

# **ROMANIA**

## **Perspective privind evolutia economiei si a pietelor financiare**

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# Economica globala este in crestere, dar exista ingrijorari pentru o incetinire



## Economia globala

- ❖ Performanta slaba a economiei Chinei
- ❖ Ingrijorari privind incetinirea cresterii economice la nivel global, riscuri pentru pietele emergente

## Zona Euro/ Uniunea Europeana

- ❖ Tendinta pozitiva a activitatii economice, desi ritmul de crestere nu este la fel de rapid ca acela dorit de autoritati
- ❖ BCE mentine preferinta de extindere a masurilor de relaxare cantitativa daca este nevoie (de ex., daca cresterea economica nu se revigoreaza si rata inflatiei ramane redusa).

## Economia SUA / Politica monetara a FED

- ❖ Trend pozitiv al activitatii economice si o imbunatatire continua a conditiilor de pe piata fortelei de munca
- ❖ Evolutia economiei SUA permite inceperea ciclului de majorare a ratei dobanzii de referinta in decembrie
- ❖ Totusi, FED se confrunta cu constrangerile generate de evolutiile de pe pietele externe

## Modificarea trimestriala a PIB real (in %)

	14Q4	15Q1	15Q2	15Q3	
USA	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	
Zona Euro	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	
Germania	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Franta	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	
Italia	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	
Spania	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	
Marea Britanie	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	
Slovacia	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	
Cehia	0.5	2.5	1.1	0.5	
Ungaria	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Polonia	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	
Bulgaria	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	
Estonia	1.5	-0.6	0.7	-0.5	
Letonia	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	
Lituania	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	

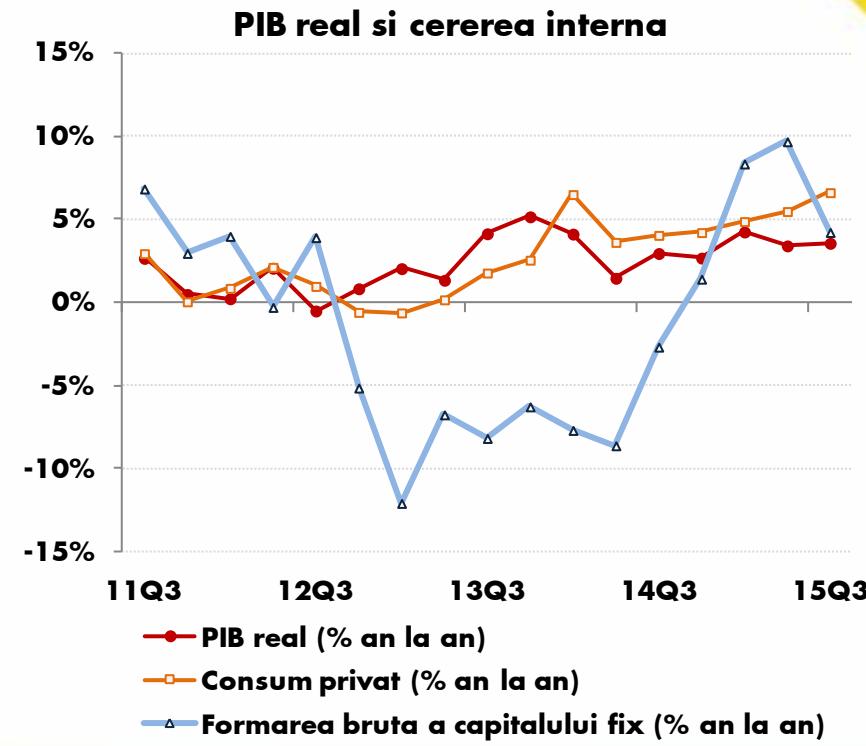
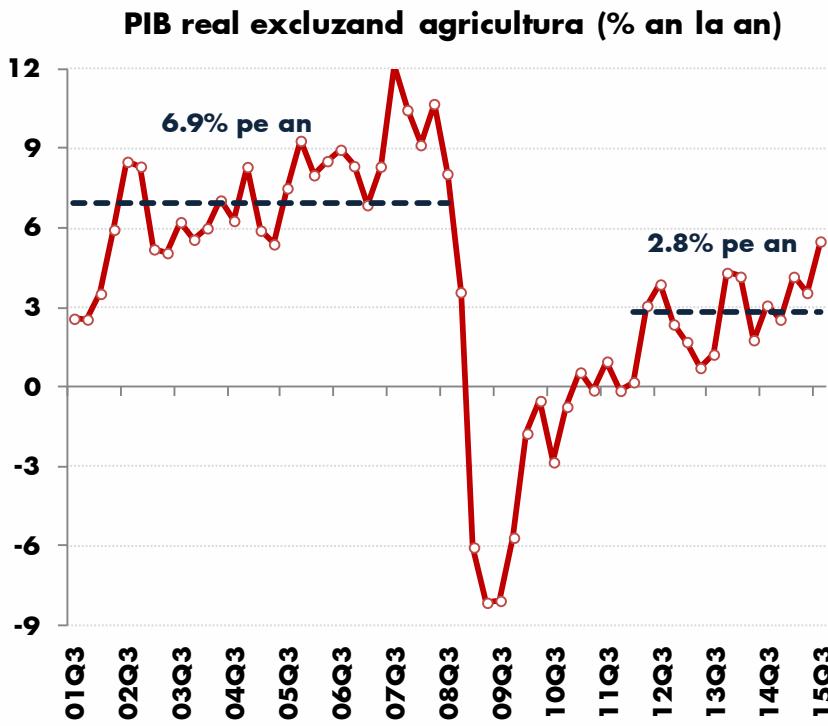
## Romania

PIB fara agricultura*	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.9
PIB real	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.4

Sursa: Eurostat, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

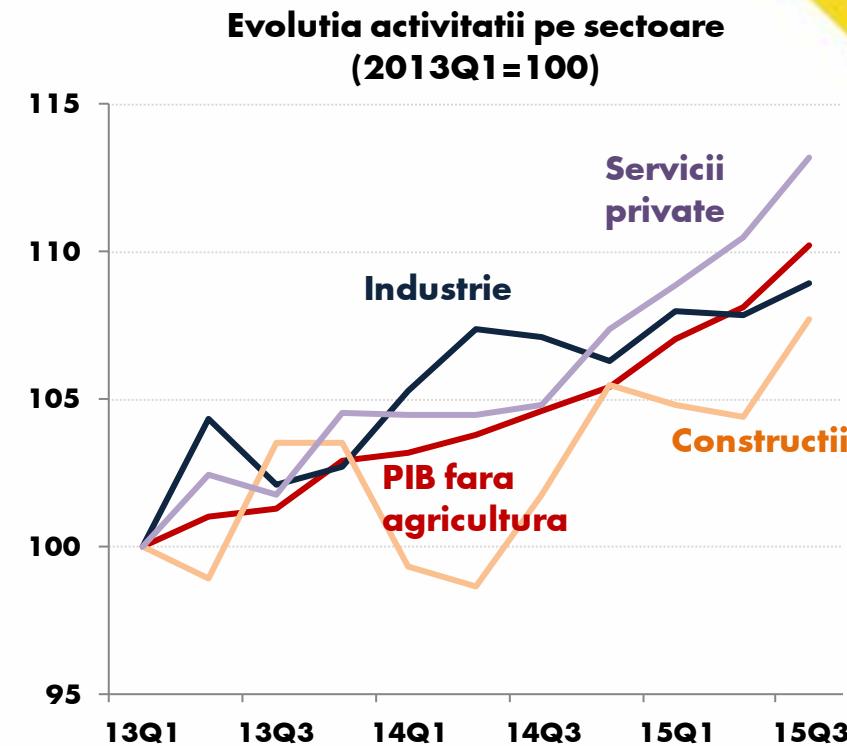
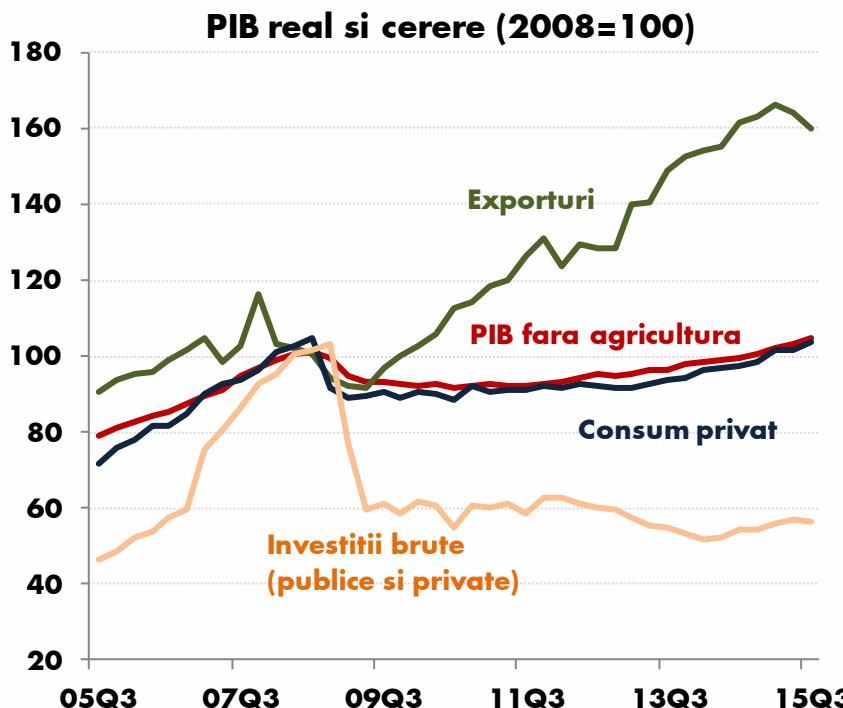
# Avansul cererii interne - principalul motor al cresterii economice

- Dinamica PIB din trimestrul III (1,4% trimestru-la-trimestru și 3,6% an-la-an) a fost peste asteptari iar cresterea economică din primele trei trimestre (3,7% an-la-an) este una solida, evidențiind performanța buna a economiei din ultimele trimestre.
- Consumul populației a fost principalul motor pentru creșterea PIB în 2014 și 2015.



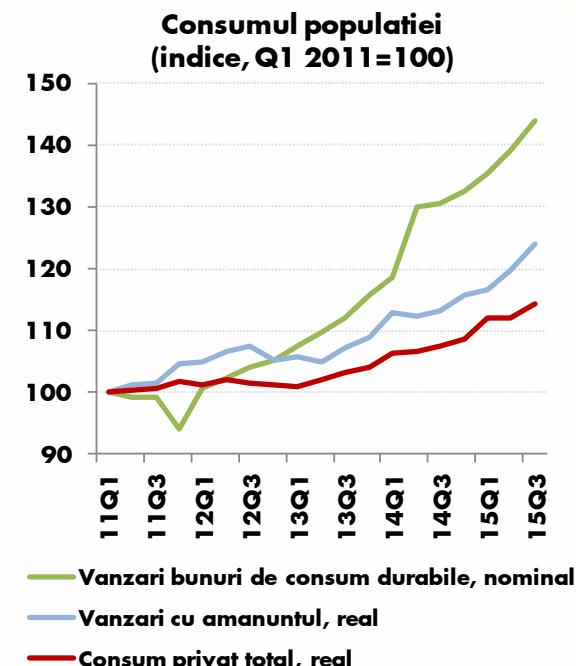
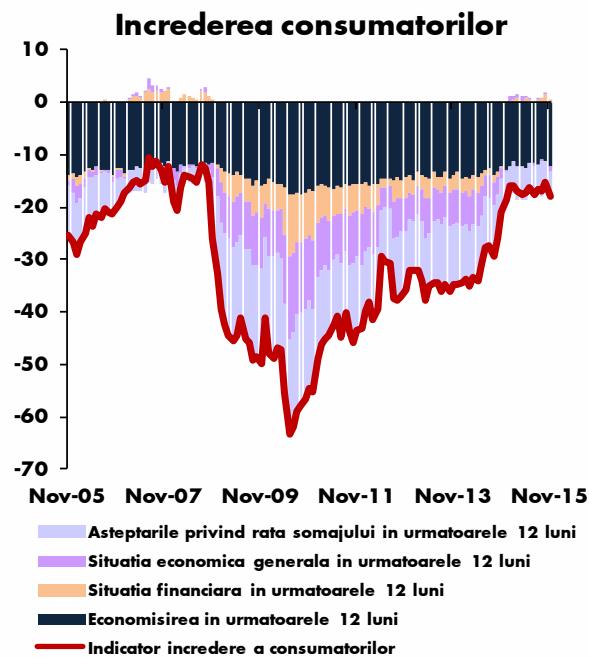
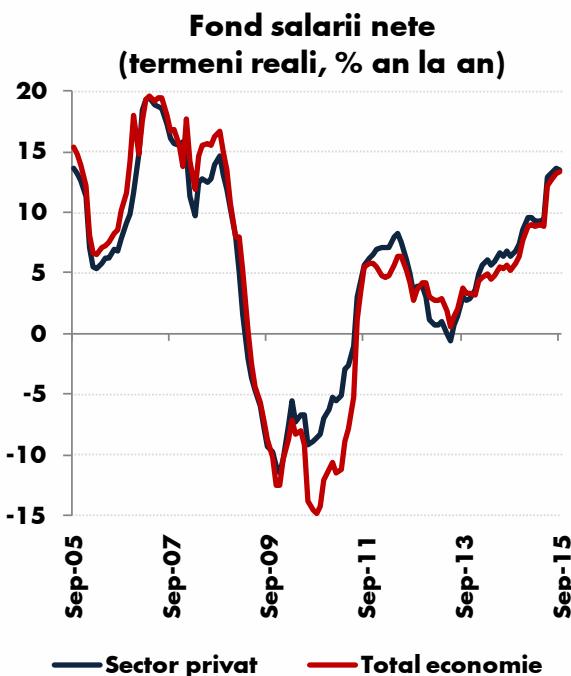
# Cresterea economica mai echilibrata la nivel sectorial

- Avansul PIB din ultimele trimestre a fost sustinut atat de cererea interna (consum privat, formarea bruta de capital fix) cat si de exporturile de bunuri si servicii.
- De asemenea, cresterea economica a fost sustinuta de toate sectoarele de activitate (industrie, constructii, servicii), desi in unele cazuri (de exemplu constructii) a fost inregistrata o volatilitate mai mare.



# Imbunatatirea substantiala a increderii consumatorilor si a inclinatiei spre consum

- Rata scazuta a somajului si cresterea rapida in termeni reali a salariilor (a venitului disponibil real) au determinat o imbunatatire substantiala a incredерii consumatorilor → cresterea accelerata a consumului privat a fost determinantul cheie al avansului PIB in 2014 si in 2015.
- Consumul privat ar trebui sa ramana in continuare principalul determinant al cresterii PIB deoarece reducerea cotei de TVA, majorarea salariilor in sectorul public si marirea salariului minim reprezinta stimulente suplimentare pentru populatie in ceea ce priveste cresterea consumului.



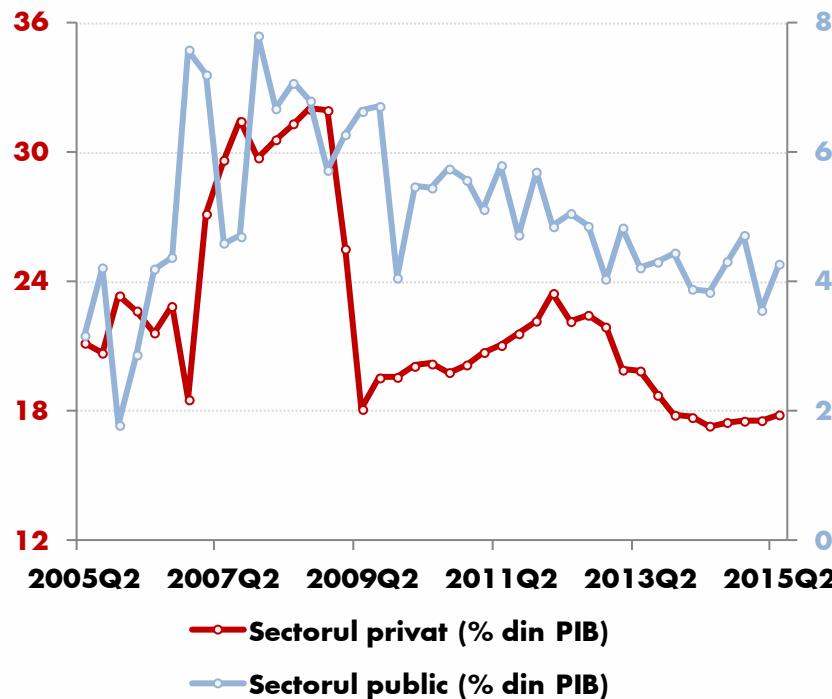
Nota: Fond salarii nete = (numar de angajati \* salariu net) in companiile private cu cel putin 4 angajati si in sectorul public  
Sursa: Institutul National de Statistica, Comisia Europeana, GfK, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

# Semne de revigorare a investitiilor după performanța slabă din ultimii ani

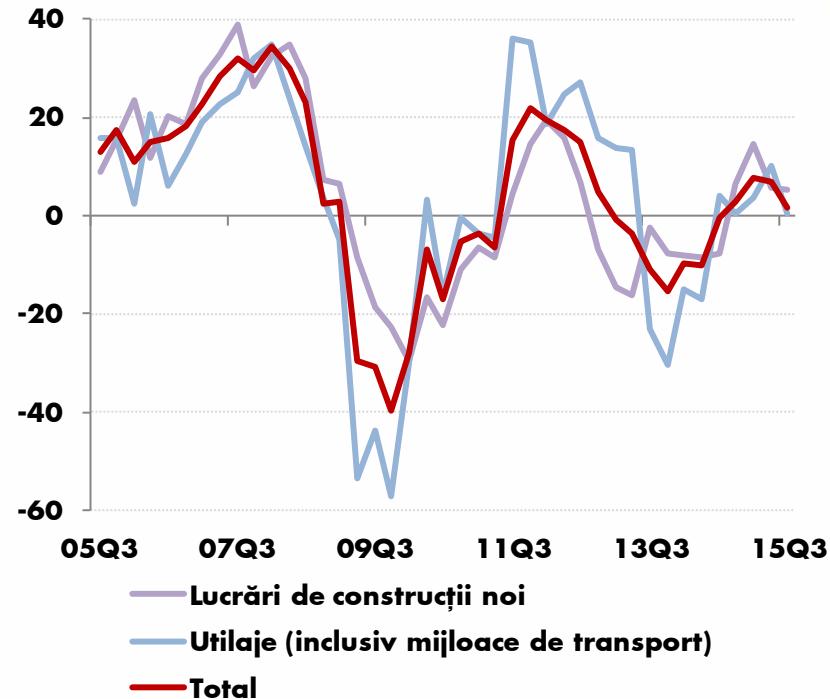


- Investițiile private au un potențial mare de revenire dacă increderea investitorilor se va îmbunătăti, datorită: bazei curente care este la un nivel foarte jos, nivelurilor scăzute ale ratelor de dobândă și condițiilor fiscale favorabile (scutirea de impozit pe profitul reinvestit, reducerea contribuțiilor sociale platite de angajator în T4 2014).

## Formarea bruta a capitalului fix



## Investiții nete, pe segmente (% an la an)



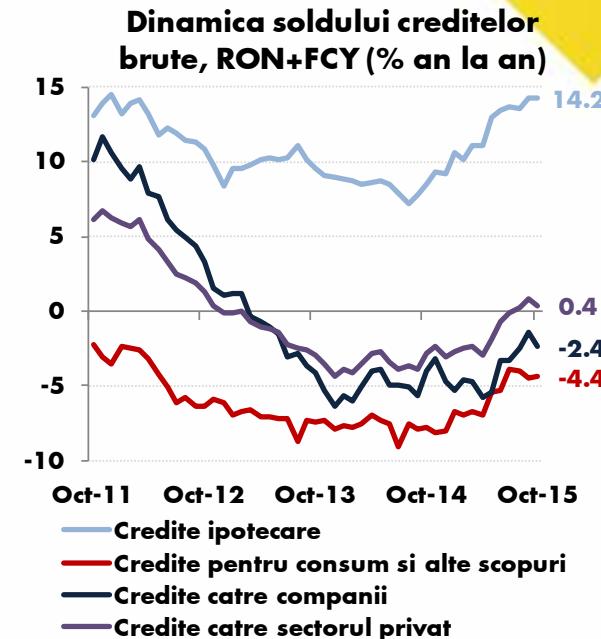
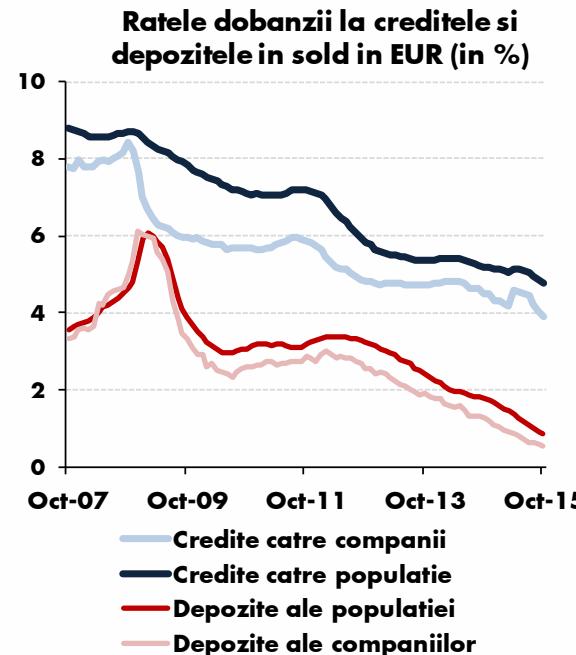
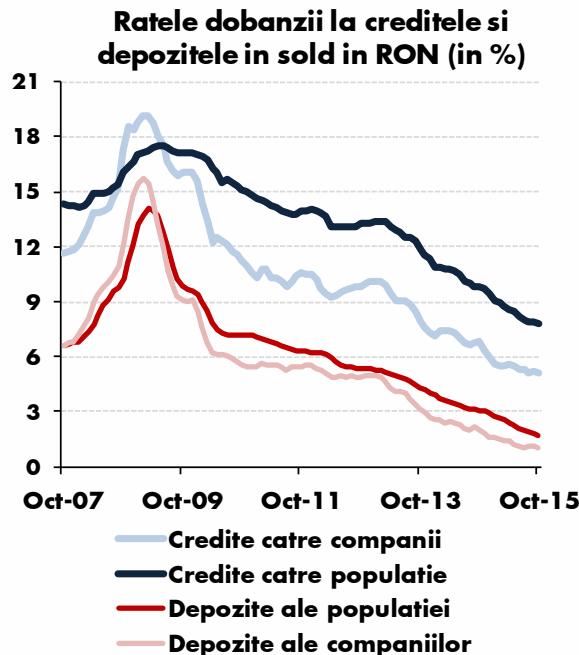
Nota: Ajustari sezoniere proprii pentru formarea bruta de capital fix în sectorul privat și în sectorul public

Sursa: Eurostat, Institutul Național de Statistică, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

# Nivelurile minime istorice ale ratelor de dobanda ofera suport activitatii economice



- Ratele de dobanda la creditele in lei si valuta au atins niveluri minime istorice, fiind de bun augur pentru pozitia financiara a gospodariilor si a companiilor indatorate. In plus, este de asteptat ca nivelul scazut al ratelor de dobanda la credite sa favorizeze cererea pentru credite.



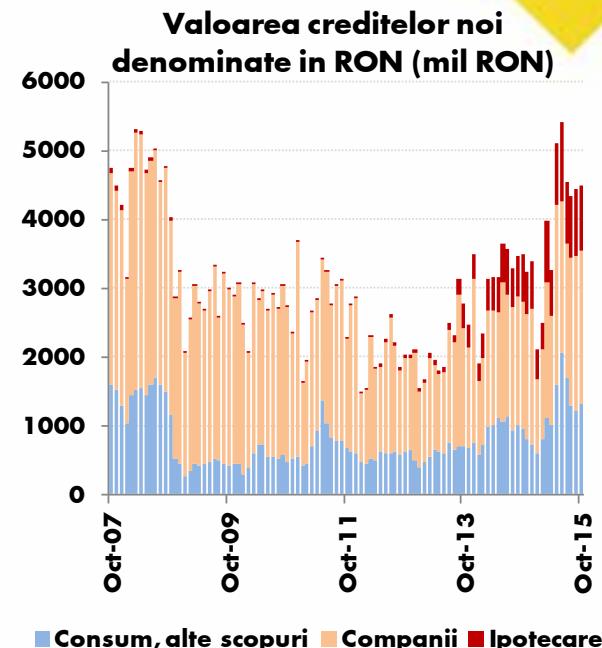
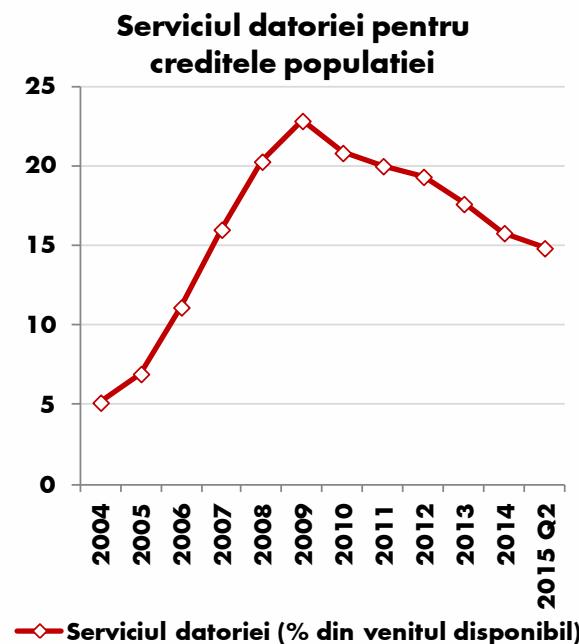
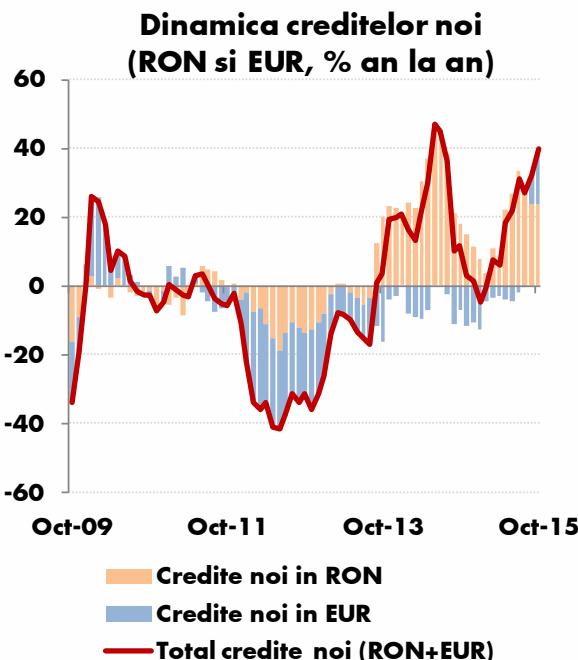
Source: Banca Nationala a Romaniei, Institutul National de Statistica, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

Nota: dinamica pentru total credit (RON+FCY) este ajustata pentru modificarile ratei EURRON

# Crestere rapida a creditarii in moneda nationala



- Creditele noi acordate de catre banchi companiilor si gospodariilor sunt pe un trend ascendent, dinamica pozitiva fiind determinata exclusiv de cresterea creditelor denonmate in RON (dinamica s-a accelerat in 2014 si 2015).



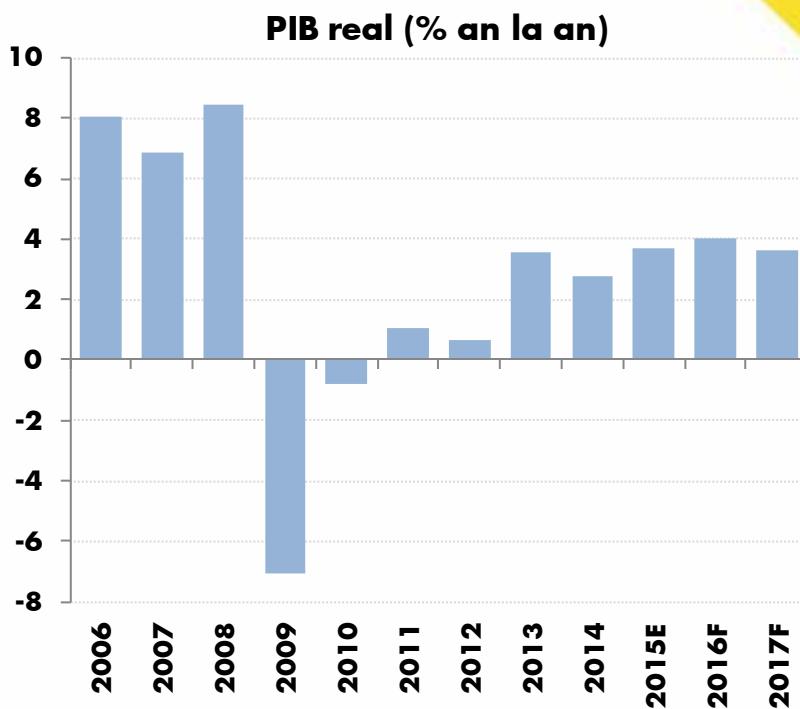
Nota: medie mobila pe 3 luni pentru dinamica anuala a creditelor noi

Sursa: Banca Nationala a Romaniei, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

# Activitatea economica este pe un trend ascendent sustinut



- Cererea interna (consumul si investitiile) ar trebui sa ramana principalul motor al crestierii economice
  - ❖ Nivel scazut al ratelor de dobanda
  - ❖ Imbunatatirea increderii consumatorilor si investitorilor
  - ❖ O baza de inceput joasa ca urmare a mai multor ani de recesiune
  - ❖ Reduceri de taxe (taierea cotei TVA, reducerea contributiilor sociale, eliminarea taxei pe constructii speciale)
  - ❖ Majorarea salariului minim si a salariilor in sectorul public
- Exporturile sunt prognozate sa ramana pe un trend ascendent si sa beneficieze de imbunatatirea cererii externe



# **Reducerea taxelor impulsionioneaza cererea, dar ar putea creste dezechilibrele macro**



## **■ Reduceri de taxe care au fost deja implementate in 2014-2015:**

- ❖ Profitul reinvestit in echipamente este scutit de la impozitare incepand cu jumatarea anului 2014
- ❖ Contributiile sociale platite de angajator au fost reduse cu 5 puncte procentuale incepand cu trimestrul IV din 2014
- ❖ Taxa pe constructii speciale a fost redusa de la 1.5% la 1.0% din 1 ianuarie 2015
- ❖ Cota TVA la produse alimentare a fost redusa la 9% de la 24% din 1 iunie 2015

## **■ Noul Cod Fiscal va pune in aplicare noi reduceri de taxe in 2016-2017**

- ❖ Reducerea cotei TVA standard de la 24% la 20% in 2016 si mai departe la 19% in 2017
- ❖ Reducerea impozitului pe dividende de la 16% la 5% in 2016
- ❖ Eliminarea taxei pe constructii speciale in 2017
- ❖ Reducerea accizei pe combustibil in 2017

## **■ Masurile menite sa majoreze veniturile publice sunt limitate**

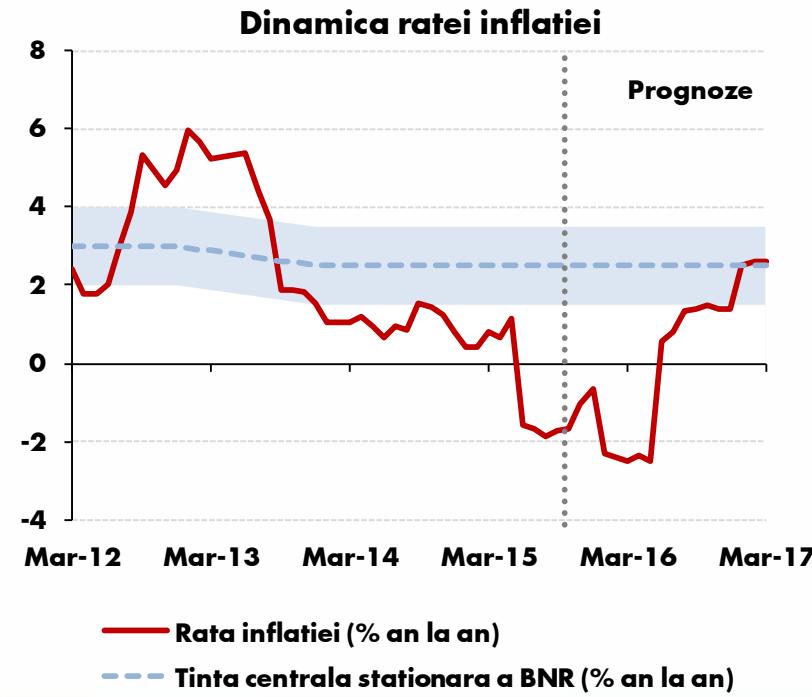
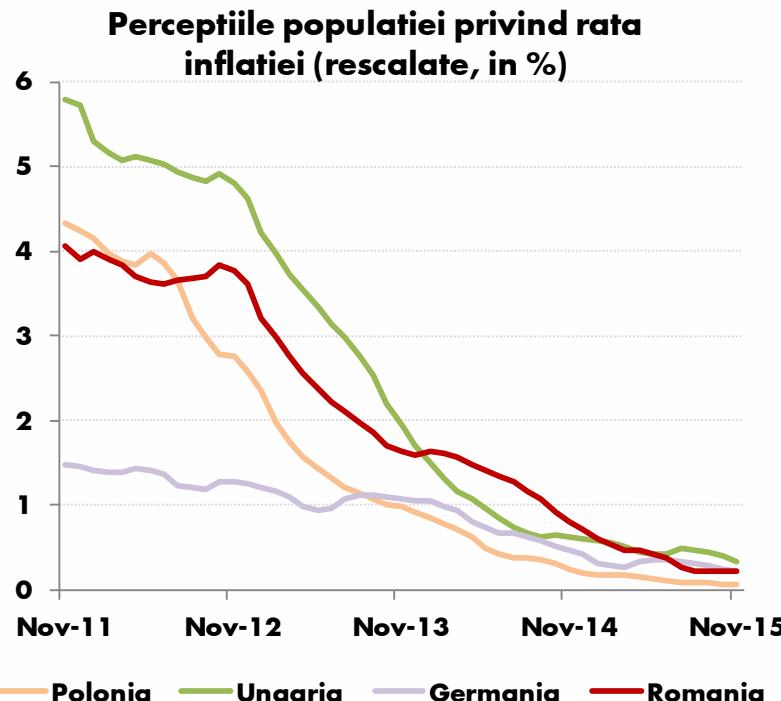
- ❖ Ajustarea (cresterea) taxelor locale
- ❖ Largirea bazei de taxare in cazul contributiilor sociale

## **■ Aplicarea Codului Fiscal va genera presiuni de crestere asupra deficitului bugetar, reversand procesul de consolidare fiscală din ultimii ani**

- ❖ Deficitul bugetului public va creste la 3,0% din PIB in 2016 si 2017

# Nivel redus al ratei inflatiei in prezent, perspective favorabile pentru 2016

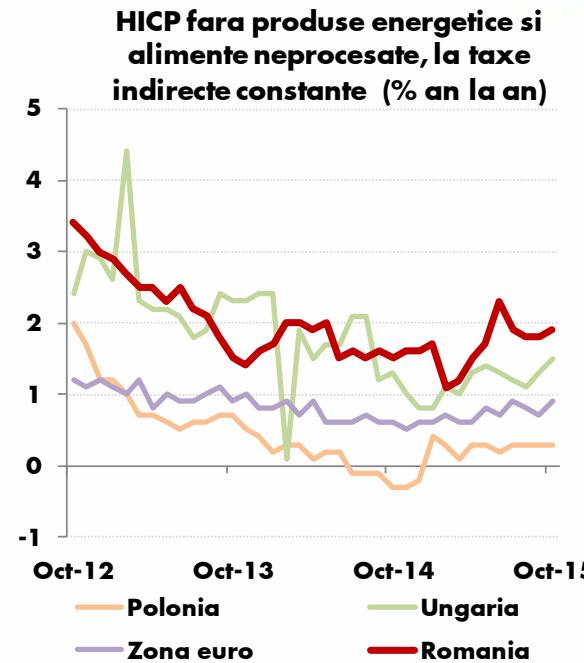
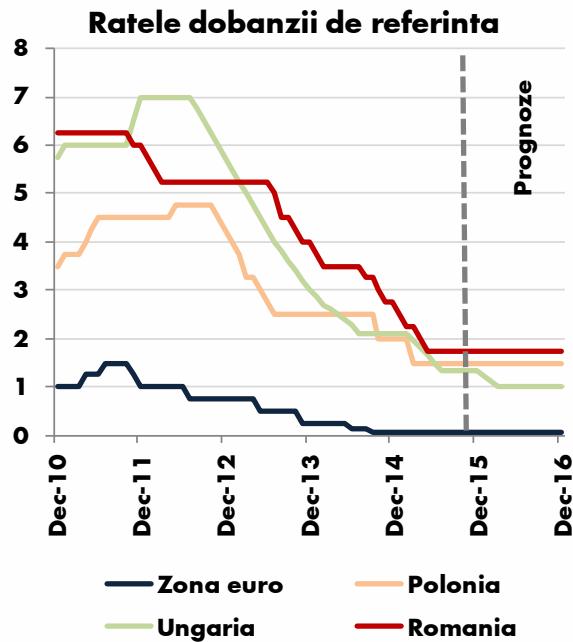
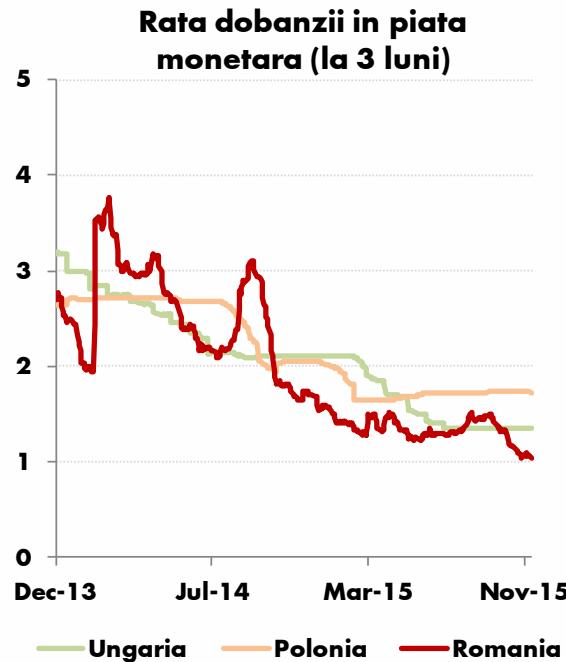
- Nivelurile foarte scazute ale inflatiei din ultimii doi ani au rezultat intr-o scadere substantiala a perceptiilor inflationiste ale consumatorilor.
- Reducerile cotei TVA (iunie 2015, ianuarie 2016) ar trebui sa mentina inflatia anuala (-1.6% an la an in octombrie 2015) in teritoriu negativ pana in mai 2016 si la un nivel scazut pana in decembrie 2016. Totusi, dupa ce efectul statistic favorabil generat din reducerea ratei TVA in 2015-2016 se va disipa, rata anuala a inflatiei ar trebui sa creasca la inceputul anului 2017.



# Presiunile inflationiste persistente ridicate nu permit reducerea ratei de referinta



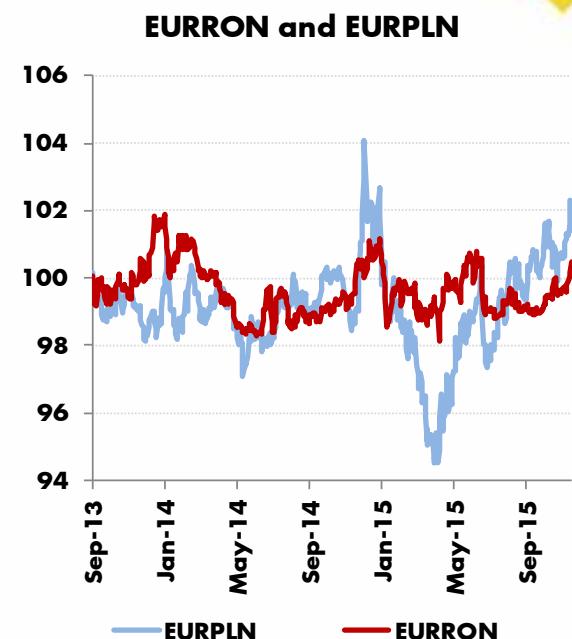
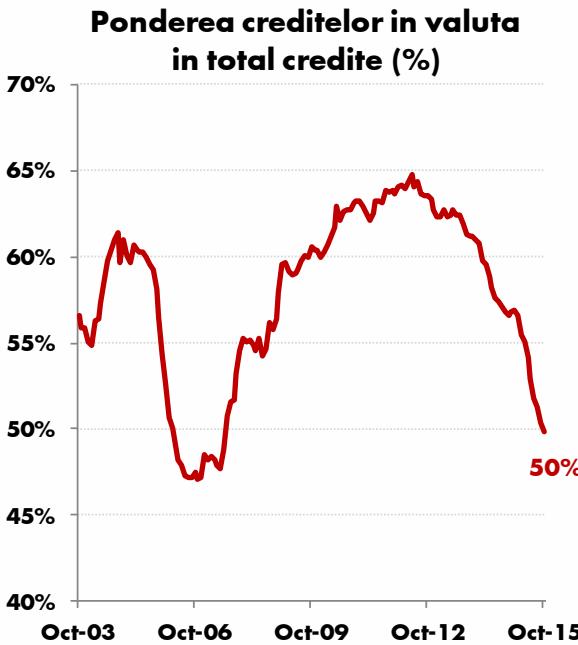
- Ne asteptam ca BNR sa mentina rata de politica monetara neschimbata la 1,75% in 2016
  - ❖ banca centrala trebuie sa se concentreze pe presiunile inflationiste persistente si nu pe nivelurile reduse (chiar negative) ale ratei anuale a inflatiei din 2015 si 2016
  - ❖ perspectivele de crestere a deficitului bugetar limiteaza spatiul de relaxare a politicii monetare
  - ❖ inasprirea politicii monetare de catre FED ar crea constrangeri pentru politica monetara



# Potential pentru cresterea volatilitatii cursului de schimb



- In ultimii ani unul dintre obiectivele principale ale BNR a fost limitarea volatilitatii cursului de schimb al leului, ceea ce s-a materializat int-o volatilitate ridicata a ratelor de dobanda (ROBOR)
- Expansiunea creditelor in RON in detrimentul celor in valuta ar putea duce la o scadere a volatilitatii ROBOR si o crestere a volatilitatii cursurilor de schimb EURRON si USDRON (in linie cu evolutiile de pe pietele financiare din Polonia si Ungaria)



Nota: cursurile de schimb sunt rescaleate la 100 pentru data de 25 septembrie 2013.

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