**Macroeconomic and Strategic Analysis**

**UniCredit Weekly Report**

# The Romanian economy grew by only 0.3%yoy in 1Q2025

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## *Weekly briefing*

**In the US,** the **ISM Non-Manufacturing (services) index decreased to 49.9 in May. The ISM Manufacturing index decreased** slightly for the fourth month in a row **to 48.5 in May** from 48.7 in April. The number of job openings rose by 191k to 7.391 million in April, from 7.2 million in March. The **US employment report for May** came in line with expectations, with **the non-farm payrolls adding 139K new jobs**. **The US unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.2% in May**. The **average hourly earnings rose by 0.4%mom in May** to $36.24.

**In the eurozone,** the **ECB delivered a widely expected 25bp cut**, lowering the deposit rate from 2.25% **to 2.00%**. The cumulative size of rate cuts for this cycle has increased to 200bp. The ECB's new macroeconomic projections show larger-than-expected downward **revisions to the inflation forecast for 2025-26** (-0.3pp for both years, to 2.0% and 1.6% respectively). Revisions to the growth outlook were minor. The **ECB left its GDP growth forecast for 2025 at 0.9%**. The number for **2026 was reduced by 0.1pp, to 1.1%, while that for 2027 remained at 1.3%. The annual inflation in the eurozone** (flash estimate) **eased to 1.9% in May**. This is the first time since September 2024 that **inflation has dropped below the European Central Bank's 2.0% objective**. **Eurozone industrial producer prices tempered their growth to +0.7%yoy in April**, down from 1.9%yoy in March. **Eurozone retail sales increased marginally by 0.1% mom in April**, following an upwardly adjusted 0.4%mom rise in March. **Industrial production in Germany decreased by 1.4%mom in April. Factory orders in Germany rose by 0.6%mom in April**, exceeding expectations [UniCredit and consensus: -2.0%], albeit slowing down from 3.4%mom in March.

**In Romania**, the NIS released the **first provisional data for GDP growth in 1Q2025, showing +0.3%yoy in gross terms** (the same as in 1Q2024), implying a **marginal upward revision (+0.1pp) compared to the flash estimate**. **Foreign exchange reserves decreased by EUR 6.8bn at the end of May vs. April, to EUR 55.7bn. Romanian producer prices decreased by 1.4%mom in April**, mainly driven by the prices on the internal market (-1.7%mom), while on the external market they decreased only modestly (-0.7%mom). The NIS released **the unemployment figures for April**, showing a slightly **lower unemployment rate of 5.7%,** from 6% in the previous month. In annual terms (vs. April 2024), the jobless rate increased by 0.5pp. On a monthly basis, **retail sales increased by 0.4%mom s.a.** (vs. -0.3%mom in March). The **annual growth of retail sales tempered to 0.4%yoy in April** (gross data), lower than our expectation [UniCredit: 1.7%].

This week's calendar is busy, with **the US CPI and CORE Inflation for May** (Wednesday), **US PPI for May** (Thursday), **the EMU industrial production for April** and the **US Michigan Consumer Sentiment for June** (Friday). In **Romania, we will have the trade balance for May** (Tuesday), the **inflation rate for May** (Thursday), the **current account** and **industrial production figures for April** (Friday).

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# Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

**CURRENCIES - MAJORS**

| Currencies | Last | 1D ch (%) | 1M ch (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| EURUSD | 1.1423 | 0.04% | 1.78% |
| EURCHF | 0.94 | -0.22% | 0.05% |
| USDJPY | 144.75 | 0.09% | -0.82% |
| GBPUSD | 1.3503 | -0.34% | 1.99% |

**CURRENCIES - CEE**

| Currencies | Last | 1D ch (%) | 1M ch (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| EURPLN | 4.2590 | -0.27% | 0.26% |
| EURHUF | 401.50 | -0.06% | -1.08% |
| EURCZK | 24.79 | 0.05% | -0.63% |

**CURRENCIES - NBR REFERENCE**

| Currencies | EUR | USD | SDR | XAU (1g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-Jun | 5.0366 | 4.4117 | 1.2615 | 0.5621 |

**CURRENCIES - RON**

| | EURRON | USDRON |
|---|---|---|
| 10-Jun | 5.034 | 4.408 |
| 9-Jun | 5.040 | 4.414 |
| 6-Jun | 5.036 | 4.427 |

**FIXED INCOME MARKET YIELDS - LOCAL**

| Mid-rate | 1Y | 3Y | 5Y | 10Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-Jun | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 9-Jun | - | - | - | - |
| 5-Jun | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 |

**MONEY MARKET RATES - LOCAL**

| ROBOR | ON | 1M | 3M |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10-Jun | 6.75 | 7.00 | 7.15 |
| 9-Jun | 6.77 | 7.00 | 7.38 |
| 6-Jun | 6.78 | 7.01 | 7.15 |

**MONEY MARKET RATES - MAJORS**

| Euribor | 1M | 3M | 6M |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9-Jun | 1.96 | 1.96 | 2.05 |
| 6-Jun | 1.97 | 1.96 | 2.04 |
| 5-Jun | 1.96 | 1.95 | 2.05 |
| USDSFOR | 1M | 3M | 6M |
| 9-Jun | 4.30 | 4.34 | 4.39 |
| 6-Jun | 4.30 | 4.35 | 4.40 |
| 5-Jun | 4.30 | 4.35 | 4.40 |

**STOCK MARKETS**

| Index | Last | 1D ch (%) | 1M ch (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| S&P 500 | 6,005.9 | 0.09% | 6.65% |
| FTSE | 8,868.0 | 0.40% | 3.66% |
| Hang Seng | 24,162.9 | -0.08% | 2.60% |
| Bucharest BET | 18,752.9 | -0.36% | 13.77% |

## Romanian Economy

- **Mild economic growth in 1Q25, of only 0.3%yoy**

The NIS released the first provisional data for GDP growth in 1Q2025, showing +0.3%yoy in gross terms (the same as in 1Q2024), implying a marginal upward revision (+0.1pp) compared to the flash estimate. On the supply side, the largest positive contributors to the 0.3%yoy growth were constructions with 0.4pp, net taxes on products with 0.3pp, followed by IT&C, real estate and public administration and defence with 0.1pp each. Industry had the largest negative contribution (-0.5pp) followed by professional, scientific and technical activities (-0.2pp). The other sectors had zero contributions. On the demand side, the main contribution came from consumption (+2.5pp), with increases in both private consumption (+1.3pp) supported by the lower inflation and the still high nominal wage growth and the public sector (+1.2pp). The gross fixed capital formation and inventories had a positive contribution to GDP as well, by +0.9pp and +1.0pp, respectively, while net exports had a significantly negative contribution (-4.1pp), as the imports rose 7.8%yoy due to the strong consumption, while exports (-0.6%yoy) were affected by a modest performance in the industrial activity.

Although this year's growth will benefit from favorable base effects, we believe that the lower global trade will lead to a lower growth rate in Romania's case, with our current forecast of 1.5%yoy subject to downward risks. We are likely to see a slowdown in consumption once the fiscal adjustment

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## Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

**Romanian Economy (continued)**

starts, while investment could accelerate if the government will manage to increase the amount allocated to public investment with the help of European funds this year, although we are currently seeing delays in absorption. With the eurozone economy expected to grow by around 1% this year, the German economy expect to increase marginally (+0.1%yoy) and considering the ongoing negotiations on tariffs affecting global trade, the support to Romanian exports and industry will be minimal. Thus, Romania will have one of the lowest growth rates in the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region.

### Romanian foreign reserves decreased in May

Foreign exchange reserves decreased by EUR 6.8bn at the end of May vs. April, to EUR 55.7bn. The monthly inflows amounted to EUR 5.8bn (supported by changes in value of the minimum reserves established by credit institutions at the NBR; replenishment of the accounts of the Ministry of Finance and others), while the outflows amounted to EUR 12.6bn (represented changes of minimum foreign currency reserves established by credit institutions at the National Bank of Romania; installment and interest payments on the account of public debt denominated in foreign currency; payments from the European Commission account and others). Slightly more than half of the outflows represented NBR’s sale of reserves to limit the depreciation pressure on the RON around the presidential elections. The stock of gold was unchanged at 103.6 tones, while its value increased to EUR 9.7bn. International reserves (incl gold) were EUR 65.4bn at the end of May vs. EUR 72bn at the end of April.

### Romanian producer prices decreased in April

Romanian producer prices decreased by -1.4%mom, mainly driven by the prices on the internal market (-1.7%mom), while on the external market they decreased only modestly (-0.7%mom). The biggest decreases were recorded for manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (-10%mom) triggered by the lower prices on international markets. The prices for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply decreased by 4.4%mom, followed by the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (-2.1%mom), mining support service activities and manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (-1%mom each). The largest increase was recorded for manufacture of tobacco products (+4.6%mom). The decrease in the overall producer prices is not surprising, considering that the oil price has been decreasing since February, with -5.9%mom in April (to an average USD 69/bbl), while the RON gained 3.6% against the dollar, taking the total decrease when expressed in RON to -9.3%mom. The annual dynamic remained in positive territory but tempered significantly from March, to +1.8%yoy in April from +3.3%yoy. Further decreases are likely in the following months considering that the oil price continued to drop and the dollar has weakened further.

### ILO unemployment edged down in April 2025

The unemployment rate decreased to 5.7% in April, from 6% in the previous month. In annual terms (vs. April 2024), the jobless rate increased by 0.5pp. The active population remained almost stable in comparison to March 2025 at around 8.2 million, while it declined by 89k people vs. April 2024.

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## Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

**Romanian Economy (continued)**

- **Romanian retail sales Increased slightly in April**

On a monthly basis, retail sales increased by 0.4%mom s.a. (vs. -0.3%mom in March). The sales increased for automotive fuels in specialized stores (+2.3%mom s.a.) and for food, beverages and tobacco (+1.1%mom s.a.), while sales decreased slightly for non-food products (-0.8%mom s.a.).

The annual growth of retail sales tempered to 0.4%yoy in April (gross data), lower than our expectation [UniCredit: 1.7%], after a high of +4.9%yoy in March. Although some moderate consumer optimism is still visible, we believe that the more tempered real wage growth anticipated for 2025 coupled with the fiscal and external uncertainties are likely to lead to a slowdown in retail sales over the course of 2025, after a strong +8.6%yoy in 2024 overall. Thus, we expect the 2025 dynamic to remain in positive territory, but not to surpass the +3.8%yoy growth visible in the first four months of the year. The retail sentiment indicators for May worsened, mainly due to the business activity (sales) development over the past 3 months, along with deteriorating orders expectations and business activity expectations over the next 3 months.

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# Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

## European Economy

### ■ ECB rate cuts drawing to an end

Last week, the ECB delivered a widely expected 25bp cut, lowering the deposit rate from 2.25% to 2.00%. The cumulative size of rate cuts for this cycle has increased to 200bp. The decision was almost unanimous, with only one member of the GC dissenting.

In the press conference, Ms. Lagarde acknowledged the convergence of inflation to the 2% goal, downplayed the importance of a below-2% inflation forecast for 2026 and sounded somewhat less concerned about downside risks to economic activity, mainly on the back of easing financial conditions amid fading risk aversion in financial markets.

The ECB's new macroeconomic projections show larger-than-expected downward revisions to the inflation forecast for 2025-26 (-0.3pp for both years, to 2.0% and 1.6% respectively), but this is almost entirely explained by lower energy prices while the trajectory for core inflation remains largely unchanged. The inflation forecast for 2027 was confirmed at 2.0%. Revisions to the growth outlook were minor. The ECB left its GDP growth forecast for 2025 at 0.9% as a stronger-than-expected 1Q (supported by frontloading of exports to the US) is offset by a weaker trajectory in the remainder of the year. The number for 2026 was reduced by 0.1pp, to 1.1%, while that for 2027 remained at 1.3%. Overall, the new forecast suggests that the German fiscal boost and higher defence spending at the EU level will almost completely offset the drag on growth from higher US tariffs.

As expected, the Q&A session was mainly focused on the future direction of monetary policy. Ms. Lagarde provided important information here, saying that monetary policy is "in a good position" to navigate the current period of high uncertainty. Shall we regard this as an indication that rate cuts are over? Probably not, for a couple of reasons. First, when asked, she refrained from hinting at the end of cuts. Instead, she said that the easing cycle is drawing to an end. Second, the reference to monetary policy being in a good position did not appear in the monetary policy statement, which would have strengthened its importance for the rate outlook. In UniCredit's view, the change in rhetoric likely points to the ECB switching off the autopilot and pausing its easing cycle at the July meeting, rather than signaling the end of rate cuts.

Therefore, UniCredit remains confident about its forecast for a terminal rate of 1.75%, which would be at the lower end of the range of neutrality estimated by the ECB. UniCredit expects a pause in July and the final 25bp reduction in September as growth indicators are likely to weaken from here while inflation will probably hover at around 2% for the foreseeable future.

The ECB provided important information about its reaction function in two alternative scenarios, a severe one envisaging a renewed escalation of tariff and trade tensions (and retaliation by the EU), and a mild one in which tariffs and trade tensions decline substantially. Unsurprisingly, the severe scenario would lead to lower growth and inflation, hence requiring additional monetary easing, while

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## Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

**European Economy**

the mild one would have the opposite effect. If negotiations between the US and the EU fail, the ECB would very likely have to cut rates below 1.75%, while a swift improvement in trade conditions would likely lead the ECB to end its easing cycle at 2%.

- **Eurozone headline inflation eased in May**

The annual inflation in the eurozone (flash estimate) eased to 1.9% in May, lower than expected [UniCredit and consensus: 2.0]. This is the first time since September 2024 that inflation has dropped below the European Central Bank's 2.0% objective. This evolution was driven by a sharp decline in service inflation (3.2% vs. 4.0% in April) along with energy prices, which continued to decline, falling to 3.6%yoy while inflation for non-energy industrial goods remained unchanged at 0.6%. Prices for food, alcohol and tobacco accelerated (3.3% vs. 3% last month). Core inflation (excl. volatile food and energy) fell to 2.3%yoy from 2.7% in April, beating expectations [UniCredit and consensus: 2.4]. On a monthly basis, the CPI was unchanged (0% in May). UniCredit expects the ECB to cut the deposit rate to 1.75% by September, reaching the lower bound of its estimated “neutral” range.

- **Eurozone industrial producer prices dropped in April**

In annual terms, industrial producer prices tempered their growth to +0.7%yoy in April, down from 1.9%yoy in March. This deceleration was due to lower energy prices (-0.3%yoy vs. +4.0%yoy last month). Intermediate goods tempered their growth (+0.4%yoy vs. +0.8%yoy), while capital goods tempered only slightly (+1.6%yoy vs. +1.8%yoy). However, the prices grew faster for non-durable goods (+1.8% vs. +1.6%), while inflation for durable goods remained unchanged at 0.9%yoy. On a monthly basis, the eurozone producer prices fell by 2.2%mom in April, following a revised decline of 1.7%mom in March, marking the sharpest decline since April 2023.

- **Eurozone retail sales increased slightly in April**

Eurozone retail sales increased marginally by +0.1% mom in April, following an upwardly revised 0.4%mom rise in March. Automotive fuel sales increased 1.3% mom, while sales of food, drinks, and tobacco items increased by 0.5%mom. Yet, sales of non-food products decreased by 0.3%mom. Among the largest eurozone economies, retail sales grew in Spain (+0.7%mom), Italy (+0.4%) and France (+0.3%mom), but declined in Germany (-1.1%mom). On an annual basis, retail trade growth accelerated to a six-month high of 2.3% in April vs. 1.9%yoy in March.

- **German industrial production fell in April**

Industrial production in Germany decreased by 1.4%mom in April, after the downwardly revised 2.3%mom increase in March. The main drivers were the fall in output in the pharmaceutical sector (-17.7%mom) and machinery and equipment (-2.4%). Output in energy-intensive industries also dropped by 2.1%. Yet, output increased in the food industry (+5.7%mom) and in the construction sector (+1.4%mom). The less volatile three-month average showed that industrial production was

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## Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

**European Economy**

0.5% higher during February-April compared to the previous three-month period. On a yearly basis, output declined by 1.8%yoy, following the -0.7%yoy in March.

- **German factory new orders increased in April**

Factory orders in Germany rose by 0.6%mom in April, exceeding expectations [UniCredit and consensus: -2.0%], albeit slowing down from 3.4%mom in March. Excluding large-scale tickets, new orders increased by 0.3%mom. This evolution was supported by the higher demand for computer, electronic, and optical products (+21.5%mom), aircraft, ships and trains (+7.1%mom), and metal products (+4.4%mom). On the flipside, orders fell for pharmaceuticals (-14.1%mom), electrical equipment (-9.2%mom) and machinery and equipment (-4.2%mom). New orders increased for capital goods (+4.1%mom), but decreased for intermediate goods (-3.4%mom) and consumer goods (-5.9%mom). Domestic orders grew by 2.2%mom, offsetting a 0.3%mom decline in foreign orders, with eurozone demand up by 0.5%mom, while non-eurozone orders fell by 0.9%mom. In a three-month comparison, new orders increased by 0.5%mom vs. the previous three months.

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## Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

**US Economy**

### US ISM Non-manufacturing PMI entered the contractionary zone in May

The ISM Non-Manufacturing (services) index decreased to 49.9 in May, despite expectations for a rise [UniCredit: 52.2; consensus: 52], from 51.6 in April. The services sector is now in the contractionary zone. This was the first decline in activity since June 2024, in the context of growing tariffs uncertainty. Production stalled (50.0 vs. 53.7), while new orders (46.4 vs. 52.3) and inventories (49.7 vs. 53.4) contracted, and backlogs of orders decreased faster (43.4 vs. 48). Furthermore, price pressures intensified to their highest since November 2022 (68.7 vs. 65.1), likely due to tariffs. On a positive note, employment rebounded (50.7 vs. 49). "Respondents continued to report difficulty in forecasting and planning due to longer-term tariff uncertainty and frequently cited efforts to delay or minimize ordering until impacts become clearer" said Steve Miller, Chair of the Institute for Supply Management Services Business Survey Committee.

### US ISM Manufacturing continued to decline in May

The ISM Manufacturing index decreased slightly for the fourth month in a row to 48.5 in May from 48.7 in April. The below 50 reading pointed to a contraction trend in the manufacturing sector for the third consecutive month. Output, new orders, employment, and backlog of orders all declined but at a slower pace, while new export sales dropped more sharply. The Inventories Index slipped into contraction territory after expanding previously due buying ahead of tariffs. The surveyed manufacturers said that the customer demand has softened, with some buyers delaying orders or pushing tariff costs at their expense. Other responses highlighted instability related to government spending cuts or delays and due to volatility in the commodity markets.

### US job openings increased more than expected in April

The number of job openings rose by 191k to 7.391 million in April, from 7.2 million in March. The number of job openings increased in arts, entertainment, and recreation (+43K), retail trade (+46K), private education and health services (+115K) and professional and business services (+171K). On the other hand, the number of job openings decreased in accommodation and food services (-135K) and in state and local government, education (-51K). The latter was, at least in part, a result of the DOGE program aimed at increasing the public sector efficiency.

### US labour market increased in May

The US employment report for May came in line with expectations with the non-farm payrolls adding 139K new jobs [UniCredit and consensus: 130k], after the downwardly revised 147K in April. The result came in below their three-month average of 155k. The jobs rose in healthcare (+62k), mainly hospitals (+30K), ambulatory health care services (+29K); leisure and hospitality (+48K), mainly food services and drinking places (+30K); and social assistance (+16K), while the federal government continued to lose jobs in May (-22k) and is down by 59k since January, mainly due to the Trump

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## Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

**US Economy**

administration's moves to make the government apparatus more efficient.

The US unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.2% in May, the same as in April and in line with expectations. Trump 2.0 policies are set to have a conflicting impact on the labour market, with tariff uncertainty leading to less labour demand and lower labour productivity and tighter immigration policies reducing labour supply. The former effect will presumably be more sizeable, causing an increase in the unemployment rate from its current level. That said, UniCredit does not expect a material deterioration in the labour market, and the US economy is unlikely to enter a recessionary phase.

The average hourly earnings rose by 0.4%mom in May to $36.24, after +0.2% mom in April, keeping the year-on-year rate at 3.9%.

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# Data spotlight: 02 - 06 June

## International and Romanian Markets

### ■ EURRON continued to trade around 5.05 last week

The EURRON fluctuated last week in the range of 5.0333-5.0669, closing on Friday at 5.0362, lower vs. 5.0578 in the previous week. The exchange was relatively stable due to a wait and see period on the political and fiscal front, considering the ongoing negotiations for the future government and fiscal policy. We continue to expect the pair to trade within a 5.00-5.10 range until year-end, with an increase above 5.10 possible only in case of new or renewed concerns.

### ■ The ROBOR curve stood almost still last week

The ROBOR curve stood almost still last week: on Friday the ON ROBOR dropped slightly to 6.77% (from 6.80% a week before) and the 1M ROBOR dropped to 6.99% (from 7%), while the 3M ROBOR stood at 7.15%, unchanged since the end of May. The short end of the curve decreased due to improved market liquidity after the NBR continued the repo operations, injecting RON 7.5bn last Monday, which was the equivalent of 30% of the sum requested by the market (RON 25bn). As mentioned in our previous reports, we could see rates at the short end decreasing in case of continued market optimism and/or higher market liquidity, while ROBOR rates for 1M and above are likely to remain above the 6.5% key rate for longer, possibly until the next large bond expiry at the end of July (RON 12.1bn). We expect the NBR to continue to inject liquidity for as long as necessary.

### ■ MinFin auctions

Last Monday, the Ministry of Finance held an auction for 9.2Y T-bonds for which the bids exceeded the plan, at RON 1111.5mn vs. RON 400mn and MinFin decided to place RON 936.5mn. The average accepted yields was 7.54% (max 7.55%), higher by 34bp vs. the previous reopening 2 months before.

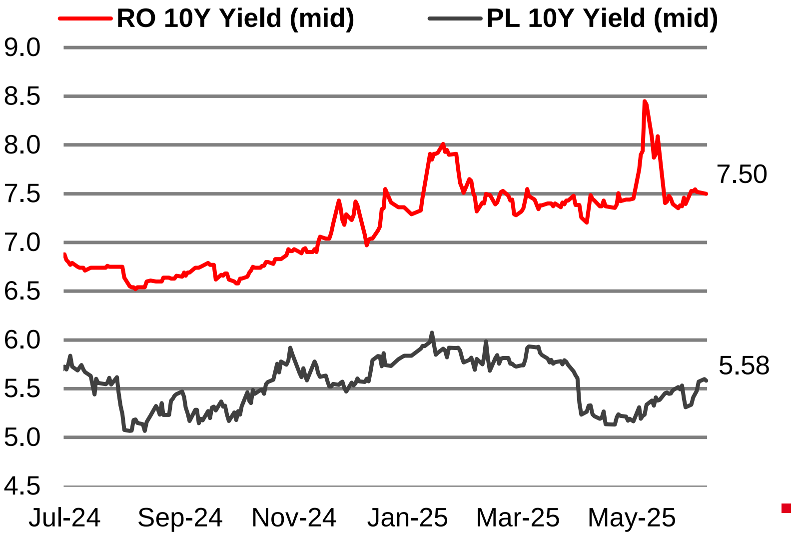
Last Thursday, the Ministry of Finance held an auction for 3.9Y T-bonds for which the bids exceeded the plan, at RON 845.3mn vs. RON 500mn and MinFin decided to place RON 595.3mn. The average accepted yields was 7.54% (max 7.54%), higher by 32bp vs. the previous reopening 2 months before. The bids for the 1Y T-bill scheduled for the same day covered only narrowly the planned amount, at RON 440.6mn vs. RON 400mn, and resulted in no placement.

### ■ FX markets

Last week, the EUR-USD was relatively stable, trading between 1.1351 and 1.1495 before closing Friday's session at 1.1394. The dollar was steady in the latest trading sessions as talks between Beijing and Washington continued for a second day, increasing investors' expectations of an easing in trade tensions. In past crises, the USD was the favoured safe-haven currency. This time, however, US President Trump’s policy announcements have created a credibility problem. Easing of the trade row between the US and China might only offer the USD near-term relief.

# Focus Ahead: 09 – 13 June

## MinFin Issues




*Data Source: Thomson Reuters*

- According to the fixing levels, the Romanian yields remained almost unchanged on the short end, but increased slightly at the long end last week, by 7bp for 5Y and 6bp for 10Y. There is a wait and see sentiment among investors, considering the ongoing negotiations for a new government and for the future fiscal plan. Upside risks cannot be ruled out, depending on how the negotiations will evolve and how long it will take to reach a consensus.
- The MinFin will issue RON 400mn in 7.3Y T-bonds on Tuesday and RON 500mn in 3.4Y T-bonds and RON 500 in 4.9Y T-bonds on Thursday.

| BOND ISSUES - JUNE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ISIN Code | Auction Date | Maturity Date | Months | Planned Amount (mn) | Currency | Total Applications | Total Allocated | Yield (avg) |
| ROCDG04X8WJ7 | 30-Jun-25 | 26-Apr-28 | 34 | 400 | lei | | | |
| RODFIUK7ZV55 | 26-Jun-25 | 25-Apr-35 | 120 | 400 | lei | | | |
| ROYNCLHRHVV6 | 23-Jun-25 | 29-Jul-30 | 62 | 400 | lei | | | |
| RO45DLJ4EE76 | 19-Jun-25 | 28-Apr-27 | 23 | 400 | lei | | | |
| ROOFOYB15203 | 19-Jun-25 | 27-Jul-31 | 74 | 400 | lei | | | |
| ROPG9LZUB0O2 | 16-Jun-25 | 27-Jul-33 | 99 | 400 | lei | | | |
| ROXL7LT7QZ66 | 12-Jun-25 | 29-Apr-30 | 59 | 500 | lei | | | |
| ROZBOC49U096 | 12-Jun-25 | 30-Oct-28 | 41 | 500 | lei | | | |
| RO52CQA3C829 | 10-Jun-25 | 29-Sep-32 | 89 | 400 | lei | | | |
| ROJVM8ELBDU4 | 5-Jun-25 | 25-Apr-29 | 47 | 500 | lei | 845 | 595 | 7.54 |
| ROGAV6FX8DQ2 | 2-Jun-25 | 27-May-26 | 12 | 400 | lei | 441 | 0 | |
| ROTM7EDD92S2 | 2-Jun-25 | 31-Jul-34 | 112 | 400 | lei | 1,112 | 937 | 7.54 |

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## *Focus Ahead: 09 – 13 June*

## *Data Calendar*

| Date | Country | Indicator/Event | Period | UniCredit forecast | Consensus | Previous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10.06.2025 | RO | Trade Balance (EUR mn) | May | -2892 | | -2846 |
| 11.06.2025 | US | Core CPI (% yoy) | May | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| | US | Core CPI (% mom) | May | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | US | Consumer price index, CPI (% yoy) | May | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| | US | Consumer price index, CPI (% mom) | May | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 12.06.2025 | RO | Inflation rate (% yoy) | May | 5.5 | | 4.85 |
| | US | PPI(% mom) | May | | | -0.5 |
| 13.06.2025 | RO | Current Account YTD (EUR mn) | Apr | -3382 | | -2998 |
| | RO | Industrial Production (% mom) | Apr | -1.1 | | -0.5 |
| | EMU | Industrial Production (% mom) | Apr | -0.7 | | 2.6 |
| | US | Michigan Consumer Sentiment Prel | June | | 53.5 | 52.2 |

*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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# Legal Notices

## Glossary

A comprehensive glossary for many of the terms used in the report is available on our website: https://www.investmentinsights.unicredit.eu/glossary.

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