This week

- **The most important event this week will be the ECB meeting scheduled for Thursday.** In our view, the monetary policy parameters will be left unchanged and the conference will not provide any new information substantially altering our scenario, in which the ECB will hike the deposit rate in total by 40bp in H2 2019 and the main interest rate by 25bp in Q4 2019. The latest macroeconomic projection will also be presented at the conference. We believe that inflation and economic growth profiles will not be changed significantly compared to the June forecast. Nonetheless, the remarks of the ECB Governor, M. Draghi, during the conference after the meeting may be conducive to increased market volatility.
- **Another important event will be the review of Poland's long-term credit rating by Moody's scheduled to be published on Friday**. The last credit rating review by Moody's was planned for March 2018, however the agency failed to review Poland's rating at that time and did not publish any report. Thus, Poland's rating was affirmed at the so-far level (A2 with stable outlook). In May 2017, the agency pointed out that improvement of long-term stability of social security system and of state institutions as well as structural reforms leading to higher productivity and faster growth of potential output would be conducive to the rating upgrade. We believe that there has been no significant improvement in those areas since the latest review; therefore, we do not expect the agency to change the rating or its outlook this week. The agency's decision is likely to be published after the closing of the European markets, therefore the reaction of the foreign exchange market and the debt market will materialize no sooner than next week.
- **Significant hard data on US economy will be released this week.** We expect industrial production to have increased by 0.4% MoM in August vs. a 0.1% increase in July, consistently with business survey results. We forecast that nominal retail sales dropped to 0.4% MoM in August from 0.5% in July, due to lower sales in the automotive branch. We expect that CPI inflation dropped to 2.8% YoY from 2.9% in July, due to lower core inflation. The results of business surveys will also be released this week. We forecast that the preliminary University of Michigan Index rose to 96.7 pts in September from 96.2 pts. We believe that the release of data on the US economy will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **ZEW index reflecting the sentiment among analysts and institutional investors regarding the economic situation in Germany will be released on Tuesday.** We expect it to increase to -8.0 pts in September vs. -13.8 pts in August thus being resilient to the recent series of weaker-than-expected data from Germany (see below).
- **Important data from China will be released on Friday.** We expect that the monthly data are likely to indicate a slight acceleration of the annual economic growth rate in August. In our view, the data will not yet reflect the measures taken by the Chinese government to stimulate economic growth (see below). We forecast that industrial production rose by 6.1% YoY in August vs. 6.0% in July, retail sales rose by 9.1% YoY vs. 8.7%, and urban investments rose by 5.5% (same as in July). In our view, Chinese readings will be not market moving.
- **Data on the Polish balance of payments in July will be released on Thursday**. We expect the current account deficit to increase to EUR 290M vs. EUR 240M in June, mainly due to lower balance of transfers with the European Union. We forecast that export dynamics rose to 11.9% YoY in July vs. 9.0% in June, while import growth rate rose to 11.0% YoY vs. 10.2%. Conducive to the increase in import and export growth rate was the effect of a favourable difference in the number of working days. We believe that the publication of the data on the balance of payments will be neutral for PLN and the prices of the Polish debt.
- **Final data on the August inflation in Poland will be released on Thursday.** We see a risk that the inflation rate will be revised downwards compared to the flash estimate (2.0%), reaching 1.9% YoY vs. 2.0% in July. We believe that conducive to the increase in inflation rate was higher core inflation and the rise in gas prices. On the other hand, lower dynamics of

food and fuel prices had an opposite impact. The publication of the inflation reading will be neutral for PLN and prices of Polish bonds.

- **We have revised our macroeconomic forecasts.** We expect that the GDP growth rate will amount to 4.8% YoY in 2018 (5.0% before the revision) and to 3.5% in 2019 (vs. 3.7% in the previous forecast). We have revised upwards our short-term forecast of EURPLN (4.29 as at the end of 2018). We expect that in the next few days the United States will impose import tariffs on USD 200bn worth of Chinese exports which will meet with China's retaliation in the form of tariffs on USD 60bn worth of US imports. Although, in our view, this scenario has been largely priced in, its materialization will be a sign of the growing likelihood of subsequent protectionist measures being introduced by the US administration, which will be conducive to increase in global risk aversion and PLN weakening (see below).

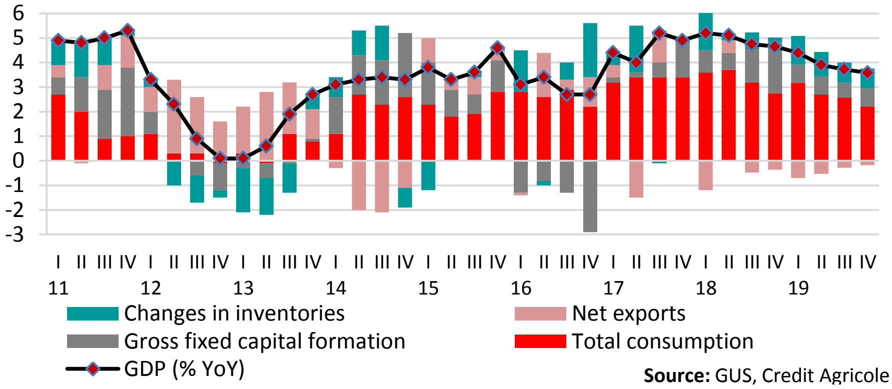
Last week

- **Non-farm payrolls in the US rose by 201 in August vs. a 147k increase in July (revised downwards from 157k), running slightly above the market expectations (190k increase).** The highest increase in employment was recorded in business services (+53.0k), education and health service (+53.0k), and construction (+23.0k). On the other hand, employment decreased the most in information (-6.0k), retail trade (-5.0k) and manufacturing and government (-3.0k each). Unemployment rate in August has not changed compared to July and amounted to 3.9%, thus staying clearly below the natural unemployment rate indicated by FOMC (4.5% - see MACROmap of 18/6/2018). At the same time, the participation rate dropped to 62.7% in August vs. 62.9% in July, due to a visible increase in the number non-active population. The annual dynamics of average hourly earnings rose to 2.9% in August vs. 2.7% in July, running clearly above the market expectations (2.7%) and hitting the highest level since June 2009. Consequently, directly after the publication, USD strengthened against EUR. We expect that subsequent months will see further increase in wage dynamics amid further improvement in the labour market. The results of business surveys in the US were also released last week. The ISM index for manufacturing increased to 60.1 pts in August vs. 58.1 pts in July, hitting the highest level since May 2004. Conducive to the index increase were higher contributions of all its five sub-indices (for new orders, output, suppliers' delivery times, inventories and employment). Noteworthy is a sharp increase in the new orders sub-index with a slight decrease in the sub-index for new export orders, which points to continuingly strong domestic demand in the US economy. The non-manufacturing ISM also recorded an increase, rising to 58.5 pts in August vs. 55.7 pts in July. The index increase resulted from higher contributions of all its four sub-indices (for business activity, new orders, employment, and suppliers' delivery times). We forecast that the annualized US GDP growth rate will decrease to 2.9% in Q3 vs. 4.2% in Q2, though staying above the potential economic growth rate estimated by FED at slightly below 2%.
- **Polish manufacturing PMI dropped to 51.4 pts in August vs. 52.9 pts in July, running clearly below the market expectations (53.0 pts) and hitting the lowest level since October 2016.** Conducive to the index decrease were lower contributions of all its five sub-indices (for output, total new orders, employment, suppliers' delivery times, and stocks of goods purchased). Especially noteworthy is the decrease in the sub-index for new export orders significantly below the 50 pts threshold dividing expansion from contraction in this category. We believe that the decrease in foreign demand was related to the slowdown observed in recent months in global trade, which limited Eurozone exports, also from Germany (see MACROmap of 3/9/2018). In subsequent months we expect Polish manufacturing to improve supported by the forecast by us faster consumption and investment growth which will offset the negative effects of the slowdown in foreign trade.

- **As we expected, the Monetary Policy Council left interest rates unchanged at the last week's meeting (the reference rate amounts to 1.50%)**. In the statement after the meeting, the Council repeated the view that the current level of interest rates was conducive to keeping the Polish economy on a sustainable growth path and maintaining macroeconomic stability. The Council also said that current information pointed to a favourable outlook for economic activity growth in Poland despite the expected slowdown in GDP growth in the coming years. MPC noted that, in line with the available forecasts, inflation would remain close to the target in the monetary policy transmission horizon. One of the main topics raised at the conference was the surprisingly low growth rate of investments in Q2. According to the NBP Governor, A. Glapiński, the level of investments was no reason for concern and he suggested that their level was underestimated due to the weaknesses of the currently applied reporting (see MACROpulse of 5/9/2018). A. Glapiński also presented an optimistic view of the economic situation, saying that although the growth cycle had probably peaked, the slowdown of economic growth expected in the coming quarters would be weak. A. Glapiński repeated the view that NBP rates were highly likely to remain unchanged until the end of 2019 and their stabilization in 2020 was probable. A Glapiński's remarks are in line with our scenario, in which NBP interest rates will remain unchanged until the end of 2019 (first hike by 25 bp in March 2020).
- **Important data from the German economy were released last week**. The monthly dynamics of industrial production decreased to -1.1% in July vs. -0.7% in June, running clearly below the market expectations (+0.2%). Thus, industrial production decreased by 1.9% since its peak in May 2018. Its decline in July resulted from lower output dynamics in manufacturing and energy, while higher output dynamics in construction had an opposite impact. Orders in manufacturing also decreased (-0.9% MoM in July vs. -3.9% in June), also running clearly below the market expectations (1.8%). The decline in total orders resulted from lower foreign orders (-3.4% MoM) and higher domestic orders (+2.4% MoM). This shows that the continuing high domestic demand is unable to offset lower foreign orders caused by the slowdown in foreign trade. Further, German balance on trade dropped to EUR 15.8M in July vs. EUR 19.3M in June, also running clearly below the market expectations (EUR 19.0bn). At the same time, this has been the lowest balance on German foreign trade since March 2014. Its decrease occurred given lower export dynamics (down to -0.9 MoM in July vs. 0.1% in June) and higher import dynamics (2.8% in July vs. 1.3% in June). The last week's data indicate that the slowdown of activity recorded from the beginning of 2018 and caused largely by the slowdown in foreign trade is continuing. Thus the data pose a downside risk to our forecast, in which the quarterly growth rate of the German GDP will not change in Q3 compared to Q2 and will amount to 0.5%.
- **According to the final estimate, the quarterly GDP growth rate in the Eurozone has not changed in Q2 compared to Q1 and amounted to 0.4% QoQ (2.1% YoY in Q2 vs. 2.5% in Q1).** Higher contributions of investments (0.3 pp in Q2 vs. 0.1 pp in Q1), government expenditures (0.1 pp vs. 0.0 pp) were offset by lower contributions of private consumption (0.1 pp vs. 0.3 pp) and inventories (0.1 pp vs. 0.3 pp). The contribution of net exports has not changed and amounted to -0.2 pp. Thus, for the first time since Q2 2017 investments were the main source of growth in the Eurozone in Q2 while in Q1 it was private consumption and inventories. We forecast that both in Q3 and in Q4 the quarterly GDP growth rate in the Eurozone will amount to 0.5% and in the whole 2018 the GDP dynamics within the single currency area will decrease to 2.2% YoY vs. 2.6% in 2017.
- **China Caixin manufacturing PMI dropped to 50.7 pts in August vs. 50.8 pts in July.** The index decrease resulted from lower contributions of three of its five sub-indices (new orders, employment, and supplier's delivery times). Higher contributions of the sub-indices for output and inventories had an opposite impact. Especially noteworthy in the data structure is the decrease in the sub-index concerning new orders (50.6 pts in August vs. 51.6 pts in

July) to the lowest level since May 2017. At the same time, the sub-index concerning new export orders rose slightly to 48.8 pts in August vs. 48.4 pts in July, however continuing to stay clearly below the 50 pts threshold dividing contraction from expansion of activity. Thus the data structure points to weaker internal demand with slower pace of decrease in new export orders. The deceleration in new export orders decline signals that the tariffs imposed by the US on Chinese exports have so far had a limited impact on their dynamics. Data on the Chinese balance on trade were also released over the weekend. It decreased to USD 27.9bn in August vs. USD 28.1bn in July, which was below the market expectations (USD 31.8bn). The decrease in the balance on trade exchange was accompanied by lower dynamics of imports (20.0% YoY vs. 27.3% YoY) and exports (9.8% vs. 12.2%). Noteworthy in the data structure is China's surplus in trade with the US which rose to USD 31.1bn in August vs. USD 28.1bn in July, reaching the highest level in history. Conducive to its growth are also faster orders from the US for fear of subsequent tariffs and the continuingly high growth rate of activity in the US. The growing surplus in China's trade with the US increases the likelihood of further escalation of the trade war. We maintain our forecast in which the dynamics of the Chinese GDP will drop to 6.6% in 2018 vs. 6.9% in 2017. Our forecast is supported by the measures planned by the Chinese government to stimulate internal demand. They include higher tax allowance, lower corporate tax, increased lending, launch of new infrastructural investments, or tax preferences for export-oriented companies. In addition, the list of stimulating measures keeps expanding. Nevertheless we expect further deterioration of sentiment in China in subsequent quarters and the first effects of the government policy aimed at stimulating economic growth will most likely be reflected by business surveys no sooner than in Q2 2009. The main risk to our scenario is possible further escalation of protectionist measures in global trade.

Forecasts for 2018-2019



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

In view of recent data on the real economy and trends shown by business survey results, we have revised our macroeconomic forecasts (see the table on page 9). We expect the GDP to grow at 4.8% YoY in 2018 (5.0% before the revision), and at 3.5% in 2019 (vs. 3.7% in the previous forecast).

The main trends concerning economic growth in our scenario have not changed significantly compared to the recent forecast. We believe that the current economic cycle peaked in Q1 2018. In subsequent quarters we expect that the GDP growth rate will continue to reach relatively high levels but will show a weak downward trend.

The downward revision of the GDP growth rate forecast by us for 2018 results mainly from different than we had expected structure of economic growth in Q2 (see MACROpulse of 31/8/2018). Both the contributions of net exports and investment dynamics in Q2 were visibly lower from our forecasts. We expect that, following the expected by us rebound in investments starting from Q3, import dynamics will be higher from export dynamics. Consequently, the contribution of new exports will decrease again to a negative level and will stay below zero within the forecast horizon. In turn, the acceleration in investments in H2 2018 will give a dynamic boost to GDP, however, due to lower starting point (Q2), the growth rate of investment outlays in the whole 2018 will be lower than we had expected earlier.

Acceleration in total investment in Q2 2018 will be related to the significant acceleration in the growth of public investment excluding local government units and increase in the growth rate of investment outlays of small and medium-size businesses. However, we believe that due to the political cycle (investments peaking in local government units in 2018 due to the municipal elections) and the signaled in business survey short investment cycle in the corporate sector (see MACROmap of 27/8/2018), in 2019 the investments growth rate will gradually decrease.

Despite investments recovery, GDP growth in the entire forecast horizon will be driven primarily by consumption. Private consumption will be supported by moderately high dynamics of real wage fund and households' low propensity to save. In the coming quarters wage pressure will continue to be moderate, yet the dynamics of nominal wages will decrease to 6.6% in 2019 from 6.9% in 2018, largely due to the expected implementation of the Act on employer-provided pension programs which will result in higher wage costs incurred by enterprises limiting the room for wage increases. Growing difficulties of enterprises in finding highly skilled labour, will limit non-agricultural employment the growth rate of which will decrease from 0.9% YoY in 2018 to 0.4% in 2019.

We have revised our forecast of inflation in Q4 2018 (1.4% YoY v. 1.1% in the previous forecast) and in the whole 2019 (up to 1.5% YoY from 1.3%) due to higher dynamics of prices of energy and fuels. Due to the drought in the north of Europe this year, we have also slightly revised our expectations concerning the profile of food prices. We believe that the consequences of the drought will be conducive to higher growth rate of prices mainly in the categories "breads and cereals" and "vegetables". At the same time, due to the negative impact of drought on milk production in the EU, the forecast by us decrease in the growth rate of prices in the category "milk, cheeses and eggs" and "oils and fats" will be slower. Although deflation of food prices is still highly likely to occur in November and December, in our view, it will run slightly above zero in the whole Q4 (+0.1% YoY). In 2019 we expect a gradual increase in food price dynamics to 2.1% YoY Q4, supported by higher growth rate of the prices of meat, bread, sugar, and dairy products. In the forecast horizon we continue to expect core inflation to gradually increase to 1.0% YoY in Q4 2018 and 1.5% in Q4 2019, supported by higher unit costs of labour amid higher core inflation in the Eurozone and moderate appreciation of PLN.

We have maintained our scenario concerning domestic monetary policy. We believe that in the context of economic slowdown and inflation markedly below the inflation target, the MPC will not change interest rates until March 2020. Our scenario is supported by comments made by the NBP Governor at a conference following the September meeting of the Monetary Policy Council (see MACROpulse of 5/9/2018). It is consistent with the expected by us in the medium term shape of the monetary policy in the Eurozone (first hike of the ECB deposit rate in September 2019).

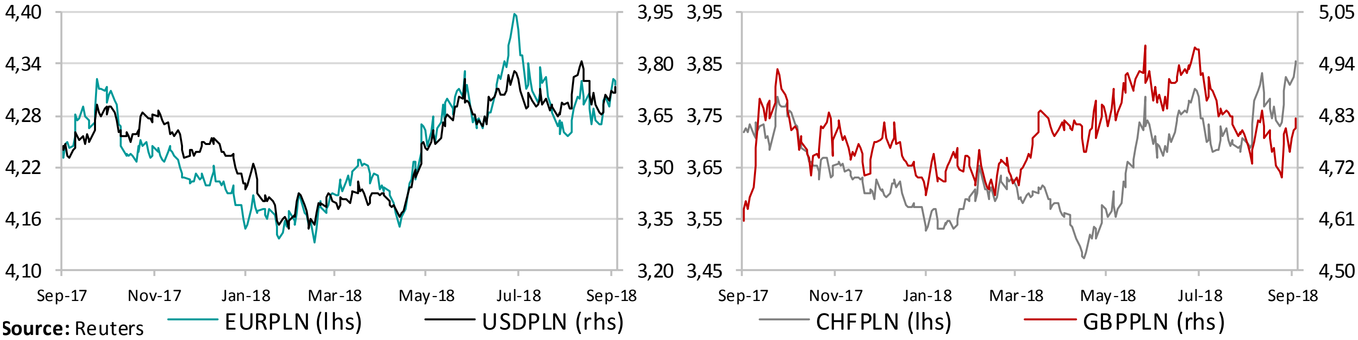
We have revised our short-term forecast of EURPLN. We expect that in the next few days the United States will impose import tariffs on USD 200bn worth of Chinese exports which will meet with China's retaliation in the form of tariffs on USD 60bn worth of US imports. Although, in our view, this scenario has been largely priced in, its materialization will be a sign of the growing likelihood of subsequent protectionist measures being introduced by the US administration. Consequently, the US trade policy will be conducive to increase in global risk aversion and PLN weakening in the coming months.

We can see significant downside risks to our forecast of the GDP growth rate in Poland. If the US decides to intensify its protectionist measures in international trade, likely to be followed by the introduction of retaliatory custom duties by China and the European Union (so-called "trade war"), the actual economic growth slowdown seen by Poland's key trade partners may be stronger than we had expected. Particularly harmful from the point of view of the outlook for economic growth in Germany, and thus also in the countries of the region (including Poland), would be the introduction of customs duties on cars exported to the US (at 25%).

The second risk factor is the current policy-mix in the US. The expansionary fiscal policy of D. Trump's administration is being pursued in a situation of an overheated economy. We believe that tax cuts in the US will only have a temporary positive impact on economic growth in the US and will not contribute to any significant growth in business investments or productivity in the following years. Therefore, we expect the positive impact of the tax system reform on GDP growth in the US to expire in 2020. In the context of the expected by us further tightening of FED's t monetary policy in the coming quarters, such a development in the fiscal policy is likely to increase the risk of recession in the US in 2020.

PLN to remain impacted by US-China trade war

FX rates



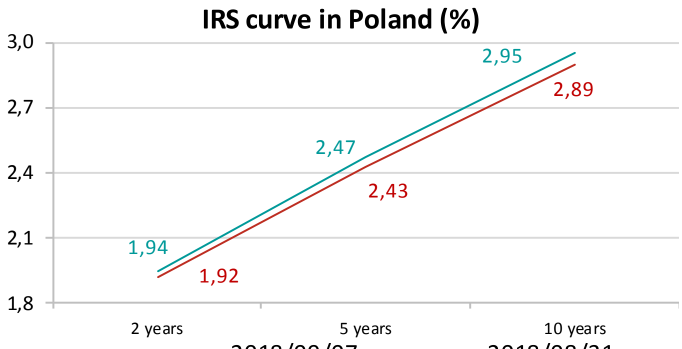
Source: Reuters

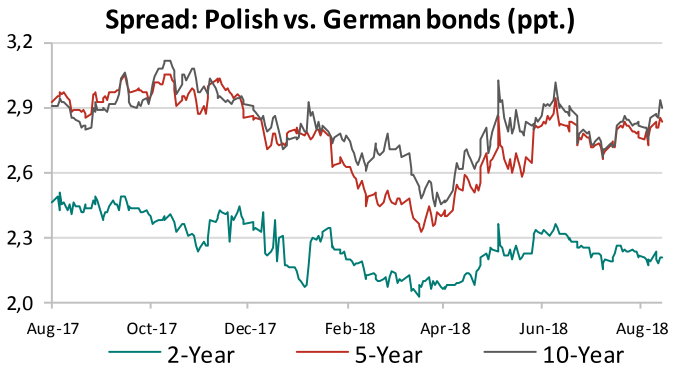
Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate rose 4.3153 (PLN weakening by 0.3%). Monday through Thursday PLN was depreciating vs EUR. To a significant extent its weakening resulted from press reports in which the US President D. Trump was to announce on Thursday new tariffs on imports from China this time on goods with total worth of USD 200bn. Conducive to PLN depreciation were also transactional factors, after one of the leading investment funds was liquidating some of its investment portfolios, which resulted in a significant outflow of portfolio capital. In the end, on Thursday D. Trump did not announce new tariffs on imports from China which on Friday was conducive to a slight strengthening of PLN. Better-than-expected data on the annual wage dynamics in the US were slightly negative for PLN.

Due to the nature of the last week's PLN weakening, which resulted mainly from increased risk aversion due to the uncertainty about the US trade policy, PLN was also depreciating vs other major currencies. Consequently, last week, PLN depreciated vs CHF (by 0.5%), GBP (by 0.4%), and USD (by 0.4%).

This week PLN will continue to be impacted by the trade war between the US and China. If D. Trump decides to impose the earlier announced higher tariffs on subsequent goods from China, PLN may be expected to depreciate. Domestic data on final inflation and balance of payments will be neutral for PLN. On the other hand, the ECB meeting scheduled for Thursday may be conducive to increased volatility of PLN. Numerous US readings (CPI inflation, industrial production, retail sales, University of Michigan Index) and data from China (industrial production, retail sales, urban investments) will be neutral for PLN, we believe. The Friday’s review of Poland’s rating by Moody’s will be released after the closing of the European markets, therefore its impact on PLN will materialize no sooner than next week.

Domestic factors negative for IRS rates





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates increased to 1.92 (up by 2bp), 5-year rates to 2.47 (up by 4bp), and 10-year rates to 2.95 (up by 6bp). Monday through Wednesday IRS rates were relatively stable. Thursday saw a visible increase in IRS rates following the growing yields on Polish bonds after one of the leading investment funds was liquidating some of its investment portfolios. Due to the ensuing relatively high supply of securities in the market, the Thursday’s debt auction at which the Finance Ministry sold PLN 4.0bn of 2-, 5-, 6-, 10-, and 11-year bonds with demand amounting to PLN 6.78bn, was conducive to further increase in IRS rates. Friday saw a slight correction, however the better-than-expected data on the US wage growth rate were conducive to further increase in IRS rates across the curve.

This week the market will focus on the ECB meeting. We believe that it will be conducive to increased volatility of IRS rates. Domestic data on final inflation and balance of payments and data from the US (CPI inflation, industrial production, retail sales, University of Michigan Index) will also be neutral for the market. The Friday’s review of Poland’s rating by Moody’s will be released after the closing of the European markets, therefore its impact on IRS rates will materialize no sooner than next week.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland														
Indicator	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18
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	4,31	4,24	4,20	4,18	4,15	4,17	4,21	4,24	4,31	4,37	4,27	4,30	**4,31**
USDPLN*	3,57	3,65	3,64	3,53	3,48	3,34	3,42	3,42	3,51	3,69	3,74	3,66	3,71	**3,65**
CHFPLN*	3,72	3,77	3,65	3,59	3,57	3,59	3,62	3,58	3,54	3,74	3,78	3,69	3,83	**3,68**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	1,8	2,2	2,1	2,5	2,1	1,9	1,4	1,3	1,6	1,7	2,0	2,0	**1,9**	
Core inflation (% YoY)	0,7	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	**0,9**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	8,9	4,3	12,4	9,2	2,8	8,6	7,3	1,7	9,3	5,2	6,7	10,3	**5,5**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	3,0	3,2	3,0	1,8	0,3	0,2	-0,1	0,5	1,0	3,0	3,7	3,4	**3,2**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	7,6	8,6	8,0	10,2	6,0	8,2	7,9	9,2	4,6	7,6	10,3	9,3	**9,0**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	6,6	6,0	7,4	6,5	7,3	7,3	6,8	6,7	7,8	7,0	7,5	7,2	**6,7**	
Employment (% YoY)	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,6	3,8	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,5	**3,5**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	7,0	6,8	6,6	6,5	6,6	6,9	6,8	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,9	5,9	**5,9**	
Current account (M EUR)	311	218	206	54	-847	1955	-782	-785	-90	169	-240	**-290**		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	13,4	11,5	15,8	15,5	2,6	12,1	5,9	-1,6	8,9	2,7	9,0	**11,9**		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	8,7	8,9	15,4	15,9	10,9	16,7	8,1	1,4	11,1	1,5	10,2	**11,0**		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland											
Indicator	2018				2019				2017	2018	2019
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)	5,2	5,1	4,4	4,5	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	4,6	4,8	3,5
Private consumption (% YoY)	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,4	3,9	3,7	3,6	4,8	4,8	3,9
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	8,1	4,5	8,0	8,5	6,2	4,4	3,4	2,9	3,4	7,5	3,9
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	1,1	6,9	5,8	4,8	3,7	5,0	5,3	4,8	8,2	4,7	4,7
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	3,5	6,5	7,3	5,9	5,3	6,4	6,1	5,3	8,7	5,8	5,8
GDP growth contributions: Private consumption (pp)	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,3	2,8	2,3	2,2	1,8	2,7	2,8	2,3
GDP growth contributions: Investments (pp)	0,9	0,7	1,4	2,1	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,4	0,7
GDP growth contributions: Net exports (pp)	-1,2	0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,7	-0,5	-0,3	-0,2	0,1	-0,5	-0,4
Current account (% of GDP)***	-0,2	0,0	-0,4	-0,7	-1,0	-0,9	-0,7	-0,7	0,2	-0,7	-0,7
Unemployment rate (%)**	6,6	5,9	5,8	5,9	6,2	5,8	5,8	5,9	6,6	5,9	5,9
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	1,4	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	1,9	0,9	0,4
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	6,2	7,1	7,3	6,9	7,3	6,7	6,2	6,3	5,3	6,9	6,6
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	1,5	1,7	1,9	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,4	2,0	1,6	1,5
Wibor 3M (%)**	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,78	1,72	1,70	1,78
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
EURPLN**	4,21	4,37	4,31	4,29	4,27	4,25	4,20	4,15	4,18	4,29	4,15
USDPLN**	3,42	3,74	3,65	3,55	3,47	3,40	3,28	3,19	3,48	3,55	3,19

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST*	
					CA	CONSENSUS**
		Monday 09/10/2018				
3:30	China	PPI (% YoY)	Aug	4,6	4,0	4,0
3:30	China	CPI (% YoY)	Aug	2,1	2,1	2,2
10:30	Eurozone	Sentix Index (pts)	Sep	14,7		14,6
		Tuesday 09/11/2018				
11:00	Germany	ZEW Economic Sentiment (pts)	Sep	-13,7	-8,0	-14,0
16:00	USA	Wholesale inventories (% MoM)	Jul	0,7		0,7
16:00	USA	Wholesale sales (% MoM)	Jul	-0,1		
		Wednesday 09/12/2018				
11:00	Eurozone	Employment (% YoY)	Q2	1,4		
11:00	Eurozone	Industrial production (% MoM)	Jul	-0,7		-0,5
		Thursday 09/13/2018				
10:00	**Poland**	**CPI (% YoY)**	**Sep**	**2,0**	**1,9**	**2,0**
13:00	UK	BOE rate decision (%)	Sep	0,75	0,75	0,75
13:45	Eurozone	EBC rate decision (%)	Sep	0,00	0,00	0,00
14:00	**Poland**	**Current account (M EUR)**	**Jul**	**-240**	**-290**	**-659**
14:30	USA	CPI (% MoM)	Aug	0,2	0,3	0,3
14:30	USA	Core CPI (% MoM)	Aug	0,2	0,2	0,2
		Friday 09/14/2018				
4:00	China	Retail sales (% YoY)	Aug	8,8	9,1	8,7
4:00	China	Industrial production (% YoY)	Aug	6,0	6,1	6,0
4:00	China	Urban investments (% YoY)	Aug	5,5	5,0	5,5
11:00	Eurozone	Wages (% YoY)	Q2	1,8		
14:00	**Poland**	**Core inflation (% YoY)**	**Aug**	**0,6**	**0,9**	**0,8**
14:30	USA	Retail sales (% MoM)	Aug	0,5	0,4	0,4
15:15	USA	Industrial production (% MoM)	Aug	0,1	0,4	0,3
15:15	USA	Capacity utilization (%)	Aug	78,1	78,3	78,2
16:00	USA	Business inventories (% MoM)	Jul	0,1		0,5
16:00	USA	Initial U. of Michigan Sentiment Index (pts)	Sep	96,2	96,7	96,6

*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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MACRO MAP

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