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Weekly Report

Romania

4th November 2013





The Central Bank is in easing mode

Macro: The ILO unemployment rate remained unchanged in September (7.5%) (Page 3)

The unemployment rate remained unchanged during the past 4 months, at 7.5% (September). The rate is above the long term average of 7% and significantly higher than the one recorded during the boom years of 2005-2008, of 6.5%. The number of unemployed stood at 747 thousand (seasonally adjusted), 8% higher on annual basis. Even in the eurozone, where the unemployment rate is 12.2% compared to the wider EU region where the rate stands at 11%, there has been a stagnation in September. Considering the expected uptrend in economic activity, in Romania and especially in the eurozone in 2014 (1% compared to -0.4% YoY in 2013, October Reuters poll), the unemployment rate is expected to ease in the following quarters.

FX markets: The budget deficit was revised upwards for the second time this year (Page 4)

The EUR/RON ended the week around 4.44, with no major move. Domestic events did not have an impact for the moment. The second budget revision was operated last week and the cash budgetd eficit was raised to 2.5% form 2.3%, in line with what the 12M rolling deficit was pointing in September and August. According to the Fiscal Council missing this year's ESA budget deficit target of 2.4% looks inevitable at the moment but the real stake here is not to enter the excessive deficit procedure (EDP) again, which requires the ESA budget deficit to remain bellow 3%. Entering the EDP in 2014 would be a factor not priced in at the moment. For the moment, what is dictating the path of the leu and its peers are the macroeconomic data coming out from US and Europe, even if the impact is currently soft. The lack of dovish comments at last week's Fed policy meeting strenghtened the dollar against the euro by more than 2% in a week and reminded again that the moment when the Fed will start tapering was approaching, with negative effects on emerging market currencies. For the moment, we expect to see moderate reaction of the leu.

Government securities: The Treasury plans to sell RON 4.4 bn in bonds in November, double the redemptions (Page 5 - 6)

The Treasury sold another RON 500 mn in 5Y bonds at an average accepted yield of 4.45%, lower by 11 bps than the one at the similar previous tender in the end of September. In total, it sold RON 5.2 bn in October and it plans another RON 4.4 bn for November. The whole amount to be tapped in November is allocated only to bonds, with maturity if 3Y, 5Y, 7Y and 10Y. Redemptions are RON 2.1 bn so we will see a net positive issuance but we do not expect pressure on yields due to the size of the planned sales, considering the existing buffer and that liquidity conditions are also seen to be relaxed in the rest of the year. Additionally, the Central Bank will likely cut the base rate by 25 bps to 4%, continuing its base rate cut cycle. Given inflation expectations and outlook for next year, this will likely not be the last cut we will see in the short term. Inflation is seen to reach its low in Q1 2014. Soon we will see the updated Inflation Report of the Central Bank, with the updated forecast that will incorporate the effect of VAT cut for bread as well.

MM: The Central Bank expected to cut the base rate to 4% (Page 7)

Money market rates dropped 17 to 78 bps in a week as liquidity continues to be abundant. Liquidity is very likely helped by Treasury's operations. The budget deficit was 1.3% in September and it will almost double by the end of the year, the target agreed with the IMF being 2.5% (on a cash basis). To this, we add also the signal to be sent by the Central Bank on 5th of November, when it is expected to cut the base rate to 4% as disinflation is strong. With RON lending stepping up while the FX lending is still losing ground, the transmission mechanism is improving. In September, the average interest rate for new loans granted in RON fell 81 bps in the case of households (to 10.26%) and by 84 bps for loans granted to companies (to 7.9%).

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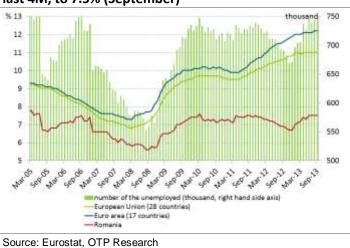


Macroeconomics: The ILO unemployment rate remained unchanged in September (7.5%)

	PERIOD	INDICATOR	FACT	CONSENSUS	PRIOR
28 Oct	Sep	Bulding permits (y-o-y, %)	6,4		-4,0
31 Oct	Sep	ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted, %)	7,5		7,5
01 Nov	Oct	FX reserves (bn EUR)	34,6		33,1
04 Nov	Sep	Producer Price Index (y-o-y, %)	0,3		0,6
04 Nov	Sep	Retail trade turnover index (y-o-y, %)	1,1		-1,2
05 Nov	Sep	Net wage growth rate (y-o-y, %)			4,6
07 Nov	Sep	Industrial trade turnover index (y-o-y, %)			0,5
07 Nov	Sep	Index value of new orders in manufacturing (y-o-y, %)			6,1
08 Nov	Sep	Construction works index (y-o-y, %)			
08 Nov	Sep	Industrial Production Index (y-o-y, %)			4,3

The unemployment rate remained unchanged during the past 4 months, at 7.5% (September). The rate is above the long term average of 7% and significantly higher than the one recorded during the boom years of 2005-2008, of 6.5%. The number of unemployed stood at 747 thousand (seasonally adjusted), 8% higher on annual basis. Even in the eurozone, where the unemployment rate is 12.2% compared to the wider EU region where the rate stands at 11%, there has been a stangnation in September. Considering the expected uptrend in economic activity, in Romania and especially in the eurozone in 2014 (1% compared to -0.4% YoY in 2013, October Reuters poll), the unemployment rate is expected to ease in the following quarters.

The unemployment rate remained unchanged in the last 4M, to 7.5% (September)



Main macroeconomic indicators			Fact				Fore	cast
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real GDP	6,3%	7,3%	-6,6%	-1,1%	2,2%	0,7%	2,0%	2,2%
Households consumption expenditure	12,0%	9,0%	-10,4%	-0,2%	1,2%	1,0%	0,7%	2,3%
Government consumption	2,5%	6,2%	9,5%	-13,7%	-0,3%	2,4%	-1,3%	1,4%
Gross fixed capital formation	30,3%	15,6%	-28,1%	-1,8%	7,3%	4,9%	-2,3%	4,5%
Exports	7,8%	8,3%	-6,4%	13,2%	10,3%	-3,0%	5,4%	5,9%
mports	27,3%	7,9%	-20,5%	11,1%	10,0%	-0,9%	1,4%	6,9%
Consumer prices (avg.)	4,8%	7,8%	5,6%	6,1%	5,8%	3,3%	4,3%	2,9%
Budget Balance (GDP%, ESA 95)	-2,9%	-5,7%	-9,0%	-6,8%	-5,6%	-2,9%	-2,9%	-2,8%
Public debt (GDP %)	12,8%	13,4%	23,6%	30,5%	34,7%	37,8%	38,5%	39,1%
CA balance (% GDP)	-13,4%	-11,6%	-4,2%	-4,4%	-4,5%	-4,0%	-0,6%	-1,5%
CA balance (bn EUR)	-16,8	-16,2	-4,9	-5,5	-5,9	-5,3	-0,9	-2,2
Jnemployment	6,4%	5,8%	6,9%	7,3%	7,4%	7,1%	7,5%	7,5%
Nominal wage growth	21,8%	26,1%	4,8%	3,1%	4,1%	4,6%	5,0%	4,9%
Real wage growth	14,7%	16,5%	-1,5%	-3,7%	-1,9%	1,2%	0,7%	1,9%
Key interest rate (avg.)	7,5%	9,7%	9,1%	6,5%	6,2%	5,33%	4,50%	4,13%
Key interest rate (e.o.p.)	7,5%	10,3%	8,0%	6,3%	6,0%	5,25%	4,25%	4,00%
EUR/RON (avg.)	3,34	3,68	4,24	4,21	4,24	4,46	4,42	4,46
EUR/RON (e.o.p.)	3,61	3,99	4,23	4,28	4,32	4,43	4,47	4,44

Medium-term macroeconomic forecast

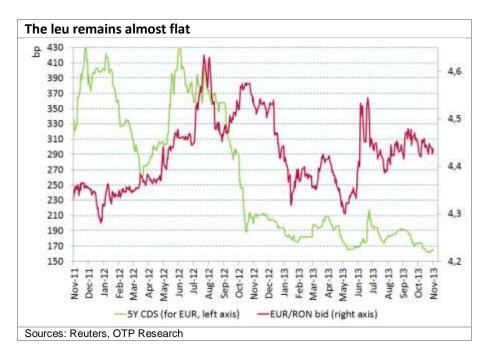
Source: Eurostat, NBR, OTP Research



FX markets: The budget deficit was revised upwards for the second time this year

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For the moment, what is dictating the path of the leu and its peers are the macroeconomic data coming out from US and Europe, even if the impact is currently soft. At last week's Fed policy meeting, the Fed did not send any dovish signals and said it was waiting for more proof that the economy was strenghtening before action will be taken regarding asset purchases. The lack of dovish comments strenghtened the dollar against the euro by more than 2% in a week and reminded again that the moment when the Fed will start tapering was approaching, with negative effects on emerging market currencies. For the moment, we expect to see moderate reaction of the leu.



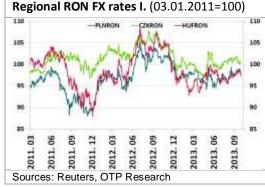
Last data: 1.11.2013

FX BID								
	Value	W	eekly chg. (%	6) YT	D chg. (%)			
EURRON	4,44	Ŷ	-0,11	₽	-0,09			
USDRON	3,29	€	2,29	÷	-2,25			
CHFRON	3,61	€	0,03	÷	-1,94			
RONJPY	3,33	€	0,97	÷	-14,05			
RONPLN	1,06	₽.	-0,42	÷	-2,85			
100HUFRON	1,49	Ŷ	-1,75	÷	-2,30			
RONCZK	0,17	₽.	-0,70	4	-3,17			
RONRUB	0,10	ᡎ	0,26	₽	-7,99			
RONRSD	0,04	Ŷ	-0,11	₽	-1,56			
RONBGN	2,27	₽.	-0,05	4	-0,08			

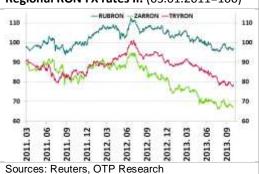
Source: Reuters







Regional RON FX rates II. (03.01.2011=100)





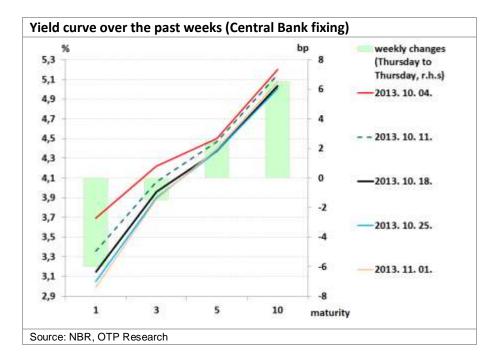
Government securities: The Treasury plans to sell RON 4.4 bn in bonds in November, double the redemptions

The Treasury sold another RON 500 mn in 5Y bonds at an average accepted yield of 4.45%, lower by 11 bps than the one at the similar previous tender in the end of September. Bid to cover stood at 2.3X and demand was good at RON 1.2 bn. In total, it sold RON 5.2 bn in October and it plans another RON 4.4 bn for November. The whole amount to be tapped in November is allocated only to bonds, with maturity if 3Y, 5Y, 7Y and 10Y. Redemptions are RON 2.1 bn so we will see a net positive issuance but we do not expect pressure on yields due to the size of the planned sales, considering the existing buffer and that liquidity conditions are also seen to be relaxed in the rest of the year. Additionally, the Central Bank will likely cut the base rate by 25 bps to 4%, continuing its base rate cut cycle. Given inflation expectations and outlook for next year, this will likely not be the last cut we will see in the short term. Inflation is seen to reach its low in Q1 2014. Soon we will see the updated Inflation Report of the Central Bank, with the updated forecast that will incorporate the effect of VAT cut for bread as well.

Last week's auction results (RON denominated)

	RO1318DBN034
Offered amount (mn RON)	500
Total bids (mn RON)	1172
accepted amount (mn RON)	500
Average accepted yield (%)	4,45
Coupon (%)	5,60

Source: NBR, OTP Research

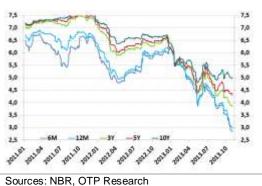


Last data: 1.11.2013							
RON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES							
	Value (%)	We	ekly chg.	(bp) YTD	chg. (bp)		
6M	2,87	₽	-1	4	-331		
12M	2,99	₽.	-6	4	-318		
3Y	3,89	₽.	-2	4	-228		
5Y	4,40	♠	2	4	-181		
10Y	5,08	♠	7	4	-131		
SPREADS							
	Value (bp)	We	ekly chg.	(bp) YTD	chg. (bp)		
		-		-			

}								
2								
CDS MID SPREADS								
2								

	Value (bp)	Weekly	chg. (bp)	YTD	chg. (bp)
3Y EURO	112	1	3	₽	-24
5Y EURO	166	倉	3	₽	-28
Source: Reute	rs				

Central bank benchmark fixing yields (%)



Slope of the yield curve (bp)

2011.

Sources: NBR, OTP Research

2012

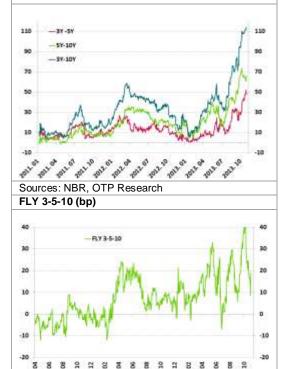
2012

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1012

2011

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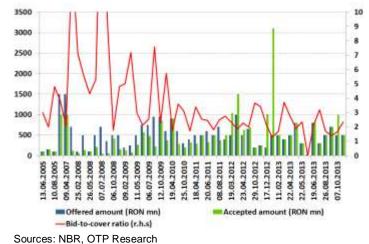
Bond auctions in November (in RON)

ISIN	Auction date	SSON suction date	Settlement date	Maturity	Years	Cupon	Indicative target emount (RON)	Indicative target amount SSON' (RON)
R01323DBN018	04.11.2013	05.11.2013	06.11.2013	25 04 2023	10	5.85	800.000.000	80.000.000
R01114DBN011	07.11.2013		11.11.2013	25.10.2014	3	6.25	1.000.000.000	250000000000
R01015DBN010	11.11.2013	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (13 11 2013	30.04.2015	5	6	600.000.000	
R013180BN034	14.11.2013	15.11.2013	18.11.2013	28 11 2018	5	5,6	700,000,000	70.000.000
R01320DBN022	18.11.2013		20.11.2013	29.04.2020	7	5,75	700.000.000	
R00717DBN038	25.11.2013	1	27.11.2013	11.06.2017	10	6.75	600.000.000	

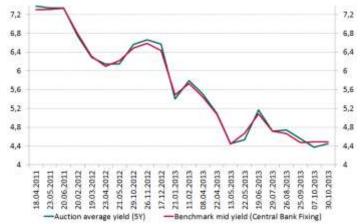
Sources: Ministry of Finance, OTP Research

Note:* Supplementary sessions of competitive offers

5Y Auctions data



5Y Interest rates (RON)



Sources: NBR, OTP Research

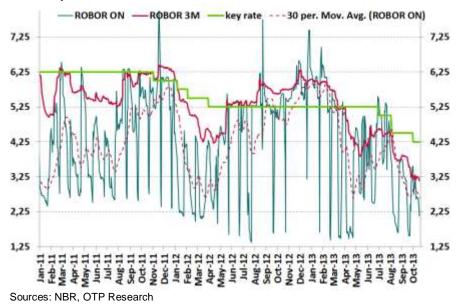


MM: The Central Bank expected to cut the base rate to 4%

Money market rates dropped 17 to 78 bps in a week as **liquidity continues** to be abundant. Liquidity is very likely helped by Treasury's operations. The budget deficit was 1.3% in September and it will almost double by the end of the year, the target agreed with the IMF being 2.5% (on a cash basis). To this, we add also the signal to be sent by the Central Bank on 5th of November, when it is expected to cut the base rate by another 25 bps to 4% as disinflation is strong.

With RON lending stepping up while the FX lending is still losing ground, the transmission mechanism is improving. Since December 2012, the weight of LCY denominated loans in private loans increased from 36% November 2011 (when NBR introduced a new rule limiting households lending in FX) to 38% in September 2013 and this is likely to continue, considering the direction in which NBR regulation is going (in December 2012 NBR issued a regulation regarding the FX lending to companies, according to which companies should demonstrate a strong capacity to reimburse FX loans, even in case of severe depreciation of the domestic currency). In September, the average interest rate for new loans granted in RON fell 81 bps in the case of households (to 10.26%) and by 84 bps for loans granted to companies (to 7.9%). In the case of deposits, volatility was much lower, of around 20-25 bps: households new deposits rates stood at 4.4% while companies received 3.13%.

Most important MM instruments' evolution

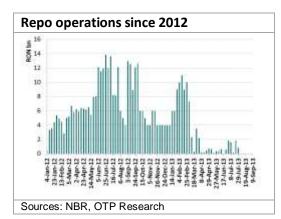


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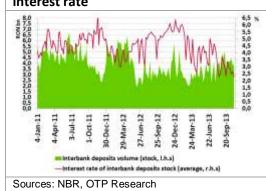
2031 0010. 1.11.2013								
MID INTEREST RATES								
Value (%) Weekly chg. (bp) YTD chg. (bp)								
repo rate	4,25	⇒	0	4	-100			
ROBOR ON	1,68	Ŧ	-78	4	-470			
ROBOR 3M	2,71	Ŧ	-28	4	-332			
ROBOR 6M	3,28	₽	-23	4	-300			
ROBOR 9M	3,41	₽	-17	÷	-287			
ROBOR 1Y	3,43	÷	-20	÷	-288			
		RE	PO					

	Value (mn RON)	W	Iy chg. (mn RON)	ΥT	D chg. (mn RON)
repo amount	-		-		3.995,3
	INTERB	AN	CONT DEPOSITS		
	Value (mn RON)	W	ly chg. (mn RON)	YT	D chg. (mn RON)
outstanding	3.802,9		-674,6		901,5
	MID S	WA	P POINTS		
	Value (bp)	We	eekly chg. (bp)	Y	TD chg. (bp)
USDRON 1W	9	₽.	-6	₽.	-16
USDRON 1M	57	€	1	₽.	-93
USDRON 3M	157	₽.	-10	₽.	-89
EURRON 1W	-13	₽.	-32	₽.	-54
EURRON 1M	60	₽	-36	₽.	-85
EURRON 3M	206	₽.	-53	₽.	-304
	MID EUF	BA	SIS SWAPS		
	Value (bp)	W	eekly chg. (bp)	Y	TD chg. (bp)
EURRON 1Y	-80	⇔	0	€	75
EURRON 3Y	-70	⇒	0	ᡎ	85
EURRON 5Y	-70	⇒	0	ᡎ	80
Source: Reu	tore				

Source: Reuters

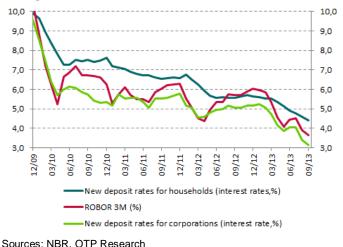


Interbank deposits stock and average interest rate

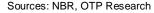




New deposit interest rate for households dropped 124 bps New loans interest rate for households dropped 217 bps during the first 9M, until 4.4% during the first 9M, until 10.26%



13.0 13,0 11.0 11.0 9.0 9.0 7.0 7.0 5.0 5.0 3,0 3.0 03/10 06/10 09/10 09/12 03/13 06/13 09/13 03/12 12/12 12/09 2/10 06/12 03/11 11/90 11/60 2/11 New household loans (interest rates,%) New loans for corporations (interest rates,%) ROBOR 3M (%)



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