This is not the end of rising food prices

This week

- **The most important event this week will be the FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday.** We expect that FED will cut the target range for the Federal Reserve funds rate by 25 bp down to [1.75%; 2.00%] this week. We believe that during the conference after the meeting the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, J. Powell, will probably not repeat his declaration from the previous meeting that the July rates cut by FED did not mean the start of an easing cycle in the US monetary policy. Nonetheless, we are of the opinion that J. Powell will once more assure that FED will be taking adequate measures to sustain the economic recovery in the US, thus leaving itself room for possible further cuts of interest rates. FED is also going to present the latest economic projections. We believe that the median expectations for interest rates will lower slightly. On the other hand, we do not assume any significant changes in the forecast profiles of GDP, inflation, or unemployment. This will be consistent with the expected by us continuation of the FED rhetoric that, despite downside risks, the US economic outlook remains stable. We may see increased financial markets volatility during the press conference after the FOMC meeting.
- **ZEW index reflecting the sentiment among analysts and institutional investors regarding the economic situation in Germany will be released on Tuesday**. The market expects the index to increase to -38.0 pts in September vs. -44.1 pts. in August. We believe that the data will not be market moving.
- **Numerous hard data on US economy and business survey results will be released this week.** We expect industrial production to have increased by 0.3% MoM in August vs. a 0.2% decline in July, due to higher production growth in manufacturing and mining. We expect that data on housing starts (1257k in August vs. 1191k in July), new building permits (1306k vs. 1317k), and existing home sales (5.43M vs. 5.38M) will point to a slight increase in activity in the US real estate market. Business survey results will also be released this week. The Philadelphia FED Index, which according to the market consensus dropped to 11.0 pts in September vs. 16.8 pts in August, and the NY Empire State Index (4.0 pts in September vs. 4.8 pts in August) will point to a deterioration of situation in manufacturing. In our view, the aggregate impact of the US data will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **The August data on average wages and employment in the corporate sector in Poland will be released on Wednesday**. We forecast that employment dynamics did not change in August compared to July and amounted to 2.7% YoY. In turn, in our view, the average wage dynamics dropped to 7.0% YoY in August vs. 7.4% in July. Though important for the forecast of private consumption dynamics in Q3, 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 Thursday.** We forecast that industrial production dynamics decreased to 0.1% YoY vs. 5.8% in July, due to the base effect in the form of an unfavourable difference in the number of working days and a different from the last year holiday schedule in car factories. Our forecast is below the market consensus (1.7%); therefore, its materialization may lead to a weakening of PLN and lower yields on Polish bonds.
- **Data on retails sales in Poland will be released on Friday.** We forecast that their nominal growth rate dropped to 6.3% YoY in August vs. 7.4% in July, due to last year's high base effects in the categories "food" and "furniture, radio, tv and household appliances" as well as an unfavourable difference in the number of working days. On the other hand, the decrease in retail sales dynamics was limited by the still very good consumer sentiment. Our forecast is close to the market consensus (6.5%); therefore, we believe that if it materializes, the data will be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **Significant data from China have been released this morning**. Monthly data on industrial production (4.4% in August vs. 4.8% in July with expectations at 5.2%), retail sales (7.5% vs.

7.6%; 7.9%), and urban investments (5.5% vs. 5.7%; 5.6%) pointed to a decrease of economic activity in China. According to the statement by the Chinese statistical office, the marked decrease in the industrial production in August was the effect of the typhoons in China and a lower number of working days. Data on unemployment rate (5.2% in August vs. 5.3% in July) and sales in services (6.3% YoY in August vs. 5.9% in July) were also released in China. Thus, although the industrial sector is strongly impacted by the US-China trade war and the slowdown in global trade, the services sector is now the stabilizing factor in the Chinese economy. Consequently, we believe that the slowdown of the Chinese GDP growth in Q3 will be limited and its dynamics will amount to 6.0% YoY vs. 6.2% in Q2. We forecast that in the whole 2019 the growth rate of the Chinese GDP will decrease to 6.2% vs. 6.6% in 2018 and in 2020 it will drop to 6.0%.

Last week

- **The ECB meeting was held last week.** As we expected, the ECB cut the deposit rate by 1bp to -0.50% and at the same time introduced a tiered rate for commercial banks' deposits at the central bank. According to the announced solution, banks will pay interest at 0.0% on deposits held in the current account at the central bank of up to six times their mandatory reserve and at -0.5% (deposit rate) on deposits exceeding this limit. This solution will improve the situation of commercial banks by effectively increasing the interest rate on their deposits at the central bank. It is neutral for the interest rate at the interbank market (when placing deposits on the interbank market banks will not take into account the average interest rate on their deposits at the ECB but the marginal interest rate currently amounting to -0.5%) and, therefore, does not impact the interest rate on loans that is being fixed on their basis. In addition, the ECB indicated that in the future it might modify the cap on commercial banks' deposits benefitting from the preference interest rate. It is worth noting that by using a tiered rate the ECB gives itself room for further cuts of the deposit rate. This view is supported by the change in the fragment concerning the prospects for interest rates in the Eurozone (forward guidance). Currently, the ECB expects "the key ECB interest rates to remain at their present or lower levels until it has seen the inflation outlook robustly converge to a level sufficiently close to, but below, 2% within its projection horizon, and such convergence has been consistently reflected in underlying inflation dynamics". Earlier the Council expected "the key ECB interest rates to remain at their present or lower levels at least through the first half of 2020, and in any case for as long as necessary to ensure the continued sustained convergence of inflation to its aim over the medium term". As we expected, at the last week's meeting the ECB also announced the relaunch in November of the quantitative easing program (QE2) amounting to EUR 20bn per month. The scale of the program is smaller from our expectations (50bn) but the ECB did not indicate any time limit, saying that it will last "for as long as necessary". We estimate that if the current parameters and principles of the quantitative easing program (issue and issuer limits) remain unchanged, assets eligible for purchase by the ECB will be enough for maximum several months. The introductory statement by the ECB Governor, M. Draghi, at the press conference after the meeting is also noteworthy. He called upon the Eurozone countries to ease fiscal policy amid the deteriorating economic outlook. This is a radical change in the attitude of the ECB which so far called for public finance reforms and reduction of structural deficit in the Eurozone countries. In our view, it shows that the ECB sees the weakening effectiveness of monetary policy as a tool of stimulating economic growth under negative interest rates. On Thursday, in response to the statement after the ECB meeting and the following press conference, EURUSD was highly volatile. First we saw EUR depreciation vs. USD in reaction to the release of the statement pointing to marked easing of the monetary policy in the Eurozone. On the other hand, M. Draghi's statement calling upon the Eurozone countries to ease fiscal policy and his remark signaling that the decision to ease the monetary policy was not unanimous led to EUR appreciation vs. USD. Similar movement was visible for German bonds where we first saw a decrease in yields followed by their sharp increase during the press conference. We expect that in December 2019 and probably in March 2020, the ECB will make subsequent cuts of the deposit rate. In addition, we believe that the ECB will change the rules of the quantitative easing program in 2020, due to the depletion of assets for purchase. At the same time, we expect that the program will last until the end of 2021.

- **Last week saw a slight de-escalation of the US-China trade war.** On Wednesday, China published a list of 16 groups of goods, including i.a. fats, whey, some fodder, and greases to be exempted from the increased tariffs over the coming year. In reaction to China's concession, the US President, D. Trump, said on Wednesday evening that he would postpone the planned increase of tariffs from 25% to 30% on Chinese goods worth USD 250bn from 1 October to 15 October. He announced at the same time that China would resume the purchase of the US agricultural products. Thus, in view of yet another attempt to reopen talks between the US and China planned for the beginning of October, it raised the market participants' hopes that the increase of tariffs announced by the US would not be introduced in the end. Consequently, in reaction to the declarations of the US and China, CNY appreciated vs. USD and USD vs. EUR. In our baseline scenario we do not expect the de-escalation of the US-China trade war anytime soon. At the same time we believe that, due to the losses caused by the ASF, China will be able to meet the US expectations concerning the import of agri-food products to a limited extent. Though, on the one hand, we may expect increased imports of the US pork, on the other hand, Chinese demand for the US soya, maize, whey and other products used in feeding pigs has significantly decreased due to a sharp decrease in the pig population. We believe that further deterioration in trade relations between these countries is not being fully priced in by the market. Consequently, we see room for USDCNY and EURUSD increases. This is consistent with our forecasts of USDCNY and EURUSD as at the end of 2019 (7.15 and 1.14, respectively).
- **Significant data on the US economy were released last week.** CPI inflation dropped to 1.7% YoY in August vs. 1.8% in July (0.1% MoM in August vs. 0.3% in July), running below the market expectations (1.8%). The drop in inflation resulted from lower dynamics of energy and food prices, while higher core inflation, which increased to 2.4% YoY in August vs. 2.2% in July (0.3% MoM both in July and August), had an opposite impact. It is worth noting here that core inflation stood above the market expectations (2.3% YoY) and reached the highest level since September 2008. The increase of core inflation resulted from higher price dynamics in the categories "health" and "transport" (higher prices of air tickets and used cars) and "recreation". Data on nominal retail sales were also published last week. Their dynamics dropped to 0.4% MoM in August vs. 0.8% in July, running above the market expectations (0.2%). Excluding car sales, retail sales dynamics dropped to 0.0% MoM in August vs. 1.0% in July, due to lower sales dynamics in most categories. The preliminary University of Michigan Index indicated improvement of consumer sentiment in the US, rising to 92.0 pts vs. 89.8 pts in August. Its increase resulted from higher values of its sub-indices concerning both the assessment of current situation and expectations. The last week's data from the US are consistent with our forecast, in which the annualized GDP growth rate in the US will not change in Q3 compared to Q2 and will amount to 2.0%.
- **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. The Council also noted that the economic outlook remained favourable, and GDP growth

would continue at a relatively high level in the coming years. The Council stated that however, uncertainty about the scale and persistence of the slowdown abroad and its impact on domestic economic activity had increased. The Council also presented expectations that, after a temporary rise in 2020 Q1, inflation would stay close to the target in the monetary policy transmission horizon”(2.5% +/- 1 pp). The conference after the MPC meeting was dominated by the topic of a sharp increase of minimum wage from PLN 2250 now to PLN 4000 in 2023, announced by the Law and Justice during the weekend. According to the NBP Governor, A. Glapiński, in the monetary policy transmission horizon (2019-2020), higher minimum wage will result in a slight increase of the inflation profile (ca. 0.1 pp in 2020 and in 2021) while being neutral for the GDP profile. At the same time, A. Glapiński indicated that the announcement of sharp increases of the minimum wage has not made stricter the stance of those MPC members who have recently showed a hawkish bias (see MACROpulse of 11/9/2019). A. Glapiński’s remarks support our scenario, in which NBP interest rates will remain unchanged at least until the end of 2020.

- **CPI inflation in Poland did not change in August compared to July and amounted to 2.9%, running in line with our forecast and above the GUS flash estimate equal to the market consensus (2.8%).** Thus, inflation has stayed at the highest level since October 2012. The stabilization of inflation in August resulted from higher dynamics of food prices (7.2% in August vs. 6.8% in July), lower dynamics of fuel prices (-0.4% YoY in August vs. 0.7% in July) and energy (-1.4% YoY in August vs. -1.0% in July), and stable core inflation, which according to our estimates has not changed in August compared to July and amounted to 2.2% YoY (see MCROpulse of 13/9/2019). We expect that inflation will be showing an upward trend in subsequent months and will amount to 3.4% YoY in Q1 2020 reaching its local maximum. The main factors conducive to increase in inflation will be the forecasted by us higher core inflation and higher dynamics of food prices (see below), while lower dynamics of fuel prices will have an opposite impact. At the beginning of 2020 the forecasted by us higher dynamics of energy prices will additionally contribute towards an increase in inflation while the slowing growth rate of food prices will have an opposite impact.
- **A deficit in current account of EUR 814M was recorded in Poland in July vs. a surplus of EUR 21M in June.** Thus, it has been the first deficit in the Polish current account since February 2019. The decrease in the current account balance resulted from lower balances on trade, services and primary income (lower from June by EUR 299M, EUR 112M, and EUR 492M, respectively), while higher balance on secondary income (up by EUR 68M compared to June) had an opposite impact. Export dynamics rose to 8.8% YoY in July vs. -1.6% in June, and imports dynamics rose to 9.5% YoY vs. -3.1%, largely due to a favourable difference in the number of working days. The data pose a downside risk to our forecast, in which the relation of cumulative current account balance for the last 4 quarters to GDP will increase to 0.0% in Q3 vs. -0.1% in Q2.

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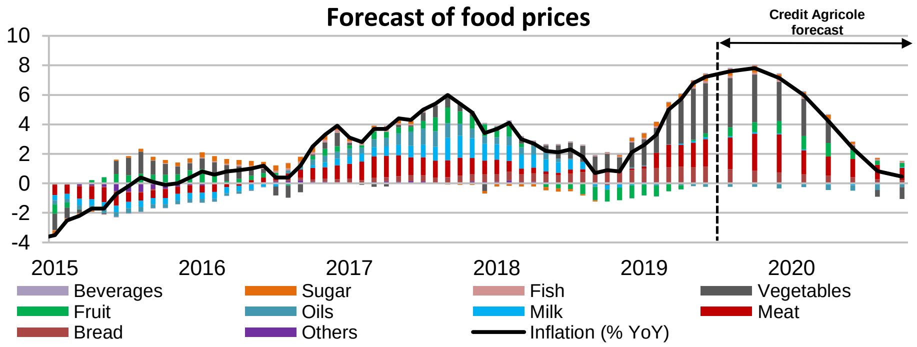


Source: Credit Agricole

We have revised our macroeconomic forecast last week (see MACROmap of 9/9/2019). The biggest changes took place in our scenario of inflation in Poland, largely due to higher dynamics of food prices. Below we present the description of our revised food prices profile.

The main reason for the revision of our food prices profile was this year's drought. We initially assumed that the agrometeorological conditions in 2019 will be close to the multiyear average. Consequently, we expected that in H2 2019, due to the high base effects from the year before, the food prices dynamics in the categories impacted by last year's drought would show a clearly downward trend.

We believe that the strongest effect of this year's drought will be visible for the prices of vegetables whose crops according to the GUS flash estimate will be lower by 9% from the last year's very poor one. In addition, the drought affected most of the EU territory and thus the possibilities of importing cheaper vegetables from abroad will be limited. Consequently, we believe that although the growth rate of prices in this category will slow down in subsequent quarters due to high base effects from the year before, it will stay at an increased level at least until the next harvest. If it is at the level of the multiyear average towards the end of 2020, we expect deflation of the prices of vegetables.

The drought had a strong negative impact on this year's fruit crops too. In effect, taking also into account the spring frosts and lower yield due to last year's record harvest, in accordance with the GUS flash estimate, the fruit production in 2019 will be lower by 24% in annual terms. Thus, considering the low base effects from the year before due to record harvest, in subsequent months we expect a sharp increase in the dynamics of prices in this category.

Although, despite the drought, the GUS estimates point to a slight increase in domestic grains production in 2019, it will stay below the multiyear average. Consequently, considering the situation in the global grains market, the growing costs of labour, and higher prices of energy, we believe that the forecasted by us decrease in the dynamics of prices in the category "breads and cereal products" will be slower than we initially expected.

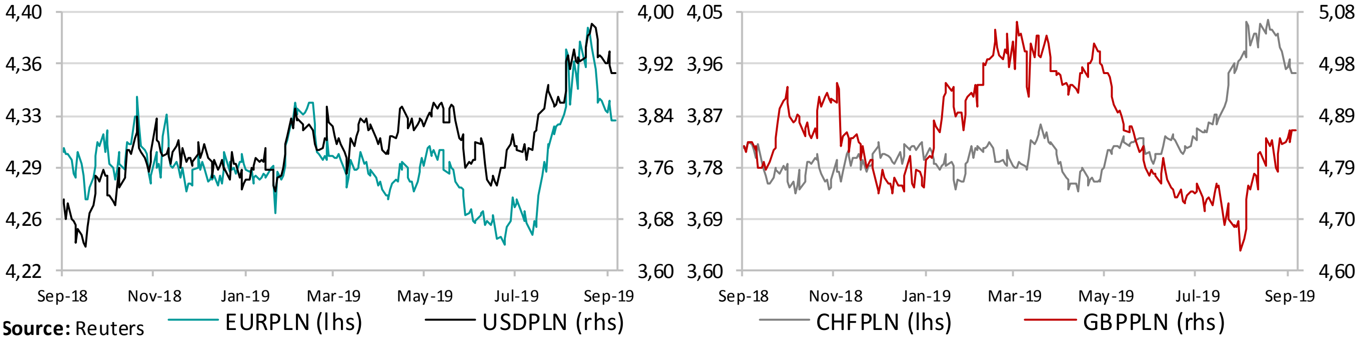
The drought was also reflected in lower production of milk in the EU, leading to a slower drop of global dairy prices. Our earlier scenario assumed a marked recovery in the EU milk production after the poor season last year. Now the market will focus more and more on New Zealand where the 2019/2020 season has had a very good start (the milk season in New Zealand lasts from June to May the following year). If the favourable agrometeorological conditions continue in this country, in subsequent months we expect a faster drop of global dairy prices and lower dynamics of domestic prices in the categories "milk, cheese and eggs" and "oils and fats".

An additional factor which made us revise our food price profile is the ASF in China. In recent months, the rise in domestic pork prices has slowed down which, in our view, was due to a temporary increase in the supply of pork in China coming from released reserves and from small farms which were liquidating production for fear of ASF. In our view, this buffer is about to end now and subsequent months will bring a strong recovery of the Chinese imports of pork. Higher pork prices will also support the growth of other meats, poultry in particular.

Consequently, considering the above-presented trends in individual food markets, we now expect that food inflation will reach its local maximum in Q4 2019, supported by higher dynamics of meat and fruit prices. In 2020 we forecast a gradual decrease in food inflation down to 0.7% YoY in Q4, due to the high base effects from the year before. We expect the sharpest decrease in price dynamics for vegetables and meat and in H2 2020 also for fruit.

Data on domestic industrial production may weaken PLN

FX rates

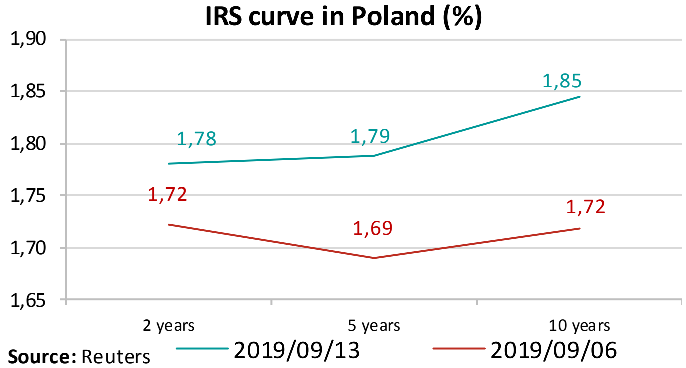


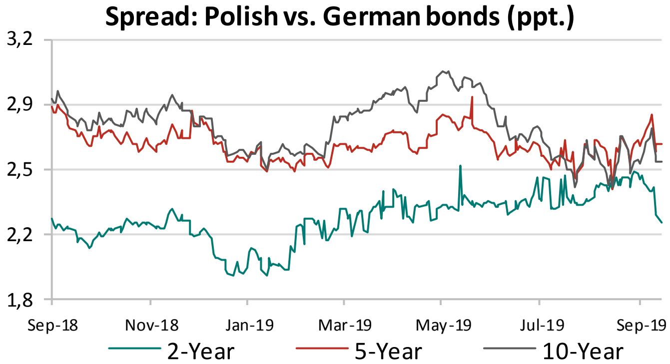
Source: Reuters

Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate dropped to 4.3253 (PLN strengthening by 0.3%). Monday through Thursday, PLN was showing low volatility, despite the decrease in risk aversion due to the de-escalation of the US-China trade war. In our view, it largely resulted from the continuing uncertainty among investors before the Thursday's ECB meeting. As we expected, EURPLN was highly volatile on Thursday in reaction to the mixed impact of the ECB stance (see above). On Friday, PLN and other currencies of the region were appreciating with further decrease in global risk aversion reflected by lower VIX index. Due to higher appetite for risk assets, PLN has also appreciated vs. USD (by 0.7%) and CHF (1.0%). On the other hand, PLN has depreciated vs. GBP which was clearly appreciating against EUR as the risk of a no-deal Brexit was decreasing.

The beginning of the week may bring PLN weakening due to higher risk aversion after the drone attack which damaged the Abqaiq refinery in Saudi Arabia, responsible for ca. 5% of the global oil supply. The US is accusing Iran of the attack which adds to the tension in the region. Crucial for PLN this week will be the data on industrial production in Poland which may contribute to its weakening. In our view, other domestic data (retail sales and corporate employment and average wages) will not have any significant impact on PLN. We believe that the FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday will be conducive to increased volatility of PLN. The scheduled for this week publication of numerous data from the US (industrial production, housing starts, new building permits, existing home sales, NY Empire State and Philadelphia Fed Indices) and ZEW index for Germany will not have any significant impact on PLN, we believe.

Debt market focused on FOMC meeting





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates increased to 1.72 (up by 10bps), 5-year rates to 1.69 (up by 18bps), and 10-year rates to 1.72 (up by 20bps). Monday through Wednesday, IRS rates were on the rise following core markets and continuing the trend observed two weeks ago (see MACROmap of 9/9/2019). Wednesday saw a decrease in IRS rates supported by a decrease in global risk aversion with the de-escalation of the US-China trade war. On Thursday, IRS rates resumed the upward trend which lasted until the end of the week, helped by the mixed bias of the ECB (see above).

This week, the market will focus on the FOMC meeting which may contribute to higher volatility of IRS rates. We believe that the publication of data on domestic industrial production may support a decrease of IRS rates at the short end of the curve. In our view, other domestic data (retail sales and corporate employment and average wages) like data from the US (industrial production, housing starts, new building permits, existing home sales, NY Empire State and Philadelphia Fed Indices) and ZEW index for Germany will have a limited impact on the yield curve.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-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*	4,30	4,28	4,34	4,29	4,29	4,26	4,30	4,30	4,28	4,28	4,24	4,29	4,38	**4,32**
USDPLN*	3,71	3,69	3,84	3,79	3,74	3,72	3,79	3,84	3,82	3,83	3,73	3,87	3,98	**3,93**
CHFPLN*	3,83	3,75	3,80	3,79	3,81	3,74	3,79	3,85	3,75	3,83	3,82	3,90	4,02	**3,93**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,3	1,1	0,7	1,2	1,7	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,9	
Core inflation (% YoY)	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,9	2,2	**2,2**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	5,0	2,7	7,4	4,6	2,8	6,0	6,9	5,5	9,2	7,6	-2,6	5,8	**0,1**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	3,0	3,0	3,2	2,8	2,1	2,2	2,9	2,5	2,6	1,4	0,5	0,6	**0,8**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	9,0	5,6	9,7	8,2	4,7	6,6	6,5	3,1	13,6	7,3	5,3	7,4	**6,3**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	6,8	6,7	7,6	7,7	6,1	7,5	7,6	5,7	7,1	7,7	5,3	7,4	**7,0**	
Employment (% YoY)	3,4	3,2	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,7	**2,7**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,8	6,1	6,1	5,9	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,2	**5,2**	
Current account (M EUR)	-1005	-876	-405	343	-1126	2438	-718	116	720	874	21	-814		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	8,9	-1,5	13,2	8,1	1,7	5,4	9,9	7,8	10,1	12,7	-1,6	8,8		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	14,0	4,2	18,1	9,2	2,2	1,6	7,8	2,6	8,5	11,3	-3,1	9,5		

*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	4,5	4,3	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,2	3,2	5,1	4,4	3,5
Private consumption (% YoY)		3,9	4,4	4,6	4,4	4,0	3,8	3,4	3,0	4,5	4,3	3,5
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)		12,6	9,0	8,1	6,8	5,2	5,7	4,1	4,3	8,7	8,5	4,7
Export - constant prices (% YoY)		5,9	3,9	5,5	4,9	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,4	6,3	5,1	4,2
Import - constant prices (% YoY)		5,0	4,3	5,9	5,0	7,0	5,9	5,2	4,8	7,1	5,1	5,7
GDP growth contributions	Private consumption (pp)	2,4	2,5	2,7	2,2	2,5	2,2	2,0	1,5	2,6	2,5	2,0
	Investments (pp)	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,7	0,7	1,0	0,8	1,1	1,5	1,6	0,9
	Net exports (pp)	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,1	-1,3	-0,7	-0,4	-0,1	-0,2	0,2	-0,6
Current account (% of GDP)***		-0,3	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,8	-1,1	-1,2	-1,3	-0,6	-0,1	-1,3
Unemployment rate (%)**		5,9	5,3	5,2	5,6	5,8	5,2	5,1	5,5	5,8	5,6	5,5
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)		0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,9	0,1	0,1
Wages in national economy (% YoY)		7,1	7,0	7,3	7,5	7,3	7,0	6,8	7,0	7,2	7,2	7,0
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*		1,2	2,4	2,9	3,0	3,4	2,5	1,9	1,5	1,6	2,4	2,3
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	4,24	4,32	4,32	4,32	4,32	4,29	4,27	4,29	4,32	4,27
USDPLN**		3,84	3,73	3,93	3,79	3,72	3,66	3,58	3,53	3,74	3,79	3,53

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST* CA	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 09/16/2019				
4:00	China	Retail sales (% YoY)	Aug	7,6		7,9
4:00	China	Industrial production (% YoY)	Aug	4,8		5,2
4:00	China	Urban investments (% YoY)	Aug	5,7		5,6
14:00	**Poland**	**Core inflation (% YoY)**	**Aug**	**2,2**	**2,2**	**2,1**
14:30	USA	NY Fed Manufacturing Index (pts)	Sep	4,8		4,0
		Tuesday 09/17/2019				
11:00	Germany	ZEW Economic Sentiment (pts)	Sep	-44,1		-38,0
15:15	USA	Industrial production (% MoM)	Aug	-0,2	0,3	0,2
15:15	USA	Capacity utilization (%)	Aug	77,5		77,6
		Wednesday 09/18/2019				
10:00	**Poland**	**Employment (% YoY)**	**Aug**	**2,7**	**2,7**	**2,7**
10:00	**Poland**	**Corporate sector wages (% YoY)**	**Aug**	**7,4**	**7,0**	**6,7**
11:00	Eurozone	HICP (% YoY)	Aug	1,0		1,0
14:30	USA	Housing starts (k MoM)	Aug	1191	1257	1247
14:30	USA	Building permits (k)	Aug	1317	1306	1300
20:00	USA	FOMC meeting (%)	Sep	2,25	2,00	2,00
		Thursday 09/19/2019				
9:30	Switzerland	SNB rate decision %)	Q3	-0,75		-0,75
10:00	Eurozone	Current account (bn EUR)	Jul	18,4		
10:00	**Poland**	**Industrial production (% YoY)**	**Aug**	**5,8**	**0,1**	**1,7**
10:00	**Poland**	**PPI (% YoY)**	**Aug**	**0,6**	**0,8**	**0,8**
13:00	UK	BOE rate decision (%)	Sep	0,75	0,75	0,75
14:30	USA	Initial jobless claims (k)	w/e	219		215
14:30	USA	Philadelphia Fed Index (pts)	Sep	16,8		11,0
16:00	USA	Existing home sales (M MoM)	Aug	5,42	5,43	5,38
		Friday 09/20/2019				
10:00	**Poland**	**Retail sales (% YoY)**	**Aug**	**7,4**	**6,3**	**6,5**
16:00	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Index (pts)	Sep	-7,1		-7,0

*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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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