This week

- **The most important event this week will be the FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday.** Considering the latest sound hard data and remarks of some FED members, we expect that FOMC will increase the target range for Federal Reserve funds this week by 25bp to [0.50%; 0.75%]. The December FOMC macroeconomic projection will be presented after the meeting. We expect that the forecasted economic growth rate and inflation paths in 2017-2018 will be raised compared to the September projection. In turn, the unemployment rate profile will be revised downwards compared to the September projection. The said changes in the macroeconomic projection will result partly from a change in FOMC members' expectations concerning US fiscal policy following D. Trump's victory in the presidential election. The projection is also likely to indicate that the scale of monetary tightening preferred by FED members is 50bp in 2017 (unchanged compared to the September projection) and 100bp in 2018 (vs. 75bp in FOMC September projection). In our view, the amount of interest rates forecasted by FED members in long term will be lowered (down to 2.75% vs. 2.875% in the September projection). Our scenario assuming a 25bp interest rate hike in the US this week is in line with the market consensus, however during the conference after FOMC meeting we may see increased volatility in the markets. The publication of FOMC December projection (suggesting lower level of interest rates in the long term) may contribute to a slight appreciation of PLN and lower yields on bonds at the long end of the curve.
- **The December results of business surveys for major European economies will be released on Thursday.** We expect that PMI Composite for the Eurozone rose to 54.0 pts in December vs. 53.9 pts in November. The index increased with acceleration in economic activity growth rate in France and its slight slowdown in Germany. ZEW index reflecting the sentiment among analysts and institutional investors regarding the economic situation in Germany will be released on Tuesday. The market expects that it will rise to 14.0 pts in December vs. 13.8 pts in November. Our forecasts of business survey results for major European economies are close to the consensus, therefore their publication will be neutral for PLN and prices of Polish bonds.
- **Significant hard data on US economy and business survey results will be released this week.** We expect industrial production to have dropped to -0.3% MoM in November vs. 0.0% in October, which will be consistent with the decline in employment in manufacturing, recorded in November. We forecast that nominal retail sales rose by 0.5% MoM in November vs. a 0.8% increase in October, due to lower sales dynamics in the automotive branch. The sustainability of the recovery in the real estate market will be confirmed by high (compared to recent years) numbers of building permits (1226k in November vs. 1260k in October) and housing starts (1191k vs. 1323k). Business survey results will also be released in the US. In our view, the Philadelphia FED Index rose to 9.0 pts in December from 7.6 pts in November and the NY Empire State Index most likely increased to 4.5 pts from 1.5 pts in November. We believe that the aggregate impact of data on the US economy on the financial markets will be limited.
- **Numerous data from the Chinese economy will be released on Tuesday.** We expect that urban investments growth has not changed in November compared to October and amounted to 8.3% YoY. On the other hand, we forecast acceleration of industrial production (from 6.1% YoY in October to 6.2% in November) and retail sales (from 10.0% YoY to 10.3%). The November data from the Chinese economy will be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds, we believe.
- **Data on the Polish balance of payments in October will be released on Wednesday**. We expect the current account deficit to rise to EUR 1203M vs. EUR 990M in September. We forecast that export dynamics dropped to -2.8% YoY in October vs. 1.5% in September, while import growth rate rose to 3.4% YoY vs. 3.2%. The decrease in import and export growth rate was due to the effect of unfavourable difference in the number of working days. In the case of imports, it was offset by the low base effect from the year before. The materialization of our forecast assuming significantly lower from the consensus (EUR -820M) current account balance will be conducive

to a slight weakening of PLN.

- **The November data on average wages and employment in the corporate sector in Poland will be released on Friday**. We forecast that employment growth rate dropped to 3.0% YoY from 3.1% in October. In turn, the average wage dynamics rose to 3.8% YoY in November vs. 3.6% in October. The release of data on corporate wages and employment will confirm strong recovery in the labour market. The data will be neutral for PLN and the debt market, we believe.
- **Final data on the November inflation in Poland will be released today.** We expect that the final data will be consistent with the flash estimate (0.0% YoY vs. -0.2% in October). In our view, the increase in inflation rate was due to higher dynamics of food prices and higher core inflation (-0.1% YoY vs. -0.2% in October). The reading should not be market moving.
- **We have revised our macroeconomic forecasts and the monetary policy scenario (see below).** We expect that GDP growth rate will amount to 2.5% YoY in 2016 (2.9% before the revision), to 3.0% in 2017 (previously 3.5%), and will rise to 3.2% in 2018. The longer period of accommodative monetary policy carried out by the ECB (see below) made us postpone the forecasted by us first interest rate hike by the MPC. We forecast that interest rates in Poland will remain unchanged until June 2018. In our view, due to inflation running close to target and moderately strong economic growth rate, the Council will decide to start the monetary policy tightening cycle in June 2018 and will increase interest rates in 2018 by 50bp in total.

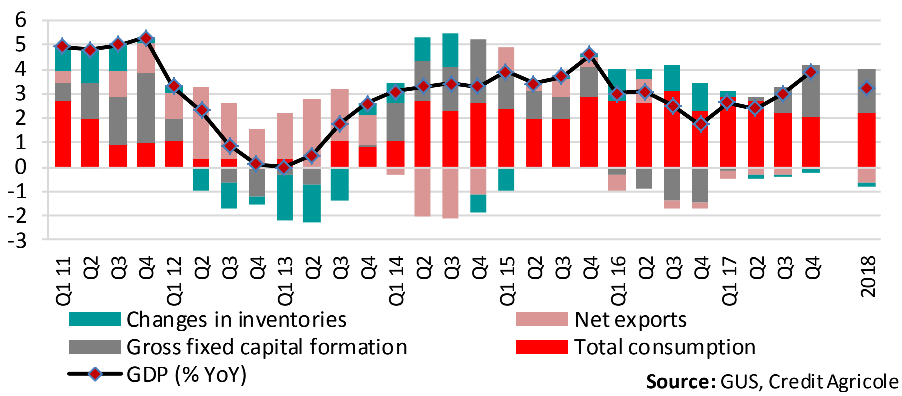
Last week

- **The ECB meeting was held last week.** The ECB announced that that from April 2017 it would reduce the scale of its expanded asset purchase program from EUR 80bn down to EUR 60bn per month. It also promised to extend the program by at least 9 months to December 2017. In the press release it was stressed that the ECB was prepared to extend the purchases scale or duration should economic outlook deteriorate. Program parameters will also be relaxed from January 2017 by allowing the purchase of assets with minimum remaining maturity of 1 year (currently the minimum remaining maturity of assets is 2 years) and with yields below the ECB deposit rate (currently -0.40%). The results of the December economic projections were also presented at the conference. The ECB forecasts that inflation in the Eurozone will amount to 0.1% in 2016 (0.2% in the September projection), to 1.3% in 2017 (1.2%), 1.5% in 2018 (1.6%), and 1.7% in 2019. GDP forecasts have not changed significantly compared to the September projection. The ECB decision to extend the expanded asset purchase program made us revise our scenario of the monetary policy in Poland (see below).
- **The Monetary Policy Council has left interest rates unchanged (the reference rate amounts to 1.50%).** The bias of the Council's statement has not substantially changed compared to the November statement. The MPC maintained the view that given the available data and forecasts, the current level of interest rates was conducive to keeping the Polish economy on the sustainable growth path and maintaining macroeconomic balance. In the Council's opinion, the slowdown of economic growth recorded in Poland in Q3 2016 (2.5% YoY vs. 3.1% in Q1) has been caused mainly by a fall in investment related to temporary, lower absorption of EU funds after the end of the previous programming period (see MACROpulse of 7/12/2016). During the press conference, Adam Glapiński maintained the view presented after the November meeting that interest rates were highly likely to stay unchanged in the whole 2017. However, he emphasized that the Council remained in the wait-and-see mode, which meant a possibility of the monetary policy parameters being adjusted next year. The remarks of A. Glapiński support our revised scenario of domestic monetary policy prospects, in which the NBP will start the monetary policy tightening cycle in 2018 (interest rate hikes by 50bp in total – see below).
- **Data on business sentiment in the US were released last week.** Non-manufacturing ISM rose to 52.7 pts in November vs. 54.8 pts in October. Conducive to the index increase were higher

values of three of its four sub-indices (employment, business activity, and supplier delivery times). Lower sub-index concerning new orders had an opposite impact. The initial University of Michigan index was also released last week and rose to 98.0 pts in December vs. 93.8 pts in November, hitting the highest level since January 2015. The index increase was due to the increase in the sub-index concerning both the assessment of current situation and expectations. The last week's data from the US economy support our scenario, in which the annualized economic growth rate will amount to 2.3% in Q4. Thus, the US GDP dynamics in H2 2016 will run above the potential growth level, supporting our scenario forecasting the tightening of the monetary policy by FED at the Wednesday FOMC meeting.

- **According to the final estimate, the quarterly GDP growth in the Eurozone has not changed compared to Q2 and amounted to 0.3%.** Higher GDP growth was due to higher contributions of inventories (0.11pp in Q3 vs. -0.18 pp in Q2), private consumption (0.17 pp vs. 0.13 pp), and public consumption (0.10 pp vs. 0.08pp), while the lower contributions of investments (-0.03pp vs. 0.23 pp) and net exports (-0.7 pp vs. 0.04 pp) had an opposite impact. Thus, private consumption was the main driver of GDP growth in the Eurozone in Q3. We forecast, that in the whole 2016 GDP growth will not change compared to 2015 and will amount to 1.6%.
- **Numerous data from the German economy were released last week**. The foreign trade surplus dropped to EUR 18.4M in October vs. EUR 21.1M in September. On the other hand, export and import dynamics rose (export dynamics up to 0.5% MoM in October vs. -1.2% in September, import dynamics up to 1.4% MoM vs. -0.7%). The monthly dynamics of industrial production recorded an increase and stood at 0.3% in October vs. -1.6% in September. Conducive to their increase were higher output dynamics in all the categories (manufacturing, energy, and construction). The last week's data from the German economy support our forecast, in which the quarterly growth rate of the German GDP will rise to 0.4% in Q4 vs. 0.2% in Q3 2016.
- **The surplus of the Chinese balance of trade decreased to USD 44.6bn in November vs. USD 49.1bn in October.** At the same time, export dynamics rose by 0.1% YoY in November vs. -7.7% in October, while import dynamics rose to 6.7% YoY vs. -7.5% (the highest level since September 2014). Therefore, the data suggest a strong rebound in domestic demand in China in November. The last week's data do not change our forecast, in which GDP in China will increase by 6.7% in 2016 vs. a 6.5% increase in 2015. Thus, its growth rate will be consistent with the economic growth target set by the Chinese government for 2016 at a level of "6.5-7.0%".

Forecasts for 2016 – 2018



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

Considering the recently released hard data and the tendencies signaled in business surveys, we have revised our macroeconomic forecasts (see the table on page 7). We expect that GDP growth will amount to 2.5% YoY in 2016 (2.9% before the revision), will stand at 3.0% in 2017 (previously 3.5%), and will rise to 3.2% in 2018.

The decrease in the forecasted by us GDP growth rate in 2016 is partly due to the unfavourable structure of economic growth in Q3 2016, including a markedly deeper decline in investments (see MACROpulse of 31/10/2016). We expect corporate and public investments to pick up only slightly in Q4.

At the same time, household investment growth is likely to markedly accelerate, as decisions to buy flats will be taken sooner (due to the requirement of higher down payments for flats financed by loans from the beginning of 2017). However, the annual dynamics of total investment outlays will still run at a significantly negative level in Q4. We expect that the high consumption growth rate will continue in Q4, boosted by good situation in the labour market and proceeds from the Family 500+ scheme. However, due to lower weight of private consumption in GDP in Q4 as compared to Q3, the contribution of consumption to GDP growth will decrease. Consequently, we believe that the economic growth rate will decrease to 1.7% YoY in Q4 vs. 2.5% in Q3.

2017 will see increasingly higher absorption of EU funds within the new financial perspective. Consequently, given continued high capacity utilization in manufacturing, the dynamics of corporate investment outlays may be expected to increase. At the same time, subsequent investment projects financed from budgets of local governments, the central budget and by public enterprises will be launched gradually. Due to a long preparatory period (resulting from the need to develop the project, issue environmental decisions and building permits), we believe that the peak of total investments growth will fall at the turn of 2017 and 2018. High investment demand will contribute to a significant increase in import dynamics in H2 2017, we believe.

We expect the economic growth rate in the Eurozone to stabilize in 2017. However its structure will change (acceleration in exports), contributing to higher demand for goods manufactured in Poland and used in the production of final products exported to non-Eurozone countries. Thus, the growing dynamics of Polish exports will limit the decline in the contribution of net exports resulting from a strong acceleration in imports.

At the turn of Q2 and Q3 2017, the positive impact of the Family 500+ scheme on consumption growth will abate, which will limit the GDP growth rate. In 2018, we expect the economic growth to accelerate due to further increase in both public and corporate investment dynamics, caused by the accumulation of projects financed with the use of EU funds.

The suspended introduction of retail tax is conducive to a decline in inflation in the coming quarters, compared to the profile presented in our September forecast. Due to low base effects for fuel and energy price dynamics (electricity and gas price cuts in January 2016), inflation will strongly increase to 1.5% YoY in Q1 2017 vs. 0.0% in Q4 2016. In subsequent quarters 2017, we expect a relative stabilization of inflation within the range of 1.3-1.7% (1.5% on a yearly average). On the one hand, the closing of the output gap will be conducive to higher dynamics of food prices related to the continuation of the upward phase of the cycle on the pork and milk market. In 2018, we expect a gradual return of inflation to target, boosted by rebound in domestic demand. We forecast that average yearly price growth rate will amount to 2.3% in 2018. The global oil price developments pose a substantial risk in the forecast relevant horizon.

We forecast that, as at the end of 2016, the relation of cumulative current account balance to GDP for the last four quarters will amount to -0.6%. In our view, 2017 will see an increase in the current account deficit in relation to GDP (1.0%), resulting i.a. from higher oil prices and stronger internal demand caused by acceleration in total investments. We expect these trends to continue in 2018 and, consequently, we forecast that the current account deficit will rise to 1.5% of GDP.

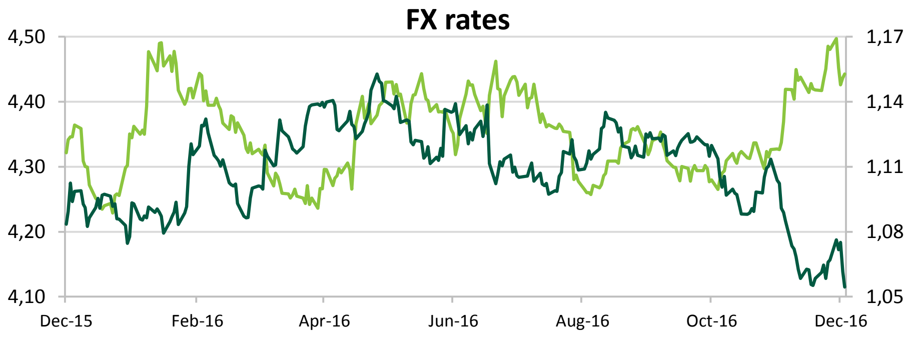
We believe that the labour market is close to equilibrium. We expect that employment growth in non-agricultural sector will gradually decrease to reach 0.1% YoY in Q4 2017. We forecast that registered unemployment rate will run at 8.1% at the end of 2017 vs. 8.3% in December 2016. We expect the improvement in the labour market to gradually slow down. The scale of the decrease in unemployment rate will be limited by difficulties in finding skilled labour and decline in investments in 2016 and in Q1

2017. In effect, the unemployment rate at the end of 2018 will stay at the same level as at the end of 2017. Higher inflation and difficulties in finding skilled labour will be conducive to higher wage pressure throughout the forecast relevant horizon. However, this pressure will be limited by a possibility of increasing the number of hours worked by so-far part-time employees, low trade union membership percentage in the private sector, employers' readiness to move production abroad, inflow of immigrants (Ukrainians, in particular), and return migration of Poles. Consequently, we expect a moderate increase in nominal wage growth from 4.0% in 2016 to 4.5% in 2017 and 4.8% in 2018.

We have revised our scenario regarding the domestic monetary policy. Last week, the ECB decided to continue the expanded asset purchase program at least until the end of 2017 (see below). This scenario was not in line with our forecasts – we expected that the program would be extended only until September 2017. A longer period of accommodative monetary policy carried out by the ECB made us postpone the forecasted by us first interest rate hike by the MPC, as the tightening of monetary policy in the conditions of continued quantitative easing by the ECB would lead to a strong appreciation of PLN which would have a negative impact on economic activity in Poland. We expect that the asset purchase program is likely to be tapered until the end of Q2 2018. Thus, we believe that interest rates in Poland will remain unchanged until June 2018. In our view, due to inflation running close to target and the expected by us moderately strong economic growth rate, the Council will decide to start the monetary policy tightening cycle in June 2018 and will increase interest rates by 50bp in total in 2018. Our forecast is consistent with the remarks of the NBP Governor at the conference after the December MPC meeting. According to A. Glapiński, interest rates are highly likely to stay at an unchanged level throughout 2017.

We maintain our forecast of EURPLN. We expect EURPLN to gradually decrease in 2017 to reach 4.18 as at the end of the year. The scale of PLN appreciation will be limited by: accommodative domestic monetary policy, relatively low economic growth rate in H1 2017, lowering of the retirement age in Poland with its negative impact on Poland's long-term rating, gradual normalization of interest rates by FED, and increased global risk aversion due to uncertainty concerning future economic policy of D. Trump. In 2018 we expect further moderate strengthening of PLN within a range of 4.07 to EUR as at the end of 2018, which will be related to growing market expectations of interest rate hikes by the MPC.

Zloty may strengthen after the FOMC meeting

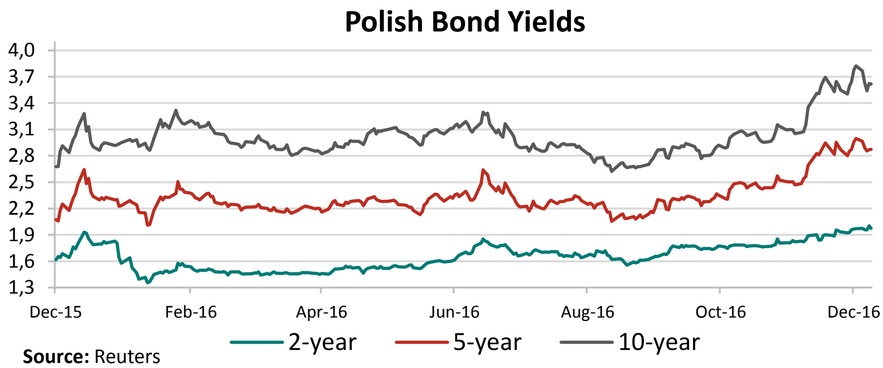


Source: Reuters

Last week EURPLN rate fell down to 4.4430 (strengthening by 0.9%). On Monday, PLN was slightly depreciating due to increase in global risk aversion resulting from increase in political risk in Italy after the publication of referendum results (see MACROmap of 5/12/2016). Tuesday through Thursday, PLN was appreciating together with other emerging markets' currencies, boosted by decrease in global risk aversion reflected by lower VIX Index and anticipation of the Thursday's ECB meeting. Thursday saw increased volatility of PLN during the publication of the press release after the ECB meeting and the press conference. On Friday, EURPLN was relatively stable, which was facilitated by scarce economic calendar.

The publication of the December FOMC macroeconomic projection (suggesting decrease in interest rate level in the long term) may contribute to a slight appreciation of PLN. Numerous data from the US (retail sales, industrial production, number of housing starts, new building permits, as well as NY Empire State and Philadelphia FED Indices) will be overshadowed by the FOMC meeting. The Thursday's results of business surveys for major European economies will not be market moving, we believe. Domestic data on inflation and corporate wages and employment will also have a limited impact on PLN. On the other hand, data on the Polish balance of payments may be slightly negative for PLN.

Polish debt market focused on FOMC meeting



Source: Reuters

Last week the yield of Polish 2-year benchmark bonds did not change compared to the level from two weeks ago and amounted to 1.973, of 5-year bonds dropped to a level of 2.873 (down by 13 bp), and of 10-year bonds dropped to a level of 3.618 (down by 21 bp). On Monday, the yields on Polish bonds opened higher than they closed on Friday, due to increase in political risk in Italy. Nevertheless, further into the day the prices of the Polish debt were growing which, in our view, was largely due to the market expectations concerning the Thursday's ECB meeting. From Tuesday, the decline in yields on Polish bonds was also boosted by decline in global risk aversion, reflected by VIX index. Thursday saw increased volatility of the prices of the Polish debt during the publication of the press release after the ECB meeting and the press conference. On Friday, yields on Polish bonds were stable, boosted by scarce economic calendar.

This week the Polish debt market will focus on the Wednesday's FOMC meeting. At the same time, the first part of the week may see lower activity of investors in the Polish debt market in anticipation of FOMC decision. The publication of the December FOMC macroeconomic projection (suggesting a decrease in the level of interest rates in the long term) may contribute to a slight decline in yields on bonds at the long end of the curve. This effect will materialize no sooner than Thursday morning, after the opening of the Polish debt market. Numerous data from the US (retail sales, industrial production, number of house starts, new building permits, as well as NY Empire State and Philadelphia FED Indices) will be overshadowed by the FOMC meeting and their impact on yields on Polish bonds will be limited. The Thursday's results of business surveys for major European economies and domestic data on inflation, balance of payments, and corporate wages and employment will also be neutral for the Polish debt.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland														
Indicator	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	Dec-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*	4,27	4,26	4,42	4,35	4,24	4,37	4,38	4,38	4,35	4,36	4,29	4,31	4,45	**4,45**
USDPLN*	4,04	3,92	4,08	4,00	3,73	3,81	3,94	3,94	3,90	3,91	3,82	3,92	4,20	**4,20**
CHFPLN*	3,93	3,91	3,98	4,00	3,87	3,97	3,96	4,04	4,02	3,97	3,93	3,96	4,13	**4,08**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	-0,6	-0,5	-0,9	-0,8	-0,9	-1,1	-0,9	-0,8	-0,9	-0,8	-0,5	-0,2	**0,0**	
Core inflation (% YoY)	0,2	0,2	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,4	-0,4	-0,2	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,2	**-0,1**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	7,8	6,7	1,4	6,8	0,7	5,9	3,2	6,0	-3,4	7,5	3,2	-1,3	**0,0**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	-1,8	-0,8	-1,2	-1,5	-1,9	-1,2	-0,4	-0,8	-0,5	-0,1	0,2	0,6	**0,8**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	3,3	4,9	0,9	3,9	0,8	3,2	2,2	4,6	2,0	5,6	4,8	3,7	**4,5**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	4,0	3,1	4,0	3,9	3,3	4,6	4,1	5,3	4,8	4,7	3,9	3,6	**3,8**	
Employment (% YoY)	1,2	1,4	2,3	2,5	2,7	2,8	2,8	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,1	**3,0**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	9,6	9,7	10,2	10,2	9,9	9,4	9,1	8,7	8,5	8,4	8,3	8,2	**8,3**	
Current account (M EUR)	28	-846	679	-652	-217	492	389	113	-635	-1007	-999	**-1203**		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	10,7	10,8	-1,3	5,4	0,0	4,1	0,0	5,7	-5,1	8,5	1,5	**-2,8**		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	6,3	4,4	0,3	7,4	0,9	0,3	1,5	0,4	-6,8	10,7	3,2	**3,4**		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland												
Indicator		2016				2017				2016	2017	2018
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)		3,0	3,1	2,5	1,7	2,6	2,4	3,0	3,9	2,5	3,0	3,2
Private consumption (% YoY)		3,2	3,3	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,6	2,9	2,8	3,6	3,2	2,9
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)		-2,2	-5,0	-7,7	-5,4	-1,0	1,3	6,1	8,2	-5,3	4,8	10,0
Export - constant prices (% YoY)		6,7	11,4	6,8	4,5	6,7	9,1	11,8	11,7	7,3	9,9	7,3
Import - constant prices (% YoY)		8,7	10,0	7,8	5,4	8,0	10,7	13,0	13,1	7,9	11,2	9,0
GDP growth contributions	Private consumption (pp)	2,0	1,9	2,3	1,9	2,3	2,1	1,7	1,4	2,1	1,9	1,7
	Investments (pp)	-0,3	-0,9	-1,4	-1,5	-0,1	0,2	1,1	2,1	-1,0	0,9	1,8
	Net exports (pp)	-0,7	1,0	-0,3	-0,3	-0,4	-0,3	-0,3	-0,1	-0,1	-0,3	-0,6
Current account***		-0,8	-0,6	-0,7	-0,6	-0,9	-1,0	-1,1	-1,0	-0,6	-1,0	-1,5
Unemployment rate (%)**		9,9	8,7	8,3	8,3	8,8	7,9	7,8	8,1	8,3	8,1	8,1
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)		2,2	2,3	1,5	1,3	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,1	1,8	0,3	0,0
Wages in national economy (% YoY)		3,1	4,3	4,1	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,0	4,5	4,8
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*		-0,9	-0,9	-0,8	0,0	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,6	-0,6	1,5	2,3
Wibor 3M (%)**		1,67	1,71	1,71	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	2,23
NBP reference rate (%)**		1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	2,00
EURPLN**		4,24	4,38	4,29	4,45	4,35	4,33	4,23	4,18	4,45	4,18	4,07
USDPLN**		3,73	3,94	3,82	4,20	4,07	4,12	4,03	3,87	4,20	3,87	3,51

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST* CA	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 12/12/2016				
14:00	**Poland**	**CPI (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**-0,2**	**0,0**	**0,0**
		Tuesday 12/13/2016				
3:00	China	Retail sales (% YoY)	Nov	10,0	10,3	10,1
3:00	China	Industrial production (% YoY)	Nov	6,1	6,2	6,1
3:00	China	Urban investments (% YoY)	Nov	8,3	8,3	8,3
11:00	Germany	ZEW Economic Sentiment (pts)	Dec	13,8		14,0
14:00	**Poland**	**Core inflation (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**-0,2**	**-0,1**	**-0,1**
		Wednesday 12/14/2016				
14:00	**Poland**	**Current account (M EUR)**	**Oct**	**-999**	**-1203**	**-820**
14:00	**Poland**	**M3 money supply (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**8,7**	**8,5**	**8,5**
14:30	USA	Retail sales (% MoM)	Nov	0,8	0,5	0,3
15:15	USA	Industrial production (% MoM)	Nov	0,0	-0,3	-0,2
15:15	USA	Capacity utilization (%)	Nov	75,3	75,0	75,1
16:00	USA	Business inventories (% MoM)	Oct	0,1	-0,2	-0,1
20:00	USA	FOMC meeting (%)	Dec	0,50	0,75	0,75
		Thursday 12/15/2016				
8:30	Switzerland	SNB rate decision %)	Q4	-0,75		
9:30	Germany	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Dec	54,3	54,6	54,5
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Services PMI (pts)	Dec	53,8	53,7	53,8
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Dec	53,7	53,8	53,7
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Composite PMI (pts)	Dec	53,9	54,0	53,9
13:00	UK	BOE rate decision (%)	Dec	0,25	0,25	0,25
14:30	USA	NY Fed Manufacturing Index (pts)	Dec	1,5	4,5	4,0
14:30	USA	CPI (% MoM)	Nov	0,4	0,2	0,2
14:30	USA	Core CPI (% MoM)	Nov	0,1	0,2	0,2
14:30	USA	Philadelphia Fed Index (pts)	Dec	7,6	9,0	9,0
		Friday 12/16/2016				
11:00	Eurozone	HICP (% YoY)	Nov	0,6	0,6	0,6
14:00	**Poland**	**Employment (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**3,1**	**3,0**	**3,0**
14:00	**Poland**	**Corporate sector wages (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**3,6**	**3,8**	**3,9**
14:30	USA	Housing starts (k MoM)	Nov	1323	1191	1230
14:30	USA	Building permits (k)	Nov	1260	1226	1240

*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

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