

Macroeconomic and Strategic Analysis

UniCredit Weekly Report



The NBR maintained the key rate at 6.50% in October

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Weekly briefing

In the US, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) minutes from September 16-17, 2025, indicate a clear shift toward a more accommodative monetary policy stance amid signs of slowing economic momentum and a softening labor market. The Committee voted to lower the federal funds rate by 25 basis points to a target range of 4.00-4.25 percent, citing an increased balance of risks on the employment side. While inflation remained somewhat elevated, members judged that downside risks to the labor market had risen more sharply in recent months. Only one member, Governor Stephen Miran, dissented, preferring a larger 50bp cut on the view that the neutral rate had fallen and that underlying inflation was closer to target than official data suggested.

In the **eurozone**, **retail sales inched up 0.1%mom in August**, reversing a reviewed 0.4% decline in July and in line with market expectations. Among the Eurozone's largest economies, retail trade decreased by 0.2%mom in Germany and increased by 0.4%mom in Spain, and by 0.5%mom in France. **Factory orders in Germany fell 0.8%mom in August 2025**, missing expectations [UniCredit: 1.7%; consensus: 1.2%] and following a downwardly revised 2.7% drop in the previous month. Excluding major orders, new orders fell 3.3%mom. **Germany's industrial production fell by 4.3%mom in August**, reversing a 1.3% increase in July and well below expectations [UniCredit: -0.4%; consensus -1.0%]. On a yearly basis, total industrial output declined by 3.9%, reversing a 1.5% increase registered in the previous year.

In **Romania**, at its **meeting on 8 October**, the **NBR decided to keep the monetary policy rate unchanged at 6.50%**, in line with our and consensus expectations. Consequently, the Lombard and the deposit facility rate are unchanged, at 7.50% and 5.50%, respectively. The minimum reserve requirements for RON and FX liabilities of credit institutions were also maintained. **On a monthly basis, retail sales decreased by 4.0%** (seasonally adjusted), after increases in July and June (+0.3%mom and +1.1%mom) which were supported by consumers who stocked up before the August hike in VAT and excise taxes. **The trade deficit was EUR 2.6bn in August**, below our expectations [UniCredit: 2.82], **lower by 9.4%yoy** (-EUR 40mn) as exports increased by 3.6%yoy and imports decreased by 0.5%yoy. **During January-August 2025**, exports increased by 3.6%yoy and imports by 3.9%yoy, **resulting in a trade deficit up by 4.9%yoy**. **The NIS released the second estimate for GDP growth in 2Q 2025**, showing no significant difference in comparison to the first estimate a month ago, increasing +0.3%yoy in gross terms and +2.3%yoy in seasonally adjusted terms against the same quarter of 2024.

This week, the **external calendar** includes the **EMU and German ZEW economic sentiment** (Tuesday), **EMU industrial production** (Wednesday), **US PPI and retail sales** (Thursday) and **EMU September inflation rate** (Friday). The Romanian calendar includes the **September inflation rate** and the **monthly average income** on Monday, the **current account** on Tuesday and the **industrial production** on Wednesday.

Data spotlight: 6 – 10 October

CURRENCIES - MAJORS

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURUSD	1.1582	-0.37%	-0.98%
EURCHF	0.93	0.23%	-0.57%
USDJPY	152.07	0.57%	3.21%
GBPUSD	1.3345	0.09%	-1.37%

CURRENCIES - CEE

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURPLN	4.2600	-0.07%	-0.07%
EURHUF	392.60	-0.13%	-0.14%
EURCZK	24.34	-0.03%	-0.23%

CURRENCIES - NBR REFERENCE

Currencies	EUR	USD	SDR	XAU (1g)
13-Oct	5.0903	4.3905	1.3419	0.5646

CURRENCIES - RON

	EURRON	USD RON
13-Oct	5.088	4.394
10-Oct	5.092	4.383
9-Oct	5.095	4.406

FIXED INCOME MARKET YIELDS - LOCAL

Mid-rate	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
13-Oct	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.3
10-Oct	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.3
8-Oct	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.4

MONEY MARKET RATES - LOCAL

ROBOR	ON	1M	3M
13-Oct	5.75	6.17	6.50
10-Oct	5.80	6.07	6.50
9-Oct	5.80	6.07	6.50

MONEY MARKET RATES - MAJORS

Euribor	1M	3M	6M
10-Oct	1.92	2.01	2.10
9-Oct	1.93	2.03	2.10
8-Oct	1.92	2.02	2.10
USDSFOR	1M	3M	6M
10-Oct	4.23	4.33	4.36
9-Oct	4.24	4.33	4.36
8-Oct	4.25	4.33	4.36

STOCK MARKETS

Index	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
S&P 500	6,552.5	-2.71%	0.31%
FTSE	45,943.0	0.01%	0.07%
Hang Seng	48,088.8	-1.01%	10.65%
Bucharest BET	25,889.5	-1.52%	-1.19%

Romanian Economy

■ The NBR maintained the key rate at 6.50% in October

At its meeting on 8 October, the NBR decided to keep the monetary policy rate unchanged at 6.50%, in line with our and consensus expectations. Consequently, the Lombard and the deposit facility rate are unchanged, at 7.50% and 5.50%, respectively. The minimum reserve requirements for RON and FX liabilities of credit institutions were also maintained.

The annual inflation rate rose markedly to 7.84% in July and 9.85% in August, above expectations, driven by the expiry of the electricity price cap and by VAT and excise duty increases from 1 August. The adjusted CORE2 inflation rate also accelerated to 7.9% in August from 5.7% in June, reflecting the VAT pass-through to consumer prices amid resilient demand and high inflationary expectations. HICP inflation climbed to 8.5% in August, while the annual average inflation rates edged up as well.

Economic activity strengthened in 2Q 2025, with the quarterly GDP growth rising to 1.2%qoq after a near-stagnation in 1Q, while the annual growth stabilized at 0.3%. Domestic demand weakened further, but net exports improved, leading to slower growth in the trade and current account deficits. Data suggests quasi-stagnation of activity in 2H 2025, though a slight GDP rebound is expected in 3Q amid mixed sectoral dynamics.

Employment continued to decline in June-July, while the unemployment rate dropped slightly over July-August. Hiring intentions improved

Data spotlight: 6 – 10 October

Romanian Economy (continued)

modestly in September, mainly in trade, and wage dynamics remained high but on a downward trend. Interbank rates decreased gradually in August–September, long-term bond yields stabilized, and the leu/euro exchange rate fluctuated moderately. Private sector credit growth slowed to 8.0%yoy in August, with RON lending (69.3% of total) continuing to lose ground to FX loans.

The NBR noted that inflation likely reached a plateau at the end of 3Q and will decline only slowly in the coming months, as the transitory effects of recent price shocks fade. Over the medium term, fiscal consolidation measures adopted in July are expected to strengthen disinflationary pressures via weaker aggregate demand and external adjustment. However, significant uncertainties persist regarding future fiscal steps and external risks stemming from geopolitical tensions and global trade developments.

The NBR emphasized that full absorption of EU funds, particularly under the Next Generation EU programme, remains crucial to offset the contractionary impact of fiscal consolidation and to support structural reforms and the energy transition. In this context, the Board reiterated that its monetary policy stance aims to ensure medium-term price stability while supporting sustainable economic growth. The NBR remains vigilant and ready to use its instruments to preserve price and financial stability. The next monetary policy meeting will be held on 12 November 2025.

We continue to believe that key rate cuts will be postponed to 2H26, when inflation will return closer to the target range according to our current estimates.

■ **Romanian retail sales dropped in August**

On a monthly basis, retail sales decreased by 4.0% (seasonally adjusted), after increases in July and June (+0.3%mom and +1.1%mom) which were supported by consumers who stocked up before the August hike in VAT and excise taxes. The sales decreased across the board, dropping most for food, beverages and tobacco (-3.4%mom), followed by non-food products (-3.1%mom) and automotive fuels in specialized stores (-2.9%mom). Retail sales also dropped in annual terms by 4.0%yoy in August (gross data), the first drop since September 2023 and in sharp contrast with the +5.3%yoy increase in July. The drop can be explained by the eroded consumer spending power as the annual dynamic of the real wage entered negative territory as of July due to the rising inflation and the tempering nominal wage growth.

■ **The Romanian trade deficit was EUR 2.6bn in August 2025**

The trade deficit was EUR 2.6bn in August, below our expectations [UniCredit: 2.82], lower by 9.4%yoy (-EUR 40mn) as exports increased by 3.6%yoy and imports decreased by 0.5%yoy. During January–August 2025, exports increased by 3.6%yoy and imports by 3.9%yoy, resulting in a trade deficit up by 4.9%yoy. Most import categories rose, with the largest increases in volumes for machinery and transport equipment (+3.7%yoy, +EUR 1.1bn), followed by chemicals and related products (+6.3%yoy,

Data spotlight: 6 – 10 October

Romanian Economy (continued)

+EUR 749mn), manufactured goods (raw materials) (+2.8%yoy, +EUR 400mn), mineral fuels and lubricants (+5.8%yoy, +EUR 384mn), food and live animals (+3.4%yoy, +EUR 247mn), miscellaneous manufactured articles (+2.4%yoy, +EUR 219mn). The only category of imports that declined was raw, inedible materials, excluding fuel (-2.3%yoy). On the exports' side, the largest increases in volumes were seen for mineral fuels, lubricants and related minerals (+26.8%yoy, +EUR 789mn), machinery and transport equipment (+2.5%yoy, +EUR 720mn), food and live animals (+8.8%yoy, +EUR 390mn), raw, inedible materials, excluding fuel (15.7%yoy, EUR 324mn). The largest decline by volume was for manufactured goods (raw materials) (-3.4%yoy, - EUR 330mn), followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles (-1.2%yoy, - EUR 95mn). Around 72% of the trade activity was with the European Union. We expect the growth of the trade deficit to temper as we approach year-end, with imports slowing down due to weaker consumption, although exports will continue to be affected by the still weak external demand and the effects of the trade war on the EU economy.

■ **2Q 2025 economic growth unchanged from the first release a month ago**

The NIS released the second estimate for GDP growth in 2Q 2025, showing no significant difference in comparison to the first estimate a month ago, increasing +0.3%yoy in gross terms and +2.3%yoy in seasonally adjusted terms against the same quarter of 2024.

On the supply side, the largest positive contributors to GDP growth were: net taxes (+0.2pp, down from 0.3pp estimated previously), construction (+0.2pp, up from +0.1pp), IT&C and wholesale and retail trade (+0.1pp each), while the other sectors had a zero or negative contribution. The sectors which subtracted from growth were professional, scientific and technical activities (-0.3pp).

On the demand side, the main contribution came from the total consumption (revised down to +0.2pp from +0.5pp previously) almost fully driven by the private consumption (+0.5pp vs. +0.8pp previously), supported to a weaker extent by the lower inflation and the still high nominal wage growth, while the contribution of the public consumption was negative (unchanged at -0.3pp). At the same time, the gross fixed capital formation had a negative contribution to GDP growth (-0.1pp). Net exports' negative contribution increased to -0.7pp (vs. -0.4pp previously), as the exports added to growth (+1.8pp vs. +1.6pp) and imports increased significantly in this estimate (+2.5pp vs. +2.0pp).

We decreased our growth expectations for 2025 and 2026 to 0.6% (from 1%) and 1.5% (from 1.8%), respectively, due to lower consumption and investment, despite a better export outlook and lower downside risks for the eurozone after the US-EU trade deal. The 2025 investment plan amounts to 7.8% of GDP and EUR 10bn are still to be spent under PNRR in 2025-2026. Yet, the government needs to make room for investment by implementing cost-cutting measures, which are taking more time for implementation than previously announced by the governing coalition.

Data spotlight: 6 – 10 October

European Economy

■ **German industrial production fell in August**

Germany's industrial production fell by 4.3%mom in August, reversing a 1.3% increase in July and well below expectations [UniCredit: -0.4%; consensus -1.0%]. The decrease is driven mainly by sharp contractions in the automotive industry (-18.5%), machinery and equipment manufacturing (-6.2%), pharmaceuticals (-10.3%), and computer, electronic, and optical products (-6.1%). Production excluding energy and construction declined by 5.6% compared to July, with capital goods dropping 9.6%, consumer goods down 4.7%, and intermediate goods falling 0.2%. Outside the industrial sector, energy production dropped by 0.5%, while construction output increased by 0.6%. In a less volatile three-month comparison, production from June to August was 1.3% lower than in the previous three-month period. On a yearly basis, total industrial output declined by 3.9%, reversing a 1.5% increase registered in the previous year.

■ **German factory new orders fell in August**

Factory orders in Germany fell 0.8%mom in August 2025, missing expectations [UniCredit: 1.7%; consensus: 1.2%] and following a downwardly revised 2.7% drop in the previous month. Excluding major orders, new orders fell 3.3%mom. The negative development of new orders in manufacturing in August is mainly due to the important decline in the automotive sector (-6.4%%mom). Demand also declined in manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (-11.5%mom) and pharmaceuticals (-13.5%mom). On the flipside, new orders rose for metal products (15.4%mom), other transport equipment (17.1%mom), and electrical equipment (7.2%mom). By category, demand fell for capital goods (-1.5%mom) and consumer goods (-10.3%mom) but increased for intermediate goods (3.0%mom). Foreign orders dropped 4.1%mom (both non-euro area and euro area markets decreased by -5.0%mom and by -2.9%, respectively), while domestic demand grew by 4.7%. In a three-month comparison, new orders decreased by 2.3% in June - August 2025 vs. the previous three months.

■ **Eurozone retail sales increased marginally in August**

Eurozone retail sales inched up 0.1%mom in August, reversing a reviewed 0.4% decline in July and in line with market expectations. All categories increased, namely food, drinks and tobacco products (+0.3%mom), non-food products (+0.1%mom) and automotive fuel sales (+0.4%mom). Among the Eurozone's largest economies, retail trade decreased by 0.2%mom in Germany and increased by 0.4%mom in Spain, and by 0.5%mom in France.

Data spotlight: 6 – 10 October

US Economy

■ **Minutes of the September 16-17 FOMC meeting**

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) minutes from September 16-17, 2025, indicate a clear shift toward a more accommodative monetary policy stance amid signs of slowing economic momentum and a softening labor market. The Committee voted to lower the federal funds rate by 25 basis points to a target range of 4.00-4.25 percent, citing an increased balance of risks on the employment side. While inflation remained somewhat elevated, members judged that downside risks to the labor market had risen more sharply in recent months. Only one member, Governor Stephen Miran, dissented, preferring a larger 50bp cut on the view that the neutral rate had fallen and that underlying inflation was closer to target than official data suggested.

Economic data available at the time of the meeting showed that real GDP growth had moderated through the first half of the year after a weak start. Private domestic demand (especially consumer and business spending) remained resilient but had slowed compared with 2024. Labor market indicators pointed to further cooling: the unemployment rate edged up to 4.3%, job gains weakened, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' benchmark revisions lowered estimated payrolls by about 900K. Wage growth decelerated to around 3.5-3.7% YTD, signaling easing labor cost pressures. Inflation stayed above the Federal Reserve's 2% goal, with the August reading of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation estimated at 2.7% and core PCE inflation at 2.9%. Participants attributed some of the recent upward pressure to tariff effects but noted that overall price dynamics had been relatively contained, with productivity gains potentially offsetting some cost increases.

Financial conditions eased notably over the intermeeting period. Treasury yields fell by 20 to bps, particularly at shorter maturities, as markets priced in multiple rate cuts by year-end. Equity prices rose to near-record highs, supported by strong corporate earnings and expectations of lower policy rates, while credit spreads remained tight, indicating stable risk sentiment. In money markets, short-term funding conditions tightened slightly due to increased Treasury issuance and a rebuild of the Treasury General Account, but overall liquidity remained ample. The Fed's balance sheet runoff continued smoothly, with the System Open Market Account expected to decline to around \$6 trillion by early 2026.

During the policy discussion, most participants agreed that inflation had moved up modestly this year but remained manageable, while labor market indicators pointed to growing fragility. Several members highlighted evidence of reduced hiring, lower participation, and early signs of job losses in more cyclically sensitive groups such as younger and minority workers. At the same time, members saw limited inflationary pressure from wages and regarded longer-term inflation expectations as still well anchored. There was broad consensus that the near-term outlook called for a "balanced approach," recognizing that excessive restraint could push unemployment higher, while premature easing risked undermining inflation credibility.

Overall, the Committee reiterated its data-dependent approach and its commitment to restoring inflation to 2% over time, but the tone of the discussion clearly signals a shift toward supporting the labor market as the main policy priority heading into late 2025.

Data spotlight: 6 – 10 October

International and Romanian Markets

■ **The EUR-RON touched the 5.10 resistance level last week**

The EUR-RON continued to trade with an upward bias last week, ending Friday's trading session at 5.0949 vs. 5.0861 at the closing on 3 October, marking the third consecutive week of increases. Overall, the pair traded within the 5.0875-5.1000 interval. The CCR ruling on the magistrates' pensions was postponed again to 20 October, while the S&P had its annual review for Romania last Friday with not changes to its lowest investment grade rating. We continue to expect the 5.10 level to pose strong resistance in the absence of negative political and fiscal news.

■ **The ROBOR curve decreased slightly last week**

The ROBOR rates decreased marginally last week along the curve. The ON and 1W ROBOR fell by 1bp to 5.74% (from 5.75%) and 5.78% (from 5.79%), respectively, while the 1M and 3M ROBOR fell by 2 bp each to 6.03% and to 6.48%, respectively. These decreases are a result of good liquidity conditions in the market, with excess liquidity being reported at RON 20.7bn in September.

■ **MinFin auctions**

On Monday, MinFin held auctions for two T-bonds, with maturities of 8.8Y and 2.6Y. For the 8.8Y T-bond the bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 620mn vs. RON 500mn, with MinFin placing RON 500mn. The average accepted yield was 7.33% (max 7.34%), lower by 26bps from the previous month. For the 2.6Y T-bond the bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 821.9mn vs. RON 500mn, with MinFin placing RON 500mn. The average accepted yield was 7.36% (max 7.37%), lower by 24bps from the previous month.

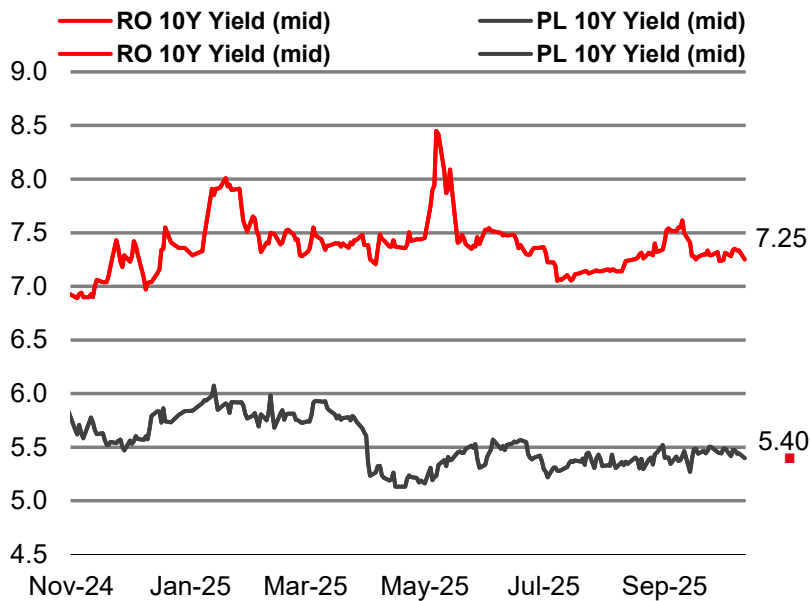
On Thursday, MinFin held auctions for 14.8Y T-bond and one 1Y T-bill. For the T-bond the bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 759.5mn vs. RON 400mn, with MinFin placing RON 400mn. The average accepted yield was 7.39% (max 7.40%), lower by 268ps from the previous month. For the T-bill the bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 1185.5mn vs. RON 400mn, with MinFin placing RON 663mn. The average accepted yield was 6.72% (max 6.72%).

■ **FX markets**

EUR-USD is still short of its YTD high of 1.1919 but is holding the line above 1.16. UniCredit sees three main factors behind its recent retreat. 1. The US shutdown is depriving markets of a key series of data releases to trade on, in a period during which investors are less willing to take fresh positions and most of the hedging strategies against the falling USD has been already implemented, 2. Political uncertainty in France, while not having represented a driver in the past, is now a factor to trade on. 3. A spillover effect from the rallying USD-JPY ahead of the election of a new Japanese prime minister next week. A break below 1.16 could re-open a test of 1.15, but price action so far this year reveals that any EUR-USD slide has ultimately turned into a buying-on-dips opportunity. UniCredit expect this trading pattern to continue, with the Gaza truce accord offering support and EUR-USD benefitting from more momentum if it rapidly regains the 1.1710 area.

Focus Ahead: 13 – 17 October

MinFin Issues



Data Source: Thomson Reuters

- According to the fixing levels, the Romanian yields were on a slightly upward trend last week, with the 3Y rising by 1bp, the 5Y by 3bp and the 10Y by 6bp while the 1Y yield decreased by 4bp. Overall, the demand for Romanian bonds remains high, supported by the good market liquidity. As long as political instability is kept in check and the fiscal landscape improves, yields will remain stable.

This week, MinFin will issue RON 500mn in 8.2Y T-bonds and RON 300mn in 3.1Y T-bonds on Monday and RON 500mn in 9.7Y T-bonds and on Thursday.

BOND ISSUES - October									
ISIN Code	Auction Date	Maturity Date	Months	Planned Amount (mn)	Currency	Total Applications	Total Allocated	Yield (avg)	
ROYNCLHRHV6	30-Oct-25	29-Jul-30	58	500lei					
ROJVM8ELBDU4	27-Oct-25	25-Apr-29	43	500lei					
ROPG9LZUB0O2	27-Oct-25	27-Jul-33	94	600lei					
RO52CQA3C829	23-Oct-25	29-Sep-32	84	500lei					
RO0DU3PR9NF9	20-Oct-25	24-Feb-38	150	300lei					
RO1JS63DR5A5	20-Oct-25	28-Apr-31	67	500lei					
RODFIUK7ZV55	16-Oct-25	25-Apr-35	116	500lei					
ROZBOC49U096	13-Oct-25	30-Oct-28	37	300lei					
ROWLVEJ2A207	13-Oct-25	30-Oct-33	98	500lei					
RO677ZOKPGQ8	9-Oct-25	30-Jul-40	180	400lei		760	760	7.39	
ROQN1YAQNW28	9-Oct-25	30-Sep-26	12	400lei		1,186	663	6.72	
ROCDG04X8WJ7	6-Oct-25	26-Apr-28	31	500lei		822	500	7.36	
ROTM7EDD92S2	6-Oct-25	31-Jul-34	107	500lei		620	500	7.33	
XS3200176298	7-Oct-25	7-Oct-45	244	1,000euro		2,700	1,000	6.62	
XS3198384813	7-Oct-25	7-Oct-38	158	1,000euro		2,100	1,000	6.208	
XS3198384573	7-Oct-25	7-Jun-33	93	2,000euro		4,600	2,000	5.486	
RO45DLJ4EE76	2-Oct-25	28-Apr-27	19	500lei		2,050	920	7.08	
ROOFOYB15203	2-Oct-25	27-Jul-31	71	500lei		949	695	7.37	



Focus Ahead: 13 – 17 October

Data Calendar – October 2025

Date	Country	Indicator/Event	Period	UniCredit forecast	Consensus	Previous
13.10.2025	RO	Inflation Rate	Sep	10.1	10.1	9.9
	RO	Monthly average earnings	Aug	0.0		-0.4
14.10.2025	RO	Current Account YTD (EUR bn)	Aug	-19.5		-17.2
	EMU	ZEW Economic Setiment	Oct			26.1
	GE	ZEW Economic Setiment	Oct			37.3
15.20.2025	RO	Industrial Production (% mom)	Aug	0.2		-0.3
	EMU	Industrial Production (% mom)	Aug	-1.3		0.3
	US	Inflation rate (% yoy)	Sep	3.1		2.9
	US	Core CPI (% yoy)	Sep	3.1		3.1
16.10.2025	US	Retail Sales (% mom)	Sep	0.3	0.3	0.6
	US	Industrial Production (% mom)	Sep		0.3	-0.1

Data Source: Bloomberg

Economic Forecasts

MACROECONOMIC DATA AND FORECASTS

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025F	2026F
GDP (EUR bn)	242.3	281.7	324.4	353.8	374.9	394.1
Population (mn)	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.0
GDP per capita (EUR)	12,601	14,790	17,024	18,556	19,692	20,736
Real economy, change (%)						
GDP	5.5	4.0	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.8
Private Consumption	7.0	5.1	3.0	6.0	1.8	2.4
Fixed Investment	4.0	5.4	14.5	-3.3	2.8	2.9
Public Consumption	-0.6	-1.4	6.3	0.7	1.2	-0.8
Exports	12.6	9.3	-0.8	-3.1	1.0	4.4
Imports	14.6	9.3	-1.1	3.8	3.3	4.8
Monthly wage, nominal (EUR)	1175	1303	1489	1710	1828	1901
Real wage, change (%)	2.0	-2.2	3.6	9.4	0.7	-1.9
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.8
Fiscal accounts (% of GDP)						
Budget balance	-7.1	-6.4	-6.6	-9.3	-8.5	-6.4
Primary balance	-5.6	-4.3	-4.7	-7.2	-6.2	-4.0
Public debt	48.3	47.9	48.9	54.8	62.1	66.2
External accounts						
Current account balance (EUR bn)	-17.4	-26.8	-21.5	-29.6	-33.0	-33.0
Current account balance/GDP (%)	-7.2	-9.5	-6.6	-8.4	-8.8	-8.4
Extended basic balance/GDP (%)	-1.8	-4.1	-1.9	-5.7	-5.8	-5.2
Net FDI (% of GDP)	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5
Gross foreign debt (% of GDP)	58.8	54.6	56.5	57.9	57.2	59.3
FX reserves (EUR bn)	40.5	46.6	59.8	62.1	57.5	56.1
Months of imports, goods & services	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.1
Inflation/Monetary/FX						
CPI (pavg)	5.0	13.7	10.5	5.6	7.5	7.7
CPI (eop)	8.2	16.4	6.6	5.1	9.9	4.7
Central bank target	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Central bank reference rate (eop)	1.75	6.75	7.00	6.50	6.50	5.50
3M money market rate (Dec avg)	2.83	7.66	6.25	5.91	6.58	5.13
USDRON (eop)	4.37	4.63	4.50	4.78	4.26	4.22
EURRON (eop)	4.95	4.95	4.97	4.97	5.07	5.15
USDRON (pavg)	4.16	4.68	4.57	4.60	4.45	4.25
EURRON (pavg)	4.92	4.93	4.95	4.97	5.04	5.12

Legal Notices

Glossary

A comprehensive glossary for many of the terms used in the report is available on our website: <https://www.the-investment-institute.unicredit.eu/en/glossary>

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