Macroeconomic and Strategic Analysis



UniCredit Weekly Report

State budget in force starting with January 6th

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Weekly briefing

We have a calm start of the year in Romania as EURRON closed the year slight below 4.78 and did not deviated significantly up to now. ROBOR rates increased in the second half of the year due to significant payments made before the year-end but are expected to recover as the available liquidity will overcome the money market.

The government assumed responsibility on the state budget being already in force starting January 6^{th} after it was ratified by the President. On the other side, the Ordinance enclosing the fiscal changes, including repealing the provisions of the Ordinance 114/2018, was contested by the socialists at the Constitutional Court and could delay or influence the budget execution.

The most important event of the week ahead is the monetary policy meeting, including the interest rate decision. We do not see ease of the monetary policy in 2020 as the inflation is still elevated and will be influenced by the re-liberalization of the energy prices, natural gas in July 2020 and electricity starting with December 31st, 2020.

The MinFin is starting the regular auctions for Romanian bonds as the current week comprise three debt sales, for 1Y, 4Y and 15Y in total amount of RON 1.4bn.

Is that time of the year when economists make predictions for the new year. We also keep the line and present **the most important issues/topics/expectations for 2020:**

- Romania will face an economic slowdown, smaller growth rate but not a recession, considering the decreasing external demand and the negative fiscal impulse.
- Economic growth will be sustained by EU-funded investment, constructions/real estate as well the private consumption.
- If the pensions will increase in line with the calendar, 40% in September, is likely that the budget deficit to exceed 4%/GDP in 2020-21 increasing the risk of a rating downgrade.
- EU-funded investment are likely to increase as the current EU budget (2014-2020) is finishing and approval/allocation of funds will speed-up. We estimate EUR 3.4bn for the year end in form of EU structural and cohesion funds.
- Auction for 5G licenses is expected, contributing to the telecom industry development.
- We do not expect any changes regarding the NBR key interest rate, as the inflation remains elevate
- EURRON will make a move in Q1 2020 to an upper lane, 4.8-4.9, due to the widening of the current account deficit.
- Inflation rate is expected to rose close to 4% due to re-liberalization of the energy prices.
- Early parliamentary elections are still in the loop as the government could assume responsibility on changing the first-past-the-post (FPP) system used in local elections which will be held in June. Other trigger for early parliamentary elections is represented by the increase in pensions (40% starting with September) which will pose additional pressure on the budget.
- National football team could qualify (in the 13th hour) for the EURO 2020 championship.



CURRENCIES	- MAJO	RS		
Currencies	Las	st	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURUSD	1.11	96	0.35%	1.04%
EURCHF	1.08	58	0.00%	-1.16%
USDJPY	108.	10	-0.02%	-0.51%
GBPUSD	1.31	46	0.54%	0.32%
CURRENCIES	- CEE			
Currencies	Las	st	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
EURPLN	4.24	40	0.04%	-0.91%
EURHUF	329.	50	-0.06%	-0.78%
EURCZK	25.3	30	-0.15%	-0.95%
CURRENCIES	- NBR R	EFERE	NCE	
Currencies	EUR	USD	SDR	XAU (1g)
6-Jan	4.7760	4.2658	216.29	0.1415
CURRENCIES	- RON			
	EURF	RON	USD	RON
6-Jan	4.77	75	4.2	267
3-Jan	4.77	73	4.2	276
2-Jan	4.78	33	4.2	279
FIXED INCOM	E MARK	ET YIEL	DS - LOC	AL
Mid-rate	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
6-Jan	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.4
2-Jan	-	-	-	-
MONEY MARK	CET RAT	ES - LO	CAL	
ROBOR	10	1	1M	ЗМ
6-Jan	2.6	0	3.05	3.15
3-Jan	2.4	0	3.21	3.19
2-Jan	2.3	5	3.10	3.15
MONEY MARK	CET RAT	ES - MA	JORS	
Euribor	1M	1	3M	6M
3-Jan	-0.4	14	-0.38	-0.32
2-Jan	-0.4	 4	-0.38	-0.32
1-Jan	#N/	Ά	#N/A	#N/A
USD Libor	1M	1	3M	6M
3-Jan	1.7	1	1.87	1.89
2-Jan	1.7	3	1.90	1.91
1-Jan	-		-	-
STOCK MARK	ETS			
Index	Las	st	1D ch (%)	1M ch (%)
S&P 500	3,23		-0.71%	3.89%
Dow Jones	28,46		-0.59%	3.50%
FTSE	7,558		-0.84%	5.58%
DAX	13,05		-1.25%	-1.45%
Hang Seng	28,22		-0.79%	6.95%
Bucharest BET	9,87		-0.47%	0.06%

Romanian Economy

The Government formally assumed the new budget in the Parliament

The Government led by Ludovic Orban assumed the 2020 budget in the Parliament with some provisions changed compared to the draft. The impossibility to receive both pension, salary or other incomes from the public sector was accepted, but with exceptions for teachers from the pre-university education, disabled persons' supervisors and employees from Romanian Railways for freight. Furthermore, the special pensions for mayors was postponed until 2021.

The final budget include further increases compared with the previous year in education, investments and infrastructure. Also, next year will be allocated 2% of GDP for defense. For infrastructure, especially transports, PM Orban estimated that will be necessary RON 40bn in the next ten years, while for 2020, the investments will be above RON 50 bn.

Regarding the EU funds, the allocation for infrastructure between 2021-2027 will reach EUR 4.6bn, but PM Orban highlighted that a substantial part of them will go to the old projects. Mr. Ludovic Orban also added that the European support for large infrastructure project will be deteriorated in the next years.

On the topic of the GEO 114, the following provisions were repealed:

- The 2% tax on the turnover for the companies from energy field
- The special taxation of telecom and banking sectors
- Transfers from private companies to public institutions through detachment
- The increase of the share capital for funds administrator from the Pillar II.

The government assumed responsibility on the state budget being already in force starting January 6th after it was ratified by the President. On the other side, the Ordinance enclosing the fiscal changes, including repealing the provisions of the Ordinance 114/2018, was contested by the socialists at the Constitutional Court and could delay or influence the budget execution.



Romanian Economy (continued)

■ Non-governmental loans increased by 0.1%MoM in November

The loan production intensified by 0.1%MoM in November, having an increase by 0.6%MoM of RON loans which has a percentage of 67.2% in the total of credits, while the EUR loans decreased by 0.8%MoM, mainly due to the significant fluctuation of EURRON. On yearly basis, the non-governmental loans increased by 7.2%, on the back of a significant growth by 9.7% of RON loans.

Deposits of non-governmental clients increased by 1.8%MoM, boosted by 2% rise of credits from corporate banking and 1.4% progress from retail sector. Also, the deposits in foreign currencies increased by 3.4% on the back of the further depreciation of RON against EUR. The deposits continued to grow faster than credits, as the political and economic environments from both external and internal sides create uncertainties and population seems to be pushed to save more money.

Budget deficit reached 3.6%/GDP for 11 months

MinFin published the budget execution as of November 2019 posting a consolidated budget deficit of 3.6% from 2.8% a month earlier. The revenues reached RON 289.3 mio while the spending was RON 326.4 bn, significant increases for expenses being noted for personnel (+19.1% YoY) and goods & services (+18.2% YoY). The Government revised its deficit target to 4.4%, significantly higher compared to the 3% cap levied by the EU as a result of higher social spending and (still) underperforming revenues.

The MinFin's financial need reached RON 9bn due to the higher deficit on December

MinFin was forced to request new support from commercial banks, as its financial need reached RON 9bn until the year ends. The call for short-term loans was the only way to obtain the needed amount, as the NBR's governor said that the using of foreign exchange reserve can lead to an increase of the excess liquidity from the market. The situation is expected to be revised in January, when MinFin is more probably to organize new Eurobonds auction on the external market, thus being able to refund the short-term loans.

VAT split payment mechanism officially repealed

Starting with February 2020, the VAT split payment mechanism will be removed, according to the Official Gazette. The European Commissions warned about this measure, as Romania was very close to an infringement procedure with the possibility to receive financial sanctions due to the fact that this mechanism was considered a violation of EU law related to the VAT and freedom to provide services.



European Economy

Euro Area PMI was slightly revised to 46.3 points from the preliminary estimation

The manufacturing PMI showed a decrease to 45.9 in the preliminary estimation, but was slightly revised higher to 46.3 points in December, remaining below the previous month. It is the eleventh month of contraction as the new orders dropped further and the input prices declined for the seventh consecutive month.

Germany inflation rate estimated at 1.5%YoY in December

The Germany's prices are estimated to increase by 1.5% in December, above the expectations of 1.4% growth. It is the highest improvement since July when the prices increased by 1.7% due to the acceleration of goods prices by 1.2% from 0.1% in November, as a result of an improve of energy prices (-0.1% from -3.7%) and rise of food costs.



US Economy

US' goods trade deficit tightened by approx. USD 3bn in November

The US' goods trade deficit narrowed by approx. USD 3bn in November, being on a progressive trend starting August, last year. It was the smallest gap since December 2016, as the increase of exports by 0.7% was boosted by sales of vehicles, consumer goods and foods, feeds, & beverages, while the industrial supplies decreased at a softer pace. On the imports side, the decline was led by the decrease from consumer goods, capital goods and industrial supplies sectors, while the imports of vehicles significantly increased by 3.7%.

US durable goods orders missed the market expectation on November

New orders for US durable goods fell by 2%MoM in November, from an increase by 0.2%MoM a month earlier. It was an unexpected decrease, as the market expectations were to increase by 1.5%MoM. The demand for transportation equipment was the main factor which drove to this result, but the orders for machinery and primary metals also affected it.

US manufacturing sector kept the expansion trend on December

US manufacturing PMI decreased at a softer pace to 52.4 points, from 52.5 points in December. Even if the results showed a softer decline, the manufacturing sectors continued its expansions compared to the previous months. The output and new business advanced modestly, but the perspective is optimistic, being expected new products development and investments in new facilities.



International and Romanian Markets

EURRON reached 4.7910, while ROBOR 3M decreased below 3.20%

Local currency closed the year at 4.7793, official NBR rate, very close to our estimation of 4.78. ROBOR 3M started a downward trend, decreasing from 3.21% to 3.18% in the last two days of December. We see further decrease in the first half of January as the liquidity is increasing in the market after the payments period from December.

■ NBR depo operation recovering as the liquidity increase

Last depo operation organized in December 2019, on 30th, was successful as NBR managed to attract RON 2.85bn from 7 banks for one-week maturity at par with the key interest rate of 2.5% per annum. Is the first successful depo operation after three fails due to the shortage of liquidity in the market. The similar tender organized on December, 23rd market failed to attract the money from commercial banks as MinFin continued to cover its deficit by organizing new auctions with a higher oversubscription from commercial banks, reflecting their interest for Romanian bonds as a better instrument to place the liquidity.

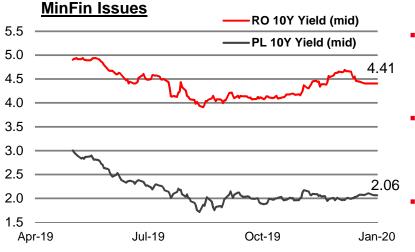
MinFin borrowed a total amount of RON 1.045bn on December, 23rd

MinFin organized an auction in order to borrow RON 800mio by selling 6Y bonds. The auction was oversubscribed 2.10 times and MinFin decided to borrow a total amount of RON 1.045bn at an average yield of 4.1%. It was the last auction planned by MinFin last year and the average yield slightly increased by 0.1% compared to the same 6Y maturity bonds sold in the last month.

In January 2020, Romania's MinFin plans to sell RON 5bn in national currency bills and bonds in 7 auctions with tenors from 2.6 to 14.7 years plus one tender for 364-days treasury bills. During 2019 Minfin borrowed about RON 60bn and EUR 1.6bn on the local market while in the external markets the total amount borrowed was EUR 5bn.



Focus Ahead: 06 - 10 January



Data Source: Thomson Reuters

MinFin borrowed a total amount of RON 1.045bn on December, 23rd at an average yield of 4.1%, being the last auction from December.

10Y ROMGB's bond yields decreased by 5bp compared to the previous analysis, being quoted around 4.41%.

Polish 10Y average yields were quoted with a small increase below 2.06%.

			BOND ISSU	JES - JANUARY	
10111 0 1	Settlement			5	
ISIN Code	Date	Maturity Date	Months	Planned Amount	Currency Total Applications Total Allocated Yield (avg
ROD9TE7MEES0	6-Jan-20	25-Sep-23	45	500	
RO1631DBN055	9-Jan-20	24-Sep-31	143	600	
ROMBLF6H8VZ7	9-Jan-20	11-Jan-21	12	300	
ROGV3LGNPCW9	13-Jan-20	17-Jun-24	54	800	
ROGRXAE5BEO2	16-Jan-20	8-Aug-22	31	800	
ROHRVN7NLNO2	20-Jan-20	22-Apr-26	76	600	
RO4KELYFLVK4	23-Jan-20	11-Oct-34	179	300	
ROD9TE7MEES0	27-Jan-20	25-Sep-23	45	500	

Data Calendar

Local Start Date	Local Time	Country	Relevance	Indicator Name	Period	Reuters Poll	Prior
6 Jan 2020	09:00	Romania	Low	Producer Price Index YY	Nov		2.30%
8 Jan 2020	15:00	Romania	High	Monetary Policy Rate	8 Jan	2.50%	2.50%
9 Jan 2020	09:00	Romania	Low	Trade Balance	Nov		-1.969B
10 Jan 2020	15:30	United States	High	Non-Farm Payrolls	Dec	160k	266k
7 Jan 2020	12:00	Euro Zone	High	HICP Flash YY	Dec	1.3%	1.0%
7 Jan 2020	12:00	Euro Zone	Medium	Retail Sales MM	Nov	0.6%	-0.6%
7 Jan 2020	12:00	Italy	High	CPI (EU Norm) Prelim YY	Dec	0.5%	0.2%
8 Jan 2020	12:00	Euro Zone	Medium	Economic Sentiment	Dec	101.4	101.3
8 Jan 2020	09:00	Germany	High	Industrial Orders MM	Nov	0.3%	-0.4%
9 Jan 2020	12:00	Euro Zone	High	Unemployment Rate	Nov	7.5%	7.5%
9 Jan 2020	09:00	Germany	High	Industrial Output MM	Nov	0.7%	-1.7%

Data Source: Thomson Reuters



Economic Forecasts

MACROECONOMIC DAT	A AND FOREC	ASTS				
		2016	2017	2018	2019F	2020F
GDP (EUR bn)		170.4	187.5	202.1	217.3	235.0
Population (mn)		19.8	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5
GDP per capita (EUR)		8,622	9,547	10,352	11,163	12,076
Real economy, change (%	6)					
GDP	·	4.8	7.0	4.1	4.2	2.6
Private Consumption		7.9	10.0	5.2	5.1	3.2
Fixed Investment		-0.2	3.5	-3.2	10.6	3.0
Public Consumption		2.2	2.6	3.8	1.7	1.5
Exports		16.0	10.0	4.7	2.6	2.0
Imports		16.5	11.3	8.6	5.9	4.2
Monthly wage, nominal (E	:UR)	643	724	965	1084	1,132
Real wage, change (%)	,	14.6	13.0	29.7	9.9	2.8
Unemployment rate (%)		5.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.4
Fiscal accounts (% of GD	P)					
Budget balance	,	-2.9	-2.9	-3.0	-3.7	-4.3
Primary balance		-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-2.4	-2.9
Public debt		37.3	35.2	35.1	36.0	36.8
External accounts		01.10	30.2	3011	33.0	30.3
Current account balance ((FUR bp)	-3.6	-6.0	-9.4	-9.6	-9.4
Current account balance/	· ,	-2.1	-3.2	-4.7	-4.4	-4.0
Extended basic balance/0	` '	3.0	0.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.9
Net FDI (% of GDP)	JDI (70)	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.3
· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3DB)	54.5	51.9	48.7	46.2	47.7
Gross foreign debt (% of GDP)		34.2	33.5	33.1	35.6	36.9
FX reserves (EUR bn) Months of imports, goods & services		5.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
	G SCIVICES	3.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0
Inflation/Monetary/FX		4 5	4.0	4.0	1 1	2.0
CPI (pavg)		-1.5	1.3	4.6	4.1	3.6
CPI (eop)		-0.5	3.3	3.3	4.8	3.4
Central bank target	- ()	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Central bank reference rate (eop)		1.75	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.50
3M money market rate (D	ec avg)	0.83	2.13	3.05	3.33	3.13
USDRON (eop)		4.30	3.89	4.07	4.19	3.98
EURRON (eop)		4.54	4.66	4.66	4.78	4.85
USDRON (pavg)		4.06	4.05	3.94	4.20	4.01
EURRON (pavg)		4.49	4.57	4.65	4.74	4.81
Real effective exchange ra	ate, 2000=100	121.3	120.6			
Change (%)		-2.1	-0.6			
UniCredit Forecast, eop	Current	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	
EURRON	4.775	4.830	4.840	4.820	4.850	
EURUSD	1.120	1.130	1.140	1.150	1.160	
EURCHF	1.155	1.100	1.110	1.110	1.120	
USDRON	4.249	4.274	4.246	4.191	4.181	
CHFRON	4.487	4.391	4.360	4.342	4.330	
EURIBOR 3M	-0.384	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	
ROBOR 3M	3.150	3.23	3.18	3.18	3.13	



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