Sentiment in German manufacturing at the lowest since the financial crisis

This week

- **The most important event this week will be the announcement of the European Court of Justice (ECJ)'s decision on FX mortgages scheduled for Thursday.** The ECJ's Advocate General issued an opinion in May precluding national courts from nullifying CHF mortgage contracts to the detriment of consumers. In addition, the amendment by the courts of abusive clauses in loan agreements concluded with banks against consumer's will is unacceptable. In practice, this means that in disputes between borrowers and banks, the national court should only remove the abusive clauses and determine if the loan agreement is capable of continuing in existence if these clauses are removed. If the agreement continues to be valid, the FX loan would be re-converted back to PLN (at the exchange rate applicable on the day the loan was granted) but would bear interest based on LIBOR CHF. On the other hand, if the loan agreement is nullified, the mortgage would have to be repaid immediately. The nullification of mortgage loans in full will be a complex operation, the details of which will be decided in settlements between banks and customers or through court proceedings. Both would involve losses for banks. The total cost of such exercise is difficult to estimate (i.a. it being difficult to assess what proportion of loan agreements included unfair terms or how many customers will decide to go to court) – the Polish Banks Association estimates it at ca. PLN 60bn and Moody's at ca. PLN 20bn. The re-conversion of FX loans would be conducive to lower stability of the banking sector and higher yields on Polish bonds. Concerns about decision unfavourable to commercial banks have in recent weeks been conducive to the depreciation of PLN. However, it should be pointed out that the opinion of the Advocate General is not binding on the ECJ but is taken into consideration it its decisions. The ECJ's decision will not have any automatic implications for individual disputes between borrowers and banks. It is only a point of reference for national courts when settling individual cases. We believe that the ECJ's decision released this week will be consistent with the May's opinion of the Advocate General but will stress different aspects. Therefore, we do not expect any further marked and sustained depreciation of PLN after the announcement of the decision. However, the gradual settlement of borrowers' claims by courts will restrict room for PLN appreciation in the medium term.
- **Another important event this week will be the meeting of the Monetary Policy Council scheduled for Wednesday**. We expect that the MPC will decide to leave interest rates at an unchanged level. At the same time, the results of the latest NBP projection will be presented during the meeting. We believe that the issue of K. Zubelewicz and E. Gatnar resigning from proposing a motion for interest rates hike will be raised during the press conference. In our opinion, during the conference the NBP Governor will repeat his view that the NBP interest rates will remain stable in the coming quarters. We believe that the tone of the press conference will be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **Important data from the US will be released this week.** Data from the labour market are scheduled to be released on Friday. We expect non-farm payrolls to have increased by 150k in September vs. 130k in August, with unemployment rate falling down to 3.6% from 3.7% in August. Before the Friday's reading some additional information on the labour market will be provided by the ADP report on private sector employment (the market expects an increase by 153k in September vs. 195k in August). The ISM index for manufacturing will be released on Tuesday and in accordance with our forecast will increase to 50.1 pts in September vs. 49.1 pts in August. A slight increase of the index has been signaled earlier by regional business surveys. We believe that the US readings will not be market moving.
- **The flash estimate of HICP inflation for the Eurozone will be released on Tuesday**. We expect that the annual inflation rate dropped to 0.9% YoY in September vs. 1.0% in August. We believe that lower dynamics of fuel prices have not been set off in full by higher core inflation. We expect that in subsequent months inflation in the Eurozone will be showing a downward trend and in October will reach its local minimum at 0.7% MoM. It will then slightly increase but will

not exceed 1.3% YoY in the horizon of our forecast (i.e. until the end of 2020). In addition, we forecast that in the entire forecast horizon core inflation will not exceed 1.4% YoY. The reading of inflation in the Eurozone will be neutral for the financial markets, we believe.

- **The released today Caixin PMI for Chinese manufacturing rose to 51.4 pts in September vs. 50.4 pts in August, running clearly above the market expectations (50.2 pts)**. At the same time, it has been a second month in a row when the index stood above the 50 pts threshold dividing expansion from contraction of activity. The index increase resulted from higher contributions of three of its five sub-indices (for output, new orders and inventories) while lower contribution of the sub-index for suppliers' delivery times had an opposite impact. The employment sub-index has not changed compared to August. Especially noteworthy in the index structure is the continuing for three months increase in total orders with a simultaneous decrease in export orders. In our view it is the effect of the measures taken by the Chinese government to stimulate internal demand. The improvement in Chinese manufacturing was also indicated by the CFLP PMI which rose to 49.8 pts in September vs. 49.5 pts in August. We maintain our forecast for economic growth in China (6.2% in 2019 and 6.0% in 2020). However, to achieve such GDP dynamics, the scale of the growth stimulus implemented by the Chinese government will have to increase. We believe that to this end measures will be taken to increase lending (stopping the process of deleveraging banks, reduction of interest rates) and depreciate CNY in line with the deterioration of the Chinese trade balance. The fiscal policy will also have to be more expansionary.
- **Polish manufacturing PMI will be released on Tuesday and, in our opinion, dropped to 47.0 pts in September from 48.8 pts in August**. Our view is supported by a marked decrease of the PMI for Germany (see below) and the deterioration suggested by a GUS survey. Our forecast stands below the market consensus (47.9 pts), therefore its materialization will be slightly negative for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **On Tuesday we will see flash data on inflation in Poland which, in our view, dropped to 2.7% YoY in September vs. 2.9% in August**. Lower dynamics of food and fuel prices have been only partly offset by higher core inflation. We believe that the flash inflation reading to be slightly negative for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.

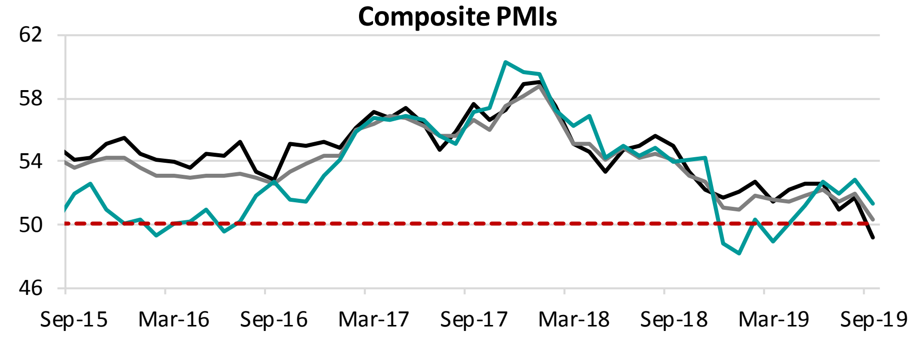
Last week

- **As we expected, the Fitch rating agency left Poland's long-term credit rating unchanged at A- with a stable outlook.** In its rationale Fitch indicated that the present rating reflects its diversified economy, EU membership, strong macroeconomic fundamentals and a sound policy framework supported by a stable banking sector. These are balanced against lower GDP per capita and high net external debt compared with the peer median. Fitch forecasts that the public finance deficit in relation to GDP will amount to 2.3% in 2020 and will decrease to 1.9% in 2021. The estimates of the deficit are above the values assumed by the government, due to the fact that Fitch has not factored in its forecast some budgeted revenues (i.a. Open Pension Fund transformation fee, sale of 5G frequencies, sale of emission rights) due to the uncertainty about their actual amounts and date of materialization. At the same time the agency assumed in its scenario that the "13th pension" would be paid in 2020. Higher deficit in 2020 will also be related to the slowdown of economic growth forecast by the agency. Fitch pointed out in its report that the potentially unfavourable ECJ's ruling to be released this week might contribute to a significant increase of the burden to the banking sector. However, the agency indicated that the precise cost for the banking sector was difficult to assess for the time being and that it would have been probably spread over several years. We maintain the view that in the horizon of several quarters the agency will not change Poland's rating and will affirm its stable outlook. In our view, the affirmation by the agency of Poland's rating and its outlook is neutral for PLN and bond yields.

- **In accordance with flash data, the composite PMI (for manufacturing and the services sector) in the Eurozone dropped to 50.4 pts in September vs. 51.9 pts in August, running significantly below the market expectations (51.9 pts).** The composite PMI's decline resulted from lower values of the sub-indices for both output in manufacturing and business activity in services (see below). The average PMI value between July and September (51.3 pts) stood below the average for Q2 (51.8 pts), therefore the business survey results pose a downside risk to our forecast, in which the quarterly GDP growth rate in the Eurozone has not changed in Q3 compared to Q2 and amounted to 0.2%.
- **Ifo Index reflecting the sentiment among German managers representing the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade sectors, rose to 94.6 pts in September vs. 94.3 pts in August, running slightly above the market expectations (94.4 pts).** The index increase resulted from higher sub-index concerning the assessment of the current situation and lower sub-index concerning expectations. Sector-wise, improved sentiment was recorded in services and construction. On the other hand, manufacturing and trade recorded deterioration of sentiment. The average value of the Ifo index dropped to 94.9 pts in Q3 from 98.4 pts in Q2. Coupled with flash PMIs (see below), the Ifo data support our forecast, in which the quarterly GDP growth rate in Germany has not changed in Q3 compared to Q2 and amounted to -0.1%.
- **The construction-assembly production dynamics in Poland dropped to 2.7% YoY in August vs. 6.6% in July, running above our forecast (0.6%) and slightly below the market consensus (2.8%).** The decrease in the annual dynamics of the construction-assembly production in August compared to July resulted mainly from the statistical effect in the form of an unfavourable difference in the number of working days as well as the last year's high base effect. Seasonally-adjusted construction-assembly production increased by 2.0% MoM in August. Despite a marked increase in the construction-assembly production in monthly terms, the last week's data do not alter our view of the short-term outlook for the construction sector. Although the construction activity will remain high in the coming quarters, the annual production dynamics will continue to show a downward trend (see MACROpulse of 23/9/2019). The August data on construction-assembly production do not alter our forecast of GDP growth in Q3 (4.3% YoY vs. 4.5% in Q2).
- **Important US data were released last week.** In accordance with the final estimate, the annualized US GDP growth rate amounted to 2.0% in Q2 (as in the second estimate). The fact that there was no revision resulted from higher contributions of government expenditure (0.82 pp in the final estimate vs. 0.77 pp in the second estimate) and net exports (-0.63 pp vs. -0.72 pp) as well as lower contributions of investments (-0.25 pp vs. -0.20 pp) and consumption (3.03 pp vs. 3.10 pp). Thus, the final estimate has confirmed that consumption was the main source of economic growth in the US in Q2. Flash data on durable goods orders were also released last week and increased by 0.2% in August vs. a 2.0% increase in July, running above the market expectations (-1.2%). Lower dynamics of orders resulted from lower number of orders for aircrafts in the Boeing company. Excluding means of transport, the dynamics of durable goods orders rose to 0.5% in August vs. -0.5% in July. The annual dynamics of orders for non-military capital goods, excluding orders for aircrafts, rose to -0.3% YoY in August vs. -0.8% in July, reaching a negative value for a second consecutive month. Business survey results were also released last week. A strong deterioration of consumer sentiment was indicated by the Conference Board index which dropped to 125.1 pts in September vs. 134.2 pts in August, running clearly below the market expectations (133.5 pts). Its decrease resulted from lower sub-indices for both expectations and assessment of the current situation. On the other hand, the final University of Michigan Index pointed to a slight improvement of sentiment, increasing to 92.0 pts in September vs. 89.8 pts in August. The index increase resulted from higher sub-indices for both the assessment of the current situation and for expectations. The last week's data from the US do not alter our forecast, in which the annualized US GDP growth rate will

amount to 2.0% in Q3.

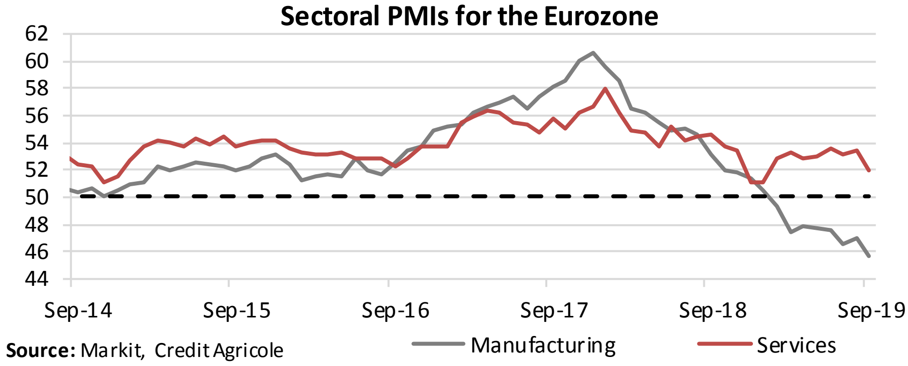
Sentiment in German manufacturing at the lowest since the financial crisis



Source: Markit, Credit Agricole

According to flash data, the composite PMI (for manufacturing and the services sector) in the Eurozone dropped to 50.4 pts in September vs. 51.9 pts in August, running significantly below the market expectations (51.9 pts). The composite PMI decline resulted from lower values of the sub-indices for both output in manufacturing and business activity in services. The average PMI value between July and September (51.3 pts) stood below the average for Q2 (51.8 pts), therefore the business survey results pose a downside risk to our forecast, in which the quarterly GDP growth rate in the Eurozone has not changed in Q3 compared to Q2 and amounted to 0.2%.The estimated by Markit (exclusively on the basis of PMI values) economic growth rate amounts to 0.1% QoQ in Q3.

Geographically, a decrease in the economic growth rate was recorded in Germany and in France. In the two economies the decrease in the composite PMI resulted from lower sub-indices for both output in manufacturing and business activity in services. According to the Markit survey, the economic growth rate in other Eurozone countries covered by the survey has also slowed down (to the lowest level since November 2013) due to the deterioration of sentiment in both services and manufacturing.



Source: Markit, Credit Agricole

As we expected, September has been a second month in a row which observed decreasing differences between the situation in manufacturing and in services. So far, the economic growth in the Eurozone was supported by growing activity in services while manufacturing observed contraction of activity (the sub-index has for eight months now stood below the 50 pts threshold). In September the sentiment in services deteriorated following weaker sentiment in manufacturing. This trend will probably continue as historically such differences between sectors were short-lived. Therefore, this will contribute to a slowdown of overall economic growth in the Eurozone. This view is supported by the indicator of future activity (in the coming 12 months) for the whole Eurozone, which in September stood only slightly below its August value (the lowest since May 2013), signaling high risk of deterioration of business climate in the coming months.

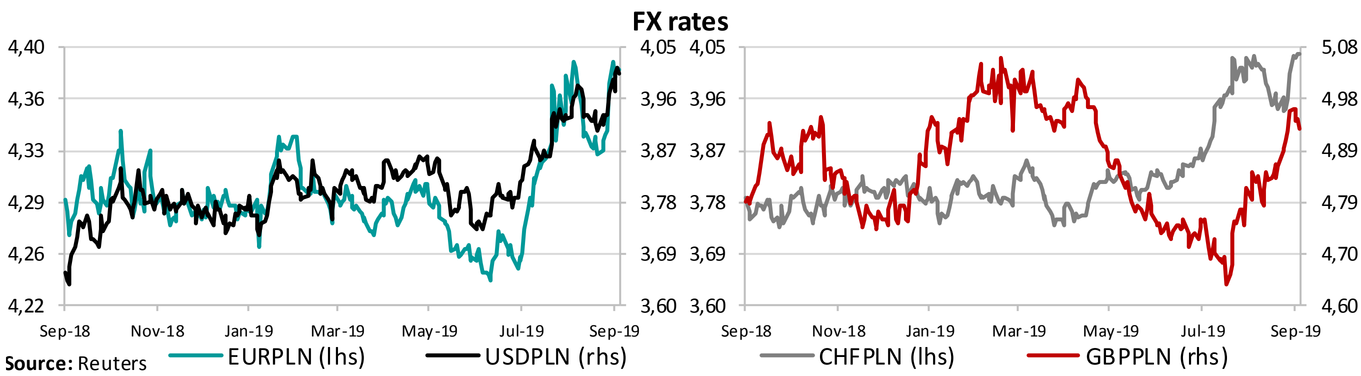
According to the report, the surveyed companies were pessimistic about trade wars and geopolitical tensions (including, the uncertainty about Brexit), which exacerbate the unfavourable outlook for global economic growth. It is worth pointing out that Marrkit has for the first time emphasized companies concerns about not only foreign but also domestic demand.

Against the backdrop of the whole Eurozone, the business climate in Germany looks especially bad. The composite PMI for this economy stood in September, for the first time since April 2013, below the 50 pts threshold dividing expansion from contraction of activity. The average PMI value between July and September (50.6 pts) stood below the average for Q2 (52.5 pts), which supports our scenario, in which Germany entered so-called technical recession in Q3 (decrease of GDP for two quarters in a row). In addition, the indicator of future activity (for services and manufacturing together) for Germany has already for a second month in a row signaled a decrease of economic activity in a year's horizon. We forecast that GDP in Germany will decrease by 0.1% in Q2 and Q3 2019 and in the whole 2019 the economic growth will amount to 0.5% YoY.

From the point of view of the outlook for Polish exports, the sentiment in the German manufacturing is of particular importance. The situation has further markedly deteriorated in September compared to August. PMI decreased to 41.4 pts in September from 43.5 pts in August, reaching the lowest level since the times of the financial crisis (June 2009). Three factors in particular point to a very poor condition of the German manufacturing – deepening decline in employment (the fastest since January 2010), further marked decrease in total new orders (including new export orders), and the second lowest in the survey history (since 2012) reading of the future output indicator. Demand for labour is one of the best barometers of business climate; therefore, further decrease in employment poses a significant downside risk to the outlook for the German manufacturing. It is worth pointing out that in September total new orders were decreasing at a faster rate than new export orders, which may mean that the German manufacturing was negatively impacted not only by the unfavourable global situation but also by weaker domestic demand.

The September business survey results for German manufacturing signal a high likelihood of weaker demand for goods manufactured in Poland and used in the production of final products (so called intermediate goods). This negative impact of the downturn abroad on the situation in Polish manufacturing will be limited by the structural changes taking place in the Polish industry (such as growing competitive advantage of Polish companies abroad, geographic reorientation of exports, or shifts in the supply chain) and still considerable (albeit decreasing) production backlogs. However, these factors will not be enough to avoid a marked slowdown in Polish manufacturing. We forecast that PMI decreased in September 2019 to the lowest level since 2013 (see above). The tendencies outlined above are consistent with our forecast of the slowdown of economic growth to 4.4% YoY in 2019 vs. 5.1% in 2018.

The publication of the Polish PMI will be negative for PLN



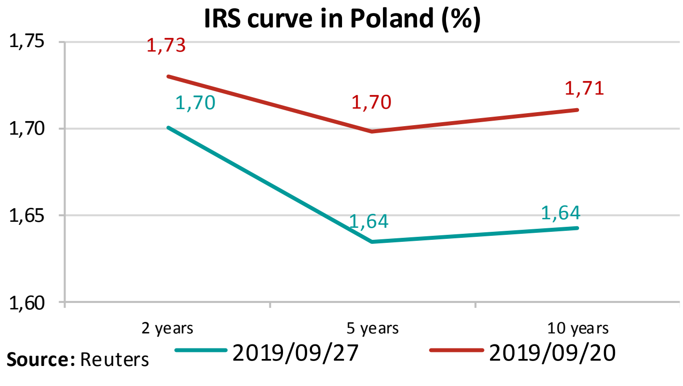
Source: Reuters

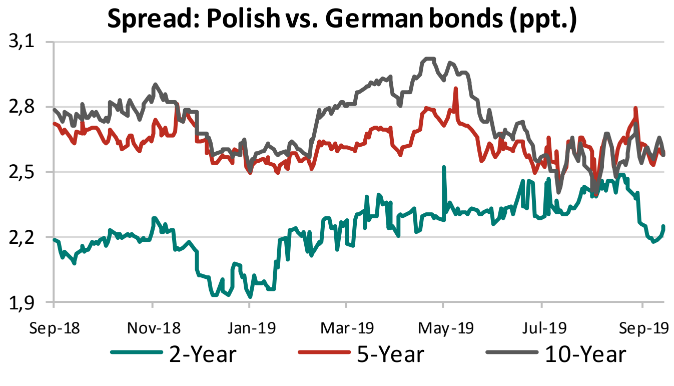
Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate rose 4.3815 (PLN weakening by 0.2%). Throughout last week, PLN was showing a weak downward trend. The weakening of PLN was supported by the significantly-lower-from-market-expectations business survey results in Germany and market concerns about the approaching announcement of ECJ's ruling on foreign currency mortgage loans (see above). The scale of the PLN weakening was limited by slight decrease in risk aversion due to improved market sentiment about US-China relations.

On Monday USD was appreciating vs. EUR due to a marked deterioration of sentiment in the Eurozone, reflected by lower PMIs. On Tuesday, the Chairwoman of the House of Representatives, N. Pelosi, announced the start of an impeachment procedure against President D Trump, which was conducive to a slight depreciation of USD. However, the market reaction was not long-lived and in subsequent days USD was making up for the losses due to D. Trump's remarks pointing to some progress in US-China trade talks.

The affirmation by Fitch of Poland's rating and its outlook is neutral for PLN. The released this morning Chinese manufacturing PMIs are also neutral for PLN. Last Friday, after the closing of the European markets, it was reported that D. Trump's administration was considering the ways of limiting the inflow of the portfolio capital from the US to China. These reports, pointing to the risk of the escalation of the US-China conflict, may be conducive to PLN weakening this week. However, the representatives of the US government denied those rumours, which is likely to limit the market reaction. Crucial for PLN this week will be the announcement of the ECJ's decision scheduled for Thursday. We believe that it will be consistent with the May's opinion of the Advocate General but will stress different aspects. Therefore, we do not expect any further marked and sustained depreciation of PLN after the announcement of the decision. If our lower-from-the-market-consensus forecasts of Polish manufacturing PMI and domestic inflation materialize, we expect a slight weakening of PLN. In our view, the data from the US (manufacturing ISM, non-farm-payrolls) and flash data on inflation in the Eurozone will be neutral for PLN. The MPC meeting scheduled for Wednesday should also not meet with a significant reaction of the markets.

Market focused on ECJ's ruling





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates decreased to 1.70 (down by 3bp), 5-year rates to 1.635 (down by 6bp), and 10-year rates to 1.643 (down by 7bp). The deteriorating market sentiment regarding the outlook for economic growth in the Eurozone contributed to a rise in prices of German debt. At the same time we observed an increase in the spread between Polish and German bonds due to increased risk aversion and market concerns about the approaching ECJ's ruling. These two tendencies resulted in lower IRS rates.

The affirmation by Fitch of Poland's rating and its outlook is neutral for IRS rates. The scale of the reversal of the yield curve in Poland has deepened in recent days. The spread between 2-year and 10-year IRS rates is now only slightly below the levels recorded in late August and early September 2019 (the highest since 2012). The main reason for the observed reversal of the curve are market expectations of further monetary easing by the ECB. The situation may change after the publication of the ECJ's ruling scheduled for Thursday. A ruling unfavourable for commercial banks will be conducive to higher IRS rates at the long end of the curve. We expect that the Tuesday's readings of inflation and PMI in Poland will be slightly negative for IRS rates at the short end of the yield curve. Other events this week will have a limited impact on the curve, we believe.

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	**4,39**
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	**4,02**
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	**4,04**
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	-1,3	
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	0,5	0,7	
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	6,0	
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	6,8	
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	2,6	
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	5,1	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	2,8	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	4,39	4,32	4,32	4,32	4,29	4,27	4,29	4,32	4,27
USDPLN**	3,84	3,73	4,02	3,86	3,86	3,79	3,67	3,56	3,74	3,86	3,56

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST* CA	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 09/30/2019				
3:00	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	49,5	49,7	49,5
3:45	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	50,2	50,6	50,2
11:00	Eurozone	Unemployment rate (%)	Aug	7,5		7,5
14:00	Germany	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Sep	1,0	1,1	1,1
15:45	USA	Chicago PMI (pts)	Sep	50,4		50,5
		Tuesday 10/01/2019				
9:00	**Poland**	**Manufacturing PMI (pts)**	**Sep**	**48,8**	**47,0**	**47,9**
9:55	Germany	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	41,4	41,4	41,4
10:00	**Poland**	**CPI (% YoY)**	**Sep**	**2,8**	**2,7**	**2,8**
10:00	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	45,6	45,6	45,6
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Sep	1,0	0,9	1,0
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	51,0	51,0	51,0
16:00	USA	ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	49,1	50,1	50,4
		Wednesday 10/02/2019				
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Sep	195		153
	Poland	**NBP rate decision (%)**	**Oct**	**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**
		Thursday 10/03/2019				
10:00	Eurozone	Services PMI (pts)	Sep	52,0	52,0	52,0
10:00	Eurozone	Final Composite PMI (pts)	Sep	50,4	50,4	50,4
11:00	Eurozone	PPI (% YoY)	Aug	0,2		
11:00	Eurozone	Retail sales (% MoM)	Aug	-0,6		0,4
14:30	USA	Initial jobless claims (k)	w/e	208		212
16:00	USA	Factory orders (% MoM)	Aug	1,4		-0,5
16:00	USA	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (pts)	Sep	56,4	55,4	55,8
		Friday 10/04/2019				
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Sep	3,7	3,6	3,7
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Sep	130	150	162

*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
** Reuters

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