

**Macroeconomic and
Strategic Analysis**

UniCredit Weekly Report



The January 2026 budget execution confirms the ongoing fiscal adjustment

3 March, 2026

Anca Maria NEGRESCU

Senior Economist

anca.negrescu@unicredit.ro

+40 723 103 008

Alexander RAGEA

Junior Macroeconomic Economist

Alexander-Constantin.Ragea2@unicredit.ro

Nicoleta Iulia LUNGU

Market Analyst

NicoletaIulia.Lungu@unicredit.ro

Weekly briefing

Romanian Economy

- **The budget execution for the first month of 2026 shows a surplus of 0.04% of GDP (RON 867mn)** compared to a 0.6% of GDP deficit recorded in the same period of 2025 (RON 11bn). The growth of revenue was +17.9%yoy while expenditure decreased by -6%yoy. **2026 budget plan will target a deficit of 6.25% of GDP**, a 1.4pp adjustment from the 2025 deficit.
- **Non-governmental loans decreased by -0.2%mom** (RON loans: -0.6%mom, FX loans: +0.5%mom) **and accelerated their growth in yearly terms to +6.6%yoy** (RON loans: +3.8%yoy, FX loans: +13.2%yoy) **in January 2026. The lending to individuals rose by 8.1%yoy** (Consumer lending: +10.3%yoy, mortgage lending: remained unchanged at +6.5%yoy). **The loans to companies rose by +5.4%yoy** (FX component: +17.3%yoy) **RON lending: -5.5%yoy. The residents' savings decreased by 1.8%mom** (RON deposits: -2.3%mom, FX deposits: -0.6%mom) **and decelerated their growth in yearly terms to 6.3%yoy** (Companies' savings decelerated to +4.3%, Individuals' savings decelerated to +7.6%yoy).

European Economy

- **The Ifo Business Climate indicator for Germany climbed to 88.6 in February 2026** - the highest level since August 2025 and suggesting early signs of recovery in Europe's largest economy.
- **The GfK consumer confidence index slightly declined to -24.7 in March 2026. Economic expectations softened**, indicating a more cautious sentiment amid ongoing uncertainty.
- **Germany's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.3% in February 2026**, highlighting the continued slow and uneven recovery in Europe's biggest labor market.
- **The Eurozone Economic Sentiment Indicator deteriorated to 98.3 in February 2026.** Confidence weakened among service providers, manufacturers and construction companies and showed slightly improvements in consumer confidence and retail.

US Economy

- **US producer prices rose by 0.5%mom in January 2026**, driven almost entirely by a strong rise in service costs (+0.8%mom), while goods prices moved sharply lower (-0.3%mom). **On an annual basis, producer price inflation eased slightly to 2.9%yoy. Core producer prices (excluding food, energy, and trade services) rose 0.8%mom and 3.6%yoy.**
- **The US and Israel launched a massive military mission over the weekend.** The operation led to the **killing of the Supreme Leader Ali Hosseini Khamenei** (in power since 1989).

The external calendar for this week includes the **GE Retail sales, US ISM Manufacturing index** (Monday), **EMU headline and core inflation rate** (Tuesday), **EMU PPI, US ISM Services Index** (Wednesday), **EMU Retail sales** (Thursday), **US Non-farm payrolls, average hourly earnings, Unemployment and Retail sales** (Friday). The Romanian calendar includes the **International reserves** (Monday), **PPI** (Tuesday), **Unemployment** (Wednesday) and the **first estimate of the 4Q GDP growth** (Friday).

Data spotlight: 23 – 27 February

CURRENCIES - MAJORS

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURUSD	1.1713	-0.84%	-1.93%
EURCHF	0.91	0.18%	-0.84%
USDJPY	157.44	0.88%	2.63%
GBPUSD	1.3396	-0.66%	-2.98%

CURRENCIES - CEE

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURPLN	4.2385	0.40%	0.80%
EURHUF	381.00	1.03%	0.13%
EURCZK	24.28	0.23%	-0.03%

CURRENCIES - NBR REFERENCE

Currencies	EUR	USD	SDR	XAU (1g)
2-Mar	5.8197	0.2704	00 0.0257	1.4123

CURRENCIES - RON

	EURRON	USDRON
2-Mar	5.098	4.354
27-Feb	5.098	4.312
26-Feb	5.093	4.318

FIXED INCOME MARKET YIELDS - LOCAL

Mid-rate	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
2-Mar	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3
27-Feb	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2
25-Feb	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.3

MONEY MARKET RATES - LOCAL

ROBOR	ON	1M	3M
2-Mar	5.66	5.71	5.84
27-Feb	5.70	5.70	5.75
26-Feb	5.50	5.70	5.75

MONEY MARKET RATES - MAJORS

Euribor	1M	3M	6M
27-Feb	1.94	2.01	2.13
26-Feb	1.95	2.01	2.13
25-Feb	1.93	2.01	2.14

USDSFOR	1M	3M	6M
27-Feb	3.67	3.73	3.98
26-Feb	3.67	3.74	3.98
25-Feb	3.67	3.74	3.99

STOCK MARKETS

Index	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
S&P 500	6,878.9	-0.43%	-1.43%
FTSE	46,083.0	0.01%	0.07%
Hang Seng	58,057.2	-1.35%	8.81%
Bucharest BET	26,059.9	-2.14%	-3.93%

Romanian Economy

■ The budget execution: slight surplus of 0.04% of GDP at end-Jan. 2026

The budget execution for the first month of 2026 shows a surplus of 0.04% of GDP (RON 867mn) for the first time since January 2019 (0.07%) and compared to a 0.6% of GDP deficit recorded in January 2025 (RON 11bn).

The growth of revenue was +17.9%yoy while expenditure decreased by -6%yoy. The highest revenue increases came from fiscal revenue (+RON 5.2bn; +21.7%yoy) mainly driven by the income from VAT (+RON 2.5bn, +23.9%), income tax (+RON 2.2bn, +31.4%yoy) and excise taxes (+RON 239mn, +7%yoy). Income from the profit tax rose as well (+RON 118mn, +22.8%yoy). The social insurance contributions rose (+RON 1.4bn; +8.2%yoy), along with revenue from EU funds (+RON 215mn; 15.6%yoy) and PNRR (+RON 477mn; +261.7%yoy).

Expenditure declined compared to end-January 2025 (-RON 3.5bn; -6%yoy) mainly driven by goods and services (-RON 871mn, -11.8%yoy), personnel expenses (-RON 474bn; -3.4%yoy), followed by interest rate expenses (-RON 305mn, -7.9%yoy) Social assistance expenses increased (+RON 436mn; +2%yoy) while capex decreased (-RON 1.3bn; -48%yoy). Spending related to PNRR loans decreased as well by RON 888mn (-67.1%yoy), but spending related to the projects financed from PNRR grants increased by RON 193mn (+46.5%yoy). The January results continue to show Romania's progress in the fiscal correction, although the challenges ahead remain significant. Even though the data release indicates a slight budget surplus

Data spotlight: 23 – 27 February

Romania Economy (continued)

the subsequent releases are likely to indicate a return to deficit. The finance minister, Alexandru Nazare, publicly declared that the 2026 budget plan will target a deficit of 6.25% of GDP, a 1.4pp adjustment from the 2025 deficit. We believe that this target is achievable if the adjustment plan is respected, the political stability continues and the absorption of EU funds accelerates.

■ Non-governmental loans and deposits decreased in January

Non-governmental loans decreased by 0.2%mom in January 2026, driven by the local currency loans which decreased by 0.6%mom (after -0.6%mom in December 2025), while FX lending increased by 0.5%mom (vs. +1.6%mom in December). In yearly terms, the non-governmental loans accelerated their growth further to 6.6%yoy (+6.1%yoy in December), as RON lending picked up to 3.8%yoy (from +3.3%yoy in December), while the FX loans continued to accelerate to 13.2%yoy in January (from 12.7%yoy in December 2025).

The outstanding loans to households in RON experienced no change (vs. +0.3%mom in December 2025), while those in FX declined at the same pace as the previous month (-1.2%mom). Companies' loans decreased by 0.3%mom (+0.1% in December), as RON loans decreased by -1.5mom (vs. -1.9% in December) and the FX component slowed down to +0.7%mom (vs. +2% mom the previous month). In yearly terms, the lending to individuals rose by 8.1%yoy, the same as in the previous month. Consumer lending continued to grow double-digit at the same rate as in December 2025 (+10.3%yoy), while mortgage lending grew 6.5%yoy for the third month in a row. The loans to companies rose by +5.4%yoy, accelerating for the first time since June, with growth supported by the FX component (+17.3%yoy), while RON lending remained in negative territory (-5.5%yoy).

The residents' savings decreased by 1.8%mom (after +4.1%mom in December) due to the regular seasonality, with RON deposits decreasing by 2.3%mom (after +5%mom), and FX deposits by 0.6%mom (after +2.4%mom the previous month). Deposits of households decreased by 0.4%mom (from +3.2%mom), mainly due to FX savings (-1.1%mom), while companies' deposits decreased by 3.8%mom (vs. +5.7%mom in December).

In yearly terms, the growth of total deposits decelerated to 6.3%yoy (from 6.9% in December). Companies' savings pace continued to decelerate to 4.3% in January due to a lower increase in RON deposits (0.9%yoy), while the FX corporate deposits registered double digit growth of 14.8%yoy in January 2026. The Individuals' savings decelerated their growth pace to 7.6%yoy (from 8.1%), with the FX component rising by +11.1%yoy and RON deposits by 5.8%yoy.

After an acceleration in December 2025, deposit figures suffered a deceleration in the first month of 2026, seemingly following the seasonality noticed in the previous years. Lending to individuals was mostly stable as the beginning of the year usually comes with lower borrowing appetite. Yet, the extent to which lending to households and companies will remain resilient remains unclear for now, amid fiscal consolidation and prolonged uncertainty.

Data spotlight: 23 – 27 February

European Economy

■ **The German Ifo Business Climate index rose in February**

The Ifo Business Climate indicator for Germany climbed to 88.6 in February 2026 (from 87.6 in January), surpassing UniCredit expectations of 88.2. This marks the highest level since August 2025 and suggests early signs of recovery in Europe's largest economy. The Expectations Index rose to 90.5 (from 89.6 in January), slightly beating UniCredit expectations of 90.0, while the Current Conditions Index rose to 86.7 (from 85.7 in January), beating UniCredit expectations of 86.3.

By sector, sentiment improved in manufacturing (-11.3 vs. -12.3), supported by better evaluations of current conditions. Confidence also picked up in services (0.1 vs. -2.6), particularly due to more optimistic expectations and gains in logistics, as well as in construction (-11.5 vs. -14.3). In contrast, sentiment in the trade sector weakened slightly (-21.8 vs. -21.1), reflecting a less favorable view of current conditions.

■ **The GfK consumer confidence indicator in Germany declined in March**

The GfK consumer confidence index slightly declined to -24.7 in March 2026, down from a slightly revised -24.2 in the previous month and below UniCredit expectations of -23.0. Economic expectations softened (4.3 vs. 6.6 in February), indicating a more cautious sentiment amid ongoing uncertainty. Consumers' willingness to buy also fell sharply (-9.3 vs. -4.0), while the saving propensity climbed to a new record high of 18.9 (vs. 17.9), signaling a continued defensive stance among households. Income expectations improved (6.5 vs. 5.1), likely supported by easing inflation and rising wages.

■ **Germany's unemployment rate maintained in February**

Germany's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.3% in February 2026, highlighting the continued slow and uneven recovery in Europe's biggest labor market.

■ **ESI deteriorated in February**

The Eurozone Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) eased to 98.3 in February 2026, down from January's three year peak of 99.3 and below UniCredit expectations of 99.5. Confidence weakened among service providers (5.0 vs. 6.8), manufacturers (-7.1 vs. -6.8), and construction companies (-2.1 vs. -1.3). Meanwhile, consumer confidence (-12.2 vs. -12.4) and retail sentiment (-4.5 vs. -5.7) showed slight improvements. On the inflation front, consumer price expectations climbed by 1.6 points to 25.8, while manufacturers' selling price expectations rose 1.2 points to 11.5, underscoring persistent inflationary pressures.

Across major economies, France recorded the steepest monthly decline in ESI (-2.8), followed by Italy (-0.6). Sentiment remained largely steady in Spain, Germany (-0.2), and the Netherlands (-0.2).

Data spotlight: 23 – 27 February**US Economy****■ US Producer Prices Accelerated in January**

US producer prices rose by 0.5%mom in January 2026, picking up from a downwardly revised 0.4% increase in December. The monthly acceleration was driven almost entirely by a strong rise in service costs, while goods' prices moved sharply lower.

Service prices increased by 0.8%mom, the fastest pace since July, boosted by a significant 14.4% surge in margins for professional and commercial equipment wholesaling. In contrast, prices for goods fell 0.3%mom, marking the steepest decline since March 2025. The drop was led by a notable 5.5%mom decrease in gasoline, with further declines recorded for chicken eggs, electric power, gas fuels, fresh fruits and melons, and ethanol.

On an annual basis, producer price inflation eased slightly to 2.9%yoy, the lowest in three months. Core producer prices (excluding food, energy, and trade services) rose 0.8%mom, the largest increase in six months. Year-on-year, core PPI climbed to 3.6%.

Data spotlight: 23 – 27 February

International and Romanian Markets

■ **The EUR-RON under slight upward pressure last week**

The EUR-RON traded with an upward bias last week, within the 5.0920-5.0980 range. The pair ended Friday's trading session at 5.0980, marginally lower than the 5.0982 level at the closing on 20 February. The pair was under upward pressure this Monday as well, but the 5.10 level continued to pose resistance. We expect this level to prevail as long as the shock caused by the conflict in Iran is transitory and it does not escalate further, as currently expected by of The Investment Institute by UniCredit.

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

The ROBOR rates decreased slightly last week. The ON ROBOR decreased by 2bp to 5.62%, the 1W was down by 1bp to 5.63%, the 1M down by 2bp to 5.65% and the 3M down by 4bp to 5.74%. The ROBOR curve is likely to continue its slightly downward trend towards the 5.50% deposit facility rate, considering the ample liquidity.

■ **MinFin auction**

On Monday, the Ministry of Finance held auctions for a T-bond with maturity of 7.6Y for which the bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 1243.0mn vs. RON 600mn, with MinFin placing RON 863mn. The average accepted yield was 6.28% (max 6.28%), lower by 61bp from previous auction in November.

On Thursday, the Ministry of Finance held auctions for a 8.4Y T-bond on the local market. The bids exceeded the planned amount, at RON 1252.3mn vs. RON 400mn, with MinFin placing RON 500mn. The average accepted yield was 6.21% (max 6.21%), lower by 46bs from the auction in January.

On the external market, MinFin held auctions for a 7Y euro-denominated bond, a 10Y dollar-denominated bond and reopened books for a euro-denominated bond maturing in 2044. For the 7Y bond, the bids came in at above EUR 5.3bn, enabling MinFin to place EUR 2.25bn, with an average accepted yield of 4.638%. For the 10Y dollar-denominated bond, the bids came in at above USD 5.7bn, enabling MinFin to place USD 2bn, with an average accepted yield of 5.75%. For the reopening of the 2044 maturity bond, bids were more than EUR 1.9bn, with MinFin placing EUR 750mn at an average yield 5.966%.

■ **FX markets**

The EUR-USD traded between 1.1765 - 1.1834 last week, with a slight overall upward bias, ending the week above the 1.18 level. The pair was driven mainly by strong US labor data (jobless claims dropping) and hawkish Fed signals, escalating U.S. tariff news that triggered risk-off flows, mixed sentiment due to weaker US GDP, anticipation of key US PPI data, and secondary pressure from Eurozone CPI releases. The pair is expected to become more volatile as the conflict in the middle east develops with potential escalation affecting the EUR-USD exchange rate.

Data spotlight: 23 – 27 February

International and Romanian Markets

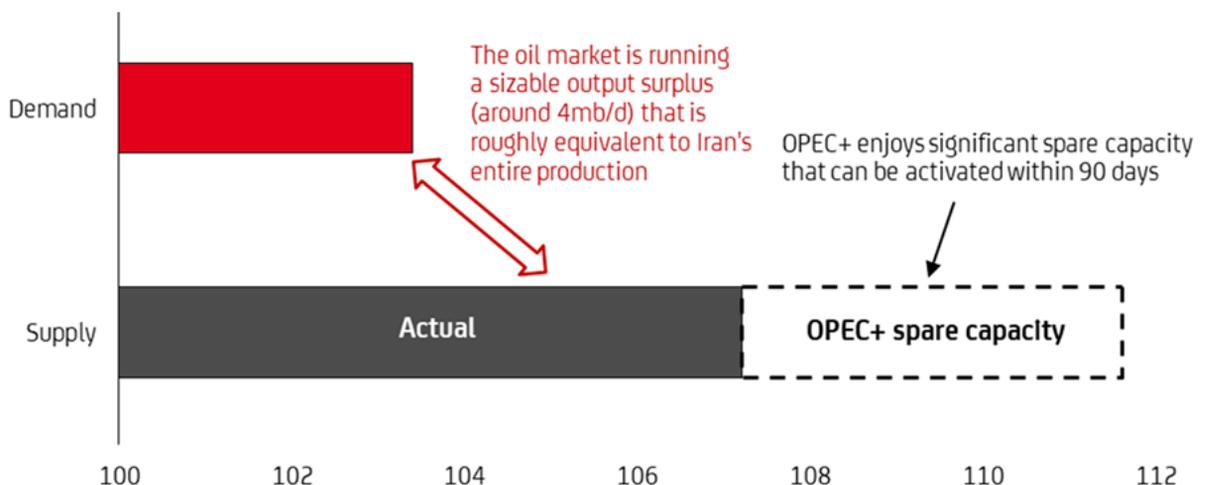
■ Trump's Operation against Iran adds uncertainty but pressure on oil price should be contained

Based on the expectations of The Investment Institute by UniCredit, strong fundamentals suggest Brent should remain capped around USD 80/bbl, despite the geopolitical shock. Trump's Operation Epic Fury against Iran adds fresh uncertainty to an otherwise oversupplied oil market. A sustained move towards or beyond USD 100/bbl would require a major escalation in the Strait of Hormuz or significant damage to Saudi oil facilities. This is not the base case: given its struggle for survival, the Iranian regime has an incentive to keep its response measured. If the conflict does not escalate and major energy assets remain untouched, prices should gradually return towards USD 60/bbl as conditions normalize. Global demand is running at roughly 103 mb/d, while supply exceeds 107mb/d due to strong US crude production and ample output from OPEC+ (see graph). Iran, which produces around 3.4mb/d and exports part of it despite international sanctions (mainly to China), remains a marginal player and even the full loss of Iranian crude production (a theoretical case) could be absorbed easily, bringing supply and demand into balance. OPEC+ has more than 4mb/d of spare capacity that could be quickly activated in case of need (of which 1.8mb/d are in Saudi Arabia and 0.7mb/d in the UAE).

The situation remains highly fluid and unpredictable with no clear end in sight for the conflict.

SOLID FUNDAMENTALS

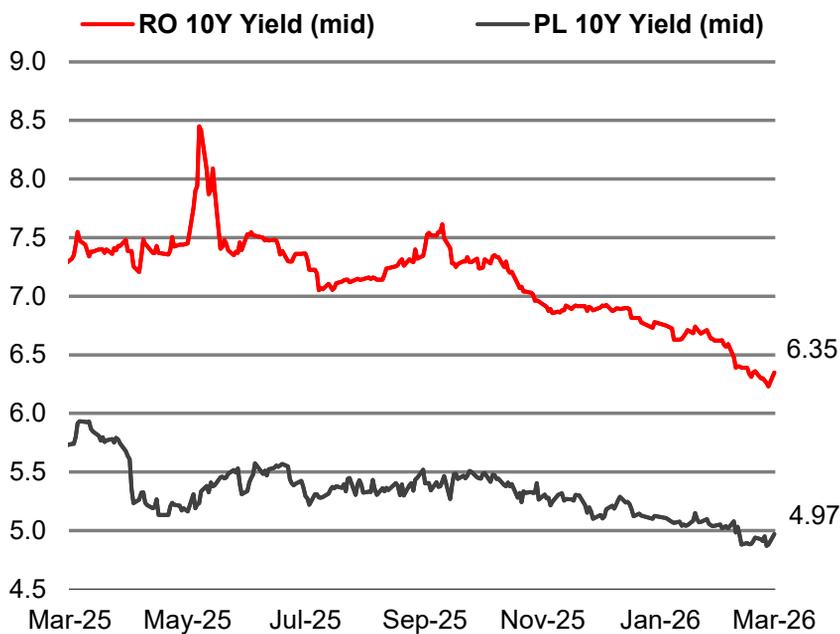
GLOBAL OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN 1Q26, MB/D



Source: International Energy Agency, The Investment Institute by UniCredit

Focus Ahead: 2 – 6 March

MinFin Issues



Data Source: Thomson Reuters

- According to the fixing levels, the Romanian yields continued to decrease last week. The 1Y dropped by 3bp, the 3Y by 7bp, the 5Y by 5bp and the 10Y by 6bp. After months of negotiations, the government approved a 10% payroll cut for public administration, a reform expected to save up to RON 3bn by 2027 through workforce reductions and improved tax collection. It also passed measures to support economic growth via new investment state aid and a fiscal credit system. This alongside with the positive budget execution data fueled investor confidence and drove Romanian yields down. A jump in yields cannot be ruled out due to spillover effects from the middle east geopolitical uncertainty.
- MinFin will issue RON 800mn in a 4.5Y T-bond on Monday and RON 400mn in a 15.4Y T-bond on Thursday.

BOND ISSUES - March									
ISIN Code	Auction Date	Maturity Date	Months	Planned Amount (mn)	Currency	Total Applications	Total Allocated	Yield (avg)	
ROTM7EDD92S2	30-Mar-26	31-Jul-34	102		500lei				
ROVRZSEM43E4	26-Mar-26	12-Feb-29	35		400lei				
ROPG9LZUB0O2	23-Mar-26	27-Jul-33	89		600lei				
RODFIUK7ZV55	19-Mar-26	25-Apr-35	111		600lei				
ROBBQY3VGZK4	16-Mar-26	26-Jul-28	29		500lei				
ROOFOYB15203	16-Mar-26	27-Jul-31	65		600lei				
ROJGOB4Q2PI7	12-Mar-26	15-Mar-27	12		800lei				
RO0DU3PR9NF9	12-Mar-26	24-Feb-38	146		400lei				
RON4D08H94V4	9-Mar-26	29-Oct-29	44		800lei				
ROWLVEJ2A207	9-Mar-26	30-Oct-33	93		600lei				
RO1J9H39WKT4	5-Mar-26	28-Apr-36	124		300lei				
RO45DLJ4EE76	5-Mar-26	28-Apr-27	14		700lei				
RO677ZOKPGQ8	2-Mar-26	30-Jul-40	175		400lei				
ROYNCLHRHV6	2-Mar-26	29-Jul-30	54		800lei				

Focus Ahead: 2 – 6 March

Data Calendar – March 2026

BOND ISSUES - February									
ISIN Code	Auction Date	Maturity Date	Months	Planned Amount (mn)	Currency	Total Applications	Total Allocated	Yield (avg)	
ROTM7EDD92S2	26-Feb-26	31-Jul-34	103	400lei		1,252	500	6.21	
XS3307981491	25-Feb-26	4-Jul-36	126	2,000usd		5,700	2,000	5.75	
XS2908714178	25-Feb-26	24-Sep-44	226	750euro		1,900	750	5.966	
XS3307442197	25-Feb-26	4-Mar-33	85	2,250euro		5,300	2,250	4.638	
ROWLVEJ2A207	23-Feb-26	30-Oct-33	94	600lei		1,243	863	6.28	
ROCDG04X8WJ7	19-Feb-26	26-Apr-28	27	700lei		1,678	810	5.87	
ROFOYB15203	16-Feb-26	27-Jul-31	66	400lei		1,731	536	6.11	
RO677ZOKPGQ8	16-Feb-26	30-Jul-40	176	400lei		477	367	6.64	
ROPG9LZUB002	12-Feb-26	27-Jul-33	91	600lei		1,180	600	6.35	
RO9LHWIO4K6	12-Feb-26	15-Feb-27	12	1,000lei		1,912	998	5.75	
RON4D08H94V4	9-Feb-26	29-Oct-29	45	800lei		2,085	1,030	6.11	
RODFIUK7ZV55	9-Feb-26	25-Apr-35	112	500lei		1,774	891	6.4	
ROO7A2H5YIN8	5-Feb-26	25-Feb-32	74	500lei		2,861	1,073	6.4	
RO45DLJ4EE76	5-Feb-26	28-Apr-27	15	800lei		2,945	1,160	5.92	
RO0DU3PR9NF9	2-Feb-26	24-Feb-38	147	400lei		374	304	6.66	
ROYNCLHRHV6	2-Feb-26	29-Jul-30	55	600lei		1,585	1,000	6.21	

	Country	Indicator/Event	Period	UniCredit forecast	Consensus	Previous
02.03.2026	GE	Retail sales (real, % mom)	Jan		-0.2	0.1
	RO	International reserves (EUR mn)	Feb	79.3		80.0
	US	ISM Manufacturing Index	Feb	53.0	52.3	52.6
03.03.2026	RO	Industrial production prices index (PPI, % mom)	Jan	0.6		0.4
	EMU	Core CPI (% yoy)	Feb	2.1	2.2	2.2
	EMU	Consumer price index, CPI (% yoy)	Feb	1.7	1.7	1.7
04.03.2026	RO	Unemployment rate (%)	Jan	6.0		6.0
	EMU	PPI (% yoy)	Jan			-2.1
	US	ISM Services Index	Feb	52.5	54.0	53.8
05.03.2026	EMU	Retail sales (real, % mom)	Jan		0.2	-0.5
06.03.2026	RO	GDP growth rate (first data estimate, % yoy)	4Q	0.1		1.7
	US	Average hourly earnings (% mom)	Feb	0.3	0.3	0.4
	US	Unemployment rate (%)	Feb	4.3	4.3	4.3
	US	Nonfarm payrolls (change thousands mom)	Feb	80.0	60.0	130.0
	US	Retail sales (real, % mom)	Jan		-0.2	0.1
	GE	Factory orders (% mom)	Jan	-3.0	-4.5	7.8

Data Source: Bloomberg

Economic Forecasts

MACROECONOMIC DATA AND FORECASTS

	2022	2023	2024	2025F	2026F	2027F
GDP (EUR bn)	281.7	324.4	353.8	376.6	396.4	415.5
Population (mn)	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.0
GDP per capita (EUR)	14,790	17,024	18,556	19,784	20,857	21,894
Real economy, change (%)						
GDP	4.0	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.5	3.0
Private Consumption	5.1	3.0	6.0	1.4	2.9	3.3
Fixed Investment	5.4	14.5	-3.3	3.5	4.3	4.5
Public Consumption	-1.4	6.3	0.7	-1.8	-0.8	2.0
Exports	9.3	-0.8	-3.1	2.7	4.8	4.7
Imports	9.3	-1.1	3.8	4.9	4.6	6.1
Monthly wage, nominal (EUR)	1303	1489	1710	1828	1895	1977
Real wage, change (%)	-2.2	3.6	9.4	0.9	-2.2	3.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.8	6.6
Fiscal accounts (% of GDP)						
Budget balance	-6.4	-6.6	-9.3	-8.4	-6.4	-5.7
Primary balance	-4.3	-4.7	-7.2	-5.7	-3.6	-2.9
Public debt	47.9	48.9	54.8	62.5	66.7	69.3
External accounts						
Current account balance (EUR bn)	-26.8	-21.5	-28.9	-31.0	-28.4	-28.3
Current account balance/GDP (%)	-9.5	-6.6	-8.2	-8.2	-7.2	-6.8
Extended basic balance/GDP (%)	-4.1	-1.9	-5.5	-4.7	-3.3	-2.5
Net FDI (% of GDP)	3.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1
Gross foreign debt (% of GDP)	54.6	56.4	57.5	58.7	61.3	61.2
FX reserves (EUR bn)	46.6	59.8	62.1	64.8	69.1	70.7
Months of imports, goods & services	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9
Inflation/Monetary/FX						
CPI (pavg)	13.7	10.5	5.6	7.3	7.3	3.4
CPI (eop)	16.4	6.6	5.1	9.7	4.5	3.2
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	5.50	4.50
3M money market rate (Dec avg)	7.66	6.25	5.91	6.22	5.09	4.49
USDRON (eop)	4.63	4.50	4.78	4.34	4.38	4.38
EURRON (eop)	4.95	4.97	4.97	5.10	5.17	5.25
USDRON (pavg)	4.68	4.57	4.60	4.47	4.34	4.38
EURRON (pavg)	4.93	4.95	4.97	5.04	5.10	5.22

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>

MARKETING COMMUNICATION

This publication constitutes a marketing communication of UniCredit Bank S.A., UniCredit S.p.A., UniCredit Bank Austria AG, Schoellerbank AG and UniCreditBank GmbH (hereinafter jointly referred to as the “UniCredit Group”) is addressed to the general public and is provided free of charge for information only. It does not constitute investment recommendation or consultancy activity by the UniCredit Group or, even less, an offer to the public of any kind nor an invitation to buy or sell securities. The information contained herein does not constitute an investment research or financial analysis since, in addition to the lack of content, it has not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote the independence of investment research, and it is not subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of the dissemination of investment research.

UniCredit Group, including all its group companies may have a specific interest in relation to the issuers, financial instruments or transactions detailed herein. Relevant disclosures of interests and positions held by UniCredit Group are available at: [ConflictsOfInterest_PositionsDisclosures](#). Any estimates and/or assessments contained in this publication represent the independent opinion of the UniCredit Group and, like all the information contained therein, are given in good faith on the basis of the data available at the date of publication, taken from reliable sources, but having a purely indicative value and subject to change at any time after publication, on the completeness, correctness and truthfulness of which the UniCredit Group makes no guarantees and assumes no responsibility. Interested parties must therefore carry out their own investment assessments in a completely autonomous and independent manner, relying exclusively on their own considerations of the market conditions and the information available overall, also in line with their risk profile and economic situation. Investment involves risk. Before any transaction in financial instruments please refer to the relevant offering documents. It should also be noted that:

1. Information relating to the past performance of a financial instrument, index or investment service is not indicative of future results.
2. If the investment is denominated in a currency other than the investor’s currency, the value of the investment can fluctuate strongly according to changes in exchange rates and have an undesirable effect on the profitability of the investment.
3. Investments that offer high returns can undergo significant price fluctuations following any downgrading of creditworthiness. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer, the investor may lose the entire capital.
4. High volatility investments can be subject to sudden and significant decreases in value, being able to generate significant losses at the time of sale up to the entire capital invested.
5. In the presence of extraordinary events, it may be difficult for the investor to sell or liquidate certain investments or obtain reliable information on their value.
6. If the information refers to a specific tax treatment, it should be noted that the tax treatment depends on the individual situation of the customer and may be subject to change in the future.
7. If the information refers to future results, it should be noted that they do not constitute a reliable indicator of these results.
8. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

The UniCredit Group cannot in any way be held responsible for facts and/or damages that may arise to anyone from the use of this document, including, but not limited to, damages due to losses, lost earnings or unrealized savings. The contents of the publication – including data, news, information, images, graphics, drawings, brands and domain names – are owned by the UniCredit Group unless otherwise indicated, covered by copyright and by the industrial property law. No license or right of use is granted and therefore it is not allowed to reproduce its contents, in whole or in part, on any medium, copy them, publish them and use them for commercial purposes without prior written authorization from UniCredit Group unless if purposes of personal use only.