Is this the end of the EU booster?

This week

- **The most important event of this week will be the FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday**. We expect the FED to keep the target federal funds rate this week, i.e. [2.25%; 2.50%]. We believe that the statement and the tone of the conference following the meeting will indicate a clear change in FOMC's bias from neutral to a more dovish. We expect J. Powell, the FED's chairman, to repeat his view expressed two weeks ago, that the central bank is prepared to act to sustain the economic expansion. The purpose of such statements will be to signal to the markets the possibility of monetary policy easing over the next few months. After the meeting, FOMC's latest macroeconomic projection will be presented. We expect the forecasted economic growth rate and the path of core inflation to be reduced compared to the March projection. In turn, the unemployment rate path will most likely be revised upwards. We believe that the interest rate path in the June projection will be shifted down. The projection will most likely indicate that, as expected by FOMC members, the target federal funds rate in 2019-2020 will be stable at [2.25%; 2.50%]. On the other hand, the median in the March projection indicated that interest rates will be raised by 25bp in 2020. Currently, the futures market prices in more than two interest rates cuts in US (67bps in total) by the end of this year. We think that the conference after the FOMC meeting will not provide any new information that would change our scenario for the US monetary policy, assuming interest rate cuts of 100bp in 2019-2020 (see below). We believe that the discrepancy between market expectations regarding interest rate developments over the next few quarters and the path presented in the FOMC projection during the conference after the meeting will act to increase volatility in the financial markets.
- **Another important event will be Friday's planned release of June results of business climate surveys for key European economies**. We expect the aggregate Eurozone PMI to rise in June to 52.0 pts from 51.8 pts in May. We believe that the rise of the index was attributable to the improvement of Germany's business climate and to its stabilisation in France. The results of business climate surveys will be particularly important in the context of predicting the outlook for the currently observed slowdown in the growth of activity in the single currency area and of the impact of D. Trump's protectionist measures on exporters sentiment. Tuesday will see the release of ZEW, an indicator showing the sentiments of analysts and institutional investors regarding the economic situation in Germany. We expect the indicator to sink to -5.0 points in June from -2.1 points in May due to the increase in global risk aversion. Our forecasts regarding the results of business climate surveys in key European economies are above consensus, and thus their materialisation will be slightly negative for the PLN and for Polish bond prices.
- **This week we will receive a number of hard data from the US economy as well as the results of business climate surveys**. We expect that the continued slowdown in the US real estate market will be supported by data on the number of housing starts (1223k in May against 1235k in April), new building permits (1282k in May compared to 1290k in April*)* and home sales in the secondary market (5.32m vs. 5.19 m in May and April, respectively*)*. A slight deterioration in the manufacturing sector will be reflected in Philadelphia Fed index which in our opinion fell to 11.5 pts in June vs. 16.6 pts in May. In our opinion, the aggregate impact of US data will be neutral for financial markets.
- **Wednesday will see the release of May data on employment and average wages in the Polish enterprise sector**. We predict that employment growth rate did not change in May as compared to April and reached 2.9% YoY. On the other hand, the average wage growth rate went down in May to 6.8% YoY as against 7.1% in April due to a shift in the payment of variable wage components in some sectors. The publication of data on employment and average wages in the enterprise sector, albeit significant for forecasting private consumption growth in Q2, will in our view be neutral for the PLN and for the debt market.

- **Data on May industrial output in Poland will be released on Friday**. We forecast that the industrial output growth slowed down to 7.2% YoY against 9.2% in April. The above slowdown was attributable to the high base effects from the previous year, the deterioration of the economic situation in the Eurozone and the effect of the shift in the timing of Easter. Our forecast is close to the market consensus (7.3%), and thus its materialisation will be neutral for the PLN exchange rate and for the yield on Polish bonds.

Last week

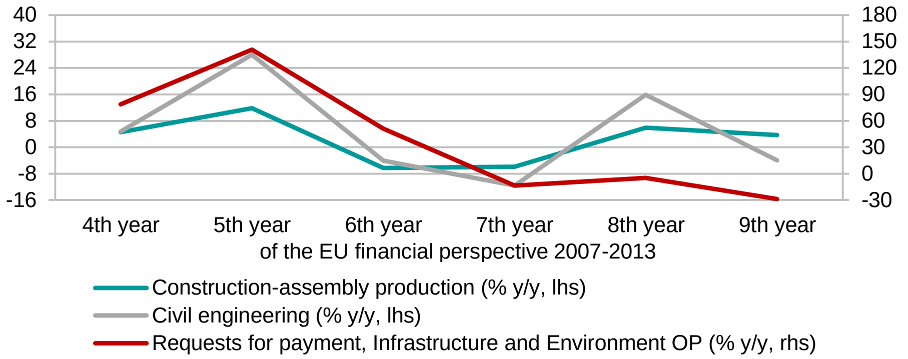
- **We revised our scenario for economic growth and interest rates in the United States.** We expect the US to go into technical recession in 2020 (quarterly GDP growth rates for Q2 and Q3 2020 will be negative). The recession will be a consequence of a negative impact of trade war on economic activity in the US and the abatement of the positive effect of tax reduction on the stimulation of internal demand. Consequently, we expect that FED will reduce interest rates “in advance”, and it will do it twice this year (in September and December), each time by 25 bp. In our opinion, easing the monetary policy this way may turn out to be insufficient to stimulate the economic growth. Hence, we assume that FED will reduce interest rates again in Q1 and Q2 2020 in the context of growing unemployment and continuous low inflation, and it will reduce them each time by 25 bp. At the same time we believe that poorer outlook for economic growth in the US will cause Donald Trump to refrain from raising tariffs on cars imported from the EU. It is consistent with our scenario, in which the EURUSD exchange rate will grow to 1.14 and 1.21 at the end of 2019 and 2020, respectively. Our revised macroeconomic scenario for the United States will be described in detail in the next MACROmap.
- **A number of hard data on US economy was released last week.** CPI inflation fell to 0.1% MoM in May vs. 0.3% in April (1.8% YoY in May vs. 2.0% in April), running in line with the market consensus. The inflation was driven down by a slower growth in the prices of “energy commodities”, while a higher growth rate for the prices of foods had the opposite effect. Core inflation in May did not change comparing to April, and stood at 0.1% MoM (2.0% YoY in May vs. 2.1% in April), which was below the market consensus (0.2%). Data on nominal retail sales was also released last week; retail sales growth went up to 0.5% MoM in May vs. 0.3% in April (upward adjustment from -0.2%). A significant growth in retail sales in May accompanied by a strong upward adjustment of data for April led to an increase in yields of US bonds and lifted the dollar against the euro. Higher retail sales growth rate resulted from a quicker sales growth in most categories. Nominal retail sales growth rate (excluding cars) did not change in May vs. April, and stood at 0.5% MoM. Last week also saw the release of data on industrial production, which showed that the growth rate for that sector increased to 0.4% MoM in May vs. -0.4% in April, running above the market consensus (0.1%). This increase resulted from an increase in the production growth rate in "utilities” and “manufacturing” categories. At the same time, the usage of production capacities rose to 78.1% in May vs. 77.9 in April. Business survey results were also released last week. The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index fell to 97.9 pts in June vs. 100.0 pts in May (slightly below the market consensus that stood at 98.0 pts), showing that consumers’ sentiments deteriorated. It was driven down by lower sub-index concerning expectations, while higher sub-index concerning current situation assessment had the opposite effect. Last week’s data on the US economy is neutral for our downward-adjusted scenario for interest rates in the US (rates to be reduced twice, in September and December 2019, each time by 25 basis points – see above).
- **Last week a meeting of the Swiss National Bank (SNB) was held.** The SNB announced that its monetary policy, which until now has been conducted by maintaining a target fluctuation band for the LIBOR CHF 3M rate, will now be oriented towards maintaining the SARON (Swiss Average Rate Overnight) at an appropriate level. The SNB’s intention was to find a more

reliable, transparent and liquid alternative to LIBOR, given its imminent phase-out. The transition to the SARON does not imply a change of direction in monetary policy. The SARON was set by the SNB at the level of -0.75%, which is consistent with the middle of the range for LIBOR CHF 3M, i.e. [-1.25%; -0.25%] announced previously. In the press release following the meeting it was noted that since March this year there has been a slight strengthening of the effective exchange rate of the Swiss franc (i.e. the nominal CHF exchange rate weighted by the structure of the Swiss foreign trade). According to the SNB the exchange rate of the Swiss franc remains overvalued and the situation on the foreign exchange market remains unstable. Consequently, it is necessary to keep negative interest rates and be ready for an exchange rate intervention, if necessary. The new SNB macroeconomic projection was presented at the press conference after the meeting. In line with the June projection, inflation will reach 0.6% in 2019 (vs. 0.3% in the March projection), 0.7% in 2020 (0.6%), and 1.1% in 2021 (1.2%). The projection maintains the economic growth forecast for 2019 (ca. 1.5%). The SNB's decision and the press release following the meeting are consistent with our scenario for EURCHF and EURPLN, wherein the CHFPLN rate will amount to 3.66 at the end of 2019 and will drop to 3.53 at the end of 2020. The strengthening of the PLN against the CHF will be related to the expected by us decrease in EURPLN exchange rate to 4.23 at the end of 2020 and the increase in the EURCHF exchange rate to 1.20 at the end of 2020.

- **Significant data were released in China last week.** The dynamics of industrial production decreased in May to 5.0% YoY vs. 5.4 in April (the expectations being 5.5%, the lowest level in 17 years), the dynamics of investment in urban agglomerations dropped to 5.6% vs. 6.1% (6.1%), while the dynamics of retail sales increased to 8.6% vs. 7.2% (8.1%). These data indicate that the economic growth stimulation carried out by the Chinese government in the context of the US-China trade war has so far had a limited impact on economic activity in China. We maintain our forecast of a recovery in China's GDP in H2 2019, as well as the whole path of GDP growth in 2019-2020 (6.4% in 2019 and 6.0% in 2020). However, in an environment of increasingly weaker Chinese economic data, whether such a scenario unfolds will depend on increased growth stimulation by China.
- **CPI inflation in Poland rose to 2.4% in May vs. 2.2% in April.** Higher dynamics of prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages (see MACROpulse of 14 June 2019) contributed to the increase in total inflation. A decrease in the dynamics of fuel prices and a decrease in core inflation, which, in line with our estimates, amounted to 1.6% in May YoY vs. 1.7% in April, had an opposite impact. According to our revised forecast, a further gradual increase in inflation will be observed in the coming quarters, which will be supported by higher dynamics of food prices and an increase in core inflation (see MACROmap of 10 June 2019). We believe that in Q1 2020 inflation will reach its local high at 3.0% YoY. As a result we are expecting the dynamics of prices to increase in 2019 to 2.2% YoY vs. 1.6% in 2018, and to drop slightly to 2.0% in 2020. This is consistent with our scenario which assumes stabilization of interest rates in Poland at least until the end of 2020.
- **The Polish current account surplus increased to EUR 718m in April vs. EUR 533m in March.** The increase in the current account balance was due to higher balance on services, primary and secondary income (by EUR 135m, EUR 243m and EUR 117m respectively higher than in March) while a lower trade balance (EUR 310m lower than in March) had an opposite impact. The exports dynamics increased in April to 10.3% YoY against 7.9% in March, while imports dynamics rose to 8.7% YoY against 1.4%, which was largely due to the impact of the statistical effect in the form of a favourable difference in the number of working days. These data represent an upside risk to our forecast, according to which the accumulated balance on the current account for the last 4 quarters in relation to the GDP will decrease in Q2 to -0.6% vs. 0.4% in Q1.

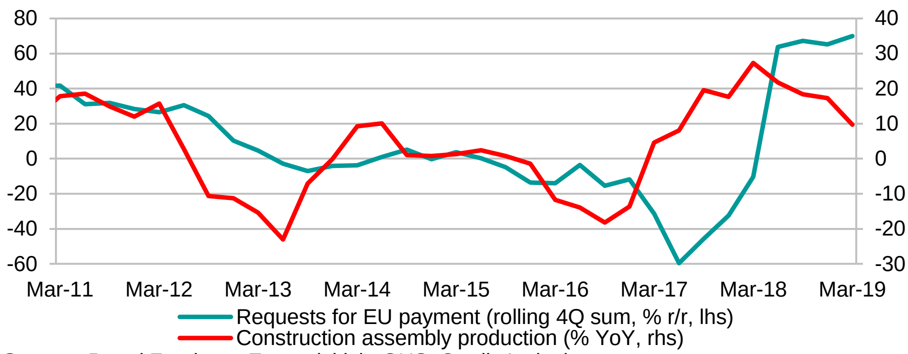
Is this the end of the EU booster?

In MACROmap of 23.10.2017 we presented our long-term scenario related to trends in the construction sector and infrastructural investments. At that time, we pointed out that one of the main determinants of the dynamics of construction and assembly production, especially in the segment of civil engineering facilities, will be the rate of EU funds absorption. These funds are a large part of infrastructural investments financing. Below, we verify the accuracy of the predictions presented at that time and present our expectations in this respect for the coming quarters.



Source: Portal Funduszy Europejskich, GUS, Credit Agricole

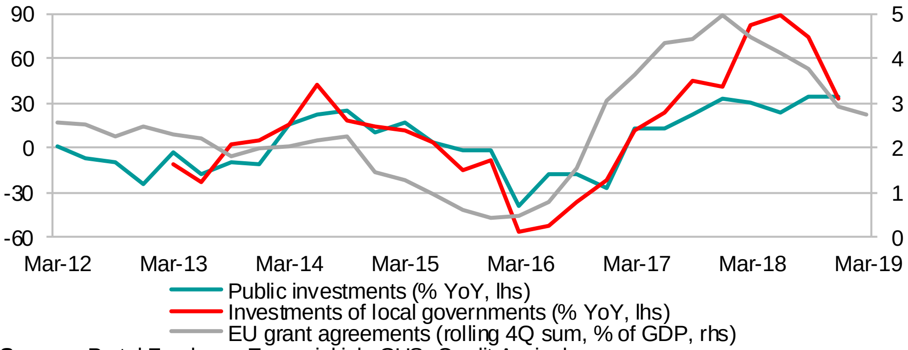
In the analysis carried out two years ago, we pointed out that out of individual operational programmes, the largest funds for construction projects are allocated within the Infrastructure and Environment programme. During the previous EU financial perspective, in the years 2010-2015 the dynamics of the value of payment applications in this operational programme showed a high correlation with the growth rate of construction and assembly production, also in the segment of civil engineering facilities. On the basis of experience related to the absorption of funds under the financial perspective 2007-2013 (see graph), it can be noted that the peak in the dynamics of requests for payment under the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme, as well as in the dynamics of construction and assembly production occurred in 2011, i.e. the fifth year of the perspective. We then presented a forecast that the absorption of funds under the current EU financial perspective would be similar. On this basis, we concluded that the absorption rate of EU funds would most likely be the fastest in 2018. This was the basis to form a scenario, where the dynamics of public investments and construction and assembly production increase in 2018 in comparison to 2017. At the same time, we expected the boom in infrastructural investments would end at the turn of 2018 and 2019.



Source: Portal Funduszy Europejskich, GUS, Credit Agricole

Ex-post, the scenario we outlined has materialised as we expected. The dynamics of the value of applications for payment within the framework of EU co-financing clearly increased in the second quarter of 2018 and remained at a higher level throughout the whole last year. On the other hand, the dynamics of construction and assembly production reached its local peak in the first half of 2018 and then remained in a slightly downward trend. The rapid growth of construction and assembly production in 2018 was caused to a large extent by the investment "peak" in local government units related to local government elections.

Is this the end of the EU booster?



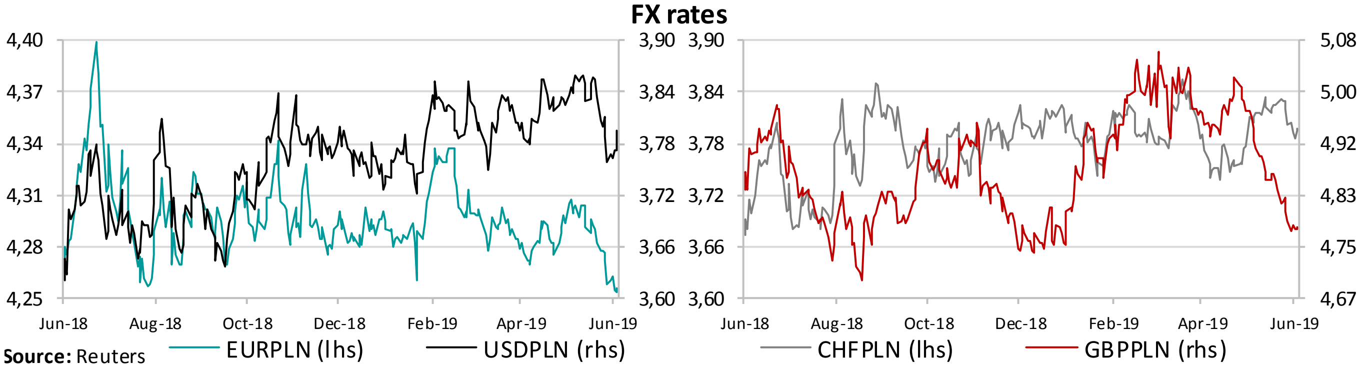
Source: Portal Funduszy Europejskich, GUS, Credit Agricole

We are of the opinion that in 2019-2020 we will have to deal with a slowdown in the rate of absorption of EU funds, a decrease in the dynamics of construction production and a decrease in the dynamics of investments by local government units. Such a development is indicated by the value of EU grant agreements in relation to the GDP. This indicator, showing leading properties compared to the growth rate of investments of local government units and public expenditures on fixed assets, remained in a downward trend in the last quarters (see graph). Such a trend would also be in line with the profile of EU funds absorption within the previous perspective.

We are of the opinion that the public sector investment activity, driven by increased absorption of EU funds, also contributed to a faster growth of expenditures on fixed assets in enterprises. In the conditions of persistently high utilisation of production capacity, the increased demand from the public sector contributes to the growth of investment expenditures of companies in order to increase production capacity. In line with the results of our analysis (see MACROmap of 13.02.2019), the abovementioned interdependency (the so called demand effect) is materialised to the greatest extent in the case of industry sectors directly or indirectly connected with handling construction projects. Acceleration of company investments is usually observed with a delay of a few quarters in relation to changes in the dynamics of public expenditures on fixed assets. We are of the opinion that the clear acceleration of investments of domestic private companies in the 1st quarter (compare MACROmap of 03.06.2019) was partly caused by the demand effect. The interdependencies presented above mean also that the decrease of investment activity in the public sector, expected by us in the horizon of a few quarters, will also lead to a slowdown in investments of enterprises.

The trends described above support our total investments scenario (see MACROmap of 10/06/2019). We believe that despite a clear downturn seen for Poland’s main trade partners, enterprises – in response to a still high utilisation of production capacity and fast growth in domestic demand – will decide to increase their capital expenditure. At the same time, we expect a gradual slowdown in growth of gross public capital expenditure. As a result, taking into account these trends, we expect a total investment growth rate of 8.8% YoY on average in 2019 compared to 8.7% in 2018. In 2020, a slowdown in investments in both segments will be accompanied by a drop in the rate of growth of total gross capital expenditure to 4.9% YoY.

Global sentiment conducive to appreciation of the Polish zloty

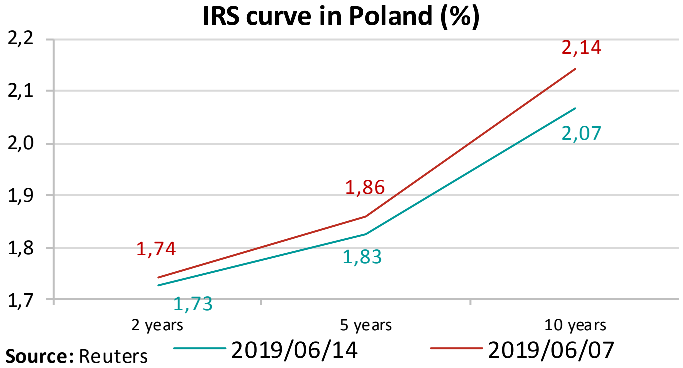


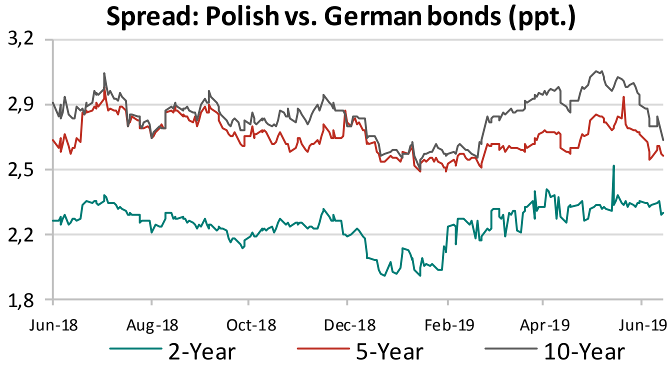
Source: Reuters

Last week, the EURPLN rate dropped to 4.2561 (PLN strengthened by 0.1%). On Monday and Tuesday we saw a slight depreciation of the PLN following D. Trump's decision to suspend indefinitely the plan to impose tariffs on imports of goods from Mexico (see MACROmap of 10/06/2019). On Wednesday, the EURPLN rate was back on the slight downward trend seen since the end of May. The strengthening of the PLN seen in recent weeks has been driven by a continued high appetite for risky assets resulting from the fact that investors expect that the main central banks will ease their monetary policies due to a deterioration in the global economic growth outlook. As expected by us, domestic data on the balance of payments and inflation did not have a significant impact on the EURPLN rate. Last week we also saw the US dollar strengthening against the euro. In the first part of the week, this was partly due to the deescalation of the US-Mexico trade war mentioned above. On Friday, the drop in the EURUSD rate was driven by the publication of data on May retail sales in the US combined with a strong upward revision of the figures for April.

This week, of key importance for the PLN will be the results of economic sentiment surveys for the main EU economies (PMI and ZEW for Germany), which in our opinion may contribute to a slight depreciation of the PLN. We may expect increased volatility of PLN exchange rates during the conference after the FOMC meeting. In our opinion neither various data from the US (housing starts, new building permits, existing home sales and Philadelphia FED index) nor the domestic data on employment and average wage in the enterprise sector and industrial production will have a significant impact on PLN exchange rate.

Market's focus on preliminary PMIs for Eurozone





Source: Reuters

Last week two-year IRS went down to 1.73 (down by 1bp), 5-year to 1.83 (down by 3bp), 10-year to 2.07 (down by 7bp). At the beginning of the week IRS rates went up slightly across the entire curve following the underlying markets, which was connected with the deescalation of the US-Mexico trade war. However, investors' concerns about the global economic growth outlook returned and IRS rates went down. On Thursday, the Ministry of Finance conducted a debt exchange auction, where it redeemed instruments maturing in 2019 and 2020 and sold 2-, 5-, 6-, 9-, 10- and 28-year instruments for PLN 5.7bn while demand stood at PLN 7.5bn. The auction had a limited impact on the curve. On Friday IRS rates went up slightly following the publication of data on US retail sales, which were better than expected.

This week the market will focus on the results of economic sentiment surveys for the Eurozone (preliminary PMIs and ZEW index for Germany). If our above-consensus forecasts materialize, the data may lead to higher IRS rates. We may see increased volatility of IRS rates during the press conference following the FED's meeting planned for Wednesday. In our opinion neither data from the US (housing starts, new building permits, existing home sales and Philadelphia FED index) nor the domestic data on employment and average wage in the enterprise sector and industrial production will have a significant impact on the curve.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland														
Indicator	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	Jun-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*	4,31	4,37	4,27	4,30	4,28	4,34	4,29	4,29	4,26	4,30	4,30	4,28	4,28	**4,26**
USDPLN*	3,69	3,74	3,66	3,71	3,69	3,84	3,79	3,74	3,72	3,79	3,84	3,82	3,83	**3,84**
CHFPLN*	3,74	3,78	3,69	3,83	3,75	3,80	3,79	3,81	3,74	3,79	3,85	3,75	3,83	**3,74**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	1,7	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,3	1,1	0,7	1,2	1,7	2,2	2,4	
Core inflation (% YoY)	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,4	1,7	**1,6**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	5,2	6,7	10,3	5,0	2,7	7,4	4,6	2,8	6,0	6,9	5,5	9,2	**7,2**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	3,0	3,7	3,4	3,0	3,0	3,2	2,8	2,1	2,2	2,9	2,5	2,6	**1,6**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	7,6	10,3	9,3	9,0	5,6	9,7	8,2	4,7	6,6	6,5	3,1	13,6	**8,5**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	7,0	7,5	7,2	6,8	6,7	7,6	7,7	6,1	7,5	7,6	5,7	7,1	**6,8**	
Employment (% YoY)	3,7	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,2	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,0	2,9	**2,9**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	6,1	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,8	6,1	6,1	5,9	5,6	**5,4**	
Current account (M EUR)	236	192	-754	-1005	-876	-482	-29	-1248	1825	-342	533	718		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	1,5	7,7	12,0	8,9	-1,5	13,2	7,6	2,3	5,0	10,0	7,9	10,3		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	4,1	9,4	12,4	14,0	4,2	18,0	9,1	2,3	4,9	7,8	1,4	8,7		

*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)	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,2	3,8	3,7	3,4	5,1	4,7	3,8
Private consumption (% YoY)	3,9	5,0	4,4	4,0	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	4,5	4,3	3,6
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	12,6	10,8	8,1	6,6	4,8	4,9	5,2	4,8	8,7	8,8	4,9
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	5,9	5,3	6,0	6,0	5,4	5,4	5,4	6,3	6,3	5,8	5,6
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	5,0	7,2	8,3	7,7	6,9	6,7	6,2	6,3	7,1	7,1	6,5
GDP growth contributions: Private consumption (pp)	2,4	2,9	2,6	2,0	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,7	2,6	2,5	2,0
GDP growth contributions: Investments (pp)	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,6	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,7	0,9
GDP growth contributions: Net exports (pp)	0,7	-0,8	-1,0	-0,7	-0,6	-0,5	-0,2	0,2	-0,2	-0,5	-0,3
Current account (% of GDP)***	-0,4	-0,6	-0,5	-0,6	-1,0	-1,1	-1,1	-1,0	-0,7	-0,6	-1,0
Unemployment rate (%)**	5,9	5,2	5,4	5,7	5,8	5,1	5,3	5,6	5,8	5,7	5,6
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,9	0,1	0,1
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	7,1	7,6	7,8	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,3	7,1	7,2	7,6	7,5
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	1,2	2,4	2,6	2,6	3,0	2,0	1,5	1,5	1,6	2,2	2,0
Wibor 3M (%)**	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72
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**	4,30	4,26	4,28	4,28	4,28	4,28	4,25	4,23	4,29	4,28	4,23
USDPLN**	3,84	3,84	3,82	3,75	3,69	3,63	3,54	3,50	3,74	3,75	3,50

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST*	
					CA	CONSENSUS**
		Monday 06/17/2019				
11:00	Eurozone	Wages (% YoY)	Q1	2,3		
14:00	**Poland**	**Core inflation (% YoY)**	**May**	**1,7**	**1,6**	**1,7**
14:30	USA	NY Fed Manufacturing Index (pts)	Jun	17,8	13,0	12,0
		Tuesday 06/18/2019				
11:00	Germany	ZEW Economic Sentiment (pts)	Jun	-2,1	-5,0	-6,0
11:00	Eurozone	HICP (% YoY)	May	1,2	1,2	1,2
14:30	USA	Housing starts (k MoM)	May	1235	1223	1238
14:30	USA	Building permits (k)	May	1290	1282	1290
		Wednesday 06/19/2019				
10:00	Eurozone	Current account (bn EUR)	Apr	24,7		
10:00	**Poland**	**Employment (% YoY)**	**May**	**2,9**	**2,9**	**2,9**
10:00	**Poland**	**Corporate sector wages (% YoY)**	**May**	**7,1**	**6,8**	**7,2**
20:00	USA	FOMC meeting (%)	Jun	2,50	2,50	2,50
		Thursday 06/20/2019				
13:00	UK	BOE rate decision (%)	Jun	0,75	0,75	0,75
14:30	USA	Philadelphia Fed Index (pts)	Jun	16,6	11,5	11,5
16:00	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Index (pts)	Jun	-6,5		-6,5
		Friday 06/21/2019				
9:30	Germany	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	44,3	45,7	44,6
10:00	**Poland**	**Industrial production (% YoY)**	**May**	**9,2**	**7,2**	**7,3**
10:00	**Poland**	**PPI (% YoY)**	**May**	**2,6**	**1,6**	**1,6**
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Services PMI (pts)	Jun	52,9	53,0	52,9
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	47,7	47,9	48,0
10:00	Eurozone	Flash Composite PMI (pts)	Jun	51,8	52,0	51,7
14:00	**Poland**	**MPC Minutes**	**Jun**			
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	50,5		50,4
16:00	USA	Existing home sales (M MoM)	May	5,19	5,32	5,25

*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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