Macroeconomic and Strategic Analysis

UniCredit Weekly Report

The global economic prospects became more uncertain after the US announced higher tariffs on imports

7 April, 2025

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Weekly briefing

Last Wednesday, **the Trump administration announced higher tariffs on its main trading partners** aiming to "correct longstanding imbalances in international trade". UniCredit estimates that the "**reciprocal" tariffs plan takes the average (trade-weighted) tariff on all US goods imports from 2.3% in 2024 to about 25%**, the highest level since early 1903. The announced tariffs, if they will stick, will significantly impact the world economy. The Fed will have a difficult position of navigating rising inflation and subdued economic growth. The eurozone economic activity will be severely affected, with inflation initially rising, depending on the extent of the retaliation measures, before falling back as the growth slows down. A greater divergence in terms of monetary policy on the two sides of the Atlantic is likely.

In **US, job openings decreased by 194k to 7.6 million in February**, with broad-based declines across sectors. The **US ISM Services PMI deteriorated to 50.8 in March,** even more than the **fall in ISM Manufacturing Index for March at 49.0**, **both reflecting the worries regarding the effects of the tariffs on the US imports.** The **US labour market surprised positively, adding 228k jobs in March**, much above the 3 months average. The **US unemployment rate rose to 4.2% in March** from 4.1%, with **average hourly earnings up 0.3%mom**.

The **German headline and core inflation eased in March to 2.2%,** after 2.3%yoy in last two months. **Core inflation declined to 2.5%yoy** from 2.6%yoy in February. The **German retail sales rose by 0.8%mom in February, at its fastest since September 2024** and up by **4.9%yoy, the largest advance in three years.**

In **Romania**, the **ILO unemployment rate increased to 5.6% in February,** up by 0.1pp vs. January 2025. **Foreign exchange reserves decreased** by EUR 0.6bn in March, **to EUR 61.9bn**. **Producer prices were up by 3.6%mom in February** mainly on the internal market (+4.8%mom). The **BCR Romania Manufacturing PMI index deteriorated further to 46.9 in March. With the external environment becoming more complex and uncertain, Romania could be affected as well** due to close integration in the European supply chains.

This week's **external calendar** includes the **February German industrial production** (Monday), the **March US CPI** (Thursday) and **US PPI** (Friday). The local events are **BNR's meeting at which we expect the key rate to stay on hold** and the **February data for retail sales** (Monday), **trade balance** (Wednesday), **current account** (Friday). At the same time, **on Friday** we will have **S&P's rating review for Romania**, with no changes expected and the **March inflation**, which could temper to 4.9%yoy.

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Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

CURRENCIES - MAJORS

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURUSD	1.0953	0.02%	1.50%
EURCHF	0.94	-0.46%	-2.43%
USDJPY	146.91	-0.05%	-1.35%
GBPUSD	1.2815	-0.71%	-0.60%

CURRENCIES - CEE

Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURPLN	4.2950	0.70%	3.36%
EURHUF	408.20	0.46%	2.45%
EURCZK	25.20	-0.42%	0.85%

CURRENCIES - NBR REFERENCE

Currencies	EUR	USD	SDR	XAU (1g)
7-Apr	4.9774	4.5431	1.1996	0.5849

CURRENCIES - RON

	EURRON	USDRON
7-Apr	4.977	4.544
4-Apr	4.977	4.541
3-Apr	4.978	4.504

FIXED INCOME MARKET YIELDS - LOCAL

Mid-rate	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
7-Apr	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.2
4-Apr	-	7.0	7.2	7.3
2-Apr	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.4

MONEY MARKET RATES - LOCAL

ROBOR	ON	1M	3M
7-Apr	5.58	5.75	5.86
4-Apr	5.55	5.72	5.85
3-Apr	5.55	5.72	5.85

MONEY MARKET RATES - MAJORS

Euribor	1M	3M	6M
4-Apr	2.34	2.32	2.26
3-Apr	2.36	2.35	2.30
2-Apr	2.36	2.36	2.32
USDSFOR	1M	3M	6M
4-Apr	4.34	4.35	4.54
3-Apr	4.34	4.35	4.54
2-Apr	4.33	4.35	4.54

STOCK MARKETS

Index	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
S&P 500	5,074.1	-5.97%	-13.15%
FTSE	45,754.0	0.01%	0.07%
Hang Seng	31,136.6	-7.83%	-17.42%
Bucharest BET	19,828.3	-13.22%	-18.64%

Romanian Economy

ILO unemployment rose in February 2025

The NIS released the unemployment figures for February, showing a higher unemployment rate of 5.6%, from 5.5% in the previous month. In annual terms (vs. February 2024), the jobless rate increased by 0.4pp. The active population remained almost stable in comparison to January 2025 at around 8.2 million, while it declined by 233,147 people vs. February 2024.

International reserves decreased in March

The foreign exchange reserves decreased by EUR 600 million during March vs. February 2025, to EUR 62bn. The monthly inflows amounted to EUR 2.3billion (supported by changes in credit institutions' foreign currency-denominated required reserves with the NBR, the inflows into the Ministry of Finance's accounts and the inflows into the European Commission's account), while the outflows amounted to EUR 2.9bn (representing changes in credit institutions' foreign currency-denominated required reserves with the NBR; interest payments and principal repayments on foreign currency public debt).

The stock of gold was unchanged at 103.6 tones, while its value increased to EUR 9.6bn (+39%yoy), at a record high.

Producer prices increased in February

Producer prices increased by 3.6%mom, mainly driven by the prices on the internal market (+4.8%mom), while on the external market they rose modestly (+0.5%mom). The highest increases were recorded for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (+12.6%mom) triggered by the rises on the domestic market. At the same time, the prices for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas increased by +2.0%mom, followed by the manufacturing of

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Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

Romanian Economy (continued)

machinery and equipment (+1.3%mom) and the food production (+1.3%mom). The largest decrease was recorded for manufacture of tobacco (-1.3%mom). The move was surprising, considering that the oil price expressed in RON declined in February by 4.8%mom (to an average USD 76.3/bbl). The annual dynamic returned in positive territory, at +4.0%yoy in February, exceeding expectations, after -0.3%yoy in January.

- **BCR Romania Manufacturing PMI index deteriorated further in March**

The BCR Romania Manufacturing PMI index (compiled by S&P Global based on answers from 400 respondents) decreased to 46.9 in March from February's six-month high (48.3). The managers in manufacturing mentioned a deterioration of all the components of the index, reflecting the challenging demand conditions and the tight customer budgets.

Out of the five components of the index, the new orders and the output declined at a faster pace, leading to a slight decline in the number of employees, mainly by not replacing the leavers and cutting redundancies. The demand from external markets dropped at a sharp pace. The local production continued to fall as well, for the tenth month in a row, with a marked weakness of the goods-producing sector.

The sub-index for stocks of purchases fell back into negative territory in March, after its first growth on record in February. There was a significant reduction in input buying, with firms preferring to use the stocks for the current production.

The input prices continued to rise in March mainly due to the higher supplier prices and to higher wages. Some of the rise was passed through the output prices which were also on the rise. However, the growth pace was softer for both input and output prices in March.

On a positive note, the suppliers' delivery times improved and the lower demand for inputs helped to relieve some cost pressures. Despite more challenging operating conditions, manufacturers showed a higher confidence about the future output levels. The degree of optimism rose to a nine-month high in March, due to growth plans, advertising efforts and hopes for better economic conditions.

The external environment is becoming more complex and uncertain, although the newly adopted fiscal stimulus in Germany for infrastructure and defense, along with planned investments in the EU defense bode well for the European economy.

The uncertainty remains high, especially in the context of the newly announced US tariffs on the auto imports. The impact on Romania will be mostly indirect, due to the country's deep integration in the automotive supply chain, with a high share of car exports to the eurozone (8.4% of GDP) out of which 4.1% of GDP to Germany.

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Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

European Economy

German headline and core inflation eased in March

The German annual inflation slowed down to 2.2% in March, after 2.3%yoy in the last two months, while UniCredit was expecting a sharper decline to 2.0%yoy. This is the lowest level since November 2024. The services inflation slowed down strongly (3.4%yoy vs. 3.8%yoy in February), energy prices declined more (-2.8%yoy vs. -1.6%yoy), while food prices increased (2.9%yoy vs. 2.4%yoy). Core inflation (excl. food and energy) tempered further to 2.5%yoy (2.6%yoy in February), its lowest rate since June 2021. CPI increased at a slower pace in March (+0.3%mom) vs. February (+0.4%mom). The headline inflation is likely to temper further in the next few months towards the 2%yoy target.

German retail sales accelerated in February

The German retail sales increased by 0.8%mom in February, after an upwardly revised +0.7%mom in January. It was the largest increase since September 2024, higher sales for both food (+0.8%mom) and non-food items (+0.6%mom). Retail sales increased 4.9%yoy, the largest advance in three years.

German factory new orders halted in February

Factory orders in Germany stagnated in February, from a downwardly revised -5.5%mom in January. This evolution was supported by the higher demand for aircraft, ships, trains, military vehicles (+3.8%mom), for mechanical engineering (+3.4%) and for the auto industry (+0.6%). Declines were recorded in metal products (-7.4%mom), electrical equipment (-5.9%) and pharma (-5.9%). New orders declined for consumer goods (-5.2%mom) and intermediate goods (-1.3%mom) and rose for capital goods (+1.5%mom). Domestic orders declined (-1.2%mom) and foreign orders rose (+0.8%mom), with the demand from eurozone declining (-3.0%mom) and from outside eurozone rising (+3.4%mom). New orders in Dec-24 to Feb-25 declined by -1.6% vs. the previous three months.

Both headline and core inflation in eurozone declined in March

The eurozone annual inflation declined for the second month, to 2.2% in March [UniCredit and consensus: 2.2%], after 2.3%yoy in February. This is the lowest level since November 2024. This evolution was driven by the energy prices declining (-0.7%yoy vs. +0.2% in February) and services inflation slowing further to 3.4%yoy from 3.7% in February. Core inflation (excl. food and energy) eased to 2.4%, below the market expectations of 2.5%, from 2.6% in February. Part of this was due to the later timing of Easter compared to last year, which likely temporarily dampened price pressure on holiday-sensitive items. On a monthly basis, the CPI rose by 0.6%mom, after +0.4%mom in February.

Eurozone industrial producer prices increased in February

The eurozone producer prices rose by 3.0%yoy in February, following a slightly downwardly revised 1.7%yoy in January, mainly triggered by higher energy prices (+7.4%yoy vs. +3.4% in January). The prices rose for all other categories, including non-durable consumer goods (1.7% vs. 1.8%), capital goods (1.6% vs. 1.7%), durable consumer goods (0.9% vs. 1.5%), and intermediate goods (0.9% vs. 0.5%). Excluding energy, PPI quickened to 1.4%yoy from 1.3% in January. On a monthly basis, PPI in slowed to +0.2%mom, from a downwardly revised +0.7%mom in January.

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Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

US Economy

US job openings decreased in February

The number of job openings decreased by 194,000 to 7.568 million in February, down from 7.762 million in January. The decline was broad-based, with decreases in retail trade (-126k), finance and insurance (-80k), leisure and hospitality (-61k), healthcare and social assistance (-46k) and manufacturing (-31k).

US ISM Manufacturing continued to decline in March

The ISM Manufacturing index decreased for the second month to 49.0 in March, in line with the expectations [UniCredit: 49.0; consensus: 49.5], down from 50.3 in February. The reading pointed to a contraction in the manufacturing sector, for the first time in the past three months. New orders (45.2 vs. 48.6), the pipeline of orders (44.5 vs. 46.8) and employment (44.7 vs. 47.6) declined faster and the production enter the contractionary territory (48.3 vs 50.7). The price pressures increased to its highest since June 2022 due to tariffs, causing new order placement backlogs, supplier delivery slowdowns and the growth of inventory. The manufacturing activity remains weak in US amid the still high interest rates, subdued global growth, geopolitical tensions and high uncertainty regarding the US commercial policies under the Trump administration.

US ISM Non-manufacturing PMI deteriorated in March

The ISM Non-Manufacturing (services) index decreased to 50.8 in March, much more than expected [UniCredit: 52.5; consensus: 52.9], from 53.5 in February. The -2.7 points deterioration exceeded the decrease in the ISM Manufacturing Index for March (-1.3 points) reflecting the business environment's worries regarding the recently announced tariffs on US imports from all over the world. The regional Fed surveys for the services sector (New York, Philly, Richmond) showed a marked slowing in the economic activity in March.

The index decreased moderately for new orders (50.4 vs. 52.2), inventories (50.3 vs. 50.6) and supplier deliveries (50.6 vs. 53.4). The largest decline was recorded for the employment index (down by 7.7pp to 46.2). On a positive note, the services business activity index increased faster (55.9 vs 54.4) and the price pressures alleviated (60.9 vs. 62.6).

"There has been a significant increase this month in the number of respondents reporting cost increases due to tariff activity", said Steve Miller, Chair of the ISM Services Business Survey Committee.

US job market to keep softening

Labour demand continues to deteriorate in the US amid rising economic uncertainty. A cooling labour market will ease inflationary pressure, but the Fed will have limited room to act in the context of Trump's inflationary agenda on the trade and immigration fronts. While several US business indicators deteriorated in the past few weeks and there is a higher risk of a possible recession in US, the US job market remained quite resilient so far.

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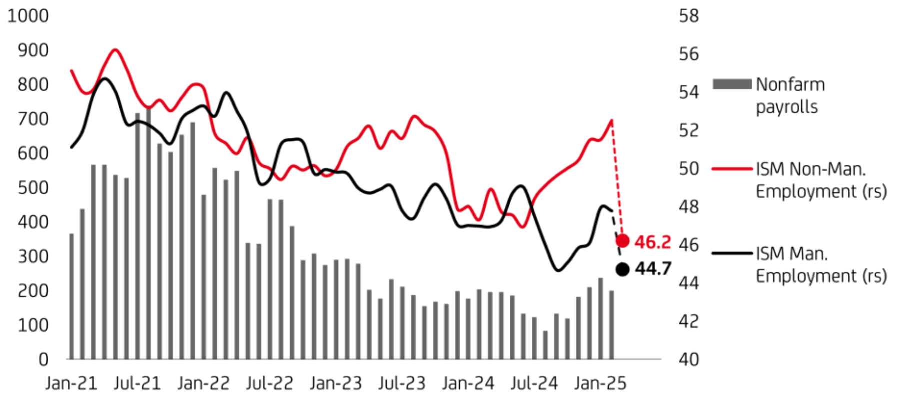
Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

US Economy (continued)

Non-farm payrolls (thousands) vs. ISM Manufacturing and Services employment indices



Source: Bloomberg, The Investment Institute by UniCredit
Note: three-month average of the respective series from January 2021 to February 2025. The red and black dots indicate March estimated figures by UniCredit for the employment sub-index of the ISM Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing (Services) Indices

US non-farm payroll gains have been on a declining trend since the second half of 2021. Their drop, along with the overall softening of the labour market, was accompanied by decreases in other indicators. The chart shows that the employment sub-indices of ISM Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing (Services) Indices has declined in the past few months. New job openings (as measured by JOLTS) have also been on a downward trend over the past few months.

The drop in payrolls in the last few years reflects 1. a normalisation of the labour market following the distortion caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, during which thousands of jobs were cut; 2. the impact of restrictive monetary policy, and more recently 3. the economic uncertainty brought about by the new import tariffs imposed by the Trump administration, which is leading companies to postpone hiring and investment.

The US nonfarm payrolls published on Friday offered a positive surprise, adding 228k jobs in March, much above expectations [UniCredit: 130k, consensus: 140k] and above the three-month average of 184k. The data for February was revised down to 117k (from 151k). The gains came from healthcare (+54k), social assistance (+24k), retail trade (24k) and transportation and warehousing (+23k). The employment in the public sector declined for the second month (-4k, after -11k in February).

The unemployment rate rose to 4.2% in March from 4.1%, at the upper bound of its range since November 2021 following the slower hiring in the private sector, together with the Trump administration's federal job cuts and the federal hiring freeze.

Average hourly earnings rose by 0.3%mom to USD 36 in March, as expected, after a downwardly revised 0.2%mom rise in February. On an annual basis, the average hourly earnings rose by 3.8%, slightly below 4.0%yoy in February.

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Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

US Economy (continued)

■ Trump administration imposes new "reciprocal" tariffs on the US imports from around the world

Last Wednesday, the Trump administration announced higher tariffs on its main trading partners aiming to "correct longstanding imbalances in international trade". Trump named April 2nd the "Liberation Day" starting when the US will apply "reciprocal" tariffs on the countries with which the US had a large trade deficit (China, Canada, Mexic, Japan, India, European Union) as well as on many other countries worldwide.

Before the announcement, UniCredit outlined three main scenarios: positive, neutral and negative, from a eurozone perspective:

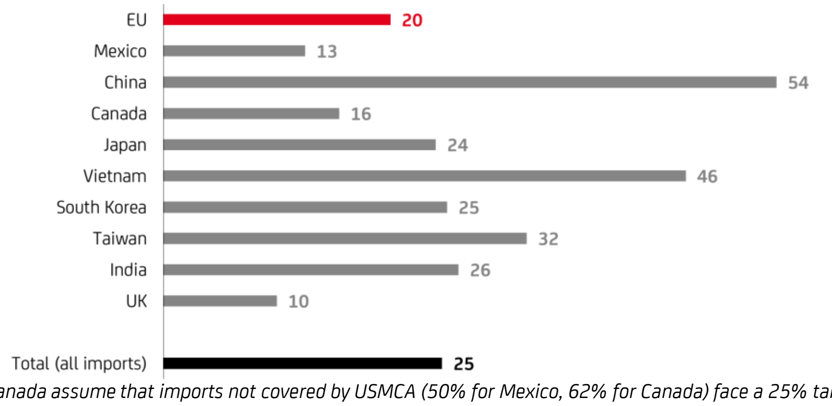
- A positive scenario (probability 20%): Reciprocity – The average tariff on EU imports from the US is not much higher than the average tariff on US imports of EU goods. Equalizing tariffs would support the market sentiment, the economy and risk appetite.
- A neutral scenario (probability 45%): High tariffs on sensitive sectors: the US imposes reciprocal tariffs with a modest penalty for non-tariff barriers and, on top of this, much higher tariffs on sensitive sectors.
- A negative scenario (probability 35%): Tariffs are hiked aggressively: US imposes tariffs of around 25% across the board. This will meaningfully raise US inflation and lower economic growth. In the eurozone, activity suffers, while inflation could initially rise due to retaliation, before falling back as growth slows.

UniCredit estimates that the "reciprocal" tariffs plan takes the average (trade-weighted) tariff on all US goods imports from 2.3% in 2024 to about 25%, at the highest level since the early 1903.

The US will impose a minimum 10% tariff on all countries (effective 5 April), with many countries facing much higher "individualized" tariffs up to 49% (effective 9 April). Some goods will not be subject to a reciprocal tariff but will face their own higher tariffs. These include the steel and aluminium (already facing a 25% duty) and the cars (for which a 25% tariff took effect as of 3 April), among others.

China will face an additional 34% tariff, on top of the 20% already applied, taking it to a cumulative 54%. Japan will face a 24% tariff. Mexico and Canada will continue to face 25% tariffs on their exports to the US that are not covered by the USMCA free trade agreement. The UK will face the minimum tariff of 10%.

The reciprocal tariffs plan (%) with US's top 10 trading partners by import share



** The bars for Mexico and Canada assume that imports not covered by USMCA (50% for Mexico, 62% for Canada) face a 25% tariff. The bar for China is the sum of a 34% reciprocal tariff and 20% additional tariff already applied in Feb-Mar 2025. The "Total" bar shows UniCredit estimate of the additional trade-weighted tariff on all US imports, based on 2024 import shares, w/o adjusting for sectors not subject to reciprocal tariffs that carry their own (high) tariffs (e.g. cars, steel and aluminium).*

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Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

US Economy (continued)

The EU will be severely affected, with a 20% tariff on US exports, besides the already-implemented 25% tariff on steel and aluminium and 25% to be applied on cars and car parts.

The average US tariff would rise above that seen in the 1930s, after the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 imposed steep tariffs on many industrial goods, which was not a good time for the US and global economy, in a time when the US economy was much less integrated into the global value chains than it is today.

Moreover, the new tariffs will be applied on a much greater scale than what Trump implemented in 2018-19, when the average US tariff rose by only 1.4pp, with minor effects on the economy (the inflationary effects were hardly visible at the aggregate level).

The announced tariffs, if they stick, would move us towards the negative scenario outlined on the previous page. The Fed will find itself in the difficult position of navigating rising inflation and subdued economic growth. In the eurozone the economic activity will be severely affected, the inflation could initially rise, depending on the extent of the retaliation measures, before falling back as the GDP growth will slow down. UniCredit expects greater divergence in terms of monetary policy on the two sides of the Atlantic. The ECB would probably have to cut the depo rate to 1.75%, while the Fed would probably leave interest rates at the current 4.5% through 2026, unless there was a recession, in which case it could cut quickly as higher inflation would likely be temporary.

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Data spotlight: 31 March – 4 April

International and Romanian Markets

■ The EURRON was stable last week

The EURRON continued to trade within a narrower range (4.9769-4.9795) last week, ending Friday's trading session close to the lower bound. The pair is diverging from the regional depreciation pressure, and it is likely to continue to trade within the recent narrow range in the following weeks.

■ The ROBOR curve was stable last week

The ROBOR curve was relatively stable last week, decreasing only marginally. The ON ROBOR ended the week at 5.59%, while the 1M and 3M ROBOR were at 5.74% and 5.89% (-1bp), respectively.

■ MinFin auctions

Last Monday, the Ministry of Finance the Ministry of Finance held an auction for a T-bond with residual maturity of 2.1 years. The bids were above the planned amount, at RON 1080.0mn vs. RON 500mn and MinFin decided to place RON 930.6mn. The average accepted yields was 6.93% (max 6.94), -12bp below the previous reopening 6 weeks ago.

Last Thursday, MinFin held an auction for a 4.1Y T-bond. The bids covered the planned amount, at RON 1090.0mn vs. RON 600mn, enabling MinFin to place RON 875mn. The average accepted yield was 7.22% (max. 7.23%), which is 2bp higher than the yield at the previous reopening one month before. The MinFin also issued 7-months T-bills. The bids covered the planned amount, at RON 802.3mn vs. RON 800mn, but MinFin placed only RON 561mn. The average accepted yield was 6.36% (6.40% max), down 4bp from one month before.

■ FX markets

The EUR-USD touched a peak at 1.1050 on 3 April after the Trump administration announced broad-based import tariffs increases for its main trading partners. Although the pair returned below this level in the following day, it is currently trading around 1.096. The so-called Trump trade (rising stock prices, surging bond yields and a strengthening dollar) was based on the assumption that Trump 2.0 would be a business-friendly presidency, characterized by deregulation, tax cuts and support for the tech industry. However, Trump's obsession with trade deficits and his abuse of tariffs as negotiating tools have dashed these hopes. Going forward, tit-for-tat tariffs will increase economic uncertainty and thus market volatility, even if it is fair to assume that governments will try to negotiate with the Trump administration and that tariffs will likely come down somewhat. However, the damage to the credibility of the US that has occurred as a result will not be fully repaired. Even before Trump opened this new front in the trade war, Washington's erratic policies and Europe's bold policy announcements had already shifted the market narrative away from US exceptionalism, and this trend is likely to continue.

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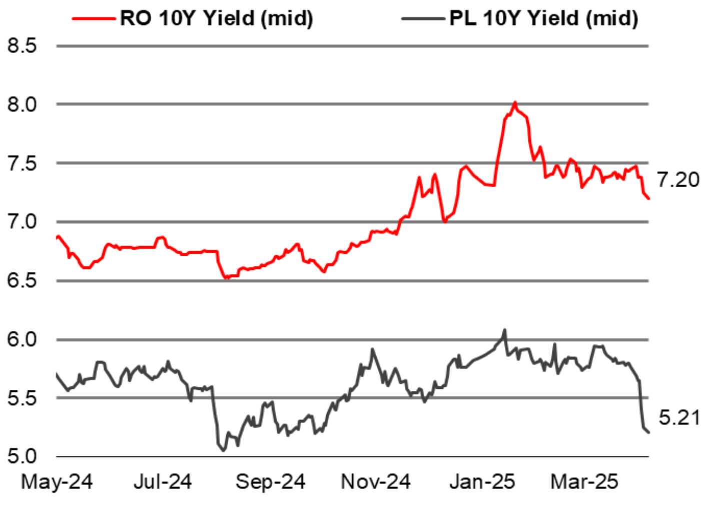
Focus Ahead: 7 – 11 April

MinFin Issues



Data Source: Thomson Reuters

- Last week, the Romanian yields decreased along the curve, with the 1Y-3Y segment down by up to 6bp, 5Y down by 9bp and 10Y down by 19bp. Romanian local bonds followed the global and regional rally, but to a much lower degree though. The downward move was caused by the likelihood of lower future growth, which could be accompanied by lower interest rates to support growth. Yet, Romania's international bonds diverged significantly, showing double-digit yield rises last week.
- The MinFin will issue RON 500mn in 9.3Y and RON 600mn in 3.1Y T-bonds on Monday and RON 600mn in 5.3Y T-bonds on Thursday.

BOND ISSUES - APRIL								
ISIN Code	Auction Date	Maturity Date	Months	Planned Amount (mn)	Currency	Total Applications	Total Allocated	Yield (avg)
RO45DLJ4EE76	28-Apr-25	28-Apr-27	24	500	lei			
RODFIUK7ZV55	28-Apr-25	25-Apr-35	122	500	lei			
ROOFOYB15203	24-Apr-25	27-Jul-31	76	500	lei			
ROXNS8ONSUB3	24-Apr-25	27-Jul-26	15	1,000	lei			
ROW1PS5R6D88	17-Apr-25	30-Mar-26	12	800	lei			
ROPG9LZUB0O2	14-Apr-25	27-Jul-33	101	500	lei			
ROYNCLHRHVV6	10-Apr-25	29-Jul-30	65	600	lei			
ROCDG04X8WJ7	7-Apr-25	26-Apr-28	37	600	lei			
ROTM7EDD92S2	7-Apr-25	31-Jul-34	113	500	lei			
ROJVM8ELBDU4	3-Apr-25	25-Apr-29	49	600	lei	1,090	875	7.22
RODA26UMBYA6	3-Apr-25	27-Oct-25	7	800	lei	802	561	6.36

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Focus Ahead: 7 – 11 April

Data Calendar

Date	Country	Indicator/Event	Period	UniCredit forecast	Consensus	Previous
7-Apr-2024	GE	Industrial Production (% mom)	Feb			2.0
	RO	Interest rate decision		6.5	6.5	6.5
	RO	Retail Sales yoy	Feb	3.9		3.2
9-Apr-2024	RO	Trade Balance (EUR mn)	Feb	-2865		-2739
	US	FOMC Minutes				
10-Apr-2024	RO	GDP (%, yoy)	4Q F	0.7	0.7	0.7
	US	Consumer price index, CPI (% yoy)	Mar	2.6	2.6	2.8
	US	Core CPI (% yoy)	Mar	3.1	3.0	3.1
11-Apr-2025	RO	Current Account YTD (EUR mn)	Feb	-3731		-1646
	RO	Inflation rate (% yoy)	Mar	4.9		5.0
	US	PPI (% mom)	Mar			0.0
	RO	S&P to update sovereign rating		BBB-, negative	BBB-, negative	BBB-,negative

Data Source: Bloomberg

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Economic Forecasts

MACROECONOMIC DATA AND FORECASTS

	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025F	2026F
GDP (EUR bn)	242.3	281.7	324.4	356.5	384.1	405.0
Population (mn)	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.0
GDP per capita (EUR)	12,601	14,790	17,024	18,711	20,188	21,321
Real economy, change (%)						
GDP	5.5	4.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.6
Private Consumption	7.0	5.1	3.0	5.5	3.0	2.5
Fixed Investment	4.0	5.4	14.5	2.2	2.7	3.5
Public Consumption	-0.6	-1.4	6.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8
Exports	12.6	9.3	-0.8	-3.3	2.4	4.8
Imports	14.6	9.3	-1.1	3.0	2.1	4.7
Monthly wage, nominal (EUR)	1175	1303	1489	1710	1805	1878
Real wage, change (%)	2.0	-2.2	3.6	9.4	1.2	2.5
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4
Fiscal accounts (% of GDP)						
Budget balance	-7.1	-6.4	-6.5	-8.7	-7.0	-6.4
Primary balance	-5.6	-4.3	-4.6	-6.6	-4.8	-4.0
Public debt	48.3	47.9	48.8	54.9	58.4	60.3
External accounts						
Current account balance (EUR bn)	-17.4	-26.8	-21.5	-29.4	-28.7	-28.2
Current account balance/GDP (%)	-7.2	-9.5	-6.6	-8.2	-7.5	-7.0
Extended basic balance/GDP (%)	-1.8	-4.1	-1.9	-5.6	-4.3	-3.6
Net FDI (% of GDP)	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
Gross foreign debt (% of GDP)	58.8	54.6	56.5	57.1	56.9	58.1
FX reserves (EUR bn)	40.5	46.6	59.8	62.1	59.8	59.1
Months of imports, goods & services	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5
Inflation/Monetary/FX						
CPI (pavg)	5.0	13.7	10.5	5.6	5.1	3.7
CPI (eop)	8.2	16.4	6.6	5.1	4.6	3.3
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	5.75	4.50
3M money market rate (Dec avg)	2.83	7.66	6.25	5.91	5.48	4.63
USDRON (eop)	4.37	4.63	4.50	4.78	4.97	4.95
EURRON (eop)	4.95	4.95	4.97	4.97	5.07	5.15
USDRON (pavg)	4.16	4.68	4.57	4.60	4.86	4.98
EURRON (pavg)	4.92	4.93	4.95	4.97	5.01	5.12

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