Macroeconomic and Strategic Analysis

UniCredit Weekly Report

The 1H26 budget deficit was 2% of GDP, less than 60% of last year's 6M deficit

27 July 2026

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Weekly briefing

Romanian Economy

- **The budget execution for the first six months of 2026 shows a deficit of 2% of GDP** (RON 41.03bn), significantly lower than the 3.64% of GDP deficit (RON 69.8bn) recorded in the same period of 2025. This marks a fiscal adjustment of almost RON 28.8bn. Total revenues increased by +10.3%yoy (+RON 32bn), while total expenditure rose by only +0.8%yoy (+RON 3.2bn).
- **The volume of construction works decreased slightly by 2.4%mom in May 2026** (seasonally adjusted data). **In yearly terms, the total volume of construction works increased by 16.2%yoy (gross data) in May 2026**.
- **In yearly terms, the non-governmental loans accelerated their growth further to 8.4%yoy** (+7.7%yoy in May), and the growth of total **deposits accelerated to 8.2%yoy** (from 7.7% in May).

European Economy.

- **The ZEW Indicator of Economic Sentiment for the Euro Area increased by 13.9 points to 23.4 in July 2026**, reaching its highest level in five months and exceeding market expectations of 11.2.
- **Germany's ZEW Economic Sentiment Index increased by 15.8 points to 26.3 in July 2026**, following a 20.7 point jump in June and comfortably exceeding market expectations of 18.
- **The ECB left interest rates unchanged last Thursday** as policymakers assess the impact of the 25bp rate hike delivered last month. The decision was unanimous, and the central bank reiterated its data-dependent approach.
- **The eurozone composite PMI rose to 50.1 in July**, from 50.0 in June, coming in slightly below expectations [UniCredit: 50.5; consensus: 50.2] while marking the highest reading in eleven months, pointing to a modest expansion in private sector activity.
- **Germany's GfK Consumer Climate Indicator slipped to -29.6** heading into August 2026.

US Economy

- **The US administration imposed new tariffs of 10% and 12.5% on goods** from 60 trading partners, citing concerns over inadequate enforcement of forced labour bans

The external calendar for the upcoming week includes **Germany's Ifo business climate survey** (Monday), followed by the **Federal Reserve's interest rate decision** (Wednesday), the **EMU unemployment rate**, **2Q GDP growth** (flash estimate) and the **European Commission's economic sentiment index**, alongside **US personal income, personal spending, PCE core inflation** and the **first estimate of 2Q GDP growth** (Thursday), followed by the **EMU consumer price index and core inflation** (Friday). The Romanian calendar includes the **unemployment rate** (Thursday).

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

CURRENCIES - MAJORS

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURUSD	1.1397	0.23%	0.33%
EURCHF	0.93	-0.05%	0.78%
USDJPY	163.40	-0.18%	1.01%
GBPUSD	1.3335	0.09%	1.26%

CURRENCIES - CEE

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURPLN	4.3135	-0.11%	0.64%
EURHUF	360.00	-0.25%	1.11%
EURCZK	24.16	0.07%	-0.38%

CURRENCIES - RON

	EURRON	USDRON
27-Jul	5.234	4.594
24-Jul	5.226	4.586
23-Jul	5.235	4.604

FIXED INCOME MARKET YIELDS - LOCAL

Mid-rate	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
27-Jul	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.8
24-Jul	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.8
22-Jul	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.8

MONEY MARKET RATES - LOCAL

ROBOR	ON	1M	3M
27-Jul	5.65	5.85	5.85
24-Jul	5.65	5.75	5.85
23-Jul	5.90	5.75	5.85

MONEY MARKET RATES - MAJORS

Euribor	1M	3M	6M
24-Jul	2.20	2.49	2.72
23-Jul	2.22	2.47	2.70
22-Jul	2.18	2.46	2.69
USDSFOR	1M	3M	6M
24-Jul	3.62	3.63	3.66
23-Jul	3.62	3.63	3.66
22-Jul	3.62	3.63	3.66

STOCK MARKETS

Index	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
S&P 500	7,412.0	0.05%	0.63%
FTSE	10,757.4	0.01%	0.07%
Hang Seng	25,217.5	0.50%	-10.27%
Bucharest BET	35,885.6	1.02%	9.28%

Romanian Economy

- **The 1H26 budget deficit was 2% of GDP, less than 60% of last year’s 6M deficit**

The budget execution for the first six months of 2026 shows a deficit of 2% of GDP (RON 41.03bn), significantly lower than the 3.64% of GDP deficit (RON 69.8bn) recorded in the same period of 2025. This marks a fiscal adjustment of almost RON 28.8bn. Total revenues increased by +10.3%yoy (+RON 32bn), while total expenditure rose by only +0.8%yoy (+RON 3.2bn).

The main contribution to revenue growth came from fiscal revenues (+RON 24.3bn; +15.9%yoy), driven primarily by higher proceeds from taxes on goods and services (+RON 17.3bn; +18.6%yoy), of which VAT receipts increased strongly (+RON 14.9bn; +25.1%yoy). Revenues from income, profit and capital gains taxes also posted solid growth (+RON 4.72bn; +9.5%yoy), mainly supported by income tax (+RON 3.4bn; +11.1%yoy) and corporate income tax (+RON 1.7bn; +10.1%yoy). Property taxes recorded a significant increase (+RON 2.4bn; +30.0%yoy). Social insurance contributions rose by +RON 7.39bn (+7.1%yoy), confirming their role as one of the main drivers of revenue growth. Revenues from EU funds and other external sources saw a moderate increase (+RON 3bn; +21.5%yoy), while PNRR grants expanded strongly (+RON 6.8bn; +124.3%yoy).

Expenditure increased only marginally compared to January-June 2025 (+RON 3.2bn; +0.8%yoy), reflecting a mixed evolution across spending categories. The largest declines were recorded in capital expenditure (-RON 6.4bn; -23.5%yoy), personnel expenses (-RON 3.3bn; -

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

Romanian Economy (continued)

3.9%yoy), other expenditure (-RON 2.2bn; -24.3%yoy), social assistance (-RON 0.6bn; -0.5%yoy). In contrast, spending increased for goods and services (+RON 3.9bn; +8.6%yoy), while interest payments rose significantly (+RON 4.1bn; +16.4%yoy), reflecting the higher cost of debt. Expenditure on projects financed from non-reimbursable EU funds increased (+RON 5.1bn; +31.1%yoy). In line with the government's strategy to maximize the absorption of non-reimbursable European financing, expenditure on projects financed from PNRR grants increased substantially (+RON 8.2bn; +117.7%yoy).

The budget execution continues to signal the effectiveness of the fiscal consolidation measures implemented so far. Should the current trajectory of deficit reduction be preserved over the remainder of the year, the government's 6.2% of GDP deficit target seems achievable. Nevertheless, risks remain tilted to the upside, especially if a newly formed government were to dilute or reverse the existing fiscal adjustment efforts. Moreover, a prolonged government formation process and the resulting extension of political uncertainty could weigh on investor confidence and increase the risk of less favorable market sentiment.

The Romanian construction sector decreased slightly in May

The volume of construction works decreased slightly by 2.4%mom in May 2026 (seasonally adjusted data), due to decreases in most sectors: civil engineering works (-8.8%mom), non-residential buildings (-1.3%mom), while residential buildings were up (+6.5%mom).

In yearly terms, the total volume of construction works increased by 16.2%yoy (gross data) in May 2026, decelerating slightly from 20.7%yoy in April 2026 and coming close to our expectations of 17%yoy. In May, residential building works surged by 31.3%yoy, civil engineering by 14%yoy and non-residential buildings by 10.5%yoy.

We expect the construction sector to continue to grow in 2026 (+8%yoy in 2025), supported by public investment through improved absorption of EU funds. Consequently, we expect the sector to be a key driver of economic growth this year.

Non-governmental loans increased while deposits decreased in June

Non-governmental loans increased by 1.9%mom in June 2026, driven by FX lending increasing by 2.1%mom (vs. +4.1%mom in May), followed by local currency loans increasing by only 1.7%mom (+0.3%mom in May 2026). In yearly terms, the non-governmental loans accelerated their growth further to 8.4%yoy (+7.7%yoy in May), as FX loans continued to pick up pace to 18.9%yoy (from 18.1%yoy in May) while RON lending also accelerated its growth but at a slower pace to 3.9%yoy in June (from 3.2%yoy in the previous month).

The outstanding loans to households in RON rose by 0.9%mom (vs. +1.1%mom in May), while those in FX decreased by -1.7%mom (vs. +0.8% in May).

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

Romanian Economy (continued)

Companies' loans increased by +2.8%mom (vs. 2%mom in May), as FX loans rose by +2.5%mom while the RON component increased by 3.2%mom (vs. -1% mom the previous month). In yearly terms, the lending to individuals slowed down to 7.1%yoy in June (from +7.4%yoy). Consumer lending growth slowed down for the fourth month in a row to +8%yoy (from +8.9%yoy in May), while mortgage lending accelerated to 6.5%yoy (from 6.3%yoy). The loans to companies jumped to +9.5%yoy, continuing their accelerating trend for the sixth consecutive month, with the main engine of growth being the FX component (+23.4%yoy), while RON lending remained into negative territory (-3.7%yoy).

The residents' savings decreased by -0.4%mom (after +1.6%mom in May), with RON deposits declining by -0.7%mom (after +0.8%mom) and FX deposits growing by 0.4%mom (after +3.3%mom the previous month). On a monthly basis, growth rates are volatile, with multiple months with increases followed by sudden decreases. Deposits of households increased by 0.4%mom (from +0.7%mom), equally due to FX and RON savings (+0.4%mom), while companies' deposits decreased by -1.6%mom, with both FX savings decreasing while the RON component registered a slight positive evolution.

In yearly terms, the growth of total deposits accelerated to 8.2%yoy (from 7.7% in May). Companies' savings pace picked up to 8.6% in June due to a bigger increase in RON deposits of 9.8%yoy followed by the FX corporate deposits picking up to +5.6%yoy (vs. +4.5%yoy in May). Individuals' savings maintained their growth pace at 8%yoy, with the RON component rising by +7.4%yoy and FX deposits accelerating slightly to 9%yoy.

By mid-year loan figures for residents almost recovered to the pace of last year while lending for companies accelerated and even surpassed the growth rate from last year (9.5%yoy in 1H26 vs. 8.3%yoy in 1H25). On the contrary, loans for households decelerated their growth rate at a pace almost 3 percentage points lower than in the previous year. It's too early to link the recent acceleration in corporate lending with renewed optimism and appetite for investment, although this scenario cannot be ruled out considering that the worst economic effects of the fiscal adjustment are behind us. At the same time, the increase could also be linked to higher liquidity needs for companies which now need to rely more on credit than internal funding. For individuals, consumer lending seems to slow down, but remains solid, mortgage loans saw a rebound and deposits' growth rate remained steady but lower compared to the double-digit growth in June 2025.

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

European Economy

Eurozone and German investor sentiment (ZEW) jumped in July

The ZEW Indicator of Economic Sentiment for the Euro Area increased by 13.9 points to 23.4 in July 2026, reaching its highest level in five months and exceeding market expectations of 11.2. The improvement suggests growing optimism among financial market experts, as markets continue to price in hopes of a resolution to the Iran conflict. In July, 64% of analysts expected no change in economic activity, while 29.7% anticipated an improvement and 6.3% a deterioration. The assessment of the current situation also improved, with the index rising by 5.7 points to -37.7, while inflation expectations declined sharply by 35.4 points to 10.4.

Germany's ZEW Economic Sentiment Index increased by 15.8 points to 26.3 in July 2026, following a 20.7 point jump in June and comfortably exceeding market expectations of 18. The reading reached its highest level since February, suggesting that Germany's reform package is beginning to support the economic outlook despite ongoing geopolitical uncertainty. Expectations were boosted by stronger prospects for export-oriented industries and resilient domestic demand, although the conflict in Iran and elevated oil prices remain key risks to the recovery.

Sector sentiment improved broadly in July, led by mechanical engineering (+14.5 points) and private consumption (+14.7 points). The construction sector also gained 12.7 points, moving close to neutral territory. Meanwhile, sentiment in the chemical, pharmaceutical and metal industries improved modestly but remained in negative territory, while the automotive sector weakened sharply, with its sentiment balance falling 11.3 points to -46.6.

Eurozone The ECB kept rates steady in July*

In line with our and markets' expectations, the ECB left interest rates unchanged last Thursday as policymakers assess the impact of the 25bp rate hike delivered last month. The decision was unanimous, and the central bank reiterated its data-dependent approach. However, with inflation risks tilted to the upside and the Governing Council (GC) reasonably confident in the resilience of the eurozone economy, the direction of travel for monetary policy appears clear. As a matter of fact, ECB President Christine Lagarde strongly suggested that last week's discussion was less about whether further tightening will be needed and more about when it will occur.

As a result, a rate hike is likely to be firmly on the table at the September meeting, when a new set of macroeconomic projections will enable the GC to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of medium-term risks to price stability. Unless energy prices decline significantly before then and tensions in the Middle East ease on a sustained basis, the GC is likely to unanimously support a hike to 2.50% in September, taking the deposit rate to the upper end of the ECB's estimated neutral range.

With the next rate hike effectively baked into the cake and financial markets pricing in a terminal rate

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

European Economy (continued)

of around 3%, the key question was whether Lagarde would offer any guidance on the policy path beyond September. While the high level of uncertainty stemming from the crisis in the Middle East makes it difficult for her to push back against market expectations, we suspect that a majority of the GC would not currently view a restrictive policy stance as warranted. We see four main reasons for this.

First, the ECB acknowledged that, despite remaining highly volatile, the outlook for energy prices is currently close to the baseline assumed in the June Eurosystem staff projections. At the time of the June meeting, financial markets were pricing in a peak in the deposit rate of 2.50%-2.75%. Second, there are no signs of second-round effects. Lagarde stressed that both hard data and survey indicators remain consistent with a moderation in wage growth. In addition, improving productivity is helping to contain unit labour cost pressures. In the view of the Investment Institute by UniCredit, these are not conditions that call for a restrictive policy stance. Third, longer-term inflation expectations remain well anchored around the ECB's 2% target, suggesting that confidence in the central bank's commitment to price stability remains intact. Fourth, the upward drift in long-term yields is contributing to tighter financial conditions, with higher real rates accounting for a significant share of the yield increase. While Lagarde noted that the overall tightening of financial conditions has been moderate and broadly consistent with the 25bp rate hike delivered in June, it nevertheless reduces the need for additional policy restraint.

Looking ahead and based on the expectation of the Investment Institute by UniCredit that this second wave of energy-price pressures will remain contained and prove temporary, they continue to expect the September hike to mark the end of this tightening cycle. However, the looming threat of military escalation, the opening up of a new front in the Red Sea, oil inventories substantially below pre-war levels and intensifying pressure on natural gas prices imply that risks to the call are quickly shifting to the upside. Ultimately, the ECB's steps beyond September will largely depend on the highly unpredictable evolution of events in the Middle East.

*Note: * Based on the views included in the "ECB Review - Closing in on a September hike" of the Investment Institute by UniCredit from 23 July 2026*

- **The eurozone, German and French PMIs improved in June**

The eurozone composite PMI rose to 50.1 in July, from 50.0 in June, coming in slightly below expectations [UniCredit: 50.5; consensus: 50.2] while marking the highest reading in eleven months, pointing to a modest expansion in private sector activity. The improvement reflects a gradual recovery in business conditions, supported by continued strength in manufacturing (52 vs 51.4 in the previous month) and a jump in services activity (51.6 vs. 49.4). New business remained subdued across the bloc, although demand conditions showed signs of improvement. Employment was broadly stable, while input cost pressures picked up slightly and output price inflation remained contained, suggesting a still relatively benign inflation environment despite renewed energy-related uncertainties.

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

European Economy (continued)

In Germany, the composite PMI rose to 51.2 in July from 49.5 in June, beating forecasts [UniCredit; 49.7; consensus: 49.8] and returning to expansionary territory after three consecutive months of contraction. The improvement was driven primarily by a marked rebound in manufacturing production (52.2 from 50.3 in the previous month), while services activity came close to stabilizing (49.6 from 48.6). New export orders increased for the first time in several months, business confidence improved, and the pace of job losses slowed. Inflationary pressures were mixed, with input costs rising somewhat faster, particularly in services, while output price growth eased to a four-month low. Nevertheless, uncertainty surrounding the broader economic outlook remains elevated.

Meanwhile, France also saw an improvement, with the composite PMI rising to 49.6 in July from 47.2 in June, bringing private sector activity close to stabilization although remaining marginally below the 50 threshold. The increase points to a significantly softer contraction in economic activity compared to previous months. Despite the improvement, underlying demand conditions remained weak, while overall activity continued to contract modestly.

Overall, the latest PMI data suggest that eurozone economic activity continued to improve in July, with Germany returning to growth and France moving closer to stabilization. Manufacturing remains the main source of support, while services activity has become more resilient. Although demand conditions remain somewhat fragile and geopolitical risks continue to cloud the outlook, the survey points to a gradual strengthening of private sector momentum across the euro area.

- **German GfK Consumer Climate Indicator edged down heading into August**

Germany's GfK Consumer Climate Indicator slipped to -29.6 heading into August 2026 from a revised -29.3 in July, staying at a low level and missing expectations of an improvement to -28.5. The latest reading suggests that consumer sentiment remains subdued despite some improvement in views on the broader economy.

The decline was driven mainly by weaker income expectations, which fell by 2.3 points to -14.5, while the propensity to save increased by 3.1 points to 17.0, remaining historically elevated as households stayed cautious amid persistent uncertainty. By contrast, willingness to buy rose by 3.5 points to -9.9, and economic expectations increased for a third consecutive month to -6.3 (from -8.7). Nevertheless, both indicators remained in negative territory, indicating that consumers continue to expect challenging economic conditions ahead. Inflation concerns also edged higher, with the price expectations indicator rising to -2.1 following higher fuel prices after the expiry of the fuel subsidy.

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

US Economy

- **The US announces new tariffs as temporary universal levy expires***

Last Friday, with the temporary 10% universal tariff set to expire, the US administration imposed new tariffs of 10% and 12.5% on goods from 60 trading partners, citing concerns over inadequate enforcement of forced labour bans. Imposed under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, the measures partially reinstate the tariff barrier that was struck down by the Supreme Court's February ruling. Under the new framework, the temporary 10% global tariff was extended for 17 trading partners, including Canada, the European Union, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and Mexico. An additional 10 countries that signed trade agreements with the United States committing to address forced labour will also remain subject to the 10% rate. Meanwhile, 43 countries, including Japan, China, South Korea and Australia, will face a higher tariff rate of 12.5%. Product exemptions remain in place for certain goods, including coffee, USMCA-compliant products and items not produced domestically, such as cork and some gemstones. The administration also signalled that additional Section 301 tariffs could follow. Ongoing investigations into manufacturing overcapacity may lead to higher duties on several major trading partners, while separate probes are examining pharmaceutical pricing practices in Europe and trade practices in Brazil, which was recently hit with new 25% tariffs on many exports

Note: * Based on the views included in the “Coffee Break - A new chance for common EU borrowing? Spain’s “5×5 rule” of the Investment Institute by UniCredit from 24 July 2026

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Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

International and Romanian Markets

- **The EUR-RON traded with a downward bias, ending last week below 5.23**

The EUR-RON traded between 5.2259 - 5.2430 last week, before ending Friday's trading session at 5.2260, lower versus the 5.2442 closing on 17 July. We believe that the pair will trade in the 5.20-5.30 range for the remainder of 2026, with some mild downward bias towards the lower bound during the summer months due to the usual seasonality.

- **The ROBOR curve was unchanged last week**

The ROBOR rates remained unchanged last week, retaining the values from to the previous week (17 July): the ON ROBOR remained at 5.63%, the 1W at 5.71%, the 1M at 5.74%, 3M at 5.84%. No reaction from ROBOR rates was seen due to external developments as excess liquidity remains solid (June at RON 28.1bn). We expect ample liquidity to prevail for the rest of the year.

- **MinFin auctions**

Last Monday, the Ministry of Finance held an auction for a 10.2Y T-bond. The market demand was high, with the bids amounting to RON 520.5mn vs. RON 200mn and MinFin placing RON 228.5mn. The average accepted yield was 6.90% (max 6.90%), same as one month ago.

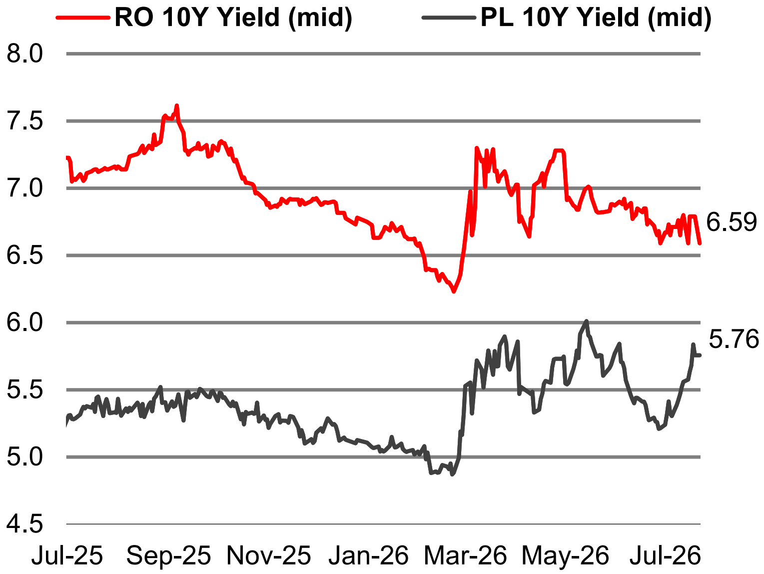
Last Thursday, the Ministry of Finance held an auction for a 2.7Y T-bond. The bids amounted to RON 972.2mn vs. RON 800mn, enabling MinFin to place RON 802.2mn. The average accepted yield was 6.48% (max 6.49%), lower by 30bp than the opening in November 2025.

- **FX markets**

The EUR-USD traded between 1.1364 - 1.1449 last week, ending the week at 1.1367. The FX market appears to be becoming less sensitive to the Middle East crisis, with the USD reacting less to developments that would normally have reinforced its role as the world's preferred safe-haven currency. Investors may increasingly believe that a resolution is drawing closer or, more subtly, are beginning to regard the Gulf crisis as background noise. US yields are also rising sharply, but the simultaneous increase in long-term yields outside the US is probably reducing the support the USD would normally receive in such an environment. Meanwhile, forward curves already price in a sufficiently hawkish path for major G10 central banks through to December. In the view of the Investment Institute by UniCredit, the catalyst capable of lifting implied volatility from current lows and breaking the impasse across most major currency pairs may come from an unexpected source. Renewed sovereign debt concerns in Japan and the UK, which resurfaced on Tuesday, have already pushed the JPY to fresh multi-year lows and reversed prior week's gains in sterling against both the USD and the EUR. In the near term, the common currency could become another casualty of a broader USD rebound, driven not by the dollar's own strength but by mounting concerns over the other two units.

Data spotlight: 20 – 24 July

MinFin Issues



Data Source: Refinitiv Workspace

- According to the fixing levels, Romanian yields moved marginally along the curve last week. Overall, compared to the previous Friday (17 July), the 1Y declined by 3bp, the 3Y remained unchanged, the 5Y dropped by 1bp and the 10Y increased by 1bp. Local yields didn't suffer significant changes, even though bond markets saw weakness as a result in a re-escalation of the conflict in the Middle East. The negative effect of geopolitical news most likely was offset by the positive budget deficit reading for the first half of 2026. Appetite for bonds remained favorable, with Romanian bonds having higher yields than other CEE countries. However, risks to the upside persist in case the conflict extends in the Middle East. Locally, the political landscape remains in a deadlock. The first rating review scheduled this summer is coming from Fitch on 31 July. We believe that Romania will maintain its sovereign rating for now.
- MinFin will auction RON 700mn in a 5.1Y T-bond on Monday and RON 800mn in a 14.1Y T-bond on Thursday.

BOND ISSUES - July

ISIN Code	Auction Date	Maturity Date	Months	Planned Amount (mn)	Currency	Total Applications	Total Allocated	Yield (avg)
RO677ZOKPGQ8	30-Jul-26	30-Jul-40	170	200	lei			
ROOFOYB15203	27-Jul-26	27-Jul-31	61	700	lei			
ROJVM8ELBDU4	23-Jul-26	25-Apr-29	34	800	lei	972	802	6.48
RO3WE4HG1QE2	20-Jul-26	29-Oct-36	125	200	lei	521	229	6.9
ROTM7EDD92S2	16-Jul-26	31-Jul-34	98	400	lei	250	240	6.78
ROCDG04X8WJ7	16-Jul-26	26-Apr-28	22	800	lei	943	708	6.26
ROYNCLHRHVV6	13-Jul-26	29-Jul-30	49	800	lei	1,132	877	6.52
ROP40KW7AAJ5	9-Jul-26	26-Jul-28	25	800	lei	1,190	934	6.25
RODFIUK7ZV55	6-Jul-26	25-Apr-35	107	700	lei	478	463	6.65
RON4D08H94V4	6-Jul-26	29-Oct-29	40	800	lei	1,472	1,112	6.45
RO7YI7LWA1M7	2-Jul-26	28-Jun-27	12	1,000	lei	1,859	1,371	6.08
ROPG9LZUB0O2	2-Jul-26	27-Jul-33	86	700	lei	1,114	897	6.65

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Focus Ahead: 27 – 31 July

Data Calendar – July 2026

	Country	Indicator/Event	Period	UniCredit forecast	Consensus	Previous
27.07.2026	GE	Ifo Business Climate (index)	Jul	85.2	-	85.6
	GE	Ifo current assessment (Index)	Jul	83.5	-	87.0
	GE	Ifo expectations (Index)	Jul	86.8	-	84.1
29.07.2026	US	FED interest rate decision		3.75	3.75	3.75
30.07.2026	RO	Unemployment rate (%)	Jun	6.4	-	6.4
	EMU	Unemployment rate (%)	Jun	6.2	-	6.2
	EMU	GDP growth rate qoq (flash estimated data)	Q2	0.1	-	-0.2
	EMU	EC Economic sentiment (index)	Jul	95.5	-	95.0
	US	Personal income (% mom)	Jun	-	-	0.7
	US	Personal expenditures (% mom)	Jun	-	-	0.7
	US	PCE core inflation (% mom)	Jun	0.1	-	0.3
	US	PCE core inflation (% yoy)	Jun	3.2	-	3.4
	US	Real GDP (% qoq, annualised, first reading)	Q2	1.8	-	2.1
31.07.2026	EMU	Consumer price index, CPI (% yoy)	Jul	2.9	-	2.8
	EMU	Core inflation (% yoy)	Jul	2.4	-	2.4

Data Source: Bloomberg

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Economic Forecasts

MACROECONOMIC DATA AND FORECASTS	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2027F
GDP (EUR bn)	280.7	321.6	353.6	380.1	401.0	418.8
Population (mn)	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.0
GDP per capita (EUR)	14,739	16,877	18,546	19,961	21,090	22,063
Real economy, change (%)						
GDP	4.2	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3
Private Consumption	5.4	2.5	5.7	0.5	-1.7	2.9
Fixed Investment	5.4	12.3	-2.5	3.4	5.2	4.0
Public Consumption	-1.4	4.0	1.2	-2.6	-1.9	1.0
Exports	9.3	-1.3	-2.5	4.3	2.4	4.6
Imports	9.3	-1.5	4.0	4.9	1.1	4.3
Monthly wage, nominal (EUR)	1303	1489	1710	1832	1857	1921
Real wage, change (%)	-2.2	3.6	9.4	1.2	-3.5	1.5
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.8	6.6
Fiscal accounts (% of GDP)						
Budget balance	-6.5	-6.6	-9.3	-7.9	-6.2	-5.1
Primary balance	-4.4	-4.7	-7.2	-5.3	-3.3	-2.1
Public debt	48.1	49.3	54.8	59.4	62.7	65.5
External accounts						
Current account balance (EUR bn)	-26.8	-21.5	-28.9	-29.9	-26.7	-26.4
Current account balance/GDP (%)	-9.6	-6.7	-8.2	-7.9	-6.7	-6.3
Extended basic balance/GDP (%)	-4.1	-2.0	-5.5	-4.0	-3.1	-2.3
Net FDI (% of GDP)	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.7	2.1
Gross foreign debt (% of GDP)	54.8	56.9	57.5	59.8	59.3	58.8
FX reserves (EUR bn)	46.6	59.8	62.1	64.8	68.3	65.6
Months of imports, goods & services	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.6
Inflation/Monetary/FX						
CPI (pavg)	13.7	10.5	5.6	7.3	8.1	3.9
CPI (eop)	16.4	6.6	5.1	9.7	5.5	3.3
Central bank target	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Central bank reference rate (eop)	6.75	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00
3M money market rate (Dec avg)	7.66	6.25	5.91	6.19	5.80	5.30
USDRON (eop)	4.63	4.50	4.78	4.34	4.49	4.48
EURRON (eop)	4.95	4.97	4.97	5.10	5.25	5.33
USDRON (pavg)	4.68	4.57	4.60	4.47	4.46	4.47
EURRON (pavg)	4.93	4.95	4.97	5.04	5.19	5.29

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