This week

- **The most important event this week will be the FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday.** We expect that FED will hike the target range for the Federal Reserve funds by 25 bp to [1.25%; 1.50%]. The December FOMC macroeconomic projection will be presented after the meeting. We believe that the forecasts will to a limited extent reflect the changes in the US tax policy. We expect that the economic growth rate forecast will be slightly raised compared to the September projection. In turn, the unemployment rate profile will be revised downwards while the inflation forecast will not change significantly. The projection is likely to indicate that the scale of monetary tightening preferred by Fed members is 75 bp in 2018 and 50 bp in 2019 (unchanged compared to the September FOMC projection). In our view also the level of interest rates in the long term expected by FOMC members will not change and will stand at 2.75%. Our scenario assuming a 25 bp hike of interest rates in the US is in line with the market consensus; however, we may see increased volatility in the markets during the conference after the FOMC meeting.
- **Another important event will be the ECB meeting scheduled for Thursday.** In our view, the parameters of the monetary policy will not change. Issues relating to the monetary policy outlook, i.e. the details of the quantitative easing program or potential changes in forward guidance may be raised during the conference. The latest macroeconomic projection will also be presented at the conference after the meeting. We believe that the inflation and economic growth profiles will be revised upwards compared to the September projection. We expect that during the conference after the meeting, we may see increased volatility in the financial markets.
- **The December results of business surveys for the major European economies will be released on Thursday**. We expect that Composite PMI index for the Eurozone dropped to 57.1 pts in December vs. 57.5 in November. The index decreased due to a slight deceleration of economic activity in France and Germany. ZEW index reflecting the sentiment among analysts and institutional investors regarding the economic situation in Germany will be released on Tuesday. We expect that its value will rise to 20.7 pts in December vs. 18.7 pts in November. Our forecasts concerning 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 will be released this week.** We believe that industrial production increased by 0.4% MoM in November vs. a 0.9% increase in October, which will be in line with business survey results. We forecast that nominal retail sales rose by 0.3% MoM in November vs. a 0.2% increase in October, despite lower sales in the automotive branch. Business survey results will also be released this week. We forecast that the NY Empire State Index has not changed in December compared to November and amounted to 19.4 pts. We believe that the US readings will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **Data on Chinese economy will be released on Thursday.** We expect that the dynamics of industrial production rose to 6.4% YoY in November from 6.2% in October and of retail sales to 10.1% YoY from 10.0%. At the same time we forecast that urban investments growth rate dropped to 7.1% YoY in November vs. 7.3% in October. Thus in total the data will point to a slight acceleration in the growth rate of activity in the Chinese economy. Thus they pose an upside risk to our forecast of Chinese GDP in Q4 (see below).
- **Data on the Polish balance of payments in October will be released on Thursday**. We expect the current account deficit to drop to EUR 99M in February vs. EUR 100M in September, mainly due to higher balance on goods. We forecast that export dynamics increased to 18.9% YoY in October vs. 10.2% in September, while import dynamics rose to 14.8% YoY vs. 5.7%. Conducive to higher export and import growth rate was the effect of a favourable difference in the number of working days. Our forecast of the balance of payments is close to the market consensus (EUR 165M), therefore its materialization will be neutral for PLN.

- **Final data on the November inflation in Poland will be released today.** We expect that the inflation rate was in line with the flash estimate (2.5% YoY 2.1% in October). We believe that higher inflation rate was due to higher dynamics of food prices and higher core inflation. The publication of the inflation reading will be neutral for PLN and prices of Polish bonds.

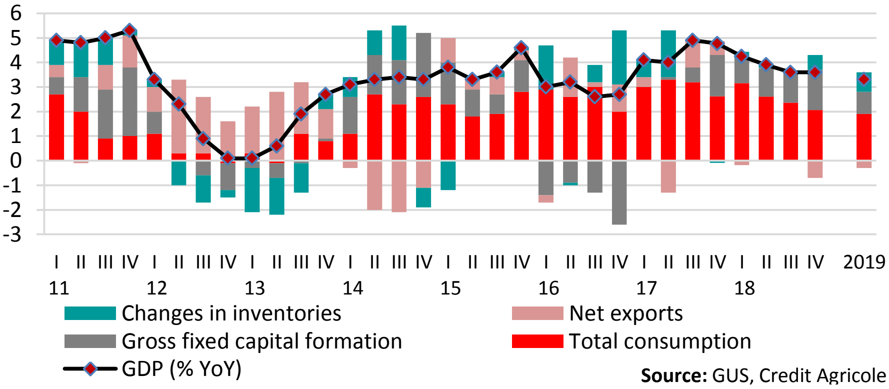
Last week

- **The most important event last week was the announcement by the Law and Justice party of the decision on the government reshuffle**. The Prime Minister Beata Szydło was replaced by the so-far Minister of Development, M. Morawiecki. Other changes in the government will be announced in January. In our view the change of prime minister will improve the management of state-controlled companies, increase the pace at which tax compliance is improved and raise the probability of the private pension funds bill being introduced in 2018. At the same time, the fact that M. Morawiecki became prime minister, reduces the risk of adopting regulations unfavourable for businesses, including companies with share of foreign capital (M. Morawiecki is the author of so-called "Constitution for Business"). Consequently, the fact that M. Morawiecki became the Prime Minister will be slightly positive for economic growth in medium term. Nevertheless, considering the so-far key influence of M. Morawiecki on the government economic policy, we should not expect the corrections of this policy he will initiate to be significant. In our view the information on the government reshuffle is slightly positive for PLN and prices of the Polish debt.
- **As we expected, the Monetary Policy Council has left interest rates unchanged at its last week's meeting (the reference rate amounts to 1.50%).** The Council judged that inflation would remain close to the inflation target over the projection horizon. It repeated its view that the current level of interest rates was conducive to keeping the Polish economy on the sustainable growth path and maintaining macroeconomic stability. A new piece of information included in the statement is that in the Council's assessment, favourable economic conditions in the Polish economy would continue in the next quarters. Nevertheless, it might be expected that GDP growth would decelerate slightly in the following years. In effect the MPC bias has not substantially changed compared to November 2017. At the last week's meeting, the Council decided to lower the remuneration of holdings of required reserves from 1.35% to 0.50% as from 1 January 2018. The NBP Governor, A. Glapiński, noted that this decision was of a technical nature and consisted in aligning the remuneration of reserves with the deposit rate. We estimate that as a result of this decision the annual revenue of the banking sector from interest on the reserve will decrease by ca. PLN 360M, which is a negligible amount in relation to the sector's gross financial result (less than 2% of the result for 2016). Consequently, the impact of this decision on the capitals of banks and – indirectly – on the supply of credit and the aggregated demand in the economy – will not be significant (see MACROpulse of 5/12/2017). At the conference after the meeting, the NBP Governor, A. Glapiński repeated the view presented in recent months that NBP interest rates should stay at the current level until the end of 2018. His views are not altered (but even "reinforced") by the better than expected macroeconomic data published in recent weeks (i.a. GDP and inflation). He justified his stance i.a. by the not growing wage pressure, lower dynamics of unit labour costs, low level of core inflation, and external nature of the total CPI inflation increase. He also emphasized that PLN strengthening observed in the last year was conducive to monetary policy tightening. The remarks of A. Glapiński support our downward-revised scenario, in which interest rates will be hiked no sooner than in July 2019 (see below).
- **Numerous hard data and business survey results were released last week in the US.** Non-farm payrolls in the US rose by 221k in November vs. a 247k increase in October (revised downwards from 261k), running slightly above the market expectations (up by 200k). The highest increase

in employment was recorded in education and health services (+54.0k), business services (+46.0k), and manufacturing (+31.0k). On the other hand, employment decreased in information services (-4.0k) and utilities (-0.2k). Unemployment rate in November has not changed compared to October and amounted to 4.1%, thus running visibly below the natural unemployment rate indicated by FOMC (4.6% - see MACROmap of 25/9/2017). The participation rate in November has not changed compared to October and amounted to 61.7%. The annual dynamics of average hourly earnings increased in November and amounted to 2.5% vs. 2.3% in October. We expect the annual dynamics of average hourly earnings to continue to increase together with further improvement in the labour market. This view is supported by employment agencies' reports on increasing wage pressure resulting from shortage of labour. The results of business surveys in the US were also released last week. The non-manufacturing ISM index decreased to 57.4 pts in November vs. 60.1 pts in October. The index decrease resulted from lower contributions of all its four sub-indices (for business activity, new orders, employment and deliveries). The preliminary University of Michigan index pointed to a deterioration of consumer sentiment, dropping to 96.8 pts in December vs. 98.5 pts in November. The index decline resulted from a decrease of its sub-index for expectations while higher sub-index for the assessment of the current situation had an opposite impact. The last week's readings from the US economy do not alter our forecast, in which the annualized US GDP growth rate will decrease to 2.6% in Q4 vs. 3.3% in Q3.

- **Significant data from the German economy were released last week**. The foreign trade surplus dropped to EUR 19.8M in October vs. EUR 21.9M in September. The export dynamics in October has not changed compared to September and amounted to -0.4%, while the monthly import growth rate rose to 1.8% in October vs. -1.1% in September. The monthly dynamics of industrial production also recorded a decline and stood at -1.4% in October vs. -0.9% in September. Their decline resulted from lower output dynamics in construction and manufacturing, while higher output dynamics in energy had an opposite impact. Dynamics of orders in manufacturing also recorded a decline and amounted to 0.5% MoM in October vs. 1.2% in September. The last week's data from the German economy do not alter our scenario, in which the quarterly growth rate of the German GDP will rise to 0.9% in Q4 vs. 0.8% in Q3.
- **The foreign trade surplus in China increased to USD 40.2bn in November vs. USD 38.2bn in October**. At the same time exports dynamics rose to 12.3% YoY in November vs. 6.9% in October, while imports dynamics dropped to 17.7% YoY vs. 17.2%. The last week's data from the Chinese economy are consistent with our scenario of recovery in global trade. We forecast that the GDP growth rate in China will decrease to 6.7% YoY in Q4 and in the whole 2017 will increase to 6.8% vs. 6.7% in 2016.
- **As we expected, Fitch rating agency affirmed Poland's long-term debt rating at A- with a stable outlook.** In the justification of its decision Fitch indicated that the existing rating reflected solid macroeconomic foundations of the Polish economy, including i.a. the well-capitalized banking sector and public debt at a level similar to that of countries with the same rating. Fitch expects that the deficit of the general government sector in relation to GDP will increase from 1.8% in 2017 to 2.3% in 2018 and 2.5% in 2019. According to the agency, the deficit will increase due to the costs of reduced retirement age and higher public investments. The agency forecasts that the public debt will amount to 53.1% as at the end of 2017 and will gradually decrease in subsequent years to reach 52.0% in 2019. The agency also noted that the tense relations between Poland and EU countries may limit the inflow of EU funds in the next programming period which would unfavourably impact the economic situation and public finance in Poland. However, it was emphasized in the press release that the current rating did not reflect what would happen after 2021. We maintain the view that in the horizon of several quarters the agency will not change Poland's rating and will affirm its stable outlook. In our view, the affirmation of Poland's rating by Fitch is neutral for PLN and bond yields.

Forecasts for 2017-2019



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 8). We expect that GDP growth rate in 2017 will amount to 4.5% YoY (4.1% before revision), in 2018 will be equal to 3.8% (unchanged compared to the previous forecast), and in 2019 will drop to 3.3%.

The upward revision of the GDP growth rate forecast in 2017 is mainly motivated by higher starting point of the forecast, namely a markedly higher than we had expected economic growth rate in Q3 (see MACROpulse of 30/11/2017). In addition the contribution of exports to GDP growth in Q3 – resulting from the surprising slowdown of import growth – was much higher from our expectations. We forecast that in subsequent quarters the profile of imports dynamics will be at a lower level from our September forecast which will be positive for economic growth. At the same time we have raised the GDP growth rate in the Eurozone assumed in the forecast for 2017-2018, which will also be positive for economic activity in Poland.

The main tendencies concerning economic growth in our scenario have not changed significantly compared to our latest forecast. In the following quarters we will observe growing absorption of EU funds within the new financial perspective. Subsequent investment projects financed from budgets of local governments units, the central budget, the National Road Fund, and enterprises controlled by the public sector will be launched gradually. In our view, the delays observed in recent months in the implementation of public investments will contribute to their accumulation at the turn of 2017 and 2018. Consequently, we expect that the peak of total investments dynamics will be in H1 2018. This is consistent with the results of our analysis of experiences related to the absorption of EU funds within 2007-2013 programming period (see MACROmap of 23/10/2017). The peak dynamics of the value of the requests for payment under the operational program fell then on the fifth year of that programming period. Assuming that the absorption of funds within the current programming period will take similar course, the dynamics of public investments is likely to be the highest in 2018. In H2 2018 and in 2019 we will see a downward phase of corporate and public investments, which will contribute to a deceleration of economic growth in 2019. Despite recovery in investments in H1 2018, private consumption will continue to be the main driver of economic growth in the whole forecast horizon.

The coming quarters will see further increase in wage pressure and increase of nominal wage growth up to 6.4% in 2018 and 6.5% in 2019 vs. 5.0% in 2017. Wage increase will only to a limited extent contribute to faster growth of real consumption due to slower jobs creation. Growing difficulties of companies in finding skilled labour will limit the increase of non-farm employment (0.6% YoY in 2018 and 0.0% in 2019 vs. 2.0% in 2017). Real consumption growth in 2018 will be slightly supported by a small drop in inflation.

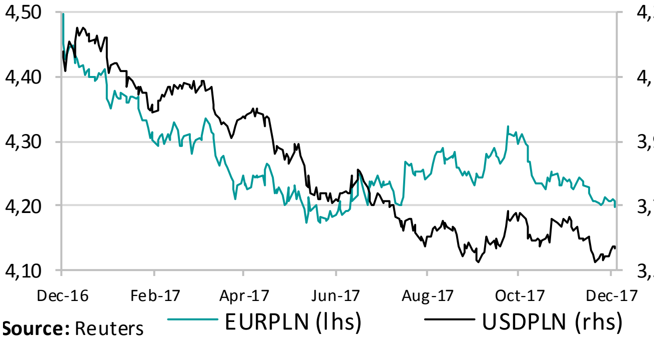
We have revised upwards our forecast of inflation (to 2.0% YoY in 2017, 1.7% in 2018, and 2.0% in 2019). In recent months inflation ran above our expectations due to higher dynamics of food prices and energy prices (fuel). The impact of these conditions on inflation profile in 2018 is twofold. Firstly, they are conducive to higher yearly average rate of inflation (higher starting point). Secondly, due to high base effects, they are conducive to lower inflation in Q4 2018. In addition, we believe that the dynamics of food prices will reach local maximum in Q4 2017. In Q1 2018 the growth rate of food prices will start decreasing due to the forecasted by us fall of the prices of dairy products (continuation of downward phase of the cycle in the milk market), meat (continuation of downward phase of the cycle in the pork market), and eggs (abatement of the temporarily higher demand for Polish exports resulting from fipronil detected in eggs in Western Europe). In addition, conducive to slower annual dynamics of food prices will be lower growth rate of vegetable prices due to high base effects from the year before related to frost damages in the south of Europe. Conducive to lower inflation of food will also be the forecasted by us fall of sugar prices, resulting from the abolishment of sugar quotas. From Q2 food inflation will also be reduced by high base effects for fruit prices, caused by this year's spring frost. Consequently, we believe that throughout 2018, the annual dynamics of food prices will be within a downward trend to drop to -0.1% YoY in Q4. We forecast that deflation will appear in the categories "milk, cheese, eggs", "fats and oils", "fruit", and "sugar". In addition, we expect that lack of a marked increase in oil prices with a simultaneous strengthening of PLN vs. USD will have a negative impact on the dynamics of fuel prices in the whole forecast horizon. Downward trends for the dynamics of food and fuel prices will not be offset in full by gradual increase in core inflation to 1.8% in Q4 2018 and 2.2% on yearly average in 2019. Considering the factors outlined above, we believe that in Q4 2018 CPI inflation will reach local minimum at 1.2% YoY.

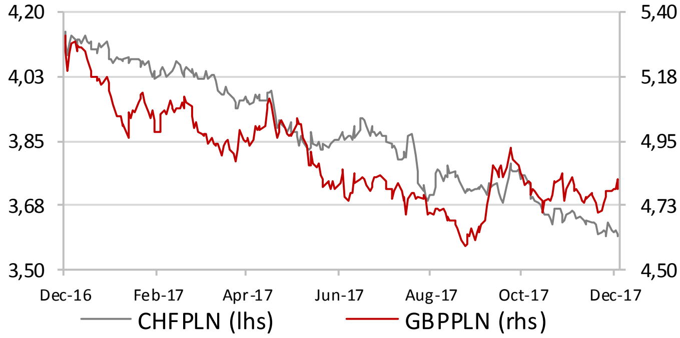
We have revised our scenario for prospects of the domestic monetary policy. We believe that in the conditions of inflation running clearly below the target, the MPC will not decide to hike interest rates in November 2018. The then-released inflation projection is likely to indicate that the target will not be reached during the following quarters. Consequently, we have postponed the forecasted by us first interest rate hike to July 2019. This hike will be accommodative and will be motivated by the need to normalize the monetary policy in the conditions of inflation running expectedly close to the target. Our forecast is consistent with the ECB monetary policy scenario, as we expect the first hike in the Eurozone to take place in the middle of 2019. An earlier hike of rates by the MPC could contribute to a strong appreciation of PLN which would have a negative impact on economic activity and rate of inflation in Poland.

The above macroeconomic scenario factors in the government reshuffle announced last week by the Law and Justice party and M. Morawiecki's appointment as prime minister. We believe that this change on the political positions will be slightly positive for economic growth in medium term. Nevertheless, considering the so-far key influence of M. Morawiecki on the government economic policy, we should not expect the corrections of this policy he will initiate to be significant (see above).

Tax reform in the US positive for USD

FX rates





Source: Reuters

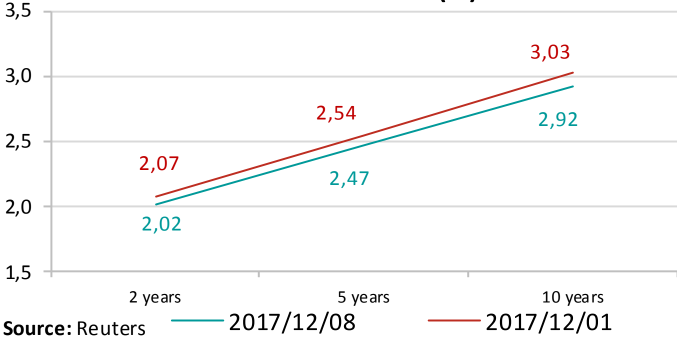
Last week EURPLN rate dropped to 4.1987 (PLN strengthening by 0.3%). On Monday, PLN was slightly appreciating, which was a correction after its weakening on Friday two weeks ago. However, PLN started depreciating in the afternoon in anticipation of the MPC meeting. That is because, despite the higher-from-the-consensus domestic data on inflation and GDP released two week ago, some investors were expecting the Council to maintain dovish bias. The tone of the statement after the Tuesday's meeting and remarks of the NBP Governor, A. Glapiński, proved even more dovish than expected which led to a further weakening of PLN. On Wednesday, PLN continued to depreciate. Thursday saw a correction supported by decrease in global risk aversion, reflected by lower VIX index. Friday saw further appreciation of PLN in reaction to the Law and Justice party's decision on government reshuffle, and replacement of B. Szydło by M. Morawiecki. The data from the US labour market released in the afternoon had a limited impact on the market.

Throughout last week PLN was depreciating vs. USD due to the fact that the decrease in EURUSD rate was bigger from PLN appreciation vs. EUR. USD was appreciating vs. EUR in anticipation of the tax reform to be introduced in the US. Despite the fact that the Senate adopted the tax reform two weeks ago, its final shape must still be agreed with the House of Representatives. Only then will it be directed to D. Trump for signature.

The decision of Fitch to affirm Poland's rating at A- and its stable outlook, released on Friday after the closing of the markets, is neutral for PLN. Important for PLN this week will be the FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday which may contribute to its increased volatility. On Thursday, PLN may be volatile due to the ECB meeting. Domestic data on final inflation and balance of payments will be neutral for PLN. Data from the US (inflation, retail sales, industrial production, and NY Empire State index), business survey results for the Eurozone (flash PMIs, ZEW index for Germany) and data from China (retail sales, industrial production and urban investments) will also have a limited impact on PLN.

Market focuses on FED meeting

IRS curve in Poland (%)



Source: Reuters

Spread: Polish vs. German bonds (ppt.)

Last week 2-year IRS rates dropped to a level of 2.020 (down by 5 bp), 5-year rates to a level of 2.470 (down by 7 bp), and 10-year rates dropped to a level of 2.920 (down by 10 bp). Monday through Tuesday saw a decrease in IRS rates as expectations of MPC dovish bias prevailed on the debt market, despite the higher-from-the-consensus domestic data on inflation and GDP released two week ago. The more dovish than expected tone of the statement after the meeting and remarks of the NBP Governor, A. Glapiński were conducive to further decline in IRS rates on Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday IRS rates stabilized. The impact of the Friday's data from the US labour market on IRS rates was limited.

Fitch decision to affirm Poland's rating at A- and its stable outlook released on Friday after the closing of the markets is neutral for IRS rates. This week the Polish debt market will focus on the FOMC meeting which may contribute to increased volatility of IRS rates. The ECB meeting scheduled for Thursday will have a similar impact, we believe. In our view, final domestic data on inflation and balance of payments will not be market moving. Data from the US (inflation, retail sales, industrial production, and NY Empire State Index), and business survey results for the Eurozone (flash PMIs, ZEW Index for Germany) will also be neutral for IRS rates.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
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*	4,45	4,40	4,32	4,31	4,23	4,23	4,18	4,23	4,25	4,25	4,31	4,24	4,20	**4,19**
USDPLN*	4,20	4,18	4,00	4,07	3,97	3,88	3,72	3,70	3,59	3,57	3,65	3,64	3,53	**3,52**
CHFPLN*	4,13	4,11	4,04	4,05	3,96	3,90	3,84	3,86	3,72	3,72	3,77	3,65	3,59	**3,61**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	0,0	0,8	1,7	2,2	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,5	1,7	1,8	2,2	2,1	**2,3**	
Core inflation (% YoY)	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	1,0	0,8	**0,8**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	3,2	2,2	9,1	1,1	11,0	-0,6	9,1	4,5	6,2	8,7	4,3	12,3	**7,8**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	1,8	3,2	4,0	4,5	4,8	4,2	2,4	1,8	2,2	3,0	3,2	3,0	**2,3**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	6,6	6,4	11,4	7,3	9,7	8,1	8,4	6,0	7,1	7,6	8,6	8,0	**6,5**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	4,0	2,7	4,3	4,0	5,2	4,1	5,4	6,0	4,9	6,6	6,0	7,4	**6,9**	
Employment (% YoY)	3,1	3,1	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,4	**4,3**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	8,2	8,2	8,5	8,4	8,0	7,6	7,3	7,0	7,0	7,0	6,8	6,6	**6,7**	
Current account (M EUR)	-97	-106	2548	-514	-405	459	-297	-1114	-491	-80	-100	**-99**		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	4,3	9,0	15,1	6,4	19,7	2,5	18,5	6,5	12,4	12,1	10,2	**18,9**		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	5,2	9,8	16,0	10,5	19,8	3,8	20,4	13,0	12,8	7,6	5,7	**14,8**		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	2017				2018				2017	2018	2019
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)	4,1	4,0	4,9	4,8	4,2	3,9	3,6	3,6	4,5	3,8	3,3
Private consumption (% YoY)	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,3	4,2	3,9	3,5	3,8	4,7	3,9	3,0
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	-0,5	0,9	3,3	6,9	8,6	7,2	7,2	6,6	3,6	7,2	5,0
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	9,6	3,1	7,6	7,5	5,6	6,5	6,6	6,2	7,0	6,2	5,0
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	9,7	6,0	5,7	6,9	6,4	7,1	7,2	8,2	7,1	7,2	6,0
GDP growth contributions: Private consumption (pp)	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,1	2,7	2,3	2,1	1,9	2,7	2,3	1,8
GDP growth contributions: Investments (pp)	0,0	0,1	0,6	1,7	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,6	0,6	1,4	0,9
GDP growth contributions: Net exports (pp)	0,4	-1,3	1,1	0,6	-0,2	0,0	0,0	-0,7	0,2	-0,2	-0,3
Current account***	0,1	-0,5	0,0	-0,5	-0,8	-0,4	-0,1	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,7
Unemployment rate (%)**	8,0	7,0	6,8	6,9	7,0	6,4	6,5	6,7	6,9	6,7	6,7
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	2,1	2,4	1,8	1,6	1,2	0,7	0,4	0,3	2,0	0,6	0,0
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	4,1	5,0	4,9	5,9	6,8	5,8	6,1	6,8	5,0	6,4	6,5
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	2,0	1,8	1,9	2,3	1,8	1,9	2,0	1,2	2,0	1,7	2,0
Wibor 3M (%)**	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,73	1,98
NBP reference rate (%)**	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,75
EURPLN**	4,23	4,23	4,31	4,19	4,17	4,14	4,12	4,10	4,19	4,10	4,15
USDPLN**	3,97	3,70	3,65	3,52	3,50	3,42	3,35	3,28	3,52	3,28	3,24

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST* CA	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 12/11/2017				
14:00	**Poland**	**CPI (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**2,5**	**2,3**	**2,4**
		Tuesday 12/12/2017				
11:00	Germany	ZEW Economic Sentiment (pts)	Dec	18,7	20,7	17,4
14:00	**Poland**	**Core inflation (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**0,8**	**0,8**	**0,9**
		Wednesday 12/13/2017				
11:00	Eurozone	Employment (% YoY)	Q3	1,6		
11:00	Eurozone	Industrial production (% MoM)	Oct	-0,6		0,0
14:30	USA	CPI (% MoM)	Nov	0,1	0,4	0,4
14:30	USA	Core CPI (% MoM)	Nov	0,2	0,2	0,2
20:00	USA	FOMC meeting (%)	Dec	1,25	1,50	1,50
		Thursday 12/14/2017				
3:00	China	Retail sales (% YoY)	Nov	10,0	10,1	10,2
3:00	China	Industrial production (% YoY)	Nov	6,2	6,4	6,0
3:00	China	Urban investments (% YoY)	Nov	7,3	7,1	7,2
9:30	Germany	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Dec	62,5	61,5	62,0
9:30	Switzerland	SNB rate decision %)	Q4	-0,75		-0,75
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Services PMI (pts)	Dec	56,2	55,7	56,0
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Dec	60,1	59,6	59,6
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Composite PMI (pts)	Dec	57,5	57,1	57,2
13:00	UK	BOE rate decision (%)	Dec	0,50	0,50	0,50
13:45	Eurozone	EBC rate decision (%)	Dec	0,00	0,00	0,00
14:00	**Poland**	**Current account (M EUR)**	**Oct**	**-100**	**-99**	**165**
14:30	USA	Retail sales (% MoM)	Nov	0,2	0,3	0,3
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Dec	53,9		54,0
16:00	USA	Business inventories (% MoM)	Oct	0,0		-0,1
		Friday 12/15/2017				
14:30	USA	NY Fed Manufacturing Index (pts)	Dec	19,4	19,4	18,4
15:15	USA	Industrial production (% MoM)	Nov	0,9	0,4	0,3
15:15	USA	Capacity utilization (%)	Nov	77,0	77,2	77,2

*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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Jakub BOROWSKI
Chief Economist
tel.: 22 573 18 40
jakub.borowski@credit-agricole.pl

Krystian JAWORSKI
Senior Economist
tel.: 22 573 18 41
krystian.jaworski@credit-agricole.pl

Jakub OLIPRA
Economist
tel.: 22 573 18 42
jakub.olipra@credit-agricole.pl