Macroeconomic and Strategic Analysis

UniCredit Weekly Report

The annual headline inflation tempered to 9.8% in October, while core inflation was unchanged at 8.1%

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Weekly briefing

In the US, the House of Representatives passed a stopgap spending bill, two days after the Senate passed the same bill, which **ends the record-long 43-day government shutdown**.

In **the eurozone**, **the ZEW economic sentiment index increased by 2.3 points to 25 points in November** versus October. On the other hand, the **German ZEW dropped to 38.5 in November from 39.3** in October 2025, reflecting diminished confidence in the government's ability to implement efficient economic policies. **Eurozone industrial production increased by 0.2%mom in September,** a mild recovery from a 1.1%mom decline in August, well below expectations. **The Eurozone economy grew by 1.4% year-on-year in 3Q25**, slightly above the initial estimate of 1.3% but down from 1.5% in 2Q25.

In **Romania**, **the headline inflation tempered slightly to 9.8%yoy in October** (from 9.9% in September), in line with the consensus and slightly above our expectations of 9.7%, with **core inflation unchanged from the previous month, at 8.1%yoy**. The monthly increase for the consumer basket was a mild 0.5%, with prices rising as follows: +0.7%mom for services, +0.5%mom for food products and +0.4%mom for non-food goods. As expected, the **NBR's November Inflation Report showed an upward revision to the annual inflation** anticipated in comparison to the August Inflation Report, **by 0.8pp to 9.6% at the end of 2025 and by 0.7pp to 3.7% at the end of 2026, with the return within the 1.5-3.5% target range postponed by two quarters, to 1Q27**. At its meeting on 12 November, **the NBR decided to keep the monetary policy rate unchanged at 6.50%, in line with expectations**. Consequently, the Lombard and deposit facility rates remain at 7.50% and 5.50% respectively, while minimum reserve requirement levels for RON and FX liabilities were also maintained. **The NIS released the flash estimate for 3Q 2025 GDP showing a 1.6%yoy growth** (in gross terms), higher than our and the consensus expectations [UniCredit: 0.9%yoy; consensus: 1.0%yoy]. **On seasonally adjusted data, the GDP registered a rise of 1.4%yoy, in spite of a decrease of 0.2% vs. 2Q25**. The cumulated growth for the first 9 months was 0.8%yoy. **The trade deficit was EUR 2.5bn in Septembe**r, above our expectations [UniCredit: 2.3], **lower by 3.4%yoy (-EUR 87mn)** as exports increased by 9.2%yoy and imports increased by 6.2%yoy. During January-September 2025, both exports and imports increased by 4.2%Yoy, resulting in a trade deficit higher by 4.3%yoy. **The average net salary rose by 1.0%mom in September, to RON 5,443.** The annual growth pace slowed down for the sixth consecutive month, to 4.1%yoy from 4.4%yoy in August. **The Romanian current account deficit for January-September 2025 reached 5.93% of GDP**, higher by 0.1pp in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year. **The current account deficit in January-September 2025 was EUR 22.3bn, up by 8.6%yoy**, due to a significant drag from the goods' trade balance (EUR 24.0bn deficit, +3.6%yoy). **Industrial production increased by 1.1%mom (seasonally adjusted data) in September,** after a -1.9%mom decline in August and above our expectations of +0.7%mom.

This week, the external calendar includes **US industrial production** (Tuesday), **FED FOMC minutes** (Wednesday), **German PPI, US non-farm payrolls, unemployment rate, avg hourly earnings** (Tuesday), **the eurozone industrial production, EMU consumer confidence** and **US inflation figures** (Thursday) and **eurozone and German composite PMIs** (Friday). The Romanian calendar is lighter and **INS construction works** (Thursday)

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

CURRENCIES - MAJORS

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURUSD	1.1600	-0.19%	-0.37%
EURCHF	0.92	-0.15%	-0.84%
USDJPY	154.82	0.15%	2.36%
GBPUSD	1.3178	0.02%	-1.68%

CURRENCIES - CEE

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURPLN	4.2235	-0.01%	-0.67%
EURHUF	383.85	-0.09%	-1.79%
EURCZK	24.16	0.03%	-0.48%

CURRENCIES - NBR REFERENCE

Currencies	EUR	USD	SDR	XAU (1g)
17-Nov	5.0844	4.3825	1.3548	0.5638

CURRENCIES - RON

	EURRON	USDRON
17-Nov	5.084	4.382
14-Nov	5.086	4.374
13-Nov	5.084	4.370

FIXED INCOME MARKET YIELDS - LOCAL

Mid-rate	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
17-Nov	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9
14-Nov	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.9
12-Nov	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.9

MONEY MARKET RATES - LOCAL

ROBOR	ON	1M	3M
17-Nov	5.70	6.10	6.30
14-Nov	5.75	6.30	6.30
13-Nov	5.70	5.97	6.30

MONEY MARKET RATES - MAJORS

Euribor	1M	3M	6M
14-Nov	1.89	2.07	2.14
13-Nov	1.88	2.06	2.15
12-Nov	1.87	2.05	2.14
USDSFOR	1M	3M	6M
14-Nov	4.14	4.25	4.32
13-Nov	4.14	4.26	4.32
12-Nov	4.15	4.26	4.33

STOCK MARKETS

Index	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
S&P 500	6,734.1	-0.05%	0.95%
FTSE	45,978.0	0.01%	0.07%
Hang Seng	50,323.9	-0.10%	4.24%
Bucharest BET	26,384.3	-0.71%	1.92%

Romanian Economy

- **The annual headline inflation tempered by 0.1pp to 9.8% in October, while core inflation was unchanged at 8.1%**

The headline inflation tempered slightly to 9.8%yoy in October (from 9.9% in September), in line with the consensus and slightly above our expectations of 9.7%, with core inflation unchanged from the previous month, at 8.1%yoy. The difference in between our forecast and the actual figure was due to a higher increase in energy prices. The monthly increase for the consumer basket was a mild 0.5%, with prices rising as follows: +0.7%mom for services, +0.5%mom for food products and +0.4%mom for non-food goods.

In the food category, the highest price increases came from volatile goods like potatoes (+2.3%mom), cocoa and coffee (+1.9%mom), eggs (+1%mom), sugar, confectionery and honey (+0.7%mom), while the prices of fruit and tinned fruit and of oil, lard, fats dropped (-0.8%mom and -0.5%mom, respectively). In the non-food category, the highest jumps were recorded for electric energy, gas and central heating (+1.4%mom), due to increases in heat energy prices (+6.3%mom) and gas (+4..3%mom), followed by footwear (1.1%mom), with most of the other categories rising mildly, except for fuels (-0.7%mom).

The highest rise in service prices came from rent, car and electronic repairs, photo work (+1.3%mom each), cinemas, theatres, museums, expenditure on education and tourism (+1.2%mom), post and telecommunications (+0.9%mom), while interurban transport (other transport types)

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

Romania Economy (continued)

dropped 0.9%mom.

We expect headline inflation to ease slightly by year-end towards 9.6% and to descend towards 4.5% by the end of 2026, still 1pp above the target range due to the anticipated excise increases starting from January 2026 and the likely removal of gas and food price caps from April 2026. Upside risks to our inflation outlook persist, primarily from potential new or higher taxes that could directly or indirectly impact consumer prices. Core inflation is projected to fall below 3.5% once the effects of supply-side shocks fade, likely in 4Q 2026. We expect the NBR to keep the key rate at 6.5% until July or at latest August 2026, when the lower inflation should allow for key rate cuts to be resumed, for a total of 1pp by the end of 2026. In the meantime, we expect the central bank to preserve an easing bias through other available monetary policy tools, implying that ROBOR rates could maintain a downward bias towards the 5.5% deposit facility.

- **NBR's November Inflation Report showed an upward revision for the 2025 and 2026 forecasts**

As expected, the NBR's November Inflation Report showed an upward revision to the annual inflation anticipated in comparison to the August Inflation Report, by 0.8pp to 9.6% at the end of 2025 and by 0.7pp to 3.7% at the end of 2026, with the return within the 1.5-3.5% target range postponed by two quarters, to 1Q27. The August forecast was based on data before the July inflation data was published and did not include the full scope of the jump in electricity prices, after the liberalization of energy markets. According to the NBR Governor, Mr. Mugur Isărescu, the central bank underestimated the impact of the administrative measures, the liberalization of the electricity market, the increase in indirect taxes in 3Q25 and the amplitude of the increase in inflationary expectations. The component of inflationary expectations is difficult to estimate and is starting to exert more upward pressure on prices due to "the tensioned political and social environment in the country". Similar revisions were seen for the adjusted CORE2 forecast, placing the indicator higher, at 8.1% (vs. 6.8 previously) at the end of 2025 and at 3.8% (vs. 2.7%) at the end of 2026. The Governor mentioned that talks on interest rate cuts are premature now and that the NBR may begin discussing lowering interest rates "around summer" next year as inflation risks prevent an earlier monetary policy adjustment.

- **The NBR kept the key rate at 6.50% in November**

At its meeting on 12 November, the NBR decided to keep the monetary policy rate unchanged at 6.50%, in line with expectations. Consequently, the Lombard and deposit facility rates remain at 7.50% and 5.50% respectively, while minimum reserve requirement levels for RON and FX liabilities were also maintained.

The annual inflation rate eased slightly to 9.76% in October from 9.88% in September, after peaking in 3Q due to the expiry of the electricity price cap and VAT/excise hikes from 1 August. These

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

Romania Economy (continued)

supply-side shocks drove inflation well above expectations, primarily through energy and fuel prices, despite some offset from lower volatile, food and energy prices. The adjusted CORE2 inflation rate stood at 8.1% in October, up from 5.6% in June, reflecting the VAT pass-through, resilient demand, and indirect effects of higher energy costs.

Economic activity showed near-stagnation in 2H 2025, although GDP growth in 3Q likely improved slightly after 2Q's 1.2%qoq rebound. Domestic demand weakened further, while net exports narrowed their contractionary impact, reducing trade and current account deficits. Sectoral trends were mixed: retail sales contracted, industrial output declined, but construction surged, especially residential. Labor market conditions softened, with employment falling and wage growth slowing, though hiring intentions revived modestly in October. Interbank rates continued to decline, long-term yields hit 12-month lows, and the EURRON exchange rate fluctuated amid fiscal adjustments and global monetary policy shifts. Private sector credit growth slowed to 7.5%yoy in September, with RON lending share dipping to 69.1%.

The NBR expects inflation to decline gradually over the next three quarters, albeit on a higher path than previously projected, before a sharp correction in 3Q 2026 as supply-side effects fade. Inflation is forecasted to re-enter the target band only in early 2027, supported by stronger disinflationary pressures from fiscal consolidation and weaker aggregate demand. However, uncertainties remain high, linked to future fiscal measures, external risks from geopolitical tensions, and global trade developments.

The Board emphasized the importance of the full absorption of EU funds, particularly under the Next Generation EU programme, to offset fiscal tightening and support structural reforms and energy transition. The NBR reiterated its commitment to medium-term price stability and sustainable growth, remaining vigilant and ready to act if needed. The next monetary policy meeting will be held on 19 January 2026.

- **The Romanian 3Q25 flash GDP surprised positively**

The NIS released the flash estimate for 3Q 2025 GDP showing a 1.6%yoy growth (in gross terms), higher than our and the consensus expectations [UniCredit: 0.9%yoy; consensus: 1.0%yoy]. According to the high frequency data available so far, the surprise might have come from a better performance than anticipated in agriculture, constructions, real estate transactions or taxes. On seasonally adjusted data, the GDP registered a rise of 1.4%yoy, in spite of a decrease of 0.2% vs. 2Q25. The cumulated growth for the first 9 months was 0.8%yoy.

A comparison of Romania's growth rate with the other European economies is only available on seasonally adjusted data, according to which Romania decreased by 0.2%qoq in 3Q25 (vs. +0.3%qoq in 2Q25), a worse performance than in the euro area (+0.2%qoq) and the EU (+0.3%qoq). Romania's performance was among the lowest in EU probably triggered by the stagnating performance of the German economy, which recorded no change in 3Q25, Romania's manufacturing being closely linked to the German auto industry. At the same time, the other two trade partners of Romania had mixed results, with Italy stagnating while France rose +0.5%qoq.

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

Romania Economy (continued)

The details for the GDP components will be published on 5 December. Considering the better performance in 3Q25, we now expect GDP growth for 2025 at 0.8%yoy, 0.2pp higher than before the release.

■ The Romanian trade deficit was EUR 2.5bn in September 2025

The trade deficit was EUR 2.5bn in September, above our expectations [UniCredit: 2.3], lower by 3.4%yoy (-EUR 87mn) as exports increased by 9.2%yoy and imports increased by 6.2%yoy. During January-September 2025, both exports and imports increased by 4.2%Yoy, resulting in a trade deficit higher by 4.3%yoy. Most of the import categories rose, with the largest increases in volumes for machinery and transport equipment (+4.1%yoy, +EUR 1.4bn), followed by chemicals and related products (+6.8%yoy, +EUR 905mn), manufactured goods (raw materials) (+3.3%yoy, +EUR 526mn), mineral fuels and lubricants (+6.7%yoy, +EUR 497mn), food and live animals (+2.7%yoy, +EUR 221mn), miscellaneous manufactured articles (+2.1%yoy, +EUR 221mn). The only category of imports that declined was raw, inedible materials, excluding fuel (-1.6%yoy). On the exports' side, the largest increases in volumes were seen for machinery and transport equipment (+3.2%yoy, +EUR 1.1bn), mineral fuels, lubricants and related minerals (+24.6%yoy, +EUR 834mn), food and live animals (+13.0%yoy, +EUR 638mn), raw, inedible materials, excluding fuel (21.1%yoy, EUR 504mn). The largest decline by volume was for manufactured goods (raw materials) (-3.4%yoy, - EUR 367mn), followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles (-1.7%yoy, - EUR 158mn). Around 72% of the trade activity was with the European Union. We expect the trade deficit to narrow in 2025 due to slower domestic demand reducing imports. However, export growth remains moderate given trade uncertainties and geopolitical risks.

■ The average net salary increased in September

The average net salary rose by 1.0%mom in September, to RON 5,443. The annual growth pace slowed down for the sixth consecutive month, to 4.1%yoy from 4.4%yoy in August. The highest increases in September were in activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities (16.4%mom), in extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (14.0%mom), followed by increases between 7.0% and 8.5% in mining support service activities, telecommunications. In real terms, the average wage dropped 5.8% in September 2025 versus September 2024. As we approach the end of the year, we expect the nominal wage growth to continue to temper, while the inflation rate will stay above 9%, leading to drop of wages in real terms for the rest of the year. In the end, the 2025 average net wage growth will not cover the average inflation, with the average net wage real growth at around -0.4%yoy, a sharp deterioration after a real wage increase of above 6%yoy in 2024.

■ The current account deficit reached 5.93% of GDP after the first nine months of 2025

The Romanian current account deficit for January-September 2025 reached 5.93% of GDP, higher by 0.1pp in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year. The current account deficit in

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

Romania Economy (continued)

January-September 2025 was EUR 22.3bn, up by 8.6%yoy, due to a significant drag from the goods' trade balance (EUR 24.0bn deficit, +3.6%yoy). The surplus in services increased by EUR 758mn (+8.55%yoy) to EUR 9.6bn. The increase was due to the transport services' surplus up by 24.8%yoy to EUR 4.5bn, the surplus of the IT&C services up by 10.3%yoy to EUR 5.2bn, while manufacturing services dropped slightly by 0.4% to EUR 2.1bn and the other categories registered a significant decline of -38.8% to EUR 689mn. The Romanian tourism has a negative balance and the deficit increased as of September 2025, to -EUR 2.8bn (+6.3%yoy). The primary income deficit increased by EUR 1.26bn to -EUR 8.1bn, while the secondary income surplus dropped by EUR 419mn to EUR 205mn in 9M25. Foreign direct investments increased by 13.7%yoy to EUR 5.6bn as of September 2025. Even if domestic demand tempers in 2025 overall, the C/A deficit will most likely be above 8% at the end of the year. The C/A will remain fully funded by EU transfers, FDI and sovereign external borrowing.

- **The Romanian industrial production increased in September**

Industrial production increased by 1.1%mom (seasonally adjusted data) in September, after a -1.9%mom decline in August and above our expectations of +0.7%mom. The increase was due to manufacturing (+2.1%mom), while the other two sectors recorded decreases: electricity (-3.2%mom) and mining and quarrying (-2.0%mom). Compared to the corresponding month of 2024, the Romanian industrial production rose by 2.6%yoy (after -3.3%yoy in August on gross data), easing the drop for the first nine months of 2025 to -1.0%yoy. Excepting Germany's weak manufacturing demand, the main eurozone countries recorded modest growth and consequently, the Romanian industrial activity might improve as of 2026.

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

European Economy

■ Mixed evolution for Eurozone and German investor morale (ZEW) in November

The eurozone ZEW economic sentiment index increased by 2.3 points to 25 points in November versus October. About 62% of the surveyed analysts expected no changes in economic activity, 31.5% predicted improvement and 6.5% anticipated a deterioration. Also, the indicator of the current economic situation rose by 4.5 points to -27.3 and inflation expectations went down by 4.4 points to -2.7. On the other hand, the German ZEW dropped to 38.5 in November from 39.3 in October 2025, below expectations (UniCredit: 43.0; consensus: 39.3), reflecting diminished confidence in the government's ability to implement efficient economic policies. "The investment program should provide an economic stimulus, but structural problems persist," said ZEW President Prof. Achim Wambach. The outlook is particularly poor for the chemical and metal industries, while the banking and insurance sectors also registered declines compared with previous month. In contrast, private consumption recorded a prominent improvement, rising 13.3 points, and the electrical engineering, service, telecommunications, and IT sectors posted modest gains. For the time being, the current economic conditions index rose 1.3 points to -78.7 in November.

■ Eurozone industrial production increased slightly in September

Industrial production increased by 0.2%mom in September, a mild recovery from a 1.1%mom decline in August, well below expectations [UniCredit: +1.1%; consensus: +0.9%]. Energy recorded the biggest increase (+1.2%mom), followed by intermediate goods and capital goods (+0.3%mom each), while non-durable consumer goods and durable consumer goods dropped by 2.6%mom and 0.5%mom, respectively. Among the Eurozone's largest economies, output increased in Italy (2.8%), Germany (1.9%), France (0.8%), Spain (0.4%), and the Netherlands (0.4%). Ireland, on the other hand, reported a 9.4% decline. On an annual basis, industrial production rose 1.2%, the same pace as in the previous month.

■ Eurozone's GDP growth 2nd estimate came in higher

The Eurozone economy grew by 1.4% year-on-year in 3Q25, slightly above the initial estimate of 1.3% but down from 1.5% in 2Q25. Among major economies, Spain led with 2.8% growth (vs. 3.1% in 2Q), followed by the Netherlands at 1.6% (vs. 1.7%) and France at 0.9% (up from 0.7%). Italy and Germany remained stable at 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively.

Ireland posted a sharp 12.3% increase (vs. 18%), while stronger growth was seen in Belgium (1.1% vs. 1%), Estonia (0.9% vs. 0.5%), Austria (0.6% vs. 0.5%), Portugal (2.4% vs. 1.8%), Slovenia (1.6% vs. 0.9%), and Slovakia (0.9% vs. 0.7%). Cyprus maintained its pace at 3.6%, unchanged from 2Q.

Conversely, Lithuania slowed to 1.9% (from 3.2%), and Finland's GDP contracted by 0.9% after a flat 2Q. On a quarterly basis, the Eurozone economy expanded 0.2%, up from 0.1% in 2Q and matching the initial estimate.

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

US Economy

- **The longest US government shutdown in history ends**

Last week, the US House of Representatives passed a stopgap spending bill, two days after the Senate passed the same bill, which ends the record-long 43-day government shutdown. The bill funds the government through 30 January and includes full-year funding for the Agricultural Department, military construction and the legislative branch. The bill ensures government workers receive backpay and reverses federal layoffs by the Trump administration initiated during the shutdown period. The bill postpones a vote extending enhanced Affordable Care Act subsidies, a key demand of Democrats, until later this year. Moreover, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will start releasing the data reports missed in the shutdown with a significant delay.

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

International and Romanian Markets

■ The EUR-RON continued to trade above 5.08 last week

The EUR-RON continued to be stable last week, trading in the narrow 5.0822-5.0865 range. The pair touched 5.0860 at the end of Friday's trading session, marginally higher that the 5.0850 at the closing on 7 November. We expect the pair to continue to trade in a narrow range slightly above 5.08, considering the light data calendar. Market attention is likely to shift towards the implementation of the fiscal packages and the absorption of EU funds, considering the 28 November deadline for meeting the milestones under the third disbursement request and the intent to submit the fourth disbursement request worth EUR 2.6bn under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) in the following period. Romania can submit three payment request before the August 2026 deadline, with requests 4 and 5 including only grants the last one (request 6) including the remaining loan-funded elements of the plan.

■ The ROBOR curve was stable last week

The ROBOR rates were stable across the curve last week, with marginal increases on the short end. The ON increased by 2bp to 5.73%, while the 1W, 1M and 3M ROBOR remained unchanged form the previous week at 5.74%, 5.81% and 6.29%, respectively. Overall ROBOR rates remain stable as a result of good liquidity conditions.

■ MinFin auctions

On Monday, the Ministry of Finance held auctions for two T-bonds, with maturities of 8Y and 3.4Y. For the 8Y T-bond the bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 973.3mn vs. RON 500mn, with MinFin placing RON 500mn. The average accepted yield was 6.89% (max 6.90%), lower by 38bps from the previous month. For the 3.4Y T-bond the bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 1442.9mn vs. RON 500mn, with MinFin placing RON 500mn. The average accepted yield was 6.78% (max 6.78%), lower by 32bs from the auction in October.

On Thursday, Today, the Ministry of Finance held an auction for 6.25Y T-bond. The bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 1057.2mn vs. RON 500mn, with MinFin placing RON 500mn. The average accepted yield was 6.91% (max 6.92%), lower by 53bps from the previous auction in October.

■ FX markets

Implied FX volatility is relatively low currently, but we think currencies might become more volatile during the remainder of the year, despite the usual decline in activity as the holiday season approaches. This is due to several factors.

1) The end of the US shutdown is set to focus greater market attention on the 10 December FOMC meeting if data being released in the meantime disappoint, which would offer EUR-USD

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Data spotlight: 10 – 14 November

International and Romanian Markets (continued)

fresh support (forwards are now reflecting a likelihood of just over 50% of a Fed rate cut next month).

2) US President Donald Trump will likely announce the new Fed chair in December (US Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent is expected to present a list of the final five candidates after the Thanksgiving holiday on 27 November). This might raise worries among investors about duelling narratives on the US economy until Jerome Powell's term ends next May, with one dictated by Powell himself and the other by Trump's nominee, as the shadow Fed chair.

3)Despite recent remarks by the Japanese authorities warning against excessive and one-side-only FX moves and the negative consequences of a weak JPY, investors might test whether avoiding a return towards 160 is a real commitment from Japanese policymakers. This would raise pressure on the BoJ to intervene (and not only verbally) or even to resume tightening as early as at the 19 December meeting.

4) Following the presentation of the UK budget (on 26 November), sterling might be exposed to renewed pressure if worries about the UK's debt burden resurface, a leadership challenge to Prime Minister Keir Starmer is mounted or the BoE cuts rates on 18 December, flagging more easing to come. We still expect heavy monetary easing in the UK next year, down to 2.75%, which is more than 50bp more than is currently implied by forward rates, a prospect that is likely to drag sterling down further.

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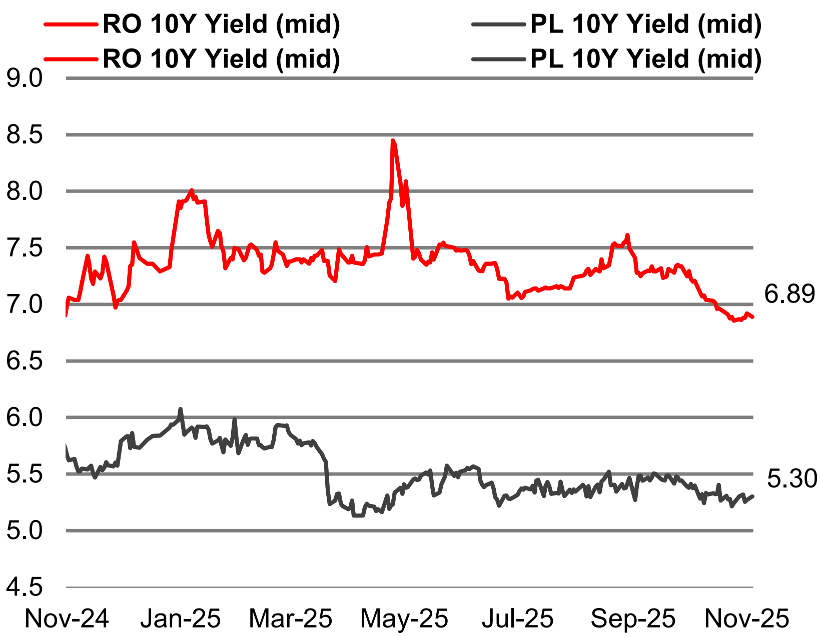
Focus Ahead: 17 – 21 November

MinFin Issues



Data Source: Thomson Reuters

- According to the fixing levels, the Romanian yields experienced mixed evolutions last week, with the 1Y down by 17bp while the 3Y rose by 2bp, the 5Y by 7bp and the 10Y up by 1bp. These increases came after a downward trend visible for Romanian yields in the last months. Most probably, this was a slight correction in yields but if the fiscal adjustment path and political stability is maintained, we see space for Romanian yields to continue trending downwards. Upside risks persist as November comes to an end and commitments by the government coalition regarding the completion of the magistrates' pension reform are due.
- This week, the Ministry of Finance announced it will issue RON 500mn in 14.9Y T-bonds on Monday and RON 500mn in 4.75Y T-bonds on Thursday.

BOND ISSUES - November								
ISIN Code	Auction Date	Maturity Date	Months	Planned Amount (mn)	Currency	Total Applications	Total Allocated	Yield (avg)
ROPG9LZUB0O2	26-Nov-25	27-Jul-33	93	500	lei			
ROP6GPAGANP5	26-Nov-25	25-Nov-26	12	500	lei			
RO0DU3PR9NF9	24-Nov-25	24-Feb-38	149	300	lei			
RO1JS63DR5A5	24-Nov-25	28-Apr-31	66	500	lei			
ROYNCLHRHVV6	20-Nov-25	29-Jul-30	57	500	lei			
RO677ZOKPGQ8	17-Nov-25	30-Jul-40	179	500	lei			
ROO7A2H5YIN8	13-Nov-25	25-Feb-32	77	500	lei	1,057	500	6.91
ROJVM8ELBDU4	10-Nov-25	25-Apr-29	42	500	lei	1,057	500	6.91
ROWLVEJ2A207	10-Nov-25	30-Oct-33	97	500	lei	1,443	500	6.78
ROCDG04X8WJ7	6-Nov-25	26-Apr-28	30	500	lei	1,100	500	6.76
ROTM7EDD92S2	6-Nov-25	31-Jul-34	106	500	lei	478	333	6.68
RO45DLJ4EE76	3-Nov-25	28-Apr-27	18	500	lei	1,097	500	6.63
ROOFOYB15203	3-Nov-25	27-Jul-31	70	500	lei	1,152	500	6.98

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Focus Ahead: 17 – 21 November

Data Calendar – November 2025

Date	Country	Indicator/Event	Period	UniCredit forecast	Consensus	Previous
18.11.2025	US	Industrial Production (% mom)	Oct	0.1	0.0	0.1
19.22.2025	US	FOMC meeting minutes				
20.11.2025	GE	PPI (% mom)	Oct		0.0	-0.1
	RO	Construction works (%, yoy)	Sep	-0.4		-0.2
	EMU	European Commission Consumer Confidence (%)	Nov	-14.0	-14.2	-14.2
	US	Non-farm Payrolls (change thousands mom)	Sep	60.0	50.0	22.0
	US	Unemployment Rate (%)	Sep	4.3	4.3	4.3
	US	Average Hourly Earnings (% mom)	Sep	0.3	0.3	0.3
21.11.2025	EMU	Composite PMI (index)	Nov	52.5	52.4	52.5
	EMU	Services PMI (index)	Nov	52.7	52.9	53.0
	EMU	Manufacturing PMI (index)	Nov	50.4	50.2	50.0
	GE	Composite PMI (index)	Nov	53.1	53.2	53.9
	GE	Services PMI (index)	Nov	53.0	54.0	54.6
	GE	Manufacturing PMI (index)	Nov	50.0	49.8	49.6

Data Source: Bloomberg

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Economic Forecasts

MACROECONOMIC DATA AND FORECASTS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025F	2026F
GDP (EUR bn)	242.3	281.7	324.4	353.8	376.2	395.7
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	19,761	20,820
Real economy, change (%)						
GDP	5.5	4.0	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.5
Private Consumption	7.0	5.1	3.0	6.0	1.4	1.7
Fixed Investment	4.0	5.4	14.5	-3.3	2.5	3.4
Public Consumption	-0.6	-1.4	6.3	0.7	-1.8	-0.8
Exports	12.6	9.3	-0.8	-3.1	2.8	4.3
Imports	14.6	9.3	-1.1	3.8	4.7	4.4
Monthly wage, nominal (EUR)	1175	1303	1489	1710	1828	1902
Real wage, change (%)	2.0	-2.2	3.6	9.4	0.8	-1.8
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	-8.4	-6.4
Primary balance	-5.6	-4.3	-4.7	-7.2	-5.7	-3.7
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	-32.9	-32.9
Current account balance/GDP (%)	-7.2	-9.5	-6.6	-8.4	-8.8	-8.3
Extended basic balance/GDP (%)	-1.8	-4.1	-1.9	-5.7	-5.4	-4.7
Net FDI (% of GDP)	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9
Gross foreign debt (% of GDP)	58.8	54.6	56.4	57.5	57.6	59.4
FX reserves (EUR bn)	40.5	46.6	59.8	62.1	66.0	64.8
Months of imports, goods & services	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.7
Inflation/Monetary/FX						
CPI (pavg)	5.0	13.7	10.5	5.6	7.3	7.3
CPI (eop)	8.2	16.4	6.6	5.1	9.6	4.5
Central bank target	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	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	6.52	5.13
USDRON (eop)	4.37	4.63	4.50	4.78	4.23	4.19
EURRON (eop)	4.95	4.95	4.97	4.97	5.07	5.15
USDRON (pavg)	4.16	4.68	4.57	4.60	4.44	4.21
EURRON (pavg)	4.92	4.93	4.95	4.97	5.04	5.10

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