Macroeconomic and Strategic Analysis

UniCredit Weekly Report

The Romanian industrial production declined in February

22 April, 2025

Anca Maria NEGRESCU
Senior Economist
anca.negrescu@unicredit.ro
+40 723 103 008

Iulia CORLANESCU
Macroeconomic Economist
iulia.corlanescu@unicredit.ro
+40 724 052 840

Alexander RAGEA
Junior Macroeconomic Economist
Alexander-Constantin.Ragea2@unicredit.ro

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Weekly briefing

The **US Industrial production contracted in March (-0.3%mom)**, after a 0.8%mom rise in February. The evolution was driven by the **lower production of electricity** and **natural gas** due to the warm weather. **Manufacturing rose by 0.3%mom** and **mining by 0.6%mom. US industrial output rose by 1.3%yoy in March.** The **US retail sales accelerated to 1.4%mom in March**, from 0.2%mom in February. This was the fastest rise since January 2023, as the **consumers frontloaded their spending ahead of the higher US tariffs** which were expected as of April. This impacted mainly the sales of motor vehicle and parts which increased by 5.3%mom. **Excluding autos, the retail sales were up by only 0.5%mom**.

The **ECB delivered another 25bp rate cut, lowering the deposit rate from 2.50% to 2.25%. The overall tone was dovish**, which largely reflects the impact of intensifying trade tensions and heightened uncertainty on the outlook for eurozone activity and inflation**. UniCredit expects another rate reduction at the next ECB meeting in June, with the deposit rate bottoming out at 1.75%**, probably in September. Risks are skewed toward faster and deeper cuts. The **Eurozone industrial production rose for the second month, by 1.1%mom in February. The eurozone ZEW economic sentiment declined strongly by 58.3 points to -18.5 in April**, from the peak of the last 6 months recorded in March (39.8 points). The index **reflected the sharp deterioration of the German ZEW to -14 points** from 51.6 in March. **This disruption in the business sentiment was caused by the shifts in the US trade policy** in a very short period a time, which have increased the uncertainty worldwide. The **final reading for the eurozone inflation confirmed a decline to 2.2%yoy in March,** driven by the lower energy prices (-1.0%yoy) and services inflation slowing down to 3.5%yoy. **Core inflation eased to 2.4%yoy. Germany's producer prices fell by 0.7%mom in March**.

In **Romania**, the **industrial production decreased by 2.1%mom** (s.a. data) **in February, triggered by the decline in manufacturing** (-2.7%mom) and **mining** (-0.5%mom), while the energy sector increased (+3.5%mom). **This was driven by the decline of our main eurozone trading partners, Germany and Italy** (-0.9%mom). In the minutes of its 7 April meeting, **the NBR highlighted that inflationary risks remain tilted to the upside** due to uncertainties in energy and food prices and the global trade environment. **Underlying inflationary pressures were expected to remain significant, though slightly easing**, amid a still positive output gap, high wage costs, and delayed transmission of disinflationary forces like lower import prices and improving inflation expectations.

This week's **external calendar** includes the **April data regarding the Composite PMI for eurozone and Germany** (Wednesday), the **Ifo business climate in Germany** (Thursday) and the **Michigan consumer sentiment in US** (Friday). The calendar for **Romania** includes **constructions for February** (Wednesday) and **monetary indicators for March** (Friday).

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Data spotlight: 7 – 11 April

CURRENCIES - MAJORS			
Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURUSD	1.1494	-0.15%	5.91%
EURCHF	0.93	0.10%	-2.88%
USDJPY	140.27	-0.38%	-5.73%
GBPUSD	1.3374	-0.04%	3.13%

CURRENCIES - CEE			
Currencies	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURPLN	4.2835	0.33%	2.09%
EURHUF	409.20	0.45%	2.67%
EURCZK	25.07	0.04%	0.20%

CURRENCIES - NBR REFERENCE				
Currencies	EUR	USD	SDR	XAU (1g)
22-Apr	4.9774	4.3291	1.1654	0.5580

CURRENCIES - RON		
	EURRON	USDRON
22-Apr	4.978	4.329
21-Apr	4.975	4.325
18-Apr	4.977	4.370

FIXED INCOME MARKET YIELDS - LOCAL				
Mid-rate	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
22-Apr	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.3
21-Apr	-	-	-	-
17-Apr	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.4

MONEY MARKET RATES - LOCAL			
ROBOR	ON	1M	3M
22-Apr	5.60	5.83	5.89
21-Apr	5.55	5.65	5.86
18-Apr	5.60	5.73	5.89

MONEY MARKET RATES - MAJORS			
Euribor	1M	3M	6M
21-Apr	-	-	-
18-Apr	-	-	-
17-Apr	2.13	2.18	2.15
USDSFOR	1M	3M	6M
21-Apr	4.35	4.36	4.49
18-Apr	-	-	-
17-Apr	4.35	4.36	4.50

STOCK MARKETS			
Index	Last	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
S&P 500	5,158.2	-2.36%	-9.11%
FTSE	8,298.2	0.27%	-4.64%
Hang Seng	21,562.3	0.78%	-12.95%
Bucharest BET	17,040.7	-0.18%	-1.67%

Romanian Economy

■ Romanian industrial production declined in February

Industrial production decreased by 2.1%mom (seasonally adjusted data) in February, after an upwardly revised 2.2%mom rise in January. The evolution was triggered by the decline in manufacturing (-2.7%mom) and in mining (-0.6%mom), while the energy sector increased by 3.4%mom. This was likely due to the decline of our main trading partners from the eurozone Germany (-0.9%mom) and Italy (-0.9%mom), after they rose by 1.9%mom and 2.5%mom, respectively, in January. Compared to the corresponding month of 2024, the industrial production was lower by 5.2% on gross data, after -2.3%yoy in January. Thus, the total contraction in 2M2025 was -3.9%yoy, higher than the -1.6%yoy seen in 2024 overall. The Romanian industrial production will not be immune to the instable global economic context. There is a high risk of a full-blown global trade war and even with lower levels of tariffs applied at the end of the negotiations between Brussels and Washington, risk premiums are likely to stay higher, with more pessimistic consumers and companies and postponed private investment. Although the direct impact from potential US tariff hikes will be limited, Romania will suffer together with the rest of the CEE countries due to the deep integration into the European supply chains. There will be no immediate benefits from the German fiscal boost and the ReArm Europe plan, while the future benefits will depend on Romania's capacity to reintegrate into the new production chains.

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

Romanian Economy (continued)

- **The minutes of NBR's monetary policy meeting held on 7 April 2025**

On 7 April 2025, NBR's Board decided unanimously on January 15 to keep the key rate unchanged at 6.5%, considering the still high inflation, fiscal worries and increasing external uncertainty.

The Board noted that inflation had declined less than anticipated in early 2025, with the annual rate easing only marginally to 5.02% in February from 5.14% in December 2024. This was largely due to stronger-than-expected increases in energy and administered prices, which offset the slower growth or declines in food, tobacco, and fuel prices. Meanwhile, core inflation (adjusted CORE2) resumed its descent more decisively, reaching 5.0% in February, driven by the mild decline in processed foods and faster disinflation in non-food and services prices. The decline in core inflation was mainly due to base effects in non-food products and reduced import price dynamics, though upward pressures persisted from agri-food commodity prices and higher wage costs.

Board members raised concerns about the rising short-term inflation expectations among firms and consumers in 1Q25, alongside a slight upward revision in long-term expectations by financial analysts, which remained just below the upper bound of the inflation target range. At the same time, household real disposable income continued to grow at the start of 2025, although at a slower pace than in 4Q24, driven by real wage growth and social transfers.

Economic activity surprised to the upside in 4Q24, with GDP growing 0.8%qoq. This suggested a slower narrowing of the positive output gap than previously forecasted. While private consumption remained strong, investment contracted significantly year-on-year, leading to a lower annual GDP growth rate of 0.7%. The contractionary contribution of net exports intensified, with import volumes rebounding while exports declined further. However, the trade deficit grew at a slower annual pace, benefiting from better terms of trade, whereas the current account deficit widened sharply, largely due to a deterioration in income balances, including on account of EU fund inflows.

On the labour market front, recent data indicated a temporary halt in the easing of labour market conditions, with signs of a slight rebound in employment in early 2025. The number of employees rose, unemployment fell modestly, and firms reported renewed labour shortages. Despite some deceleration in nominal gross wage growth, wage costs remained elevated, partly due to the minimum wage hike and changes in tax treatment. Unit labour costs in industry rose again, pointing to ongoing inflationary pressures and potential competitiveness issues. While public sector wage freezes, foreign labour, and technology adoption could provide some relief, geopolitical tensions and growing global trade protectionism added significant uncertainty to the inflation and economic outlooks.

Financial conditions remained broadly stable, with interbank rates holding at high levels and long-term government bond yields correcting earlier spikes. Investor sentiment improved following the

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

Romanian Economy (continued)

adoption of the 2025 budget, and the leu regained ground against the US dollar amid the latter's sharp depreciation in international financial markets. However, Board members highlighted rising risks to exchange rate stability stemming from Romania's twin deficits, fiscal uncertainty, and heightened international volatility.

Credit to the private sector continued to accelerate in early 2025, reaching 9.4% in February, driven by corporate lending, while household credit slowed notably, especially in leu-denominated consumer loans. The share of domestic currency loans declined slightly to 69.9%.

Looking ahead, the Board expected the annual inflation rate to decline further in March (which it did), before increasing moderately in 2Q due to base effects from the previous year's energy and food price drops. Inflation was forecasted to return to a downward path in 3Q, reaching 3.8% by December 2025 and 3.1% by end-2026. However, risks to the inflation outlook were tilted to the upside due to uncertainties in energy and food prices and the global trade environment. Underlying inflationary pressures were expected to remain significant, though slightly easing, amid a still positive output gap, high wage costs, and delayed transmission of disinflationary forces like lower import prices and improving inflation expectations.

The cyclical position of the economy in 1H 2025 was projected to be less negative than previously assessed, following stronger 4Q24 growth and shifting patterns in demand. Private consumption likely slowed in 1Q, while investment picked up and net exports continued to weigh on growth. Despite a worsening trade deficit in January 2025, the current account deficit improved somewhat due to increased EU fund inflows.

Nonetheless, considerable uncertainty surrounded the fiscal stance and income policy. While some corrective measures had been implemented, the pace and structure of fiscal consolidation remained unclear, particularly in light of EU commitments under the excessive deficit procedure. External risks intensified, with ongoing geopolitical tensions and aggressive US trade policy measures threatening global stability and confidence.

In this context, the Board highlighted the critical importance of absorbing and effectively utilizing EU funds, particularly those from the Next Generation EU programme, to support structural reforms, energy transition, and mitigate the contractionary effects of fiscal consolidation and global shocks.

Given the overall assessment, the Board unanimously agreed to maintain the policy rate unchanged at 6.50%, along with the lending facility rate at 7.50% and the deposit facility rate at 5.50%. The minimum reserve requirement ratios on both leu- and foreign currency-denominated liabilities were also left unchanged.

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

European Economy

The ECB delivered a dovish cut, with more to come

Last Thursday, the ECB delivered another 25bp rate cut, lowering the deposit rate from 2.50% to 2.25%. The marginal lending facility was lowered to 2.65% and the refinancing rate to 2.40%. The cumulative size of rate cuts for this cycle has increased to 175bp. The decision was unanimous. The overall tone was dovish, which largely reflects the impact of intensifying trade tensions and heightened uncertainty on the outlook for eurozone activity and inflation.

The GC is increasingly concerned about prospects for economic growth. Downside risks are seen on the rise as exports, investment and consumption will probably be hit by higher US tariffs and worsening sentiment, while higher infrastructure and defence spending might mitigate, but not offset, the headwinds.

The risk assessment for inflation, which holds the key for the path of interest rates going forward, seemed to imply a shift to the downside of the balance of risks around the inflation outlook. When comparing the latest assessment with that of the 6 March ECB meeting, one can see a complete change of narrative: 1. the downside risks to inflation are mentioned before the upside risks; 2. the euro (strength) is regarded as a downside risk to inflation, while in March potential euro weakness was seen as an upside risk; 3. The energy prices are perceived as a source of downside risks to inflation, while in March energy-driven risks to consumer prices were two-sided. The GC's message is that the trade war is mainly disinflationary for the eurozone, at least in the short to medium term., view shared by UniCredit. The longer-term effects are less clear though, and potentially different.

The monetary policy statement no longer contains any references to monetary policy being regarded as "restrictive". However, this change does not have any meaningful implications for the interest rate outlook. ECB President Lagarde clearly pivoted away from the concept of neutral rate, downplaying its usefulness at a time of high uncertainty and large shocks.

The main takeaway from the press conference is that rate cuts will continue. Ms. Lagarde's dovish rhetoric and important changes in the GC's balance of risks to the inflation outlook clearly point to another rate reduction at the next ECB meeting in June, with a high likelihood that rates will ultimately have to decline below 2%. UniCredit confirms its view that the deposit rate will bottom out at 1.75%, probably in September, with risks skewed toward faster and deeper cuts.

Last but not least, Ms. Lagarde called loudly for prompt action by other European institutions to strengthen the resilience of the eurozone with measures aimed at fostering productivity and competitiveness. The ECB is already doing its job, but monetary policy should not be left alone during these challenging times. There was a clear sense of urgency here.

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

European Economy (continued)

- **Both headline and core inflation in eurozone declined in March – final reading**

The annual inflation in eurozone declined for the second consecutive month, to 2.2% in March, after 2.3%yoy in February. This is the lowest level since last November. This evolution was driven by the lower energy prices (-1.0%yoy from +0.2% in February) and services inflation further slowing down to 3.5%yoy from 3.7% in February. The food prices sped up to 2.9%yoy from 2.7%yoy in February. Core inflation (excl. food and energy) eased to 2.4%, from 2.6% in February, partly 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. Among the largest EU countries, the annual inflation eased in Germany (2.3%yoy vs. 2.6%), Spain (2.2%yoy vs. 2.9%), the Netherlands (3.4%yoy vs. 3.5%) and Belgium (3.6%yoy vs. 4.4%).

- **Eurozone industrial production increased in February**

Industrial production increased for the second consecutive month, by 1.1%mom in February, after a downwardly revised +0.6%mom rise in January. The industrial output increase was driven mainly by the non-durables (+2.8%mom) and capital goods (+0.8%mom), while intermediate goods rose at slower pace (+0.3%mom). Energy goods and durable consumer goods experienced contractions (-0.2%mom and -0.3%mom, respectively). Among the major Eurozone economies, Germany and Italy decreased by -0.9%mom, while Spain and France increased (+0.9%mom and +0.7%mom, respectively). The largest monthly decreases were recorded by Croatia (-3.9%mom) and Greece (-3.6%mom) and the highest increases by Ireland (+10.8%mom) and Belgium (+7.4%mom). On an annual basis, the industrial production in the eurozone increased in February by 1.2%yoy.

- **Eurozone and German investor morale (ZEW) declined sharply in April**

The eurozone ZEW economic sentiment indicator declined strongly by 58.3 points to -18.5 in April, from the peak of the last 6 months recorded in March (39.8 points). This is the lowest level since December 2022. In April, about 41% of the surveyed analysts expected no changes in economic activity (vs. 46% in March), 20% saw an improvement (vs. 47% in March) and 38.7% anticipated a deterioration (vs. 7.2% in March).

The eurozone index reflected the sharp deterioration of the German ZEW, which fell to -14.0 points from 51.6 points in March. This disruption in the business sentiment was caused by the shifts in the US trade policy in a very short period a time, which have increased the uncertainty worldwide. "Export-intensive sectors such as the automotive and chemical industries, as well as metal, machinery, and steel production, which have recently seen significant improvements, are particularly affected", said ZEW President Prof. Achim Wambach.

- **German producer prices further declined in March vs. February**

Germany's Producer Prices fell by -0.7%mom in March, after -0.2%mom in February, for the fourth

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

European Economy (continued)

consecutive month. On an annual basis, German PPI declined by 0.2%yoy in March. The energy prices declined by -3.6%yoy, especially for electricity (-4.3%) and natural gas (-3.6%yoy). The prices of consumer goods rose by 2.6%yoy, the costs of capital goods rose by 1.9%yoy, especially for machinery (2.0%yoy) and motor vehicles (1.4%yoy). The prices of intermediate goods increased by 0.5%yoy. Excluding energy, the producer prices increased by 1.4%yoy in March.

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

US Economy

US Industrial production surprised to the downside in March

US Industrial production decreased by -0.3%mom in March [UniCredit: 0.0%, consensus: -0.3%], after a 0.8%mom rise in February. The evolution was driven by the lower production of electricity (-5.1%mom) and of natural gas (-11.1%) as the weather was warmer than usual in March. Yet, manufacturing increased by 0.3%mom and mining by 0.6%mom. The industrial output increased by 1.3%yoy in March, after +1.5%yoy in February. The utilities increased by 4.4%yoy and both manufacturing and mining by 1.0%yoy.

US retail sales increased strongly in March

The US retail sales increased more than expected by 1.4%mom in March, from +0.2%mom in February, while UniCredit expected a 1.0%mom increase. This was the fastest rise since January 2023 as the consumers frontloaded their spending ahead of the higher US tariffs which were expected as of April. This impacted mainly the sales of motor vehicle and parts sales which increased by 5.3%mom. Excluding autos, the retail sales were up by only 0.5%mom. The other increases were broad-based, in nine out of 13 categories: building materials (+3.3%mom), sporting and hobby goods (+2.4%), food services & drinking places (+1.8%mom), electronics & appliance stores (+0.8%), miscellaneous store retailers (+0.7%), health & personal care stores (+0.7%), general stores (+0.6%), clothing (+0.4%), food & beverage stores (+0.2%). The sales declined at gasoline stations (-2.5%mom) and furniture stores (-0.7%mom). Sales excluding food services, auto dealers, building materials stores and gasoline stations, which are used to calculate GDP, slowed down to 0.4%mom, from +1.0%mom in February. On an annual basis, the US retail sales accelerated to 4.6%yoy from 3.5%yoy in February.

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

International and Romanian Markets

- **The EURRON was stable last week**

The EURRON traded within its usual narrow range (4.9768-4.9785) last week, but touched a low at 4.9749 on 21 April, when the Romanian market was closed for Easter. The pair returned within its usual trading range once the markets opened on 22 April and we expect this interval to prevail until the upcoming presidential elections (on 4 and 18 May).

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

The ROBOR curve was relatively stable last week, unchanged for most of the curve, except for a 1bp drop to 5.89% for 3M ROBOR. The ON and 1M ROBOR ended the week unchanged at 5.59% and 5.72%, respectively.

- **MinFin auctions**

Last Monday, the Ministry of Finance held an auction for a 8.3Y T-bond. The bids were below the planned amount, at RON 480.2mn vs. RON 500mn and MinFin decided to place RON 440.2mn. The average accepted yields was 7.48% (max 7.50).

Last Thursday, MinFin held an auction for 11M T-bills. The bids narrowly covered the planned amount, at RON 824.8mn vs. RON 800mn, enabling MinFin to place RON 719.4mn. The average accepted yield was 6.66% (max. 6.70%), up 2bp from a similar auction around 5 weeks before.

- **FX and FI markets**

Last week, the EUR-USD hit new highs above 1.15, touching levels last seen in 2021. Although the USD started 2025 on a firm footing given expectations that Trump's policies would trigger less easing by the Fed, the USD started to suffer since March as Germany's huge infrastructure and defence plan boosted the euro. Its fall accelerated when Trump announced his tariffs plan on 2 April, which increased concerns about a possible US economic recession. The US tariff uncertainty has exacerbated its fall across the board and the USD has continued to fall since Trump announced on 9 April a 90-day delay in the implementation of his "reciprocal" tariffs and, importantly, this occurred despite US stocks' recovery attempt. The US long-term yields and yield spreads between USTs and other government bonds have also become less decisive in driving the USD, with the JPY, the CHF and the EUR now perceived as the main safe-haven currencies. Beyond concerns over US economic growth and the possibility of heavy Fed easing, investors are becoming more worried about: **1.** the fact that countries facing US tariffs might reduce their reliance on the USD for FX reserves and trade, replacing the USD in some transactions and international payments; **2.** possible further discord within the US administration about the optimal trade policy strategy; **3.** the impact of Trump's policies on US debt, which the Congressional Budget Office has already projected to be almost 150% of GDP by 2050, potentially making US Treasuries less attractive; and **4.** a possible

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Data spotlight: 14 – 18 April

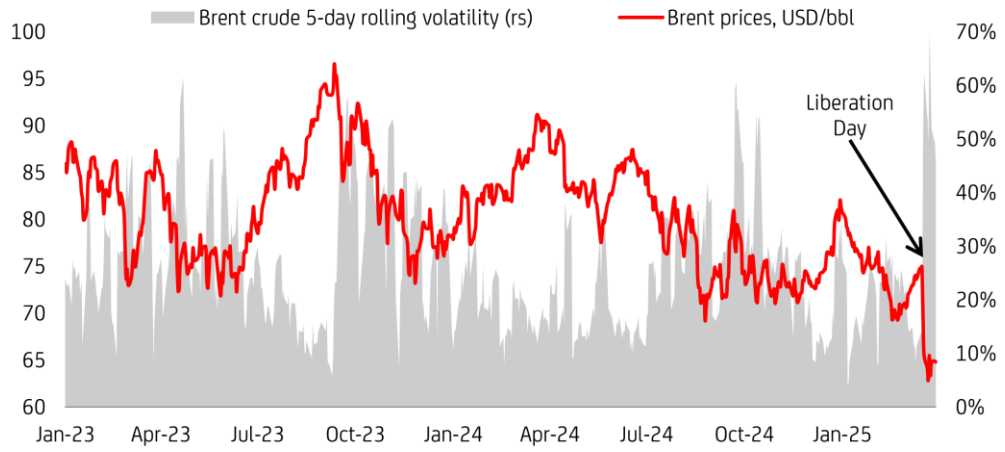
International Markets

clash between Trump and the Fed, as happened during his first term, if US CPI inflation accelerates such that the central bank finds it hard to cut rates. Although there are no serious alternatives to the USD as the world's reserve currency at present, these factors might weigh on the USD, making a reversal of its fall quite difficult.

The ECB's 25bp rate cut from last week was already priced in by the markets and did not shake the underlying current strength of the EUR against the USD.

- **Brent prices dragged down by the higher US tariffs and higher supply from OPEC+**

Brent prices have been under mounting pressure from Trump's tariffs and a surprise shift of supply by the OPEC+ countries. With volatility spiking and potential surplus looming, the oil market appears headed into a structurally fragile phase.



Source: Bloomberg, The Investment Institute by UniCredit

Last week, the International Energy Agency (IEA) released its Oil Market Report (OMR) in the middle of one of the most turbulent months the oil market has seen in years. The IEA has sharply cut its global oil demand forecasts for 2025 by a hefty 300,000 barrels/day, i.e. nearly a third, due to the deepening trade war and the deteriorating economic outlook. It expects consumption growth to slow further in 2026, to just 690,000 barrels/day, and output to continuously exceed demand, resulting in a global surplus of 1.7 million barrels/day in 1Q 2026. Brent oil price slid to a four-year low on 8 April, following the sweeping tariff rises announced initially by Trump, while 5-day volatility in Brent prices reached its highest since early 2023. Prices have since slightly recovered, but the market remains on edge reflecting the uncertainty surrounding the escalating trade war.

After OPEC+ had cut production by ~6mn barrels/day to support the oil price over the past three years, Trump's "Liberation Day" came right around the time when OPEC+'s confirmed an increase in

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International Markets

output, which started this April. Eight OPEC+ countries unexpectedly announced that they would increase oil production even further from May and pledged to end production cuts in the next 18 months.

UniCredit sees the oil market entering a fragile phase of structural vulnerability. The recent sharp drop in Brent prices is not just an impulsive reaction to headlines. It signals a broader reassessment of both demand and supply fundamentals. The 145% tariff imposed by the US on China, which is the second-largest oil consumer in the world (after the US) and by far the most penalized country under Trump's tariffs, is likely to depress the economic activity in the key oil-consuming regions, particularly in China itself, even though some electronic goods will be exempt from the "reciprocal" tariffs. That poses a significant threat to the near-term demand.

At the same time, OPEC+ is proceeding with the phasing in of its production rise despite signs of a softening macro backdrop. Given the economic fallout from recent tariff turmoil and intensifying trade tensions between the US and China, UniCredit anticipates that oil prices will remain within the range of USD 65-70 per barrel for most of 2025, with downside risks prevailing.

The uncertainty will likely keep the oil-price volatility elevated – as the market sentiment remains highly sensitive to the ongoing back-and-forth in US trade policies – until there is greater clarity on the demand trends or shifts in the supply expectations.

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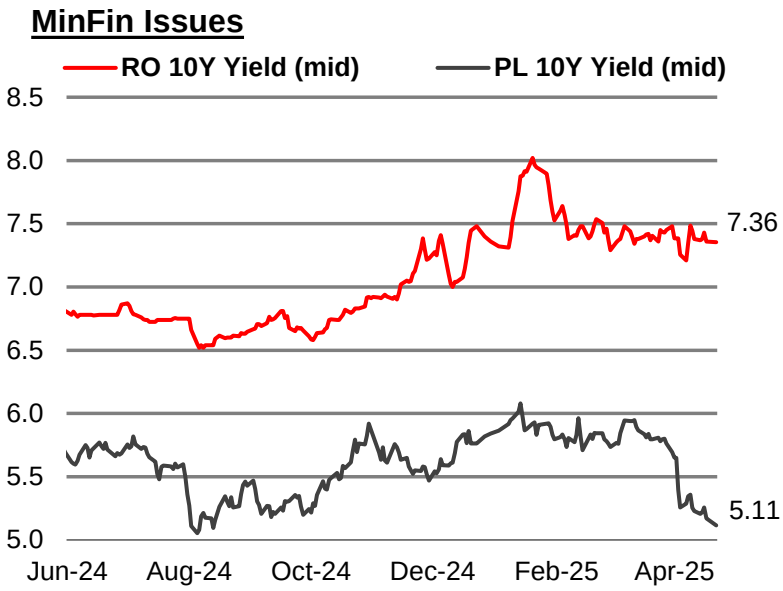
Focus Ahead: 21 – 25 April



Data Source: Thomson Reuters

- Last week, the Romanian yields experienced marginal moves, with a slight drop for most of the curve, according to the fixing levels. The 1Y yield was the only one to experience a marginal increase (+1bp) to 6.55%. The 3Y yield decreased by 4bp to 6.98%, while the 5Y and 10Y yields dropped by 2bp each to 7.33% and 7.37%, respectively. Romanian yields are likely to remain volatile, stuck in between downward pressure due to the weakening economic activity and upward pressure due to the high fiscal risks. The force prevailing will depend on the overall investor sentiment, the incoming economic data, along with political and fiscal news.
- The MinFin will issue RON 1bn in 1.3Y T-bonds and RON 500mn in 6.3Y 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	825	719	6.66
ROPG9LZUB0O2	14-Apr-25	27-Jul-33	101	500	lei	480	440	7.48
ROYNCLHRHVV6	10-Apr-25	29-Jul-30	65	600	lei	1,139	985	7.47
ROCDG04X8WJ7	7-Apr-25	26-Apr-28	37	600	lei	417	397	7.09
ROTM7EDD92S2	7-Apr-25	31-Jul-34	113	500	lei	684	500	7.2
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: 21 – 25 April

Data Calendar

Date	Country	Indicator/Event	Period	UniCredit forecast	Consensus	Previous
23-Apr-2025	GE	Composite PMI (index)	Apr	49.8	50.3	51.3
	EMU	Composite PMI (index)	Apr	49.5	50.3	50.9
	EMU	Services PMI (index)	May	50.2	50.5	51
	EMU	Manufacturing PMI (index)	Jun	45.4	47.1	48.6
	RO	Construction works (%, yoy)	Feb	26		31
24-Apr-2025	GE	Ifo Business Climate	Apr	84.4	85.4	86.7
	GE	Ifo Current Conditions	Apr	84.7	85.2	85.7
25-Apr-2025	US	Michigan Consumer Sentiment final	Apr		50.8	57
	Romania	M3 Money Supply (% yoy)	Mar			9.5

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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