Lower retirement age negative for credit ratings and PLN

This week

- **The most important event this week will be the final reading of Q3 GDP in Poland, including its structure, planned to be released on Wednesday.** Revised data in the respective quarters of 2010-2016 will be released at the same time. We see a substantial downside risk to GDP growth rate in Q3 (2.5% YoY in the flash estimate). In our view, conducive to slower GDP growth compared to Q2 was a steeper decline in total investments (see below). The materialization of this risk would be negative for PLN and yields on Polish bonds, we believe.
- **Significant data from the US will be released this week.** We expect the annualized economic growth rate to have increased to 3.1% vs. 2.9% in the flash estimate, due to higher contribution of net exports. Data from the labour market will be released on Friday. We expect the employment to have increased to 175k in November vs. 161k in October, with unemployment rate stable at 4.9%. Before the Friday's reading some additional information on the labour market will be provided by the ADP report on private sector employment (the market expects an increase by 160k in November vs. 147k in October). The results of US business surveys will also be released this week. We forecast that the ISM index for manufacturing rose to 52.3 pts in November vs. 51.9 pts in October, which will be consistent with the results of regional business surveys. We expect the Conference Board Consumer Sentiment Index (101.6 pts vs. 98.6 pts in October) to signal improvement in households' sentiment in November. The US readings, consistent with the scenario of 25bp federal fund rate increase by FED at the December meeting, should not be market moving.
- **The November China manufacturing PMIs (Caixin and CFLP) will be released on Tuesday**. We expect that Caixin PMI dropped slightly to 50.9 pts vs. 51.2 pts in October and CFLP PMI dropped to 51.0 pts vs. 51.2 pts in October. We expect that the business survey results in China, signaling stabilization of sentiment in manufacturing, will be neutral for the markets.
- **Preliminary data on the November inflation in Poland, which, we believe, has not changed compared to October and amounted to -0.2% YoY, will be released on Wednesday.** In our view, lower dynamics of fuel prices was offset by higher core inflation and higher food prices growth rate. Our forecast is below the consensus (0.0%), so its materialization will be slightly negative for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **November data on business sentiment in Polish manufacturing will be released on Thursday.** We expect that PMI rose to 50.7 pts from 50.2 pts in October. The slight acceleration of activity in manufacturing was due to low base effects from the month before and the deterioration of sentiment in Germany (see below), which had an opposite impact. The data should be neutral for PLN and prices of Polish bonds.
- **A review of Poland's rating by S&P is scheduled for Friday.** We expect the agency to maintain the negative outlook for Poland's rating (currently BBB+). S&P's press release is highly likely to emphasize a negative impact of the reduction of the retirement age in Poland on the general government balance and debt, as well as economic growth rate in medium term (see below), which is credit rating negative. The agency is also likely to note a downside risk to economic growth in the short term related to a much stronger-than-expected slowdown in corporate investments in Q3 2016. In our view, a change in the tone of the press release will be slightly negative for PLN and prices of Polish bonds. The agency decision is likely to be released after the closing of the European markets and the reaction of the foreign currency market and the debt market to this decision will materialize next week.
- **We have revised our NBP rates scenario and EURPLN profile.** The recently released hard data (see below) and the observed from the beginning of 2016 significant fall of private and public investments signal a substantial downside risk to the expected by us economic growth rate in Q4 2016 and H1 2017. We will present the latest GDP forecast on 12 December, after seeing revised GUS data concerning the national account statistics. In addition, the suspended implementation of retail trade tax is conducive to a lower inflation in the coming quarters, as

compared to the profile presented in our September forecast. In our view, the above factors justify postponement of the monetary policy tightening by the MPC. However, we believe that, due to growing inflation and the expected by us acceleration in economic growth in H2 2017 (higher utilization of EU funds and low base effects), the Council will decide to start the monetary policy tightening cycle in December 2017 and will hike interest rates by 25 bp. The expected loose monetary policy, slowdown of economic growth, lowering of retirement age in Poland with its potentially negative impact on Poland's long-term rating, as well as increased global risk aversion following D. Trump's victory in the US presidential election (see MACROmap of 14/11/2016), inclined us to revise upwards the forecasted EURPLN profile in the coming quarters. We expect that the coming weeks will see a slight appreciation of PLN resulting from a decrease in global risk aversion and correction after the markets' sharp reaction to the results of the US presidential election. We forecast that EURPLN rate will amount to 4.40 as at the end of 2016. In 2017, we expect a gradual decrease in EURPLN rate to 4.18 as at the year end.

Last week

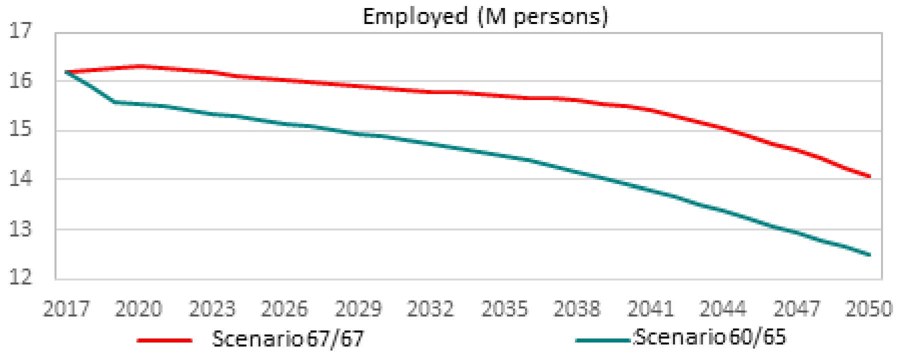
- **Industrial production in Poland declined by 1.3% YoY in October vs. a 3.2% increase in September**. The main reason for the decline of production growth in October was a negative statistical effect related to an unfavourable difference in the number of working days. Conducive to the decline in production growth was also a sharp deterioration of sentiment in manufacturing (see 2/11/2016). The construction and assembly production dropped by 20.1% YoY in October vs. a 15.3% decline in September. Seasonally-adjusted construction and assembly production dropped by 3.0% compared to September. Lower production growth occurred due to unfavourable calendar effect and to the low base effect from the year before in the category "civil engineering", which had an opposite impact (see MACROpulse of 21/11/2016). The data do not alter our view that the construction and assembly production dynamics bottomed out in August. The data on industrial production and construction and assembly production for October suggest that the slowdown of economic growth recorded in Q3 (2.5% YoY vs. 3.1% in Q2) will be continued also in Q4 and its scale may deepen.
- **Nominal retail sales rose by 3.7% YoY in October vs. a 4.8% increase in September.** The sales in constant prices rose by 4.6% YoY in October vs. a 6.3% increase in September. The slowdown in real retail sales growth was mainly due to lower dynamics of sales of food, fuels and in the category "motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts". In the context of good situation in the labour market and optimistic consumer sentiment, we believe that these declines are of a temporary nature (multiplied by unfavourable calendar effects) and do not signal a permanent trend towards deterioration in retail sales (see MACROpulse of 21/11/2016).
- **The Minutes of the November FOMC meetings were released last week.** According to the record of the discussion, most FOMC members agree that interest rate hike should take place relatively soon, if only the incoming data provide subsequent evidence of continuing improvement in the labour market and inflation coming closer to FOMC target (2.0%). In the Minutes of the September FOMC meeting, only "some" FOMC members expressed this view. The text of the Minutes indicates at the same time that some FOMC members deem it appropriate to increase interest rates in December in order to maintain FOMC credibility, as their recent statements suggested that the economic situation in the US provided more reasons for monetary tightening. Therefore the text of the Minutes of the November meeting supports our scenario, in which FED will increase the target range for the Federal Reserve funds by 25 bp in December to [0.50%; 0.75%].
- **Numerous data from the US economy and business survey results were released last week.** Durable goods orders rose by 4.8% MoM in October vs. a 0.4% increase in September. The main reason for the significant increase in the monthly orders dynamics was higher dynamics of

transportation orders. Excluding transportation, orders rose by 1.0% MoM in October vs. a 0.2% increase in September. Especially noteworthy in the data structure is the continuing decline in orders for non-military capital goods, excluding aircrafts (-4.0% YoY in October vs. -4.3% in September), being a leading indicator of future investments. Data on new home sales (563k in October vs. 574k in September) and existing home sales (5.60M vs. 5.49M) were also released last week and confirmed the continuation of the recovery in the US real estate market. The final University of Michigan index was released last week and rose to 93.8 pts in November vs. 87.2 pts in October and 91.6 pts in the flash estimate. Conducive to the index increase were higher values of sub-indices concerning both the assessment of current situation and expectations. Last week's data from the US economy do not alter our scenario, in which the annualized economic growth rate in Q4 will amount to 2.3% vs. 2.9% in Q3.

- **Flash November business sentiment indicators (PMI) for major European economies were released last week**. PMI composite for the Eurozone rose to 54.1 pts in November vs. 53.3 pts in October**.** The index increase was due to higher value of the indicator in France (52.3 pts in November vs. 51.6 pts in October) and its decrease in Germany (54.9 pts vs. 55.1 pts). The index increase in France was due to higher activity in the services sector, while a decrease in the sub-index concerning output in manufacturing had an opposite impact. The slowdown in Germany resulted from lower sub-index concerning output in manufacturing and higher activity in the services sector. Other Eurozone countries covered by the survey also recorded an improvement. Especially noteworthy in the structure of data on situation in German manufacturing is the decline in sub-indices concerning both total new orders and new foreign orders, which may suggest a decline in activity growth in German manufacturing in the next few months. The November business survey results do not alter our forecast, in which the quarterly GDP growth rate in the Eurozone will not change in Q4 compared to Q3 and will amount to 0.3%.
- **In accordance with the final estimate, the quarterly dynamics of the German GDP dropped to 0.2% in Q3 vs. 0.4% in Q2.** Slower economic growth rate resulted from lower contribution of net exports (-0.3pp in Q3 vs. 0.5 pp in Q2). Higher contributions of investments (0.0 pp in Q3 vs. -0.3 pp in Q2), inventories (0.0 pp vs. -0.2 pp), and consumption (0.4 pp vs. 0.3 pp) had an opposite impact. In effect, consumption was the main source of growth in Q3. The November Ifo Index, reflecting the sentiment among German managers representing the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade sectors, was also released last week and has not changed compared to October running at 110.4 pts. The index stabilization was due to higher sub-index concerning the assessment of the current situation and lower sub-index concerning expectations. Sector-wise, improved sentiment was recorded in three of the four sectors (wholesale trade, retail trade, and construction), while the situation in manufacturing deteriorated. We forecast that the quarterly GDP growth rate will increase to 0.4% in Q4 vs. 0.2% in Q3.
- **Nominal domestic investments of enterprises employing 50 persons or more dropped by 10.5% YoY in Q3 vs. a 3.4% decline in Q2**. Lower fixed capital formation resulted mainly from lower contributions of investments in energy and transport services. We believe that the decline in these categories took place mainly in companies controlled by the State Treasury and local governments and occurred mainly due to a temporarily lower utilization of EU funds. Manufacturing and construction also recorded a deeper decline in fixed capital formation in Q3. In our view, they were mostly private companies related to public investments cycle. Lower dynamics of 50+ corporate investments in Q3 poses a significant downside risk to our forecast, in which total investments dropped by 3.4% YoY in Q3 vs. a 4.9% decline in Q2.

Lower retirement age negative for credit ratings and PLN

Last week the Sejm passed a Presidential act, which stipulates the reduction of retirement age to 60 years for women and 65 for men (hereinafter 60/65 scenario) with effect from 1 October 2017. Once adopted by the Sejm, the act was directed to the Senate. The reduction of the retirement age will have consequences for medium- and long-term outlook for economic growth in Poland, situation in public finance, credit ratings, and thus for PLN rate and the risk premium embedded in interest rates.



Source: WiseEuropa, TEP

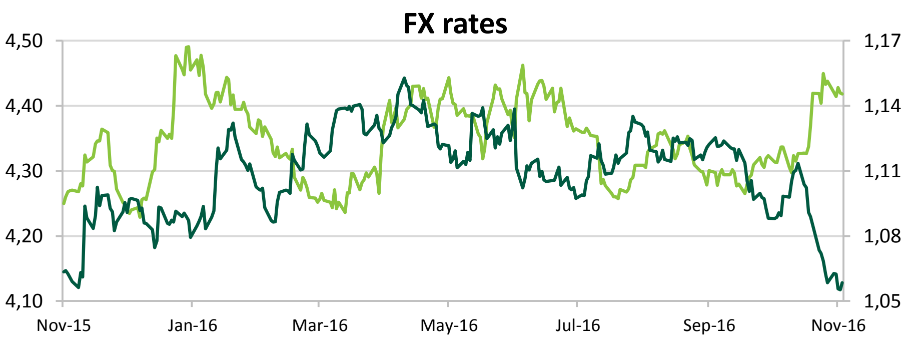
According to Eurostat forecasts, with the present target retirement age unchanged (hereinafter 67/67 scenario), due to the ageing of the population, the working age population will sharply decrease between 2016-2050 (by 17.9% – 4.4M people). The lowering of the retirement age would contribute to deepening of this decline in the same period to 28.1% (6.4M people). Retired persons show lower professional activity, which is conducive to a reduction of workforce. According to a joint report of WiseEuropa and the Association of Polish Economists, in the 60/65 scenario, the working age population will be lower by 1.6M (11.3%) in 2050, as compared to the 67/67 scenario. At the beginning of the regulation implementation (2018-2019), the decline in the number of working people will be relatively steep due to many people benefiting from the possibility of retiring after a sudden reduction of the retirement age. The decrease in the workforce in the 60/65 scenario leads to a slower GDP growth. However, the scale of the slowdown in medium term, compared to the economic growth rate in the 67/67 scenario, will not be significant. According to WiseEuropa estimates, the annual economic growth dynamics in the 60/65 scenario (on the average 2.13% in 2017-2050 period) will, on the average, be lower by 0.14 pp than in the 67/67 scenario (2.27%).

Lower labour supply is also conducive to a decline in the state budget tax incomes (PIT and VAT in particular) and lower revenues from health and social insurance premiums. At the same time, the state must incur costs resulting from the necessity of paying minimum pension to persons with sufficiently long insurance period entitling them to obtain pension while the premiums paid by these persons are not sufficient to finance this pension. If a pension calculated from the accumulated capital (amount accumulated over the premium period with indexation divided by the life expectancy ratio) is lower from the lowest benefit stipulated by the law, ZUS increases it to the minimum pension. The related public expenditures will increase in subsequent years due to increasing life expectancy ratio (however, in the 60/65 scenario this will take place faster than in the 67/67 scenario). Considering the factors outlined above, the restoration of the 60/65 retirement age will have a negative impact on the general government balance. In accordance with the estimates of the Ministry of Finance and ZUS, presented in the Multiyear Financial Plan of the State, the new act will contribute towards reducing the GG balance by PLN 8.6bn in 2017 (0.4% of GDP), PLN 10.2bn (0.5% of GDP) in 2018, and PLN 11.9bn (0.5% of GDP) in 2019. This means that the reduction of the retirement age will contribute towards significant deterioration of the general government balance starting from 2018. We believe that the government will aim at maintaining the sector deficit below the 3% of GDP threshold mainly by increasing tax income, and to a much lower extent by cutting expenditures. Nonetheless, we believe that in medium term the risk of exceeding the threshold of 3% of GDP for the sector deficit significantly increases compared to the 67/67 scenario. This risk may materialize in the conditions of a sharp slowdown of economic growth resulting from a deterioration in Poland's economic environment.

In 2016, three major rating agencies (Standard&Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch) in their releases concerning Poland's credit rating indicated many times that possible reduction of retirement age would be conducive to deterioration in public finances in the longer term. In particular for S&P and Moody's this was one of the arguments raised when changing the outlook for long-term rating of Poland's debt, from positive to negative and from neutral to negative, respectively. The next revision of Poland's rating by S&P will take place this week (the current Poland's rating by S&P is BBB+ with a negative outlook). We expect S&P to maintain the negative outlook for Poland's rating due to the highly likely reduction of retirement age. Moody's and Fitch ratings will be updated in 2017. In our view, the reduction of retirement age may incline Moody's to reduce the rating (from A2 to A3) and Fitch to change the rating outlook from neutral to negative. Apart from negative impact on public finances, the agencies are also likely to emphasize the negative consequences of the regulation on economic growth rate in the medium term. We believe that the agencies will fully factor in the consequences of the regulation for Poland's credit rating only after the legislative process has been completed.

In accordance with the scenario we outlined last week (see MACROmap of 21/11/2016), we expect that the coming weeks will see a slight appreciation of PLN and a decline in yields on Polish bonds. It will be related to a decrease in global risk aversion and correction after the markets' sharp reaction to D. Trump's victory in the US presidential election. The reduction of the retirement age, conducive to deterioration in public finance, slower economic growth rate in medium term, and downgrade of Poland's credit rating is negative for PLN and prices of the Polish debt. This is one of the factors, which inclined us to revise the EURPLN profiles for 2016-2017 upwards (see above).

Domestic data on inflation and GDP negative for PLN

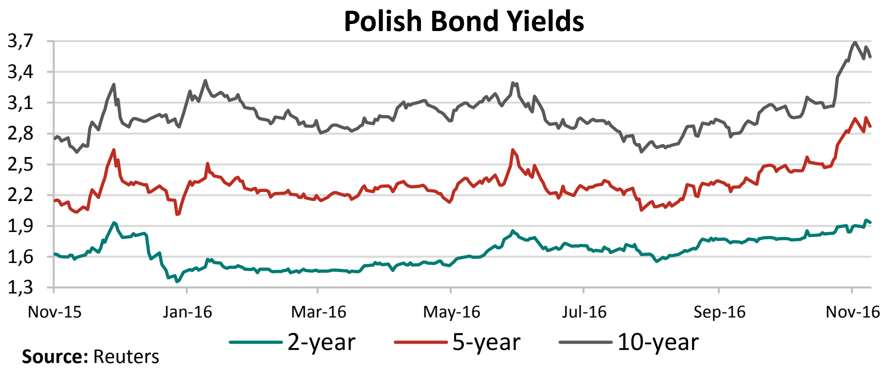


Source: Reuters

Last week EURPLN rate fell down to 4.4183 (PLN strengthening by 0.4%). Monday and Tuesday saw appreciation of PLN as global risk aversion decreased, reflected by VIX index decline. In our view, it resulted from a correction in global markets after a fall of prices of risky assets that persisted since D. Trump's victory in the US presidential election. Domestic, weaker-than-expected Monday's data on industrial production and retail sales had a limited impact on PLN. On Wednesday the trend reversed, global risk aversion increased, and PLN depreciated. PLN weakening was also boosted by better-than-expected data from the US (durable goods orders and final University of Michigan Index). Thursday and Friday saw a weak appreciation of PLN, possibly due to lower activity of investors because of Thanksgiving Holiday in the US.

Important for PLN this week will be the Wednesday's data on preliminary inflation and final GDP in Poland. We believe that they will be conducive to PLN weakening. The Thursday's Poland manufacturing PMI will not be market moving, we believe. Data from the US (second GDP estimate, non-farm payrolls, Conference Board, manufacturing ISM indices) and results of business surveys in China (Caixin and CFLP manufacturing PMIs) will also be neutral for PLN. The Friday's update of Poland's rating by S&P is likely to be released after the closing of the European markets, therefore its most probably negative impact on PLN will materialize next week.

The Polish debt market focuses on domestic data



Source: Reuters

Last week the yield of Polish 2-year benchmark bonds rose to a level of 1.933 (up by 3 bp), of 5-year bonds dropped to a level of 2.869 (down by 8 bp), and of 10-year bonds dropped to a level of 3.549 (down by 14 bp). Monday saw a rise in prices of the Polish debt following German bonds, and on Tuesday its prices were stable. In our view, it was related to a correction on the market after the increase in yields on bonds in the core markets continuing since D. Trump's victory in the US presidential election. On Wednesday, the prices of the Polish debt were falling across the curve, due to better-than-expected data from the US (durable goods orders and the final University of Michigan Index). The text of the Minutes was in line with the market expectations, which boosted stabilization of yields on Polish bonds on Thursday and Friday. Lower activity of investors due to Thanksgiving Holiday in the US (Thursday) has also contributed to decreased volatility of prices of the Polish debt.

This week the Polish debt market will focus on the Wednesday's data on inflation and GDP in Poland. In our view, they will be positive for the prices of Polish bonds. The results of business surveys in Polish manufacturing (PMI) will not be market moving, we believe. Data from the US (second GDP estimate, non-farm payrolls, Conference Board, manufacturing ISM indices) and results of business surveys in China (Caixin and CFLP manufacturing PMIs) will also have a limited impact on the yield curve. The Friday's update of Poland's rating by S&P is likely to be released after the closing of the European markets, therefore its most probably negative impact on the Polish debt market will materialize next week.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland														
Indicator	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16
NBP reference rate (%)	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50
EURPLN*	4,25	4,27	4,26	4,42	4,35	4,24	4,37	4,38	4,38	4,35	4,36	4,29	4,31	**4,40**
USDPLN*	3,86	4,04	3,92	4,08	4,00	3,73	3,81	3,94	3,94	3,90	3,91	3,82	3,92	**4,11**
CHFPLN*	3,91	3,93	3,91	3,98	4,00	3,87	3,97	3,96	4,04	4,02	3,97	3,93	3,96	**4,07**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	-0,7	-0,6	-0,5	-0,9	-0,8	-0,9	-1,1	-0,9	-0,8	-0,9	-0,8	-0,5	-0,2	
Core inflation (% YoY)	0,3	0,2	0,2	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,4	-0,4	-0,2	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,2	
Industrial production (% YoY)	2,4	7,8	6,7	1,4	6,8	0,7	5,9	3,2	6,0	-3,4	7,5	3,2	-1,3	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	-2,3	-1,8	-0,8	-1,2	-1,5	-1,9	-1,2	-0,4	-0,8	-0,5	-0,1	0,2	0,6	
Retail sales (% YoY)	0,8	3,3	4,9	0,9	3,9	0,8	3,2	2,2	4,6	2,0	5,6	4,8	3,7	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	3,3	4,0	3,1	4,0	3,9	3,3	4,6	4,1	5,3	4,8	4,7	3,9	3,6	
Employment (% YoY)	1,1	1,2	1,4	2,3	2,5	2,7	2,8	2,8	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,1	
Unemployment rate* (%)	9,6	9,6	9,7	10,2	10,2	9,9	9,4	9,1	8,7	8,5	8,4	8,3	8,2	
Current account (M EUR)	-165	28	-846	679	-652	-217	492	389	113	-635	-1007	-999		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	5,2	10,7	10,8	-1,3	5,4	0,0	4,1	0,0	5,7	-5,1	8,5	1,5		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	-1,0	6,3	4,4	0,3	7,4	0,9	0,3	1,5	0,4	-6,8	10,7	3,2		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland												
Indicator		2016				2017				2015	2016	2017
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)		3,0	3,1	2,5	2,9	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,9	3,9	2,9	3,5
Private consumption (% YoY)		3,2	3,3	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,7	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,6	3,4
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)		-1,8	-4,9	-3,4	-1,5	3,0	4,4	5,1	5,2	6,1	-2,7	4,7
Export - constant prices (% YoY)		6,9	10,9	3,5	5,0	5,8	6,0	6,1	7,0	7,7	6,6	6,2
Import - constant prices (% YoY)		9,3	9,9	5,0	5,9	6,0	6,3	6,6	7,3	6,6	7,5	6,5
GDP growth contributions	Private consumption (pp)	2,0	1,9	2,4	1,9	2,6	2,2	1,8	1,5	1,8	2,1	2,0
	Investments (pp)	-0,2	-0,9	-0,7	-0,2	0,1	0,1	-0,2	0,1	1,2	-0,5	0,0
	Net exports (pp)	-0,9	0,8	-0,7	-0,3	0,0	0,7	-0,2	0,1	0,8	-0,3	0,2
Current account***		-0,8	-0,6	-0,7	-0,5	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,6	-0,6	-0,5	-0,6
Unemployment rate (%)**		9,9	8,7	8,3	8,4	8,9	8,0	7,9	8,4	9,7	8,4	8,4
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)		2,2	2,3	1,5	1,9	1,4	1,0	0,5	0,0	1,4	2,0	0,7
Wages in national economy (% YoY)		3,1	4,3	4,1	5,3	5,3	5,1	5,0	4,9	3,3	4,2	5,1
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*		-0,9	-0,9	-0,8	0,0	1,8	2,0	1,7	1,6	-0,9	-0,6	1,8
Wibor 3M (%)**		1,67	1,71	1,71	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,80	1,97	1,72	1,72	1,97
NBP reference rate (%)**		1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,75	1,50	1,50	1,75
EURPLN**		4,24	4,38	4,29	4,40	4,35	4,33	4,23	4,18	4,26	4,40	4,18
USDPLN**		3,73	3,94	3,82	4,00	3,95	3,87	3,74	3,63	3,92	4,00	3,63

* quarterly average
** end of period
***cumulative for the last 4 quarters

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST*	
					CA	CONSENSUS**
		Monday 11/28/2016				
10:00	Eurozone	M3 money supply (% MoM)	Oct	5,0		5,0
11:00	Eurozone	Business Climate Indicator (pts)	Nov	0,60		0,57
		Tuesday 11/29/2016				
14:00	Germany	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Nov	0,7	0,80	0,80
14:30	USA	Second estimate of GDP (% YoY)	Q3	2,9	3,1	3,0
15:00	USA	Case-Shiller Index (% MoM)	Sep	0,2		0,4
16:00	USA	Consumer Confidence Index	Nov	98,6	101,6	101,2
		Wednesday 11/30/2016				
10:00	**Polska**	**GDP (% YoY)**	**Q3**	**2,5**		
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Nov	0,5	0,6	0,6
14:00	**Poland**	**Flash CPI (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**-0,2**	**-0,2**	**0,0**
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Nov	147		165
14:30	USA	Real private consumption (% MoM)	Oct	0,3		
15:45	USA	Chicago PMI (pts)	Nov	50,6		52,0
		Thursday 12/01/2016				
2:00	China	NBS Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	51,2	51,0	51,0
2:45	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	50,2	50,9	50,8
9:00	**Poland**	**Manufacturing PMI (pts)**	**Nov**	**50,2**	**50,7**	**50,8**
9:55	Germany	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	54,4	54,4	54,4
10:00	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	53,7	53,7	53,7
11:00	Eurozone	Unemployment rate (%)	Oct	10,0		10,0
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	53,9		
16:00	USA	ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	51,9	52,3	52,2
		Friday 12/02/2016				
11:00	Eurozone	PPI (% YoY)	Oct	-1,5		-1,0
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Nov	4,9	4,9	4,9
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Nov	161	175	175

*The forecasts of macroeconomic indicators for Poland were prepared by Credit Agricole Bank Polska S.A. The forecasts of foreign indicators were prepared by Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank
** Reuters

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