This week

- **On Tuesday and Wednesday, the FED Chairman, J. Powell, will present a semi-annual monetary policy report to the Congress**. Investors will closely follow J. Powell's remarks on the prospects for economic growth, inflation, and interest rates. Of particular importance will be J. Powell's remarks on the possibility of monetary easing in the nearest future. Our baseline scenario assumes that FED will cut interest rates by 25bp in Q2, anticipating a downturn in H2. Financial markets may be highly volatile during J. Powell's testimony.
- **Significant hard data on US economy and business survey results will be released this week.** We expect that industrial production dynamics have not changed in January compared to December and amounted to -0.3% MoM, consistently with lower employment recorded in manufacturing (see below). We forecast that nominal retail sales increased by 0.4% MoM in January vs. a 0.3% increase in December, due to higher sales in the automotive branch. We expect that headline inflation rose to 2.5% YoY in January vs. 2.3% in December, due to the stabilization of core inflation (2.3%) and food price dynamics as well as faster growth of energy prices. Business survey results will also be released in the US. We forecast that the preliminary University of Michigan Index (99.0 pts in February vs. 99.8 pts in January) will signal deterioration of households' sentiment, resulting mainly from concerns about the 2019-nCov virus epidemic. We believe that the aggregate impact of data on the US economy on the financial markets will be limited.
- **Data on the Polish balance of payments in December 2019 will be released on Thursday**. We expect the current account balance to drop to EUR -571M vs. EUR 1457M in November 2019, mainly due to lower trade balance. We forecast that export dynamics rose from -1.0% YoY in November to 5.6% in December, while import growth rate rose from -4.6% YoY to 4.1%. Conducive to the increase in both dynamics in December was a favourable difference in the number of working days. In our view, the data on the balance of payments will be neural for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **On Friday we will see data on the January inflation in Poland which, in our view, rose to 4.3% YoY vs. 3.4% in December**. The increase in the inflation rate resulted from higher dynamics of the prices of food, fuels and energy (the effect of the rise in electricity prices) and higher core inflation. Our forecast is above the market consensus (4.1%); therefore, its materialization will be conducive to PLN strengthening and higher yields on Polish bonds.
- **The flash estimate of GDP in Poland in Q4 2019 will be released on Friday.** Based on the GDP data for the whole 2019 published by GUS two weeks ago (see MACROpulse of 29//1/2020), we estimate that the GDP growth rate dropped to 2.9% YoY in Q4 from 3.9% in Q3 2019. Slower GDP growth resulted from lower contributions of private consumption, net exports, and changes in inventories as well as higher contribution of investments. The GDP reading should not be market moving.
- **We have revised our macroeconomic forecasts (see below).** We expect that the GDP growth rate will amount to 2.7% YoY in 2020 (3.0% before the revision) and to 3.3% in 2021 (no change compared to the previous forecast).

Last week

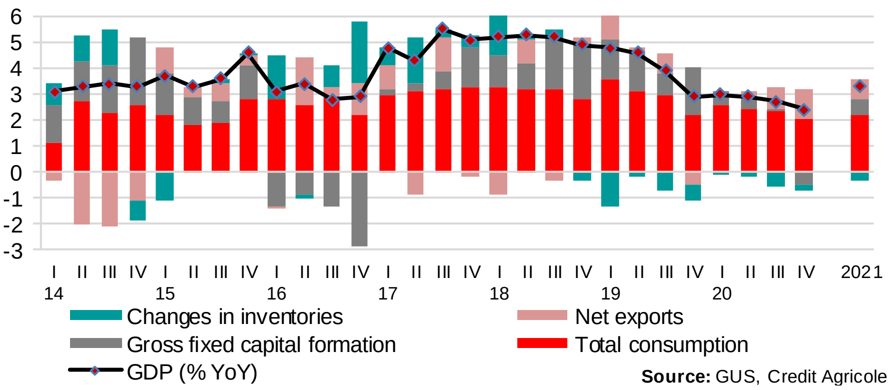
- **Significant US data were released last week.** Non-farm payrolls rose by 225k in January vs. 147k in December (revised upwards from 145k), running significantly above the market expectations (160k) and our forecast (170k). The highest increase in employment was recorded in education and health service (+72.0k), construction (+44.0k), and leisure and hospitality (+36.0k). On the other hand, employment has decreased in manufacturing (-12.0k), retail trade (-8.3k), and utilities (-1.4k). Unemployment rate rose to 3.6% in January vs. 3.5% in December, though staying significantly below the natural unemployment rate indicated by FOMC (4.1%). The unemployment rate growth was accompanied by an increase in the participation rate to 63.4% in January vs. 63.2% in December. The annual dynamics of average hourly earnings rose to 3.1% in January vs. 3.0% in December. Despite a slight increase, this signals a continuing low wage pressure in the US economy. The results of business surveys in the US were also released last week. The ISM index for manufacturing increased to 50.9 pts in January vs. 47.8 pts in December, running significantly above the market expectations (48.5 pts). Thus, the index has for the first time since July 2019 stood above the 50 pts threshold dividing expansion from contraction of activity. The index increase resulted from higher contributions of four of its five sub-indices (for output, new orders, employment, and suppliers' delivery times) while lower contribution of the inventories sub-index had opposite impact. Especially noteworthy in the data structure is the surge of the output sub-index, which is surprising in the context of the business survey results from previous months, pointing to a decline in new orders. The responses of the surveyed companies published together with the ISM Index indicate that the situation varies widely from sector to sector. The electronics branch recorded a strong improvement in January while survey participants from other sectors usually continue to complain about continuing slowdown. Last week we also saw the non-manufacturing ISM Index which rose to 55.5 pts in January vs. 54.9 pts in December, running above the market expectations (55.0 pts). The index increase resulted from higher contributions of the sub-indices for business activity and new orders, while lower contributions of the sub-indices for employment and suppliers' delivery times had opposite impact. The last week's readings do not alter our forecast, in which the annualized US GDP growth rate will decrease to 1.6% in Q1 vs. 2.1% in Q4. In Q2 and Q3 we expect its further decrease to 1.5%, largely due to high uncertainty limiting investment dynamics and increasingly slow improvement in the labour market conducive to lower consumption growth.

- **As we expected, the Monetary Policy Council left interest rates unchanged at its meeting last week (the reference rate amounts to 1.50%).** The statement after the meeting has changed considerably to address the issue of inflation standing at an elevated level. The Council indicated for the first time that inflation might exceed the upper limit of band for deviations from the target (3.5% YoY) in the coming months. The statement points out however that the temporary rise in price growth will be driven by supply-side and regulatory factors, i.e. ones remaining beyond the direct impact of domestic monetary policy. As the impact of these factors fades and GDP growth weakens, inflation will gradually decrease. 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 added that the current level of interest rates was at the same time enabling to meet the inflation target in the medium term (see MACROpulse of 5/2/2020). At the conference after the MPC meeting, the NBP Governor, A. Glapiński, repeated the view he had voiced earlier that interest rates would remain unchanged until the end of his term of office. He still believes that in this time horizon rates are more likely to be cut than hiked. The MPC members present at the conference – E. Łon and K. Zubelewicz – expressed opposing views concerning the appropriate level of interest rates. The former sees room for rate cuts to stimulate economic growth while the latter believes that the current level of rates was too low and their increase would be conducive to stabilizing inflation. The remarks of Council members support our scenario, in which NBP interest rates will remain unchanged at least until the end of 2021 despite a temporary overshooting of the NBP inflation target in Q1 2020.
- **Poland manufacturing PMI dropped to 47.4 pts in January vs. 48.0 pts in December, running significantly below our forecast (48.5 pts) and the market consensus (48.3 pts)**. Thus, the index has for fifteenth consecutive moth stayed below the 50 pts threshold dividing expansion from contraction of activity. The index decrease resulted from lower contributions of its sub-indices for employment, suppliers' delivery times and output, while higher contributions of the

sub-indices for inventories and new orders had opposite impact. Especially noteworthy in the data structure is the sharpest since January 2009 decrease in employment. It should be pointed out that the number of jobs has reduced significantly amid the stabilizing pace of decline in total new orders and output. In addition, the Future (in the horizon of 12 months) Output Indicator stood in January at the highest level since May 2019. Thus, the significant reduction of employment can hardly be attributed to the deterioration of the outlook for demand. We are therefore proposing a hypothesis that the factor which has partly contributed towards the reduction of employment reported by the companies was the sharp increase in the minimum wage with the beginning of 2020 (see MACROmap of 3/2/2020).

- **Last week we saw significant data from the German economy**. Industrial production decreased by 3.5% MoM in December vs. a 1.2% increase in November, running clearly below the market expectations (-0.2%). Consequently, the seasonally-adjusted industrial production in Germany stood at the lowest level since August 2014. A decrease in production was recorded in all its categories, with the production of capital goods having decreased the most. This may indicate that the German companies are sharply reducing investments. Sector-wise, a decrease in production dynamics was recorded in construction and manufacturing, while production dynamics in energy have slightly increased. Data on orders in German manufacturing were also released week and dropped by 2.1% MoM in December vs. a 0.8% decrease in November, running clearly below the market expectations (+0.6%). January. The sharp decrease in orders resulted from lower foreign orders while domestic orders have slightly increased. The decrease in foreign orders resulted mainly from lower orders from non-Eurozone countries. Data on the German balance on trade were also released last week and increased to EUR 19.2bn in December vs. EUR 18.5bn in November. At the same time, export dynamics rose to 0.1% MoM in December vs. -2.2% in November, while import dynamics dropped to -0.7% vs. -0.6%. The last week's data from the German economy are consistent with the economic growth rate in Germany in Q4 (0.1% QoQ – the same as in Q3), implied on the basis of data from the whole 2019. The flash estimate of the German GDP is going to be published this week.

Forecasts for 2020-2021



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

Taking into account the recent data on the real economy as well as trends signaled by business surveys, we have revised our macroeconomic forecasts (see the table on page 8). We expect the GDP growth rate in 2020 to stand at 2.7% YoY (3.0% before the revision) and at 3.3% in 2021 (no change compared to the previous forecast). The downward revision of our forecast of the economic growth rate 2020 is mainly dictated by two factors – visible surprise concerning the pace and structure of economic growth in Q4 2019 and the outbreak of coronavirus in China.

The GDP dynamics in 2019 stood below our expectations, meaning that the implied economic growth rate in Q4 2019 (2.9% YoY) points to a stronger from our earlier forecasts slowdown of GDP growth (see MACROpulse of 29/1/2020). A lower starting point indicates lower path of economic growth also in 2020.

Based on GDP data for 2019, Q4 2019 can be expected to have recorded a marked increase in investments dynamics to 7.2-7.3% YoY vs. 4.7% in Q3, most likely due to higher capital formation in enterprises. We believe that the probable marked recovery of corporate investments in Q4 will not continue into 2020. The main factors limiting the investments activity of enterprises will be the uncertainty about business climate abroad, growing costs of labour (contributions to the Employee Capital Plans and higher minimum wage) and short investment cycle. This view is also supported by the business survey results (NBP Quick Monitoring, January 2020), pointing to a significant deterioration of forecasts of financial situation and investment plans of companies as well as the results of the NBP survey of the banks' credit committees, indicating a visible decrease in the forecast demand for long-term (investment) loans for large companies. We expect that, due to the end of cycle in public investments, lower absorption of EU funds, and disturbances resulting from sharp increase in the cost of public investments in transport infrastructure (roads and railway), public investments will be decreasing in year-on-year terms until the end of 2020. We had already experienced such situation in Q3 2019. The factor which will limit the decline in public investments will be the forecast by local government units (LGU) stabilization of capital expenditure in 2020 (see MACROmap of 27/1/2020). However, we see a clear downside risk to such scenario, due to growing LGU costs (i.a. due to the increase in the minimum wage) and lower incomes (the effect of changes in income tax). In conclusion, we expect that the dynamics of total investments in the national economy will be showing a downward trend in 2020 and will attain a negative level in Q4 2020 while in the average yearly terms it will be only slightly positive (0.7% YoY vs. 7.8% in 2019).

Data on GDP for 2019 indicated a stronger than we had earlier expected decrease in private consumption dynamics in Q4. We expect that the slowdown in consumption will continue into 2020 due to growing households' propensity to save (in the wake of slowing down improvement in the labour market), launch of ECP (conducive to a decrease in households' disposable income), expected sharp increase in inflation (see below), abatement of the positive impact of social transfer payments, and slight decrease in employment (the effect of the sharp increase in the minimum wage and weaker demand). Negative trends in employment were signaled by the January business survey results (PMI, see MACROmap of 3/2/2020). On the other hand, private consumption growth will be boosted by higher minimum wage. However, the latest press releases signal that the remuneration of the lowest earners might increase to a lesser extent than it would result directly from the regulatory increase. Some entrepreneurs, wishing to reduce the marked increase in the costs of labour, add the so-far employee wage benefits (e.g. duty allowances) to basic salary – thus meeting the new regulations concerning minimum wage – hence, the real income of employees does not change substantially. Considering the presented trends, we forecast that private consumption will increase by 3.2% YoY in 2020 vs. a 3.9% increase in 2019.

Our latest macroeconomic scenario takes into account the impact of the 2019-nCov epidemic on the economic activity in the world and in Poland. We believe that temporary suspension or reduction of activity of many enterprises in China as well as lower purchasing activity of the Chinese people will contribute to a marked slowdown of GDP growth in China. We estimate that GDP dynamics in China will stand at ca. 4.0% YoY in Q1 vs. 6.0% in Q4 2019. We assume that the spread of coronavirus will gradually slow down and the negative impact of the epidemic on the economic activity in China will be gradually abating at the turn of Q1 and Q2 2020. We estimate that in the whole of 2020 the 2019-nCov epidemic will be conducive to lowering the GDP dynamics in China by 1.5 pp. However, our scenario assumes that the Chinese authorities will take some decisive actions to visibly stimulate domestic demand with the use of monetary and fiscal policy tools which will almost fully neutralize the negative impact of the coronavirus for 2020 as a whole. Thus, from Q2 2020, we expect a marked recovery of the economic activity in China and forecast that the average yearly GDP growth rate will stand at 5.7% vs. 6.1% in 2019.

We believe that in direct terms the slowdown in China will have a limited impact on the GDP dynamics in Poland. Exports to China are responsible for only 1% of Poland's total exports. In addition, less than 20%

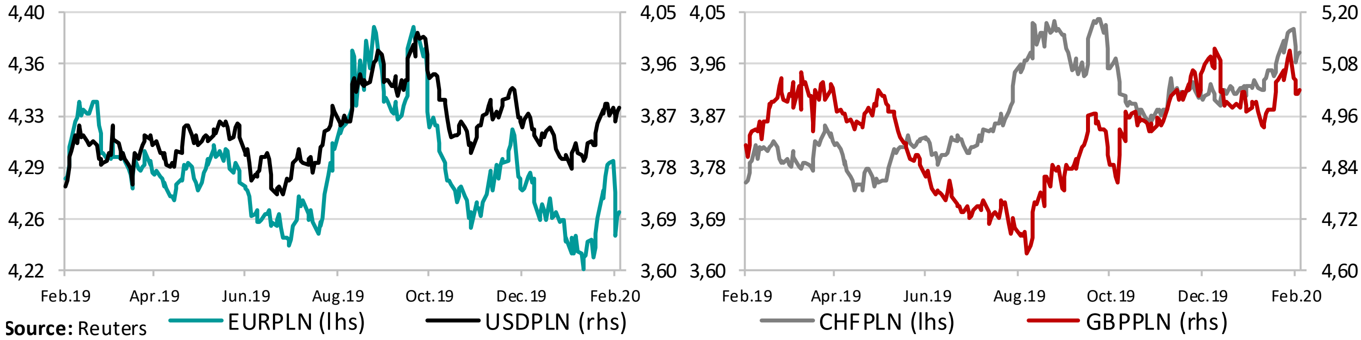
of this value are consumer goods (including food) which signals that the impact of lower purchasing activity of people in China in the short term will have a negligible effect on the direct import of goods from Poland to China. As regards other goods, possible losses in Q1 are likely to be made good during the expected recovery in China later into the year. The negative impact of coronavirus on the activity in Poland is not limited only to direct impact. The so-called supply channel, namely the indirect impact through lower economic growth rate in the Eurozone, should also be taken consideration. Considering a weaker-than-expected economic growth within the single currency area in Q4 2019 (see MACROmap of 3/2/2020) and lower demand from China, we estimate that the GDP dynamics in the Eurozone in 2020 will be lower by ca. 0.2pp compared to our earlier assumptions. This will lead to lower demand for goods manufacture in Poland and used for the production of final goods (intermediate goods). Considering that Polish companies are currently dealing with production backlogs and assuming that the epidemic will start to extinguish at the turn of Q1 and Q2 2020, we believe that the total impact of the slowdown in China will only have a slight negative impact on the profile of Polish exports in the whole of 2020. In the light of the above trends, our forecast of export dynamics has been revised only slightly downwards compared to the one prepared in December. At the same time, due to the forecast by us slower growth of consumption and investments, we have lowered the expected path of imports. Consequently, the contribution of net exports to GDP will stabilize the economic growth in the forecast horizon.

We have also revised our forecast of inflation in 2020. Lower economic activity in China is conducive to a drop of global oil prices, which in the short term will be visibly lower from our earlier assumptions. This will limit the growth rate of the prices of fuels and headline inflation in the coming months. At the same time we have revised upwards our path of food process. We now believe that the dynamics of prices in the category food and non-alcoholic beverages in 2020 will not change compared to 2019 and will amount to 4.9% YoY. In turn, in 2021 it will decrease to 0.7% YoY. Higher path of food prices results from a stronger than we had earlier expected increase in the prices of pork due to ASF in China as well as the planned introduction in April2 2020 of so-called sugar fee, which will lead to a significant rise of the prices of sweetened beverages. Nonetheless, we maintain our view that inflation of food prices will reach its local maximum in Q1 2020 and in subsequent quarters will be showing a weak downward trend, reaching its local minimum at 0.2% YoY in Q2 2021. The agrometeorological conditions pose a substantial risk to our forecast of food prices. Our scenario assumes that in the horizon of our forecast they will stand a multi-year average, thus a possible occurrence of third consecutive drought this year poses a substantial upside risk to our forecast. Our forecast of core inflation has not changed significantly. At the beginning of 2020 a pro-inflationary impulse will be the sharp increase in the minimum wage which will contribute towards further growth of the cost pressure observed in recent months. In H2 2020 we should see the slowdown of core inflation growth amid decelerating GDP dynamics. In conclusion, we forecast that on a yearly average inflation will amount to 3.2% in 2020. In 2021, due to high base effects and the entry into force of government compensations for higher electricity prices, we expect that inflation will decrease to 1.6%.

We have maintained our forecasts regarding monetary policy in Poland. In accordance with the scenario outlined above, we expect slower economic growth and lower inflation starting from the mid-2020. Consequently, we believe that NBP interest rates will remain unchanged within the horizon of our forecast. The remarks of the NBP Governor at the conference after the February MPC meeting support our scenario (see MACROpulse of 5/2/2020). Due to the slowdown of domestic economic growth and the sustained global risk aversion, we expect that PLN potential to further appreciation is limited. We forecast that EURPLN will stay close to 4.29 until the end of 2020. With the expected by us slight acceleration of economic growth in 2021, PLN will be appreciating within the range of 4.25 vs. EUR.

Domestic data on inflation crucial for PLN

FX rates



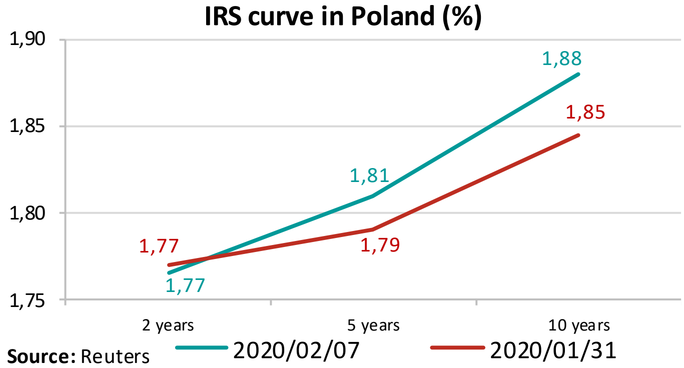
Source: Reuters

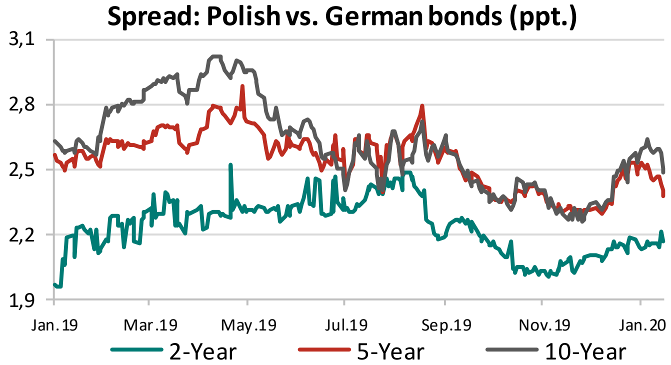
Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate dropped to 4.2607 (strengthening of PLN by 0.8%). The first part of the week saw the appreciation of PLN and other emerging currencies, due to a decrease in global risk aversion, reflected by lower VIX index. Higher demand for risky assets was supported by lower uncertainty about the coronavirus epidemic with reports pointing to a slowdown in the number of the infected persons and some progress in works on the methods of treating this disease. Thursday and Friday saw a correction and slight weakening of PLN. However, the EURPLN rate stayed clearly below the levels at which it opened on Monday.

Noteworthy is also the last week's strengthening of USD vs. EUR. It resulted from the publication of markedly weaker-than-expected data from the German economy on new orders in manufacturing and industrial production and clearly better-from-the-consensus data from the US (ISM and non-farm payrolls). Consequently, last week, EURUSD reached the lowest level since October 2019 (1.09).

This week crucial for PLN will be the domestic data on inflation. It our higher-from-the-market-consensus forecast materializes, they may contribute towards PLN strengthening. On the other hand, conducive to increased volatility of PLN may be the scheduled for this week testimony of the FED Chairman, J. Powell, to the Congress. In our view, domestic data on GDP and the balance of payments will not have any substantial impact on PLN. Numerous data from the US (inflation, industrial production, retail sales, preliminary University of Michigan Index) will also be neutral for PLN. At the same time, the foreign exchange market can be expected to remain impacted by reports on the spread of coronavirus.

IRS rates remain impacted by reports on coronavirus epidemic





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates have not changed compared to the level from two weeks ago and amounted to 1.77, 5-year rates increased to 1.81 (up by 2bp), and 10-year rates to 1.88 (up by 3bp). The first part of the week saw an increase in IRS rates, following the core markets, largely due to a decrease in the global risk aversion related to coronavirus epidemic. However, Thursday and Friday saw a correction and a decrease in IRS rates. Better-than-expected data from the US labour market were neutral for the curve. On Thursday there was a debt exchange auction at which the Ministry of Finance repurchased PLN 6.3bn of bonds maturing in 2020 and 2021 and sold the same amount of 2-, 4-, 5-, 9-, and 27-year bonds. The auction had no substantial impact on IRS rates.

This week the market will focus on the data on inflation in Poland. We believe that the materialization of our forecast that is higher from the market consensus may contribute to an increase in IRS rates. Tuesday and Wednesday may see increased market volatility, due to the testimony of the FED Chairman, J. Powell, to the Congress. In our view, domestic data on GDP and the balance of payments will not have any substantial impact on the curve. The publication of numerous data from the US (inflation, industrial production, retail sales, preliminary University of Michigan Index) will also be neutral for IRS rates. At the same time, the debt market can be expected to remain impacted by reports on the spread of coronavirus.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	Jan.19	Feb.19	Mar.19	Apr.19	May.19	Jun.19	Jul.19	Aug.19	Sep.19	Oct.19	Nov.19	Dec.19	Jan.20	Feb.20
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*	4,26	4,30	4,30	4,28	4,28	4,24	4,29	4,38	4,37	4,26	4,31	4,26	4,30	**4,27**
USDPLN*	3,72	3,79	3,84	3,82	3,83	3,73	3,87	3,98	4,01	3,82	3,91	3,79	3,87	**3,85**
CHFPLN*	3,74	3,79	3,85	3,75	3,83	3,82	3,90	4,02	4,02	3,87	3,91	3,92	4,02	**3,92**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	0,7	1,2	1,7	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,9	2,6	2,5	2,6	3,4	**4,3**	
Core inflation (% YoY)	0,8	1,0	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,6	3,1	**3,3**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	6,0	6,9	5,5	9,2	7,6	-2,6	5,8	-1,5	5,5	3,7	1,5	3,8	**-1,6**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	2,2	2,9	2,5	2,6	1,4	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,8	-0,3	-0,1	1,0	**1,2**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	6,6	6,5	3,1	13,6	7,3	5,3	7,4	6,0	5,3	5,4	5,9	7,5	**5,9**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	7,5	7,6	5,7	7,1	7,7	5,3	7,4	6,8	6,6	5,9	5,3	6,2	**7,0**	
Employment (% YoY)	2,9	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,6	**1,8**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	6,1	6,1	5,9	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,2	**5,5**	
Current account (M EUR)	2529	-630	217	542	430	-114	-915	-246	962	573	1457	**-571**		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	5,9	10,5	7,8	9,6	11,5	-2,6	5,9	-1,8	13,5	3,8	-1,0	**5,6**		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	2,1	8,4	2,8	8,0	11,1	-5,4	6,9	-3,4	6,4	-0,2	-4,6	**4,1**		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator		2019				2020				2019	2020	2021
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)		4,8	4,6	3,9	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,4	4,0	2,7	3,3
Private consumption (% YoY)		3,9	4,4	3,9	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,1	3,0	3,9	3,2	2,8
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)		12,2	9,1	4,7	7,2	3,9	2,2	0,8	-1,8	7,8	0,7	3,5
Export - constant prices (% YoY)		7,3	3,2	5,0	4,0	3,5	3,6	4,2	4,4	4,8	3,9	5,0
Import - constant prices (% YoY)		6,0	3,1	3,9	5,2	3,8	3,4	2,9	2,3	4,5	3,1	4,0
GDP growth contributions	Private consumption (pp)	2,5	2,5	2,2	1,7	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,5	2,2	1,8	1,6
	Investments (pp)	1,5	1,5	0,8	1,8	0,5	0,4	0,1	-0,5	1,4	0,1	0,6
	Net exports (pp)	1,0	0,2	0,8	-0,5	0,0	0,3	0,8	1,2	0,4	0,6	0,8
Current account (% of GDP)***		-0,6	-0,4	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,1	-0,2
Unemployment rate (%)**		5,9	5,3	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,0	5,0	5,3	5,2	5,3	5,5
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)		0,0	0,2	0,5	0,1	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,3	0,2	-0,2	-0,5
Wages in national economy (% YoY)		7,1	7,0	7,7	7,0	7,5	7,6	7,4	7,0	7,2	7,4	6,0
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*		1,2	2,4	2,8	2,8	4,2	3,4	2,8	2,5	2,3	3,2	1,6
Wibor 3M (%)**		1,72	1,72	1,72	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71
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	4,37	4,26	4,29	4,29	4,29	4,29	4,26	4,29	4,25
USDPLN**		3,84	3,73	4,01	3,79	3,83	3,73	3,64	3,70	3,79	3,70	3,76

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST*	
					CA	CONSENSUS**
		Monday 02/10/2020				
2:30	China	PPI (% YoY)	Jan	-0,5		0,1
2:30	China	CPI (% YoY)	Jan	4,5		4,9
10:00	Eurozone	Sentix Index (pts)	Feb	7,6		
		Wednesday 02/12/2020				
11:00	Eurozone	Industrial production (% MoM)	Dec	0,2		-0,3
		Thursday 02/13/2020				
14:00	**Poland**	**Current account (M EUR)**	**Dec**	**1457**	**-571**	**-551**
14:30	USA	Initial jobless claims (k)	w/e	216		215
14:30	USA	CPI (% MoM)	Jan	0,2	0,2	0,1
14:30	USA	Core CPI (% MoM)	Jan	0,1	0,3	0,2
		Friday 02/14/2020				
8:00	Germany	Preliminary GDP (% QoQ)	Q4	0,1	0,1	0,1
10:00	**Poland**	**Flash GDP (% YoY)**	**Q4**	**3,9**	**2,9**	**3,0**
10:00	**Poland**	**CPI (% YoY)**	**Jan**	**3,4**	**4,3**	**4,1**
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary GDP (% QoQ)	Q4	0,1	0,1	0,1
11:00	Eurozone	GDP flash estimate (% YoY)	Q4	1,0	1,0	1,0
14:30	USA	Retail sales (% MoM)	Jan	0,3	0,4	0,3
15:15	USA	Industrial production (% MoM)	Jan	-0,3	-0,3	-0,1
15:15	USA	Capacity utilization (%)	Jan	77,0		76,9
16:00	USA	Business inventories (% MoM)	Dec	-0,2		0,1
16:00	USA	Initial U. of Michigan Sentiment Index (pts)	Feb	99,8	99,0	99,7

*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

MACRO MAP

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