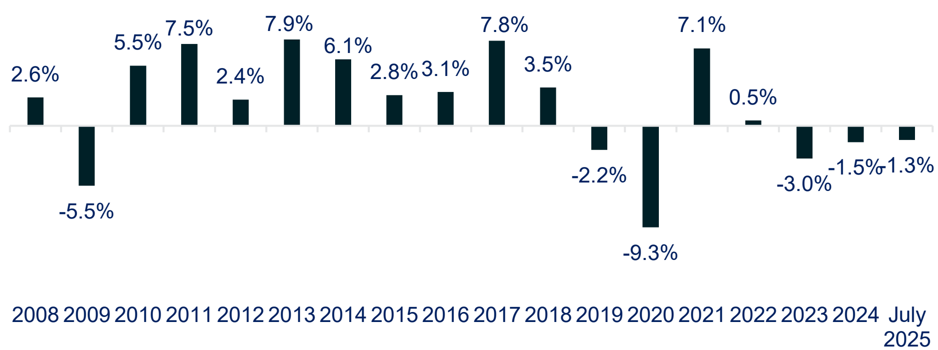
Structure of Gross Domestic Product by Sectors in 2024, %



Source: NIS

Industry, in the Negative Territory

Real Change in Industrial Production, y-o-y, (base year 2021)



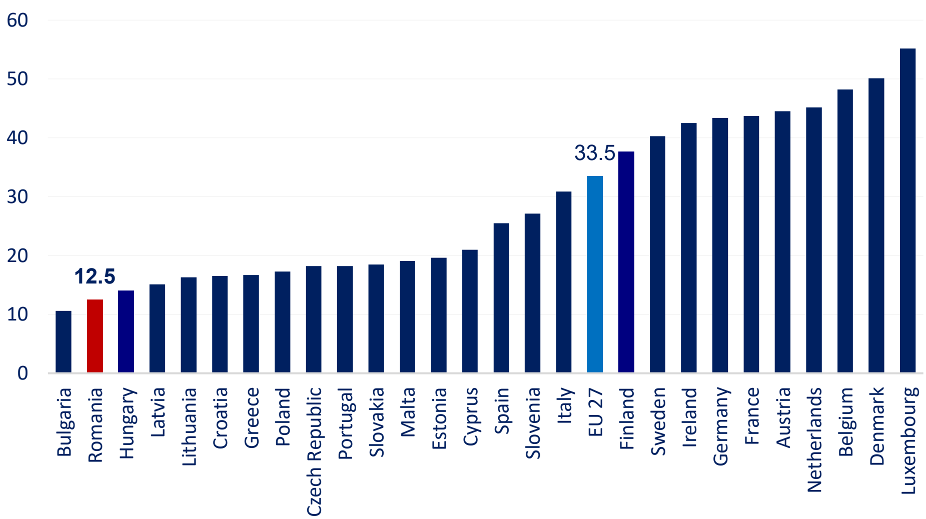
Source: NIS

Labour Market Conditions Supportive of Long-Term Growth

- Highly educated workforce as evidenced by the United Nations' Human Development Indicators 2020: skilled employees constitute 81.7% of the Romanian labour force and 70.7% of the population are internet users. The country ranked **#55** / #193, according to the current Human Development Index.
- Romanian labour costs per hour remain among the most competitive in the EU.
- Romania's unemployment rate (ILO methodology) is nevertheless below the EU27 average and remains one of the lowest among the member states to date, respectively 6.1% in June 2025.

Labour Costs in Romania are Sustained at One of the Lowest Levels in the EU

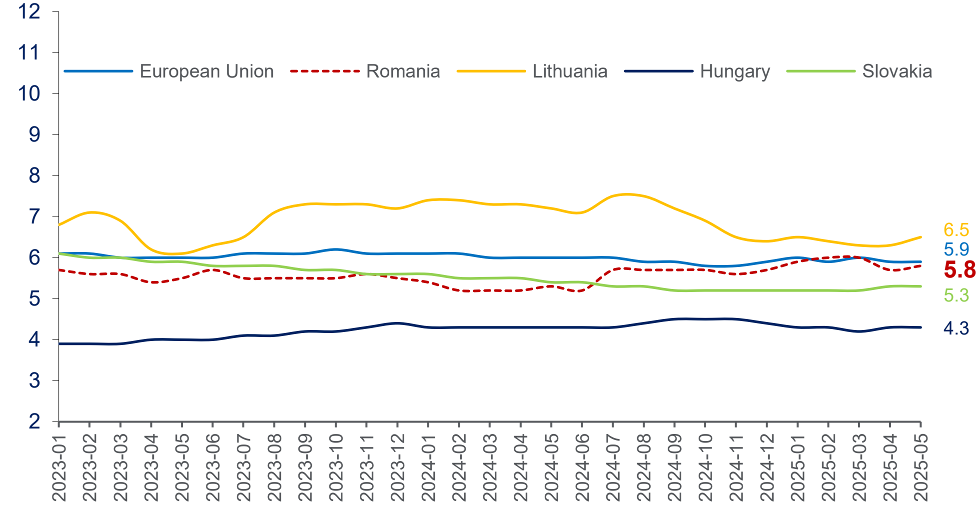
Annual data as of 2024, EUR



Source: Eurostat. Data according to ESA 2010 methodology

Unemployment Rate Below the EU Average

Unemployment rate (monthly, seasonally adjusted), %



Source: Eurostat, ILO Methodology

Fiscal Policy

2025 Budget

Projection: a cash budget deficit of **7.0% of GDP**

Revenues:

- expected to increase by 0.35 percentage points of GDP against the 2024 comparable base (excluding one-offs), reflecting the impact of recently adopted fiscal measures: reduction of the micro-enterprise revenue ceiling, increase in dividend tax, removal of PIT exemptions, and special construction tax.

Expenditures:

- adjustments (as % GDP) in personnel spending (-0.5 percentage points), goods and services (-0.4 percentage points), and nationally funded investment projects/non-EU investment (-0.5 percentage points);
- social assistance is envisaged to remain nearly unchanged due to the carryover effect of pension recalculation;
- spending measures, mainly: employment freeze in government sector, freeze in base wages, bonuses, and food allowances etc, freeze in all pensions and social assistance rights, rescheduling of investments under the nationally funded programs and the suspension of new investment commitments/procurement on non-critical local infrastructure.

Macroeconomic assumptions for 2025 budget

Indicators	2023	2024	2025
Nominal GDP (billion Lei)	1604.6	1760.1	1912.6
Real GDP growth (%)	2.4	0.8	2.5
GDP deflator (%)	12.8	8.8	5.8
Private consumption (%)	3	6	2.5
Government consumption (%)	6.3	0.7	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation (%)	14.5	-3.3	5.9
Export of goods and services (%)	-0.8	-3.1	0.8
Import of goods and services (%)	-1.1	3.8	1.6
Consumer Price Index (annual average)	10.4	5.6	4.4
Average gross wage (%yoy)	15	15.3	6.2

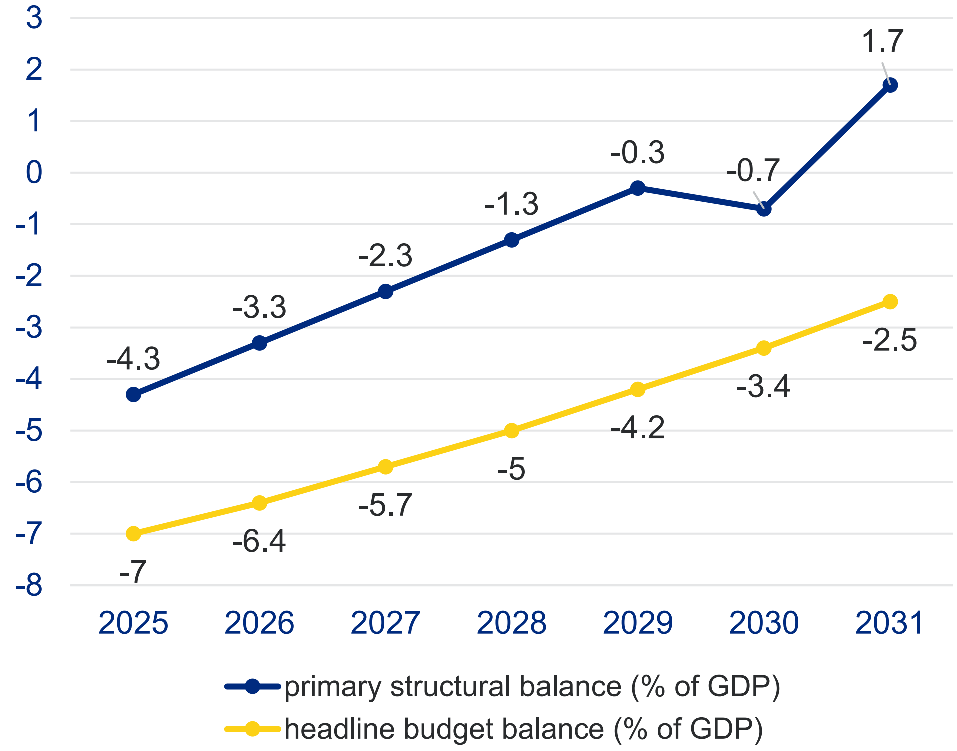
Source: Ministry of Finance
Note: Deficit estimate likely to change to 8.4% for 2025 in light of the budget revision

National medium-term fiscal-structural plan (1/3)

Fiscal consolidation is expected to be achieved over a seven-year timeframe

- The budget deficit adjustment trajectory aims to reach 2.5% of GDP by 2031.
- Fiscal consolidation relies primarily on reducing spending, projected to decrease by nearly 5 percentage points of GDP. Revenue is expected to increase by 2 percentage points of GDP, driven by tax measures and improved collection efforts.
- The trajectory also reflects an average annual adjustment in the primary structural deficit of around 1 percentage point of GDP over the 7-year extended period.

Trajectory of headline budget balance and primary structural balance



Source: Ministry of Finance

Key measures to support the fiscal adjustment, 2024

Main Investments and Reforms Supporting Seven-year Extended Period for Fiscal Adjustment

- The set of reforms and investments underpinning an extension of the adjustment period consists of several commitments from the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP), along with some new reforms and investments.

Tax reform	**Reform of the public sector remuneration system**
Reform of the taxation of micro-enterprises	**Reform of the expenditure system of state/local economic operators (state-owned enterprises, SOEs)**
Reform of the tax administration	**Financing system for businesses**
Reform of the public expenditure system	**Investments in Romania's irrigation infrastructure to mitigate the impact of climate change**
General pension reform and reform of special pensions	**Investments in green transition, digitalization, and technological modernization in the manufacturing industry**
Minimum wage reform	

Source: Ministry of Finance

Key measures to support the fiscal adjustment, applicable Jan 2025

Key Fiscal Measures Implemented in 2025

- The most significant impact on the budget deficit comes from measures aimed at controlling spending

(estimated impact is not comparable with the 2024 expenditure base).

Revenue Measures	Main Expenditure Measures
Reduction of the micro-enterprise revenue ceiling: from 500 thousand euros to 250 thousand euros in 2025 (and to 100 thousand euros in 2026). Estimated impact: RON 0.75 billion.	**Employment freeze in government sector-** aiming to limit the increase in personnel spending (23.8% YoY in 2024).
Increase in dividend tax: the dividend tax rate has been raised from 8% to 10%. Estimated impact: RON 1.4 billion.	**Freeze in all pensions and social assistance rights, including child allowances and student scholarships, limiting student travel subsidies.** Estimated impact: RON 23 billion.
Removal of PIT exemptions (granted for a gross monthly income of up to RON 10 000) in the construction, agriculture, food industry and computer software sectors. Estimated impact: RON 4 billion.	**Freeze in base wages, bonuses, food allowances, paid overtime and compensations in public sector, 50% cut in holiday vouchers.** Estimated impact: RON 35 billion.
Special construction tax: a 1% tax rate will be applied to the value of taxpayer's assets (excluded from property taxation). Estimated impact: RON 1 billion.	**Rescheduling investments under the national financed programs and suspending new investment commitments/procurement on non critical local infrastructure.**
	Other measures- limiting wage increases in non-performing SOEs, limiting payment of medical leaves and healthcare services reimbursement. Estimated impact: RON 5 billion.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Key fiscal measures

- The Government Program 2025-2028 of the ruling coalition includes both revenue and expenditure measures.
- A part of the tax measures are scheduled to come into force on August 1, 2025, including: an increase in the standard VAT rate from 19% to 21%, and the adjustment of reduced VAT rates from 5% and 9% to 11% for items such as books, cultural activities, energy, firewood, food, medicines, water, and pesticides, with all remaining reduced rates also rising to 21%; increasing excises by 10% on fuels and alcohol and by 2.5% on tobacco; collecting health care tax for pensions over RON 3,000; the additional tax on the banking sector will be increased from 2% to 4% for the years 2025 and 2026; increasing gambling taxes.
- On the expenditure side, the most significant measures include a reduction in bonuses granted within public administration—such as those for hazardous work, EU funds, and other categories of allowances and premiums—alongside education related measures (adjusting teaching workloads and restructuring the student scholarship system) and in the Health Fund (expanding the contribution base by introducing mandatory health insurance contributions for co-insured individuals, and adjusting compensation rates for medical leave and temporary work incapacity). Investment spending will also be reprioritized.
- Additional tax measures are set to come into force on January 1, 2026, including an increase in the dividend tax from 10% to 16%, and a rise in the RO-vignette (road tax) from EUR 26 to EUR 50; other additional measures could include higher property taxes (NRRP milestone, based on the market value of real estate assets), and environmental taxation (NRRP milestone, a green taxation reform in the transport sector aimed at incentivizing environmentally sustainable mobility and better aligning with the 'polluter pays' principle). On the expenditure side, the main measures include keeping public sector wages and social benefits frozen next year, as well as a reduction in the threshold for holiday vouchers.
- The estimated impact of the measures (on both revenues and expenditures) is 0.6% of GDP in 2025 and 3.5% of GDP in 2026.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Government Program 2025-2028 (contd.)

Key fiscal measures

The second package, adopted by assuming Government responsibility in Parliament on September 1, 2025, is predominantly focused on boosting revenues and improving tax collection, while also introducing structural reforms aimed at expenditure efficiency.

Revenue measures (estimated impact RON 5 billion in 2026) include property tax reform (NRRP milestone) - until the full market-value-based system is implemented, interim 2026 rules provide a 70% increase for residential buildings and land and the removal of certain exemptions (RON 2.6 billion); revision and increase of the motor vehicle tax based on cylinder capacity and pollution norm (RON 1 billion); introduction of a logistics fee of RON 25 per extra-community parcel under EUR 150 (RON 1 billion); very limited deductibility of management, consultancy and IP-related expenses with non-resident affiliates; increase in capital gains taxation, including for cryptocurrencies; increase of the ceiling on social security contributions for the self-employed to 72 minimum wages; hike in road vignette for trucks.

Other measures with potential impact on revenue collection: strengthening risk-based assessments on tax evasion areas; mandatory integrity tests and bodycams for tax inspectors, stricter rules on tax arrears rescheduling (only with real guarantees); further strengthening insolvencies framework; online auctioning for seized assets and faster recovery of arrears.

Expenditure and structural measures: reform of special pensions for magistrates (NRRP milestone), corporate governance reforms of public enterprises, measures to restructure independent market regulators; measures to improve efficiency in health care.

Source: Ministry of Finance

October 2025 Budget Revision

- ✓ The budget revision - in response to revised macroeconomic forecasts and budgetary performance, including a 0.6 per cent. decrease in real GDP, a 7.4 per cent. increase in the projected GDP deflator and a budget deficit of 4.5 per cent. recorded for the first eight months of 2025.
- ✓ The budget revision projects a general consolidated budget deficit of RON 159.7 billion, or 8.4 per cent. of GDP for 2025, representing an increase of 1.4 per cent. compared to the initial 2025 budget estimate, driven primarily by increased government spending during the first eight months of 2025.
- ✓ Budget revision adopted on October 1, 2025 by the Government.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: Deficit estimate was changed to 8.4% for 2025 in light of the budget revision

2025 Budget: Execution

October 2025 Budget Execution – Deficit of 5.72% of GDP

- Revenues to the general consolidated budget, in the amount of RON 531.55 billion, increased by 12.3% in nominal terms compared to the same period of last year.
  - Increases in the collection of: wage and personal income tax (+19.5%), social security contributions (+10.5%), corporate income tax (+15.8%), excises (+10.2%) and non-tax revenues (+9.0%), compared to the same period of the previous year;
  - Revenues from VAT amounted to RON 108.38 billion at the end of October 2025 (9.2% more than the level recorded in the same period of 2024);
  - Reimbursments from the EU: RON 40.59 billion, up by 31.9% compared to the level registered in the same period of the previous year.

- The expenditures of the general consolidated budget, in the amount of RON 640.42 billion, increased in nominal terms by 9.9% YoY compared to the same period of last year.
  - Personnel expenditure increased by 5%, compared to the same period of the previous year;
  - Goods and services expenditure increased by 5.5%, while the expenditure for social assistance increased by 12.7%;
  - Interest expenditure amounted to RON 46.77 billion, up by RON 13.91 billion than the same period of 2024;
  - Subsidy expenditure amounted to RON 10.06 billion;
  - Expenditure on projects financed from non-reimbursable external funds (including subsidies from the European Union related to agriculture) amounted to RON 51.44 billion, 24.56% more than the same period of 2024;
  - Investment expenditure amounted to RON 96.04 billion at the end of October 2025, up by 8.65% compared to the same period of 2024.

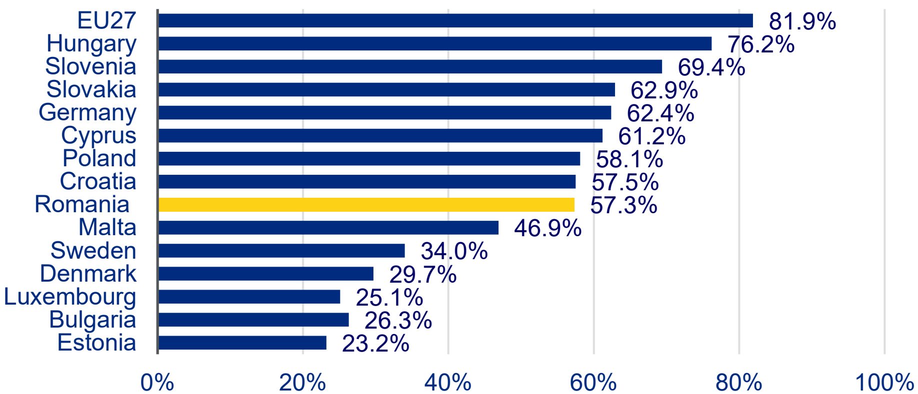
Source: Ministry of Finance

Public Debt Management

Public Debt Indicators

Romania has one of the lowest Debt / GDP Ratios in the EU

General Government Debt / GDP, Q2 2025



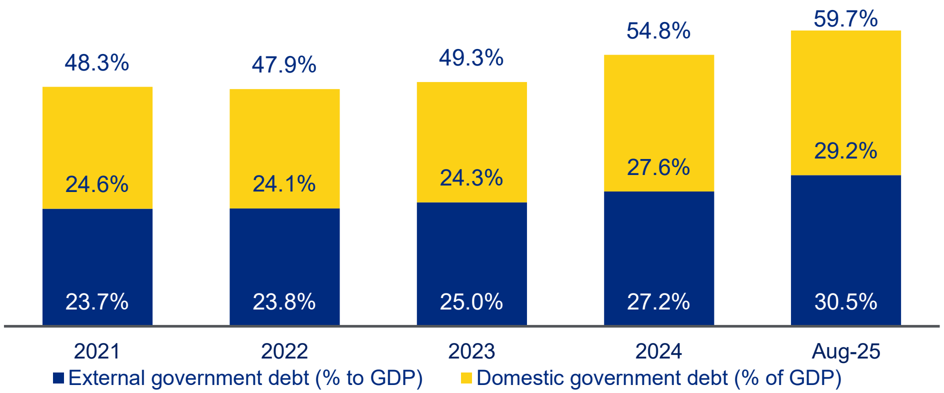
Source: Eurostat – Euro Indicators 21 October 2025

(% of GDP)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 F
Gross Financing Needs, Out of which(1)**:**	11.1%	10.7%	12.7%	14.1%	13.6%(3)
– Budgetary Deficit	6.7%	5.8%	5.7%	8.7%	8.4%(3)
– Refinancing of Public Debt[1]	4.4%	4.9%	7.0%	5.4%	5.2%

(P) Provisional. (F) Forecasted.

Debt / GDP Ratio is relatively low…

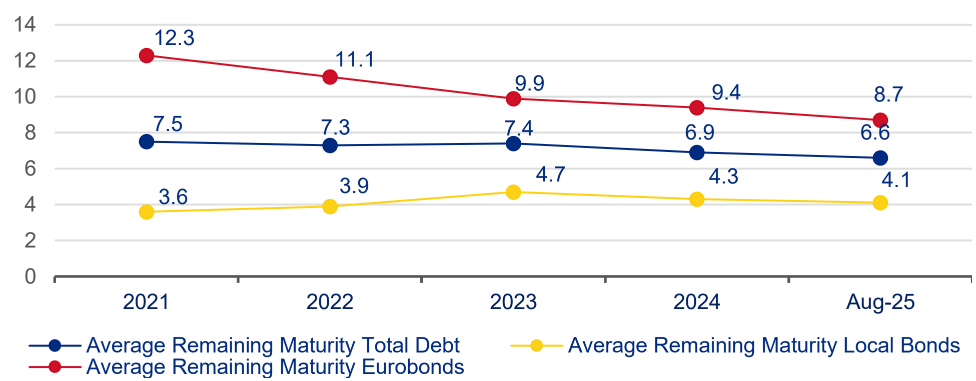
General Government Debt / GDP ESA 2010(2)*, August 2025*



Source: Ministry of Finance – (EU Methodology).

…with a Prudent Maturity Profile

Average Remaining Maturity in years

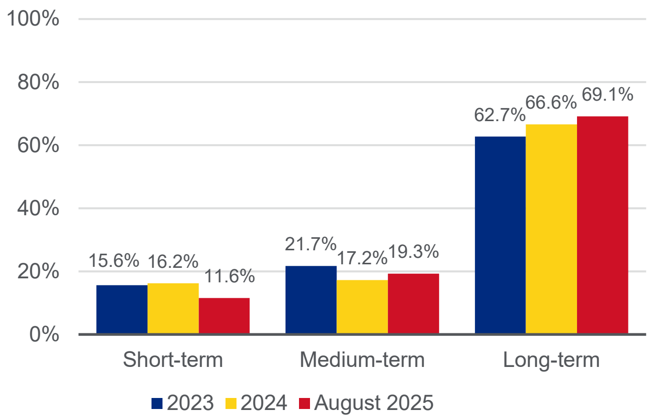


Source: Ministry of Finance.

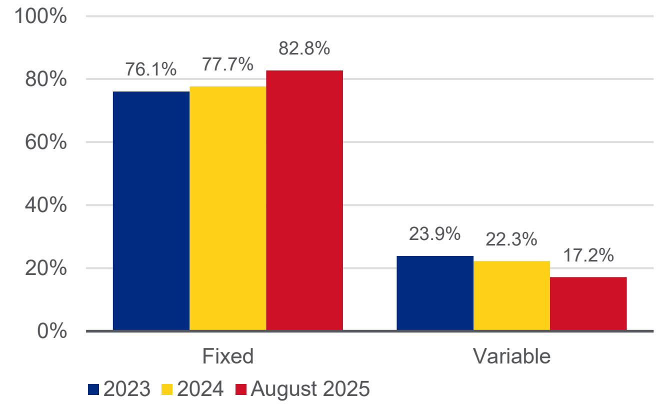
(1) Ministry of Finance (own calculation); (2) Ministry of Finance - according to EU methodology, the debt to GDP ratio was calculated taking into consideration the sum of GDP for the last four quarters. Preliminary data as of end August 2025; (3) According to the 2025 budget revision.

Government Borrowing Profile

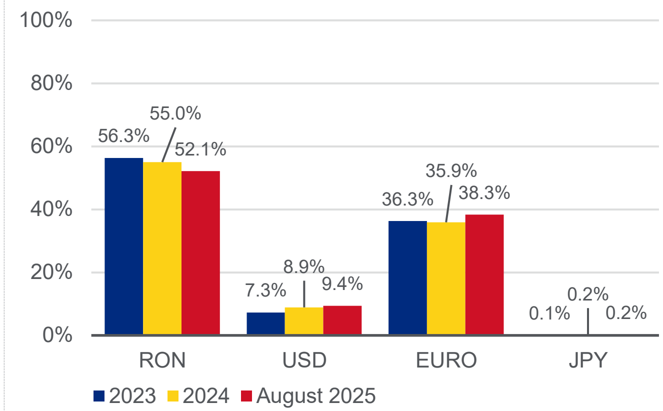
Increasingly Long Tenor Borrowings…



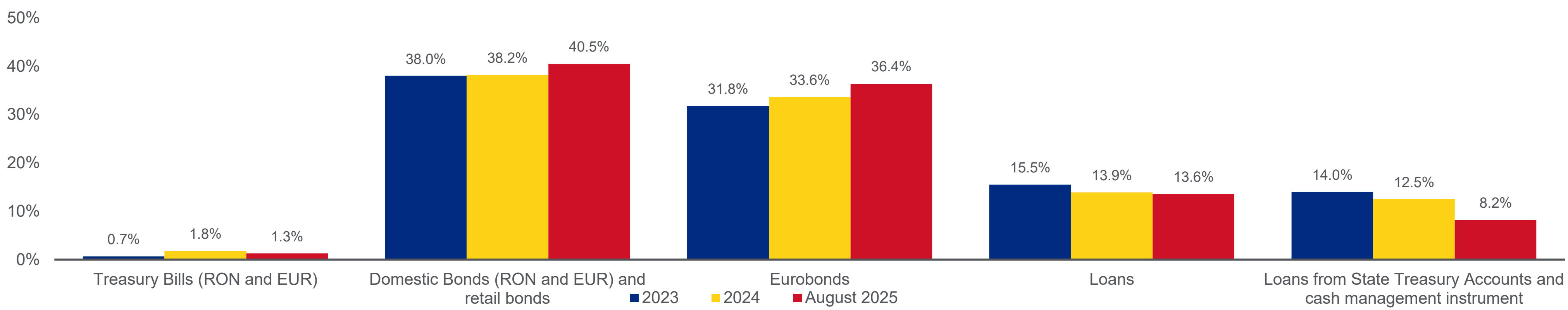
…Mostly Paying Fixed Interest…



…Primarily in RON and EUR…



Mix of Funding Instruments



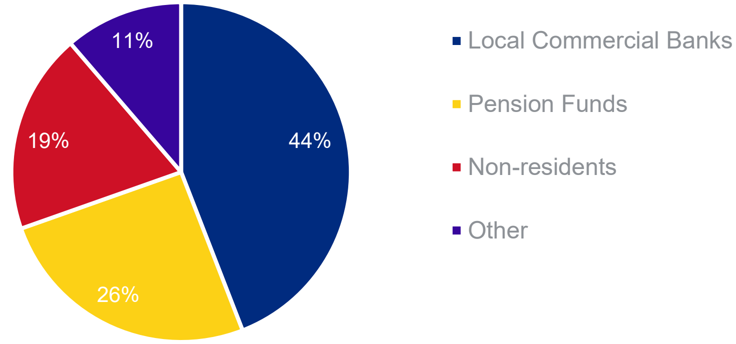
Source: Ministry of Finance. Historical compilation of the Public Debt Bulletin, at end of August 2025.
Note: Based on national legislation.

Instruments and investor base

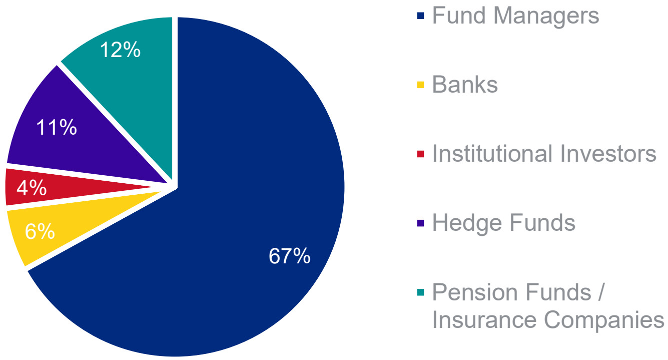
Domestic Capital Markets Instruments

- Interbank market:
  - ✓ government securities with maturities between 6 months and 15 years,
  - ✓ liquid benchmarks to an equivalent of about EUR 2.5-3 bn.
- Retail market:
  - ✓ two programs for bond issuance with 1 to 5 years maturity via treasury offices, postal units and banks (via the Bucharest Stock Exchange in EUR and local currency).

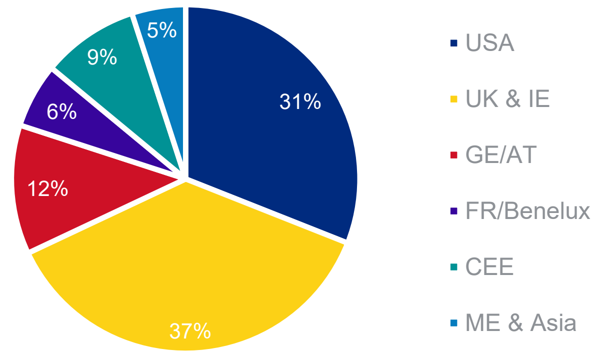
Holders of domestic market government securities



Average Eurobonds Distribution by Investor Type



Average Eurobonds Distribution by Geography



Note: statistics for longer tenors,10Y+

Source: end of August 2025, Ministry of Finance statistics.

ESG Considerations – Setting Up Romania's Green Bond framework

Legal Framework and Governance

- The Framework *for the Issuance of Bonds Intended to Finance the Protection of the Environment and Combat Climate Change* launched in December 2023.
- The Interministerial Committee approving the list of eligible projects/expenditures, approving the Green Bond Framework and the annual allocation and post-issuance impact reports prepared by the Ministry of Finance.
- TA provided by World Bank
- The Framework follows international best practices, evaluated by S&P Global Ratings (S&P).
- S&P's Second Party Opinion (SPO) confirms the alignment of the Framework with (ICMA)'s Green Bond Principles.
- ***"Medium green"*** Framework.
- Publicly available Allocation report (https://mfinante.gov.ro/en/web/trezor/obligatiuni-verzi).

Green Bonds

- February 15, 2024 inaugural successful Green Bond on the international markets, a 12-year tranche of EUR 2 billion. Total demand of EUR 9 billion from more than 250 investors. Negative new issue concession (-15 bps), implying a greenium of 10 bps. Around 45% of the investors were socially responsible investors (SRI) / with green-ESG mandates or known to use socially responsible investment principles/green investment principles.
- October 4, 2024, inaugural Green Samurai transaction with JPY 33bn multi-tranche across 3 years, 5 years and 7 years.
- On July 25, 2025, S&P's post-issuance review of the Government of Romania allocation report found that allocations were consistent with pre-issuance commitments and that the report is aligned with the requirements for allocation reporting contained in the Green Bond Principles.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Financing Plan (1/2)

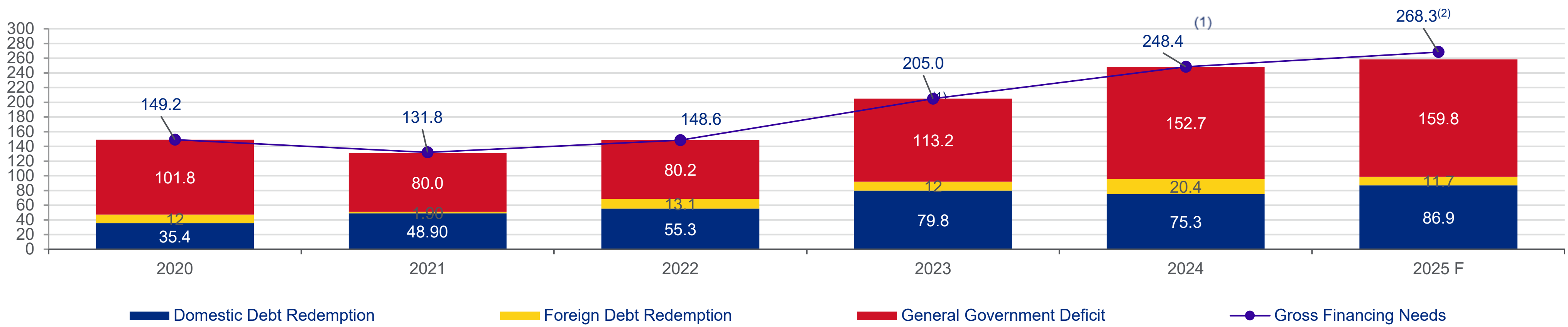
Financing plan	Initial Plan (bn.)	Achieved (bn.) 9 Dec 2025	(%)
Financing needs (bn. RON)	**268.32**		
- % of GDP	14.11%		
Budget deficit (bn. RON)	159.77		
- % of GDP	8.40%		
Refinancing (bn. RON)	98.55		
- % of GDP	5.19%		
Financing	**265.21**	**259.41**	**97.8%**
Domestic market (bn RON)	**160.49**	**154.69**	**96.4%**
External market (bn. RON)	**104.72**	**104.72**	**100%**
bn. EUR	21.60	20.78	
- Eurobonds (bn. EUR)	19.55	15.71	
- Private placements (bn. EUR)		3.19	
- RRF (bn. EUR)	0.66	0.76	
- IFIs (bn. EUR)	1.27	1.12	

- The revised gross financing requirements from RON 232 billion to RON 259 billion lei (following the revision of the general consolidated budget deficit to 8.4% of GDP, approximately RON 160 billion), were revised at end November to approximately RON 269 billion and will ensure the necessary resources for the partial prefinancing of the financing needs for 2026.
- Additional financing for 2025 to be achieved mainly from domestic sources through government securities auctions and retail programs and marginally from external sources through drawings from international financial institutions.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Financing Plan (2/2)

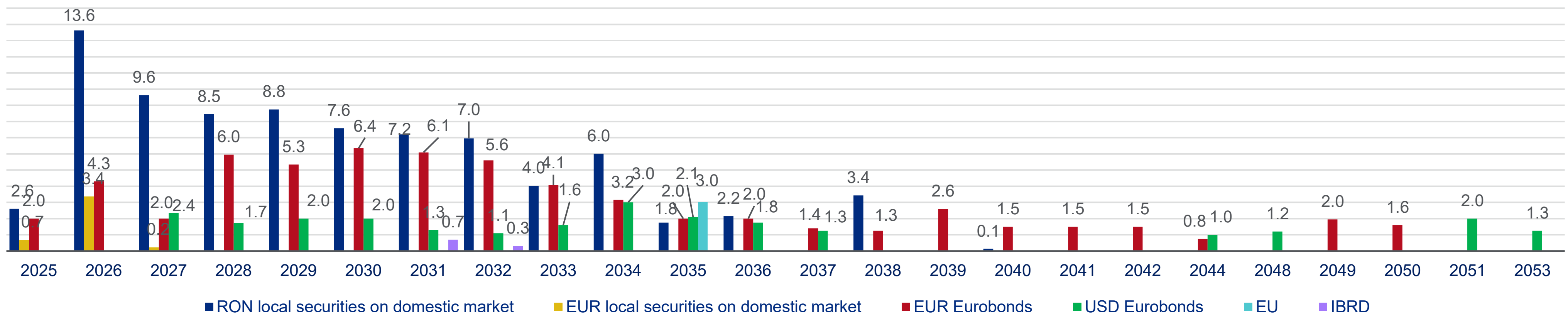
Government Financing Needs, RON bn



Source: Ministry of Finance (own calculation)

Government Debt Maturity Structure is Well Distributed across a Long Horizon

Redemption Profile of Government Securities and External Loan Facilities, EUR bn



(1) Including the partial prefinancing of 2025
(2) Revised 2025 financing needs, which includes a partial prefinancing of 2026
Source: Ministry of Finance. Data as of November 30, 2025.

Debt Management Policy

Sovereign Debt Risk Management Targets

	Parameters[1]	Levels as of August 31, 2025	Levels as of December 31, 2024	Indicative Targeted Min / Max Ranges (2024–2026)[2]
Currency Risk	Share of domestic currency debt, % of total	47.8	48.5	45 (Min) – 55
	Share of EUR debt out of total foreign-currency denominated debt, %	79.9	79.7	80 (Min) – 90
Refinancing Risk	Debt maturing in one year, % of total	13.0	10.0	10 – 20 (Max)
	Local currency debt maturing in one year, % of total	21.0	17.0	15 – 25 (Max)
	ATM[3] for total debt, years	6.5	6.9	7.0 (Min) – 8.0
	ATM[3] for local currency debt, years	4.4	4.6	4.5 (Min) – 5.5
Interest Rate Risk	Debt re-fixing in one year, % of total	14.0	12.0	10 – 20 (Max)
	Local currency debt re-fixing in one year, % of total	18.0	15.0	15 – 25 (Max)
	ATR[4] for total debt, years	6.3	6.7	7.0 (Min) – 8.0
	ATR[4] for local currency debt, years	4.4	4.6	4.5 (Min) – 5.5

Objectives of the Debt Management Strategy

- Covering the funding needs of the central government, while minimizing medium- and long-term debt costs.
- Limiting risks for the government public debt portfolio.
- Developing the domestic market for government securities.

Strategic Guidelines During 2024–2026

- Financing mainly in local currency, with the objective of ensuring net financing (covering the budget deficit) mainly from domestic sources from 2024 onwards
- Pursuing a smooth redemption profile
- Maintaining a foreign currency buffer
- FX funding mostly in EUR and USD
- Maintaining the exposure to interest rate risk under control
- Using IFIs and EU funding in order to benefit from the favorable terms and conditions attached to those instruments

(1) According to national legislation excluding temporary financing; (2) Risk indicators calculated according to national legislation, excluding loans from availabilities of the State treasury account (temporary financing); (3) ATM – average time to maturity; (4) ATR – average time to re-fixing.

Source: Ministry of Finance: Historic compilation of the Public Debt Bulletin and Government Public Debt Management Strategy.

EU Funding

EU Funds Absorption under the 2014–2020 Programming Period

Operational Program	Funds Allocated, EUR bn	Absorption Rate (Amount Requested to EC) (%)										
		Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Sept 2025**
OP Technical Assistance	0.33	0	0	23.28	37.29	56.90	59.92	67.37	75.40	84.66	111.48	111.48
OP Competitiveness	2.38	0	0	6.48	17.01	25.38	23.31	25.82	54.02	77.94	101.12	109,1
OP Human Capital (including Youth Employment Initiative: EUR 0.15bn)	4.60	0	0	0.09	14.87	25.28	43.00	52.75	60.41	84.50	97.72	103.89
OP Administrative Capacity	0.56	0	0	4.15	12.95	23.23	33.56	47.07	63.04	88.70	101.58	114.16
OP Large Infrastructure	9.34	0	0	10.13	17.77	25.24	38.85	52.85	70.57	96.40	103.05	116.54
OP Regional	6.86	0	0	0.41	12.78	22.86	34.86	49.83	65.14	85.28	102.27	116.05
OP for SME's Initiative*	*0.10*	*0*	*0*	*93.09*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OP's for European Territorial Cooperation	0.48	0	0.54	1.76	9.56	21.19	33.27	54.84	67.42	81.85	99.30	99.3
OP Aid for the Most Deprived	0.49	0	0.97	17.37	17.35	30.27	48.24	54.21	54.21	82.48	93.18	94.13
Total	**25.04**	**0**	**0.02**	**5.62**	**15.65**	**24.87**	**37.48**	**49.51**	**65.16**	**88.53**	**101.49**	**112.48**

- As of September 2025, the total amounts received from the European Commission, pre-financing and reimbursements related to the operational programs financed by the Cohesion Policy, are at approx. EUR 23.99 bn, which means 99.7% of the EU allocation for these programs (about EUR 24.07 bn).

As of September 2025, Romania ranked 4th among the 27 Member States, in absolute values of EU funds received.
The contracting rate of 136% creates a prerequisite for an increase in the absorption rate in the upcoming period.

Note: The allocations for 2014-2020 OP's were modified according to the last versions of the approved operational programmes. Consequently, some percentages have been diminished.
- **The OP for SME's Initiative was included in the OP Regional by EC approval from 16.10.2018.*
- ***Includes the amounts declared as overbooking in accordance with EC regulations.*

Source: Ministry of Investments and European Projects

Security Action for Europe (SAFE) allocation for Romania

- On September 9, 2025 the European Commission has officially communicated the amounts allocated to Member States under SAFE based on their requests.
- Out of the total amount of financial assistance in the form of loans of EUR 150 billion, Romania receives **EUR 16.68 billion**, the second largest allocation after Poland.
- The SAFE national investment plans are to be presented by end November 2025. The Member States plans shall be dully argued and justified for defence products procurement, planned activities, estimated expenditures and planned measures.
- Pre-financing is available as an optional advance payment of up to 15% of the total loan amount provided to Member States.
- Disbursement across the entire time period for the program (2026-2030), based on projects acquisitions and implementation.

Source: Ministry of Investments and European Projects

MFF 2021 – 2027 & Next Generation EU

- The **EU Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 ("MFF")**, along with the recovery instrument **Next Generation EU ("NGEU")** are expected to play a central role in Romania's economic recovery.

MFF 2021-2027[(1)]		Next Generation EU (NGEU)[(1)]	
Cohesion Policy*	EUR 29.2 bn	**Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)**	EUR 21.4 bn: (EUR 13.6 bn in form of grants, EUR 7.8 bn in form of loans)
Common Agricultural Policy	EUR 20.7 bn	REACT-EU 2021/2022	EUR 1.5 bn (EUR 1.3 bn / 0.2 bn)
		REPowerEU	EUR 1.4 bn
Just Transition Fund (EU Green Deal)	EUR 0.9 bn*	Just Transition Fund	EUR 1.2 bn (p)
		European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development	EUR 0.7 bn
Total MFF	**EUR 49.9 bn**	**Total NGEU**	**EUR 25.7 bn**
Total allocated EU Funds			**~ EUR 76.3 bn (p)****

- **NGEU amount** represents 4%[(2)] of the total value of the fund
- Romania - **4th highest allocation of all EU member states**
- In 2021 pre-financing amount of 13% from the RRF grant of EUR 1.851.159.668,
- January 13th, 2022 Romania pre-financing of EUR 1.942.159.890, from the loan RRP's allocation.
- 2023, revise the RRF and introduce the new RePower EU chapter.
- Payment requests - approved based on a satisfactory assessment on the fulfilment of milestones and targets for each reform and investment
- **NGEU - to address investment needs in the private sector** by providing grants and support programs. The decision aims to ensure working capital measures, by financing investment needs; economic growth measures; companies digitalization schemes and measures to support employment growth.
- **Cohesion Policy** funds through the Partnership Agreement (PA) in 8 regional programmes and 8 sectorial/national programmes: Sustainable Development, Transport, Health, Education and Employment, Inclusion and Social Dignity, Just Transition, Smart Growth, Digitalization and Financial Instruments and Technical Assistance.
- PA and all the 16 programmes approved in 2022.
- As of September 2025, the total amounts received from EC, representing prefinancing and reimbursements for the programmes financed by the Cohesion Policy, are of approx. EUR 5,3 billion.
- On November 13, 2025 the EC approved the second amendment of the NRRP. The revised allocation proposed is EUR 21.4 billion, out of which EUR 13.6 billion in grants and approximately 7.8 billion in loans.

(1) Current prices; (2) According to current prices the total NGEU envelope amounts to EUR 808 billion; *included in the Cohesion Policy amount; **(p) Provisional data Source: Ministry of Investments and European Projects, Ministry of Finance

Key measures of Romania's National Recovery and Resilience Plan

44.1% of the NRRP total allocation for reforms and investments supports climate objectives

- Urban mobility: infrastructure for a green and more secure urban transport.
- Clean energy production: phasing-out of coal and lignite power production, deployment of renewables as well as related production processes, and hydrogen (**EUR 1.2 billion**).
- Energy efficiency of buildings: energy-efficient renovation and seismic renovation of buildings to reduce CO_2 emissions by at least 0.15 million tons in private buildings and 0.075 million tons in public buildings (**EUR 2.9 billion**).

21.8% of the NRRP total allocation for reforms and investments supports digital objectives

- Digitalisation of public administration: digitalising public administration in key areas such as justice, employment and social protection, environment, civil service management and skills development, public procurement, cybersecurity, tax and customs, while building a secure government cloud infrastructure and supporting eID deployment (**EUR 1.4 billion**).
- Digitalisation of health: developing an integrated e-Health system, connecting over 25,000 healthcare providers and telemedicine systems (**EUR 442 million**).
- Digitalisation of education: improving digital pedagogical skills, educational content and equipment and resources, including in universities (**EUR 1.16 billion**).

Measures to reinforce Romania's economic and social resilience

- Social and territorial cohesion: modernising the Romanian social benefits system by implementing the minimum inclusion income reform, a reform of the pension system, measures to improve the employment and digitising social protection digital systems.
- Fiscal sustainability: Reinforced budgetary framework, better expenditure control and review of taxation, pension system reform, state guarantees for SMEs.

Source: Romania's National Recovery and Resilience Plan, European Commission

Next Generation EU – Recovery and Resilience Facility

- The **first payment request** disbursed EUR 2.56 billion by the EC on 27 October 2022 (grant EUR 1.772.317.380 and loan EUR 789.672.460).
- The **second payment request** disbursed EUR 2.79 billion on September 29, 2023 (grant EUR 1.87 billion and loan EUR 0.89 billion and EUR 0.037 billion disbursed on 23rd of December 2024). 51 milestones and targets included in this payment request.
- In the context of the current geopolitical crisis caused by the war in Ukraine, as well as following the negative revision of EUR 2.11 billion of the non-reimbursable financial support for Romania, the possibility of adjusting the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) has emerged. On 27 February 2023, **Regulation (EU) 2023/435** was published amending Regulation (EU) 2021/241 as regards the chapters on EU-PRSPs in the RRF and amending Regulations (EU) Nos. At the same time, the European Commission presented the Communication entitled Guidance on Recovery and Resilience Plan in the context of REPowerEU (C2023/876 - Guidance on Recovery and Resilience Plan in the context of REPowerEU).
- The adjustment of the RRF completed with the formal inclusion of the new chapter REPowerEU in December 2023, and the issuance of the Council Implementing Decision amending the Implementing Decision of 3 November 2021 approving the assessment of Romania's RRF.
- **Payment request no. 3**, in amount of EUR 2.66 billion (EUR 1.85 billion in grants and 0.81 billion in loans) conditional on the completion of the adjustment of the plan, contains 74 milestones and targets.
- COM possitively assessed 68 out of 74 milestones and targets, and the EPC and EFC procedure was completed. EC adopted the Council implementing Decisions and in June 2025 a partial disbursement of aprox. EUR 1.3 billion was made.
- On November 13, 2025 the EC approved Romania’s renegociated plan which amounts to EUR 21.4 billion allocated through NRRP, out of which EUR 13.6 billion grants and EUR 7.8 billion loans, down from EUR 28.5 billion initially. Romania and EC agreed to adjust the grant component by transferring other investments and reforms from the loan component, (to remove from grant component the investments that were delayed and replace them with investments transferred from the loan component, amounting to around EUR 3.5 billion) and to reduce the loan component.
- Request 5 will cover 28 milestones and targets, with submission planned for the first quarter of 2026, from grant component with a total estimated value of about EUR 1,183,352,246.
- The last payment request (Request 6) comprises 151 milestones and targets, with a total value of 3,743,975,225 euro, for grant component and 5,081,154,428 euro from loan component. This request is planned for submission in the third quarter of 2026, addressing the final reforms and investments under the RRF.

Source: Ministry of Investments and European Projects

Thank you!