This week

- **The most important event this week will be the reading of the May business survey results for major European economies scheduled for Thursday.** We expect that the Composite PMI for the Eurozone has not changed in May compared to April and amounted to 51.5 pts. The index stabilized given a slight improvement in France, no changes in Germany, and a slight deterioration of sentiment in other countries covered by the survey. Ifo Index, reflecting the sentiment among German managers representing the manufacturing, construction, trade and service sectors, will be released on Friday. We expect it to increase to 99.6 pts in May from 99.2 pts in April. Business survey results will be particularly relevant to the assessment of the outlook for the slowdown observed in recent quarters in the single currency area and of the impact of D. Trump's protectionist measures on the exporters' sentiment. Our forecasts of business survey results for major European economies are close to the consensus; therefore, their publication will be neutral for PLN and the prices of Polish bonds, we believe.
- **Another important event will be the publication of the Minutes of the May FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday.** The market will focus on FED members' in-depth analyses concerning short- and medium-term economic outlook for the US (including mainly the expected inflation profile). Of particular importance will be the provisions answering the question whether other FOMC members share J. Powell's opinion that the recently observed decrease in core inflation is temporary (see MACROmap of 6/5/2019). The publication of the Minutes is not likely to provide any new information that would alter our scenario of the stabilization of the US monetary policy in the 2019-2020 period. In our view, the publication of the Minutes will be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **Significant hard data on US economy and business survey results will be released this week.** We expect the monthly dynamics of preliminary durable goods orders to have decreased to -3.2% in April from 2.6% in March, due to a lower number of orders in the aviation and automotive branch. We expect that further slowdown in the US real estate market will be confirmed by data on new home sales (676k in April vs. 692k in March) and existing home sales (5.37M vs. 5.21M). We expect that the aggregate impact of data from the US will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **The April data on average wages and employment in the corporate sector in Poland will be released on Tuesday**. We forecast that employment dynamics have not changed in April compared to March and amounted to 3.0% YoY. In turn, the average wage dynamics rose, in our view, to 6.7% YoY in April vs. 5.7% in March, due to shifts in the variable remuneration components in some branches. Though important for the forecast of private consumption dynamics in Q2, the release of data on corporate wages and employment will be neutral for PLN and the debt market, we believe.
- **Data on the August industrial production in Poland will be released on Wednesday.** We forecast that output growth accelerated to 9.0% YoY vs. 5.6% in March. Conducive to higher industrial production dynamics were favorable calendar effects. Our forecast is close to the consensus (9.1%); therefore, its materialization will be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **On Thursday we will see data on retail sales in Poland which, in our view, increased by 10.0% YoY in April vs. 3.1% in March.** Conducive to their higher dynamics was the abatement of the effect relating to the shift of the timing of the Easter holiday compared to last year and a favourable difference in the number of working days. In our view the publication of retail sales data will be slightly positive for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.

Last week

- **CPI inflation rose to 2.2% YoY in April vs. 1.7% in March, running in line with the GUS flash estimate.** Conducive to the indicator increase in April were higher dynamics of the prices of food, fuels, energy and higher core inflation (1.7% YoY in April vs. 1.4% in March). Especially noteworthy in the data structure is the wide range of the increase in core inflation which shows that its source is the gradually growing cost pressure in the Polish economy. This view is also supported by the change in core inflation in monthly terms (+1.0% MoM), being its fourth highest monthly increase since 1999 (see MACROpulse of 16/5/2019). In accordance with our revised forecast, we expect that until the end of 2019 the overall price dynamics will range between 2.2 and 2.6% YoY. They will be supported by a gradual increase in core inflation and faster growth of food prices, while lower dynamics of fuel prices, resulting from H2 2018 high base effects, will have an opposite impact. We believe that the adjustment of the price policy by enterprises (reflected by higher core inflation) will have concluded before the end of 2019 and thus headline inflation will show a weak downward trend in 2020.
- **The GDP growth rate stood at 4.6% YoY in Q1 vs. 4.9% in Q4 2018, running above our forecast (4.4%) and the market consensus (4.5%).** Seasonally-adjusted GDP rose by 1.4% QoQ in Q1 vs. a 0.5% increase in Q4. The GUS data are a flash estimate. Full GDP data including its structure will be published towards the end of May. We believe that the main factor behind the higher-than-expected GDP growth in Q1 was higher contribution of net exports (see MACROpulse of 15/5/2019). Most likely, the acceleration of economic growth in Q1 was also driven by consumption, supported by strong labour market, record optimism of households, and anticipated disposable income increase resulting from social transfer payments. Despite the expected by us acceleration in investments growth, due to the reduction of the weight of fixed capital formation in GDP between Q4 and Q1, their contribution to GDP growth has most likely decreased in Q1. We believe that in subsequent quarters, the GDP growth rate will continue to be relatively high albeit showing a weak downward trend. The last week's data do not alter our forecast of the average yearly GDP growth in 2019 (4.3% YoY in 2018 vs. 5.1% in 2019). The escalation of so-called trade wars (both between the US and China and between the US and the EU) is the main downside risk to our scenario.
- **A surplus in current account of EUR 533M was recorded in Poland in March vs. a deficit of EUR 342M in February.** The improvement in the current account balance resulted from higher balances on trade and secondary income (higher than in February by EUR 956M and EUR 463M, respectively), while lower balance on primary income and services (lower from February by EUR 482M and EUR 62M, respectively) had an opposite impact. Export dynamics dropped to 7.9% YoY in March vs. 10.0% in February and imports dynamics dropped to 1.4% YoY vs. 7.8%, largely due to the statistical effect in the form of an unfavourable difference in the number of working days. We estimate that the cumulative current account balance for the last 4 quarters in relation to GDP rose to -0.4% in Q1 vs. -0.7% in Q4 2018.
- **As we expected, the Monetary Policy Council left interest rates unchanged at its meeting last week (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. Like the month before, the Council emphasized that the outlook for economic conditions in Poland remained favourable, however, in the quarters to come, there would probably be a gradual slowdown in GDP growth. The Council repeated the view that in the monetary policy transmission horizon inflation would remain close to the target" (2.5% +/- 1 pp). At the conference after the MPC meeting, the NBP Governor said that the clearly higher-than-expected data on the April inflation "have not greatly dented his confidence about a strong

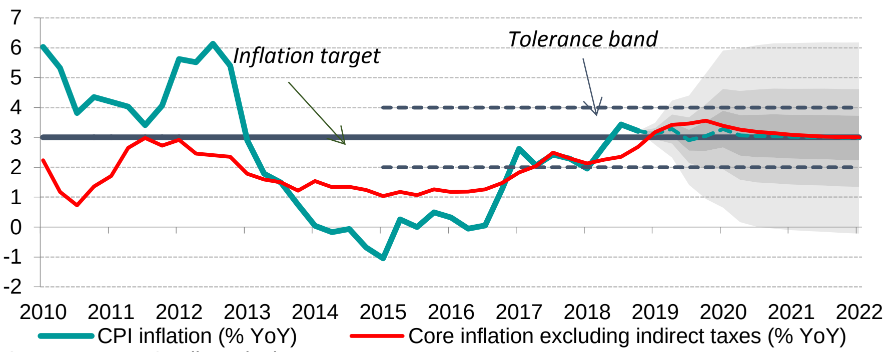
likelihood of the stabilization of NBP interest rates until the end of term of the Monetary Policy Council" (beginning of 2022). At the same time he believes that even if towards the end of 2019 the inflation increases to a level close to 3.5% (the upper limit of the tolerance band) it will be a temporary increase for reasons not impacted by the monetary policy. In his view, one of the main arguments for the stabilization of interest rates is the downturn in Poland's major trading partners, including Germany. A. Glapiński remarks support our scenario, in which NBP interest rates will remain unchanged until the end of 2019. We maintain our forecast, in which their first hike (by 25 bp) will take place in March 2020.

- **Important data from Chinese economy were released last week**. Industrial production dropped to 5.4% YoY in April vs. 8.5% in March (with expectations at 6.5%), retail sales dynamics to 7.2% vs. 8.7% (8.6%), and urban investments to 6.1% vs. 6.3% (6.4%). Combined with the recent escalation of the US-China trade war (see MACROmap of 13/5/12019), the clearly lower-than-expected data from China point to a significant deterioration of China's economic outlook for the coming quarters. We maintain our forecast assuming a recovery of GDP growth in China in H2 2019 and the entire GDP growth profile in the 2019-2020 period (6.4% in 2019 and 6.0% in 2020). However, in the current situation, the materialization of this scenario will depend on a higher stimulation of economic growth by China. We assume that in subsequent months the Chinese government will ease the fiscal policy to a higher extent and the People's Bank in China will cut the interest rate on open market operations (by 30bp in total) and the required reserve ratio (by 100bp in total).
- **Flash GDP data for major European economic were released last week.** The quarterly GDP dynamics in the Eurozone increased to 0.4% in Q1 2019 vs. 0.2% in Q4 2018 (1.2% YoY in Q1 vs. 1.1% in Q4). Data showing the GDP structure will be released on 6 June. Acceleration in the quarterly economic growth rate was recorded in Germany (0.4% QoQ in Q1 vs. 0.0% in Q4), Italy (0.2% vs. -0.1%), and Spain (0.7% vs. 0.6%). In France and the Netherlands the GDP growth rate in Q1 has not changed compared to Q4 and amounted to 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively. We forecast that the quarterly GDP dynamics in the Eurozone will not change in Q2 compared to Q1 and will amount to 0.4%. At the same time in the whole 2019 we expect economic growth at a level of 1.2% vs. 1.8% in 2018.
- **ZEW index reflecting the sentiment among analysts and institutional investors regarding the economic situation in Germany dropped to -2.1 pts in May vs. 3.1 pts in April, running below the market expectations (5.0 pts)**. According to the press release, the index decrease was supported by the survey participants' concerns about the impact of the further escalation of the US-China trade war on German exports. On the other hand, the assessment of the current situation has slightly improved, due to the publication of the better-than-expected data on GDP in the Eurozone for Q1 2019. We forecast that the quarterly German GDP growth rate will decrease to 0.3% in Q2 vs. 0.4% in Q1 2019.
- **Numerous data from the US economy and business survey results were released last week.** The monthly dynamics of industrial production dropped to -0.5% MoM in April vs. 0.2% in March, running below the market expectations (0.0%). Its decrease resulted from lower production dynamics in manufacturing and utilities, while a higher production growth rate in mining had an opposite impact. Capacity utilization decreased to 77.9% in April vs. 78.5% in March. Nominal retail sales dynamics also recorded a decline and dropped to -0.2% MoM in April vs. 1.7% in March, running below the market expectations (0.7%). Their decrease resulted from lower sales growth in most categories. Excluding car sales, nominal retail sales dropped to 0.1% vs. 1.3%. Last week we also saw data on building permits (1296k in April vs. 1288k in March) and housing starts (1235k vs. 1168k), which indicated an increase in activity in the US real estate market. Business survey results were also released last week. An increase was recorded in the NY Empire State Index (17.8 pts in May vs. 10.1 pts in April) and the Philadelphia FED Index (16.6 pts in May vs. 8.5 pts in April), which pointed to improvement in manufacturing in the New York State and in the region of

Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. A visible improvement in consumers sentiment was signaled by the preliminary University of Michigan Index which rose to 102.4 pts in May vs. 97.2 pts in April, running significantly above the market consensus (97.5 pts). At the same time it has been its highest level since January 2004. The index increase resulted mainly from its higher sub-index for expectations while the sub-index concerning the assessment of current situation stayed at a similar level as last month. The last week' data from the US economy support our forecast, in which the annualized US GDP growth rate will decrease to 2.0% in Q2 vs. 3.2% in Q1.

- **Last week the Brexit talks between the governing Conservative Party and the opposition Labour Party broke down.** At the same time the British Prime Minister T. May announced that subsequent vote on her Brexit deal will take place in June and regardless of its outcome the timetable for her departure would be outlined after the vote. We believe that the likelihood of the British Parliament passing the deal continues to be low. We expect that T. May's successor will take a firmer stand towards the EU, showing also a higher level of acceptance for a no-deal Brexit, with a view to stopping the outflow of the Conservative Party supporters dissatisfied with the current policy of its management. Nevertheless, the Conservative Party will remain strongly divided, which points to a high likelihood of T. May's successor not gaining a vote of confidence which will lead to snap elections. The materialization of this scenario will mean a higher likelihood of the opposition Labour Party winning the snap elections and, consequently, higher chances of a second referendum on Brexit. We maintain our baseline scenario, in which the UK will not leave the EU without a deal.

When will interest rates increase in Hungary?



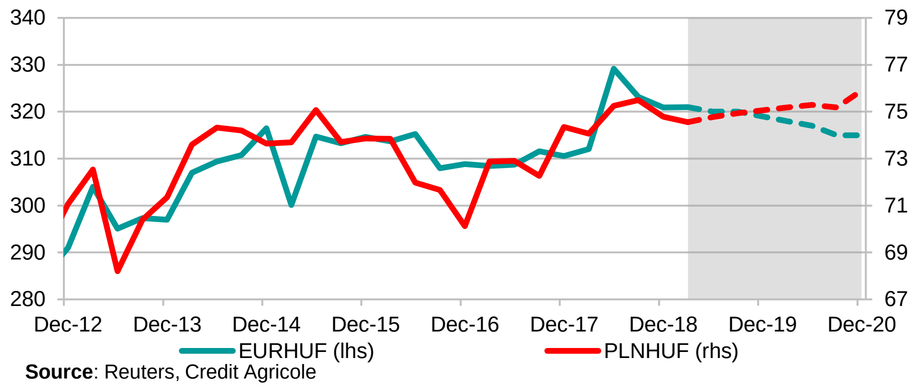
Source: MNB, Credit Agricole

At its meeting in March 2019 the National Bank of Hungary hiked the deposit rate by 10 bp to -0.05%. The main argument for the hike was the fulfillment of the declaration made in January 2019 by the MNB Deputy Governor M. Nagy. He said at the time that if core inflation in Hungary reached 3% YoY or more, the MNB would start the normalization of the monetary policy. In February, core inflation, excluding the impact of the changes in indirect taxes, reached a level of 3.2% YoY; therefore, no reaction on the part of the MNB would mean a loss of the central bank's credibility. At the same time, at the conference after the March meeting, the MNB Governor, G. Matolscy, emphasized that the hike should not have been treated as a signal of starting a monetary policy tightening cycle and that it would be sufficient to stabilize the inflation on the target. Below we present our scenario concerning the monetary policy outlook for Hungary and a forecast of EURHUF and PLNHUF.

In April, the MNB left the interest rates at an unchanged level. Such decision was in line with the market expectations. In March, the MNB signaled that decisions concerning possible changes in the monetary policy would be taken at three-month intervals, at meetings at which the central bank would have inflation projection updates. The Deputy Governor M. Nagy pointed out in one of his interviews that the international situation was changing rapidly and therefore "*any strong forward guidance would be* *irresponsible and would jeopardise our (MNB) credibility*". The slowdown abroad as a factor conducive to a decrease in domestic inflation was emphasized both in the March and in the April MNB statement. We believe that increased uncertainty about the outlook for global economic growth amid the risk of the escalation of the US-China and US-EU trade war will be the main factor limiting the room for interest rate hikes in Hungary. In the context of the significant importance of the automotive branch for the Hungarian economy, the risk of the imposition of tariffs on cars imported from the EU will be of particular significance.

In the Minutes of the April meeting the MNB pointed out that subsequent interest rate decisions will be taken on the basis of inflation forecast in the inflation report. We believe that this is a signal that contrary to the declaration made in January, the MNB would give less importance to the current rate of inflation. The MNB members also indicated that particular attention should be placed on the profile of core inflation (and not headline CPI) to be able to better assess the trends in this respect. Core inflation excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes stood in April (3.4% YoY) at a level in line with the value presented in the March inflation report (3.3% in Q2). In addition, it has been the first decrease in inflation after its uninterrupted increase for the past six months. We believe that the June inflation report will present a similar core inflation profile as the March projection – a gradual decrease in price growth to the MNB target (3.0% YoY) in H2 2019. If this scenario materializes, the necessity of further monetary tightening by the MNB will be limited. This thesis is supported by the very conservative remarks of the MNB Governor who said in March that both the tightening and the easing of the monetary policy was currently possible. The GDP dynamics in Q1 that are significantly higher from the expectations presented in the projection (5.2% vs. 4.2%) pose certain risk to the rates profile.

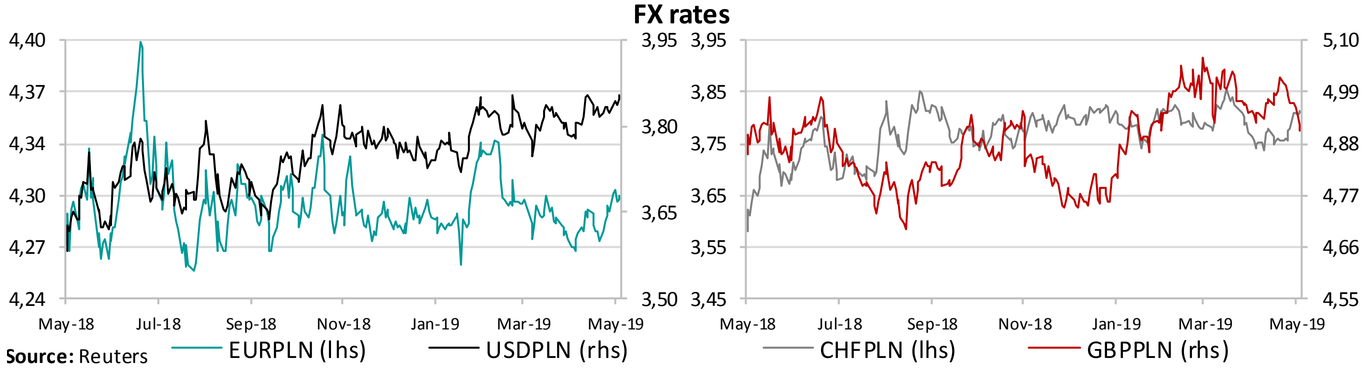
At the beginning of 2019 the MNB launched a program offering low-interest financing for enterprises (Funding for Growth Scheme). In the conditions of monetary easing using unconventional methods, interest rate hikes by the MNB are difficult to justify. In addition, the MNB announced in March that it will launch a corporate bonds purchase program totaling HUF 300bn (0.7% of GDP) in July 2019. The program will be aimed at promoting the diversification of financing methods by enterprises and at improving the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission mechanisms. The monthly scale of the purchases and the program time horizon have not yet been specified. The MNB stated that the program's objective is not the easing of the monetary policy (additional liquidity will be sterilized by the central bank). In addition, the ECB stance has visibly weakened compared to the situation several months ago which additionally supports the leaving of interest rates in Hungary at an unchanged level for an extended period of time.



Source: Reuters, Credit Agricole

We believe that H2 2019 will see an improvement in global trade. If our scenario materializes, we expect that in Q4 2019 the MNB will start absorbing the banking sector's liquidity to a higher extent which will contribute towards 3-month BUBOR rising to a level close to the base rate (currently amounting to 0.90%). We expect that the deposit rate and the base rate will be hiked no sooner than in H2 2020, to 0.00% and to 1.00%, respectively. The difference between these two rates will be reduced to 100bp – the level observed before the start of the unconventional monetary policy. The above scenario is in line with our forecast of EURHUF which assumes its decrease to 319 as at the end of 2019 and to 315 as at the end of 2020. Considering the expected by us profile of EURPLN (see the quarterly table), we forecast that PLNHUF will amount to 75.06 as at the end of 2019 and to 75.90 as at the end of 2020.

Domestic data on retail sales may strengthen PLN

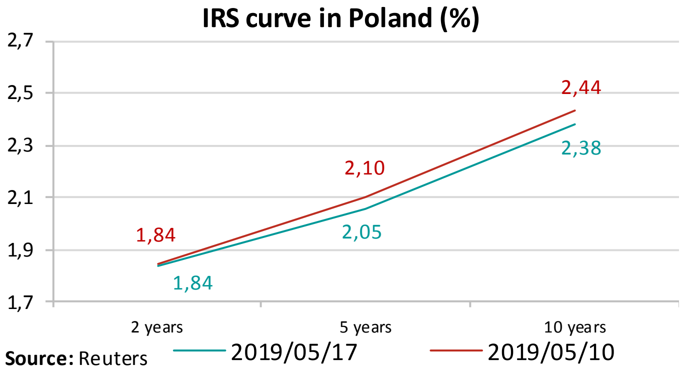


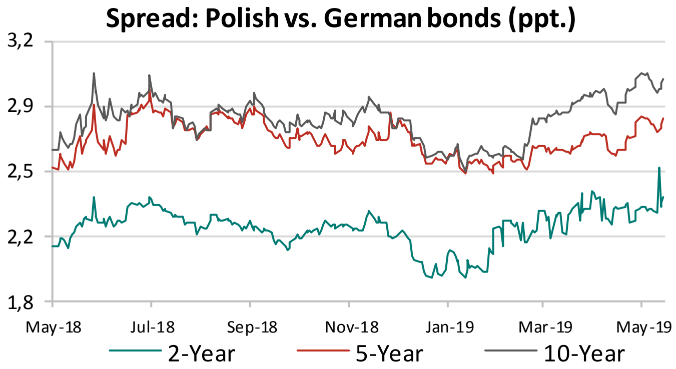
Source: Reuters

Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate rose 4.3031 (PLN weakening by 0.3%). Monday through Wednesday EURPLN was showing low volatility, supported by a scarce macroeconomic calendar. Until Wednesday noon PLN was stable despite the publication of numerous substantial data from the global economy (i.a. weaker-than-expected data from China and data on GDP in the Eurozone). In the afternoon, PLN visibly appreciated following the increase in EURUSD. The EUR appreciation vs. USD was supported by the news that the US President D. Trump was planning to delay the imposition of higher tariffs on car imports from the EU. Domestic data on inflation and GDP and the conference after the MPC meeting were neutral for PLN. Thursday saw a further slight appreciation of PLN. On Friday there was a correction and EURPLN returned to levels from the beginning of the week. A visible appreciation of PLN vs. GBP last week is also noteworthy. It resulted from an increase in EURGBP after the Conservative Party and the Labour Party broke down talks on Brexit.

Crucial for PLN this week will be domestic data on retail sales which, in our view, may contribute towards its slight appreciation. Other domestic data (corporate employment and average wages, industrial production, construction-assembly production) will be neutral for PLN, we believe. Important for PLN will be business survey results for major Eurozone economies (PMIs and Ifo index for Germany). However, if our forecasts that are close to market expectations materialize, the data will not have any significant impact on PLN. Neutral for PLN will also be the publication of numerous data from the US (preliminary durable goods orders, new home sales, and existing home sales) and the Minutes of the May FED meeting.

Market focused on business survey results in the Eurozone





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates have not changed compared to a level from two weeks ago and amounted to 1.92, 5-year rates decreased to 2.05 (down by 5bp), and 10-year rates to 2.38 (down by 6bp). Monday through Wednesday a decrease in IRS rates was observed across the curve, following the German market. Lower yields on German bonds were supported by the deterioration of sentiment due to the escalation of the US-China trade war (see MACROmap of 13/5/2019). At the same time, due to higher risk aversion, the spread between the Polish and German bonds has increased. On Wednesday the downward trend showed by IRS rates reversed due to the news that the US President D. Trump was planning to delay the imposition of higher tariffs on car imports from the EU. Domestic data on inflation and GDP as well as the conference after the MPC meeting were neutral for the curve. On Thursday an additional factor conducive to higher IRS rates was the publication of solid data on GDP in respective Eurozone economies.

This week the market will focus on business survey results for major Eurozone economies (PMIs and Ifo Index for Germany). However, if our forecasts that are close to market expectations materialize, the data will not have a significant impact on the curve. On the other hand, the publication of retail sales in Poland may contribute towards an increase in IRS rates. However, other domestic data (corporate employment and average wages, industrial production, construction-assembly production) will be neutral for IRS rates, we believe. In our view, the publication of numerous data from the US (preliminary durable goods orders, new home sales, existing home sales) and the Minutes of the May FED meeting will have a limited impact on the curve.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
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*	4,24	4,31	4,37	4,27	4,30	4,28	4,34	4,29	4,29	4,26	4,30	4,30	4,28	**4,28**
USDPLN*	3,51	3,69	3,74	3,66	3,71	3,69	3,84	3,79	3,74	3,72	3,79	3,84	3,82	**3,79**
CHFPLN*	3,54	3,74	3,78	3,69	3,83	3,75	3,80	3,79	3,81	3,74	3,79	3,85	3,75	**3,75**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	1,6	1,7	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,3	1,1	0,7	1,2	1,7	2,2	
Core inflation (% YoY)	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,4	1,7	
Industrial production (% YoY)	9,3	5,2	6,7	10,3	5,0	2,7	7,4	4,6	2,8	6,0	6,9	5,5	**9,0**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	1,0	3,0	3,7	3,4	3,0	3,0	3,2	2,8	2,1	2,2	2,9	2,5	**2,3**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	4,6	7,6	10,3	9,3	9,0	5,6	9,7	8,2	4,7	6,6	6,5	3,1	**10,0**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	7,8	7,0	7,5	7,2	6,8	6,7	7,6	7,7	6,1	7,5	7,6	5,7	**6,7**	
Employment (% YoY)	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,2	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,0	**3,0**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	6,3	6,1	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,8	6,1	6,1	5,9	**5,6**	
Current account (M EUR)	-34	236	192	-754	-1005	-876	-482	-29	-1248	1825	-342	533		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	10,4	1,5	7,7	12,0	8,9	-1,5	13,2	7,6	2,3	5,0	10,0	7,9		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	15,0	4,1	9,4	12,4	14,0	4,2	18,0	9,1	2,3	4,9	7,8	1,4		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	2019				2020				2018	2019	2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,2	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,6	5,1	4,3	3,8
Private consumption (% YoY)	4,5	5,5	4,4	4,3	4,4	3,5	3,7	3,6	4,5	4,7	3,8
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	7,0	5,8	5,2	5,0	4,7	4,9	4,8	5,0	8,7	5,8	4,8
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	7,0	5,7	6,4	6,1	7,8	8,4	8,6	8,4	6,3	6,3	8,3
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	8,3	8,7	6,8	6,9	6,4	8,0	8,1	8,3	7,1	7,7	7,7
GDP growth contributions											
Private consumption (pp)	3,1	3,3	2,6	2,2	2,8	2,1	2,2	1,8	2,6	2,8	2,2
Investments (pp)	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,2	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,2	1,5	1,0	0,9
Net exports (pp)	-0,4	-1,3	0,0	-0,2	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,3	-0,2	-0,5	0,6
Current account (% of GDP)***	-0,4	-0,6	-1,0	-1,0	-1,1	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-0,7	-1,0	-1,2
Unemployment rate (%)**	5,9	5,6	5,7	5,8	5,9	5,6	5,7	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,8
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,9	0,4	0,2
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	7,1	7,1	7,0	6,9	6,7	6,5	6,3	6,1	7,2	7,0	6,4
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	1,2	2,4	2,5	2,3	2,8	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,6	2,1	1,9
Wibor 3M (%)**	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,80	1,97	1,97	2,14	2,22	1,72	1,80	2,22
NBP reference rate (%)**	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,75	1,75	1,75	2,00	1,50	1,50	2,00
EURPLN**	4,30	4,28	4,27	4,25	4,23	4,21	4,19	4,15	4,29	4,25	4,15
USDPLN**	3,84	3,75	3,68	3,60	3,53	3,48	3,41	3,32	3,74	3,60	3,32

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST* CA	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 05/20/2019				
11:00	Eurozone	Current account (bn EUR)	Mar	26,8		
		Tuesday 05/21/2019				
10:00	**Poland**	**Employment (% YoY)**	**Apr**	**3,0**	**3,0**	**3,0**
10:00	**Poland**	**Corporate sector wages (% YoY)**	**Apr**	**5,7**	**6,7**	**6,6**
16:00	USA	Existing home sales (M MoM)	Apr	5,21	5,37	5,30
16:00	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Index (pts)	May	-7,9		-7,7
		Wednesday 05/22/2019				
10:00	**Poland**	**Industrial production (% YoY)**	**Apr**	**5,6**	**9,0**	**9,1**
10:00	**Poland**	**PPI (% YoY)**	**Apr**	**2,5**	**2,3**	**2,5**
20:00	USA	FOMC Minutes	May			
		Thursday 05/23/2019				
8:00	Germany	Final GDP (% QoQ)	Q1	0,4	0,4	0,4
9:30	Germany	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	May	44,4	45,0	44,8
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Services PMI (pts)	May	52,8	53,0	53,0
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	May	47,9	48,0	48,1
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Composite PMI (pts)	May	51,5	51,5	51,7
10:00	**Poland**	**Retail sales (% YoY)**	**Apr**	**3,1**	**10,0**	**8,6**
10:00	Germany	Ifo busienss climate (pts)	May	99,2	99,6	99,0
14:30	USA	Initial jobless claims (k)	w/e	212		215
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	May	52,6		52,7
16:00	USA	New home sales (k)	Apr	692		679
		Friday 05/24/2019				
14:00	**Poland**	**M3 money supply (% YoY)**	**Apr**	**9,9**	**10,1**	**10,1**
14:30	USA	Durable goods orders (% MoM)	Apr	2,6	-3,2	-2,0

*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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