Coronavirus epidemic – black scenario for Poland

This week

- **The most 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 unchanged. At the same time, the results of the latest NBP inflation projection will be presented during the meeting. In our view, the inflation path will be revised upwards compared to the November projection (due to higher than expected growth of prices in December 2019). And the forecast of GDP dynamic will be revised downwards due to lower starting point. The impact of COVID-19 epidemic on the economic activity in Poland and the monetary policy outlook is likely to be raised during the conference. We believe that A. Glapiński will try to lower the market expectations of interest rate cuts in Poland. In our opinion, the NBP Governor will repeat his view that interest rates will remain stable until the end of the Council's current term. We expect that the tone of the press conference will be neutral for PLN and the prices of the Polish bonds.
- **Important US data will be released this week.** The publication of data from the labour market is scheduled for Friday. We expect that the increase in non-farm payrolls amounted to 170k in February vs. 225k in January, with unemployment rate down to 3.5% from 3.6% in January. 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 170k in February vs. 291k in January). The ISM index for manufacturing will be released today. We expect it to have dropped to 50.3 pts in February vs. 50.9 pts in January, due to lower inflow of orders from China. We believe that the publication of data from the US will be overshadowed by reports on the spread of COVID-19 in the US and 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 1.2% YoY in February from 1.4% in January, due to lower dynamics of energy prices. Our forecast of inflation in the Eurozone is in line with the market consensus; therefore, its materialization will be neutral for PLN and the prices of Polish bonds.
- **China Caixin manufacturing PMI that has been released today dropped to 40.3 pts in February vs. 51.1 pts in January, running significantly below the market expectations (45.7 pts).** Thus, the index has reached the lowest level in the survey history, i.e. since 2004. The data structure reflects the negative impact of the coronavirus epidemic on the economic activity in China. The suspension of production in many companies and restrictions in the flow of persons and goods have contributed to a marked decrease in output, new orders, employment, and stocks of intermediate goods. At the same time, production backlogs were growing in February at the fastest rate since April 2005. February also recorded a marked decrease in new export orders, which according to the information included in the report, resulted from transport restrictions and cancellation of orders by counterparties. Like in the case of the surveys for the Eurozone and Germany (see MACROmap of 24/2/2020), PMI was unable to fully reflect the negative impact of the supply shock on the Chinese economy. Due to the index structure, the delays in deliveries were conducive to the index increase. If the delivery times' sub-index had not changed between January and February, PMI would have been lower by 2.5 pts. According to the survey results, the Chinese companies believe that the negative impact of the epidemic on their activity is temporary – the index of the Anticipated Production (in the next year) stood in February at the highest level since February 2015. Last week we also saw CLFP PMI for Chinese manufacturing, which dropped to 35.7 pts in February vs. 50.0 in January, running visibly below the market expectations (46.0 pts). Based on the incoming in the recent weeks information about the Chinese economy, we now estimate that the economic growth rate in China will decrease to ca. 3-4% YoY in Q1 vs. 6.0% in Q4 2019. We believe that the market will remain impacted this week by new information about COVID-19 epidemic. Information on its further spread will support PLN depreciation.

- **Poland manufacturing PMI rose to 48.2 pts in February vs. 47.4 pts in January, running slightly below our forecast (48.3 pts) and above the market consensus (48.0 pts).** Thus, the index has for sixteen months in a row stayed below the 50 pts threshold dividing expansion from contraction of activity. The index structure has not changed significantly compared to January. Some decreases – albeit slower – were recorded in employment, total new orders and output. A new element, like in China or the Eurozone, were longer delivery times. The survey participants attributed the delays in deliveries to shortages of raw materials, outbreak of coronavirus epidemic, and suppliers' problems with sub-contractors. Longer delivery times boosted PMI by 0.5 pts between January and February. The unfavourable outlook for the Polish manufacturing signals a deepening decline in new export orders and a decrease in the Future Output Index. The survey results released today for Polish manufacturing do not alter our forecast in which GDP will increase by 2.7% in 2020. In the case of a further fast spread of the coronavirus epidemic in Europe, a deeper slowdown of GDP growth in Poland is possible (see below).

Last week

- **The FED Chairman, J. Powell, delivered important remarks last Friday.** He repeated the view presented in previous weeks that the US economy was strong. However, he pointed out that the coronavirus epidemic posed a growing risk to the economic activity. J. Powell said that the Federal Reserve was closely following the spread of the epidemic and analysing its potential impact on the economic outlook. He also emphasized that FED would use its tools to support the economy through adequate monetary policy. At the same time, the dovish tone of J. Powell's address has contributed to stopping the very sharp falls observed in recent weeks in the global markets. We believe that the FED Chairman's last week's declaration will support the stabilization of the global financial market. Global sentiment will also be supported by the teleconference of the representatives of the central banks of G7 countries announced today by the Governor of the Bank of France, Fracois Villeroy.
- **In accordance with the final estimate, the Polish GDP growth rate stood at 3.2% YoY in Q4 2019 vs. 3.9% in Q3, running above the flash estimate (3.1%).** The decrease in GDP dynamics resulted from lower contributions of private consumption (1.6 pp in Q4 vs. 2.2 pp in Q3), inventories (-1.3 pp vs. -0.7 pp), and public consumption (0.6 pp vs. 0.8 pp), while higher contributions of investments (1.2 pp vs. 0.8 pp) and net exports (1.1 pp vs. 0.8 pp) had opposite impact. Thus, like in Q3, private consumption was the main source of the economic growth in Q4 (see MACROpulse of 28/2/2020). The data do not alter our macroeconomic scenario, in which subsequent quarters of 2020 will see further slowdown of consumption, investments and GDP growth amid low economic growth in Poland's main trading partners. We maintain the forecast that GDP will increase by 2.7% in 2020.
- **In accordance with final data, the quarterly dynamics of the German GDP dropped to 0.0% in Q4 vs. 0.2% in Q3 (0.3% YoY in Q4 vs. 1.0% in Q3).** The slower quarterly GDP growth resulted from lower contributions of net exports (-0.6 pp in Q4 vs. 0.6 pp in Q3), private and public consumption (0.0 pp vs. 0.2 pp and 0.1 pp vs. 0.3 pp, respectively), while higher contribution of inventories (0.6 pp vs. -0.9 pp) had opposite impact. The contribution of investments has not changed in Q4 compared to Q3 and amounted to 0.0 pp. Thus, the main source of the German GDP growth in Q4 was a sharp increase in inventories while in the previous quarter it was net exports. In the light of the spreading coronavirus epidemic causing disturbances in the supply chains in the Eurozone (see MACROmap of 24/2/2020), we believe that the likelihood of the reduction of inventories in the German economy in Q1 is low. This will limit the demand of German companies for the intermediate goods made in Poland, contributing towards lower dynamics of Polish exports.

- **Ifo Index reflecting the sentiment among German managers representing the manufacturing, construction, trade, and services, rose to 96.1 pts in February vs. 96.0 pts in January, running above the market expectations (95.0 pts) and our forecast (95.5 pts).** The index slight increase resulted from higher sub-index concerning expectations while lower sub-index concerning the assessment of the current situation had opposite impact. Sector-wise, improved sentiment was recorded only in manufacturing, while the situation in construction and services deteriorated. In the light of the global spread of coronavirus, we see a substantial downside risk to our forecast, in which the quarterly GDP growth rate in the German economy will increase to 0.3% in Q1 vs. 0.0% in Q4.
- **Last week we saw important data from the US.** In accordance with the second estimate, the annualized US GDP growth rate has not changed compared to the first estimate and amounted to 2.1%. On the one hand, revised upwards were the contributions of net exports (-0.09 pp in the second estimate vs. 0.01 pp in the first estimate) and net exports (1.53 pp vs. 1.48 pp), on the other hand, revised downwards were the contributions of investments (-0.31 pp vs. -0.20 pp), private consumption (1.17 pp vs. 1.20 pp), and government expenditure (0.46 pp vs. 0.47 pp). Thus, the second estimate has confirmed that investments were the main source of the US economic growth in Q4, while in previous quarters it was consumption. Last time, the situation when private consumption was not the main source of US GDP took place in Q3 2013 – then the main factor were inventories. Data on durable goods orders were also released last week and decreased by 0.2% MoM in January vs. a 2.9% increase in December. Excluding means of transport, the dynamics of orders rose to 0.9% MoM in January vs. 0.1% in December. Especially noteworthy in the data structure is a decrease in the annual dynamics of orders for non-military capital goods excluding orders for aircrafts which amounted to 0.9% in January vs. 1.3% in December. This points to a low likelihood of a significant acceleration in investments in the coming quarters. Last week we also saw data on new home sales, which rose to 764k in January vs. 708k in December, suggesting high activity in the US real estate market. The final University of Michigan Index was also released last week and rose to 101.0 pts in February vs. 99.8 pts in January and 100.9 pts in the flash estimate. The index increase resulted from higher sub-indices for both the assessment of the current situation and expectations. The Conference Board Index also indicated slight improvement of sentiment among US consumers, rising to 130.7 pts in February vs. 130.4 pts in January. The index increase resulted from higher sub-index for expectations while lower sub-index for the assessment of the current situation had opposite impact. The last week's data do not later our forecast, in which the annualized US GDP growth rate will decrease to 1.6% in Q1. However, we see a downside risk to this forecast, due to the impact of the coronavirus epidemic on the global economic activity.

Coronavirus epidemic – black scenario for Poland

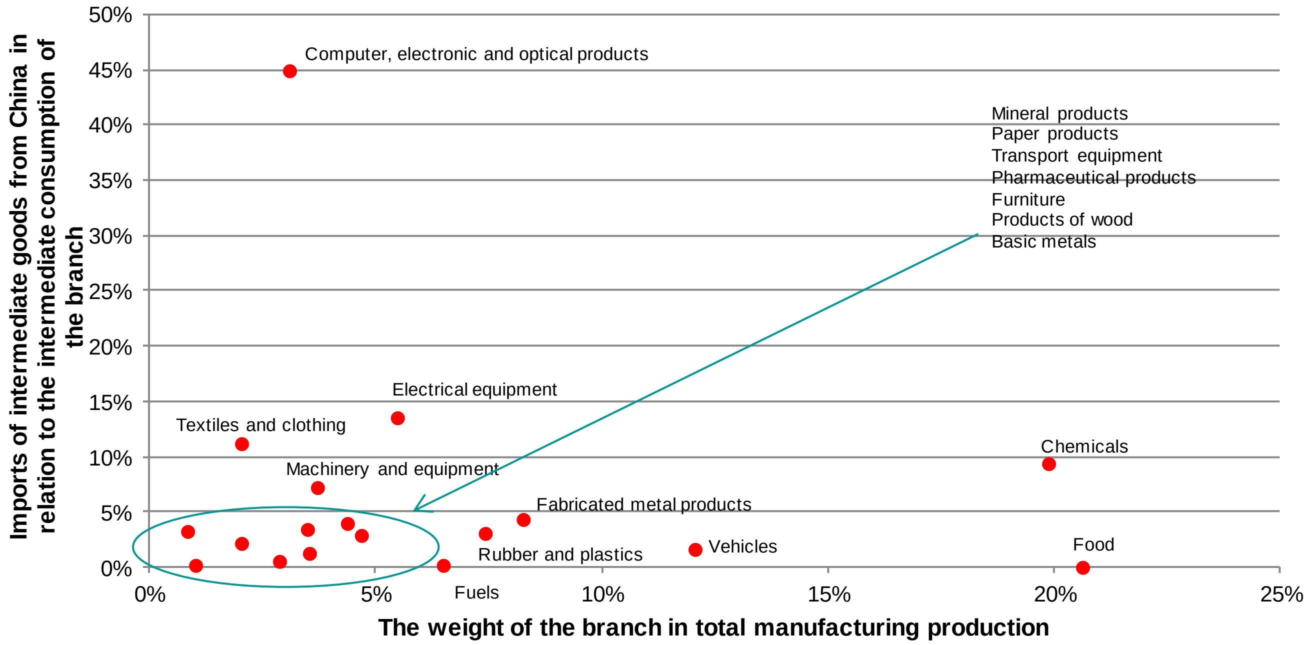
Below we are presenting our "black scenario" concerning the impact of the spread of the coronavirus epidemic on the economic activity in Poland. We mainly focus on the foreign trade channel – lower exports from Poland due to a weaker foreign demand and the supply shock resulting from disruptions in the so-called supply chains. Our scenario consists of four separately analyzed elements: lower demand directly from China, disruptions in supply chains due to the suspension of production in China, lower demand from Italy for Polish exports due to the spread of COVID-19 epidemic in this country, and lower exports of intermediate goods to Germany due to weaker demand for final goods exported to China. We must emphasize that this is not our forecast of the most likely future development in the context of the coronavirus epidemic but only a "black" pessimistic scenario with a low probability of materialization. The estimates below of the impact on the GDP dynamics in Poland are presented in terms of a shock materializing over a period of one year.

Lower exports from Poland directly to China

Polish exports' direct exposure to China in limited. The exports to China represent only 1% of the total exports of goods from Poland. Assuming that the slowdown in China contributed to a complete suspension of the import of goods from Poland for a period of one year (the "black scenario"), it would be conducive to a decline in the dynamics of the Polish GDP by ca. 0.4 ppt per year. At the same time, we should bear in mind that this negative impact would be in fact smaller, considering that the imports of good from China would at the same time be markedly lower due to the suspension of production in China.

Disruptions in supply chains between China and Poland

Much more important from the direct impact of lower demand from China on the export of goods from Poland is the impact through so-called supply chains. The suspension of production in Chinese companies is conducive to delays in the delivery of intermediate goods (i.e. goods used for the production of final goods) in Poland. In accordance with the available information, some companies operating in Poland for which China is the supplier are currently reporting a low level of stocks of resources and components used for production. The stocks will soon be replenished by the deliveries of intermediate goods ordered before the outbreak of the epidemic in China. These goods are mainly transported by sea; therefore, it usually takes them from 4 to 8 weeks to reach Poland from China. However, it means that if the supply chains are not restored at the turn of Q1 and Q2 2020, some Polish manufacturers will have to suspend production towards the end of Q2.



Source: OECD, Eurostat, Credit Agricole

To identify the branches of the Polish manufacturing with the biggest exposure to disruptions in the chains of supplies from China we have used the percentage of the imports of intermediate goods from China in the total intermediate consumption of the respective branch. In other words, such indicator illustrates what part of all the components, semi-products, raw materials, etc. used in the production process is imported from China. We have presented this figure for each manufacturing branch in the chart below (on the vertical axis) against the percentage of the production of the respective category in the whole production of Polish manufacturing (on the horizontal axis). We can see that the supplies of intermediate goods from China are most important (representing more than 10% of the intermediate consumption) for three branches: manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, manufacture of electrical equipment, and manufacture of clothing, textiles, and leather products. Our "black scenario" assumes that production would be completely suspended in these three manufacturing categories. They are jointly responsible for ca. 9% of the Polish total industrial production and for ca. 2.3% of the value added.

That is why we assume in the black scenario that the disturbances in the supply chain between Poland and China will be conducive to lowering the GDP dynamics by ca. 2.3 ppt per year. Of course a complete suspension of operations in the aforementioned three branches of manufacturing is hardly likely and is a rigorous assumption, but at the same time we should bear in mind that the disturbances in the chain of supplies will not be limited only to the impact on the branches with the largest exposure to China. Other categories of manufacturing, importing even a small portion of intermediate goods from China, may also be forced to suspend production due to the fact that these very goods are crucial for the production process. In addition, we are likely to see delays in the supply of components from other countries which process products imported directly from China and send them to Poland.

Lower exports from Poland to Germany

The spreading coronavirus epidemic means not only lower exports of goods directly to China but also lower exports of intermediate goods from Poland to other countries, being China's important trade partners. An example of such countries is Germany which sends ca. 7% of its exports to China. We believe that the demand from China will decrease the most for consumer goods. We assume that exports in the remaining categories (e.g. investment goods) will not decrease significantly. Crucial in terms of the exposure on China is the automotive branch – ca. 11% of global exports for this branch are consumer goods and mixed end-use goods (that may be classified both as consumer and capital goods, e.g. passenger cars) sent to China. Other categories of the German manufacturing are much less sensitive to changes in the Chinese demand for final products. Germany is importing from Poland ca. USD 7bn of intermediate goods per year for the needs of the automotive industry. In our "black scenario" we assume that the export of cars from Germany to China will be completely suspended, decreasing the demand of the automotive branch in Germany for the semi-products from Poland by ca. 10% (proportionally to China's weight in the exports of the German automotive branch). This would mean a decline in total exports from Poland by 0.3% in the whole year and a decrease in GDP dynamics by 0.1 ppt.

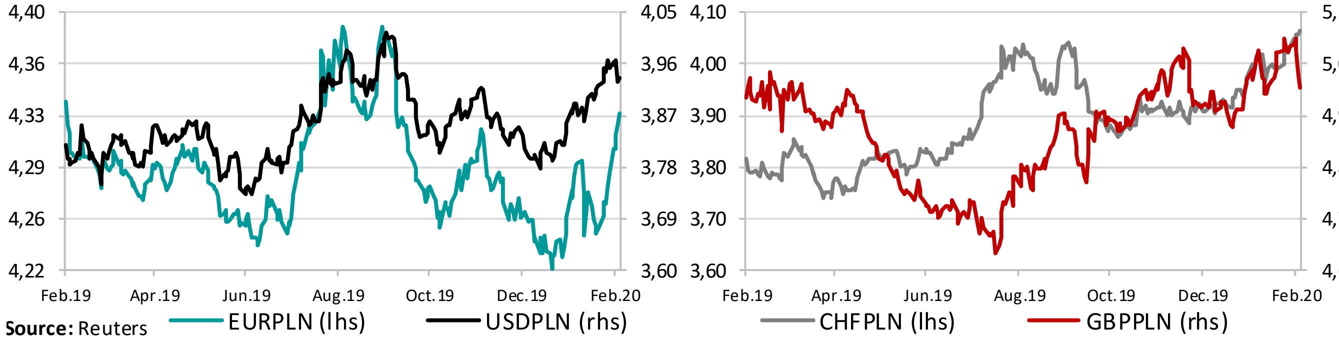
Lower exports from Poland to Italy

Italy is now the third country in the world in terms of persons infected by COVID-19. The cases are concentrated in the north of Italy, in the regions that are jointly responsible for ca. 50% of the Italian GDP. Our "black scenario" assumes that the spreading epidemic will lead to practically complete suspension of the export of goods from Poland to this region. That is why we are making the assumption that the export of goods (of all types except investment goods) from Poland to Italy will be reduced by fifty percent. This will be conducive to reducing total export of goods from Poland by 2.1% and lowering GDP dynamics by 0.9 ppt.

In the event of the materialization of our "black scenario" for the four impact channels described above, the GDP dynamics in Poland can be expected to decrease by ca. 3.8 pp for the whole year. It is now hard to expect that such shock would last for the whole year – the epidemic is likely to be brought under control earlier, shortening the period of the negative impact of COVID-19 on the economic activity in Poland to ca. six months. Another factor alleviating the negative impact of coronavirus on the supply chains will be the search for substitutes for the intermediate goods imported from China or replacing sea transport by rail transport which should decrease delays in deliveries. The negative impact of the “black scenario” on the economic growth rate will also be limited by a simultaneous decrease in Polish imports. Considering these factors, we assume that the “black scenario” for Poland in the context of COVID-19 epidemic would mean a decrease in GDP dynamics to ca. 1% YoY in 2020. This would mean a high likelihood of so-called technical recession, namely two successive quarters with a decrease of GDP. However, we must emphasize once again that this is not our baseline scenario for future development and only a pessimistic scenario with a low probability of materialization.

Foreign exchange market remains under the influence of coronavirus

FX rates



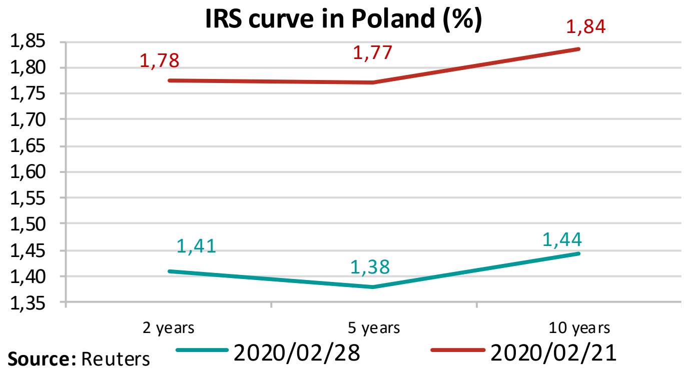
Source: Reuters

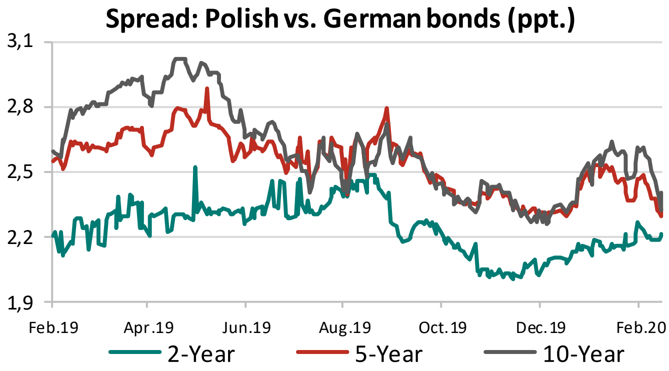
Last week, EURPLN exchange rate rose to 4.3302 (PLN weakening by 1.0%). Last week, like in the previous weeks, the situation in the foreign exchange market continued to be impacted by investors’ sentiment shaped by media reports about the coronavirus epidemic. Information pointing to a fast spread of the virus outside China (i.a. in Europe and the US) prevailed last week, being conducive to further increasing the risk aversion and intensifying investors’ concerns about the impact of COVID-19 on global economic outlook. Consequently, throughout last week, EURPLN was showing a pronounced upward trend and reached its local maximum on Friday by exceeding 4.33 – the highest level since October 2019. The macroeconomic data published last week were overshadowed by media reports about coronavirus.

Despite a significant increase in EURPLN exchange rate due to increased risk aversion, last week saw PLN appreciation vs. USD. This resulted from a visible increase in EURUSD exchange rate due to information pointing to a fast spread of coronavirus in California. On the other hand, PLN was depreciating vs CHF, and CHFPLN reached almost 4.09, hitting the highest level since January 2017.

The China manufacturing PMI released this morning is neutral for PLN – in our view, the marked deterioration of sentiment had been priced in by the markets. We believe that this week the foreign exchange market will remain impacted by new information on COVID-19 epidemic. Information about its further spread will support PLN weakening. However, a stabilizing factor will be the last week’ declaration of J. Powell who emphasized that the Federal Reserve was prepared to adjust its monetary policy to support the growth of the US economy. Global sentiment will also be supported by the teleconference of the representatives of the central banks of G7 countries announced today by the Governor of the Bank of France, Fracois Villeroy. The Polish manufacturing PMI released this morning is neutral for PLN. We believe that the MPC meeting, US data (non-farm payrolls, ISM indices) and flash data on inflation in the Eurozone will also be of no material significance for the market.

Sharp decrease of IRS rates in reaction to growing concerns about global economic growth





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates decreased to 1.41 (down by 37 bp), 5-year rates to 1.38 (down by 39bp), and 10-year rates to 1.44 (down by 40bp). Last week saw a sharp decrease in IRS rates across the curve, following the core markets. It largely resulted from increased concerns about the global economic outlook and a big selloff in global markets due to the spreading COVID-19 epidemic. The macroeconomic data released last week had no substantial impact on the curve.

The China manufacturing PMI released this morning is neutral for the market. In our view, the likelihood of a further decrease in IRS rates this week is limited. The stabilization of the debt market will be supported by last week' declaration of the FED chairman who expressed the readiness to ease the monetary policy should US economic outlook deteriorate due to the coronavirus epidemic. Global sentiment will also be supported by the teleconference of the representatives of the central banks of G7 countries announced today by the Governor of the Bank of France, Fracois Villeroy. We believe that the MPC meeting and data from the US (non-farm payrolls, ISM indices) and the Eurozone (flash inflation) will be of no material significance for the market.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	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	Mar.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*	4,30	4,30	4,28	4,28	4,24	4,29	4,38	4,37	4,26	4,31	4,26	4,30	4,33	4,29
USDPLN*	3,79	3,84	3,82	3,83	3,73	3,87	3,98	4,01	3,82	3,91	3,79	3,87	3,94	3,90
CHFPLN*	3,79	3,85	3,75	3,83	3,82	3,90	4,02	4,02	3,87	3,91	3,92	4,02	4,07	3,97
CPI inflation (% YoY)	1,2	1,7	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,9	2,6	2,5	2,6	3,4	4,4	4,4	
Core inflation (% YoY)	1,0	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,6	3,1	3,3	3,4	
Industrial production (% YoY)	6,9	5,5	9,2	7,6	-2,6	5,8	-1,5	5,5	3,7	1,5	3,8	1,1	1,8	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	2,9	2,5	2,6	1,4	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,8	-0,3	-0,1	1,0	0,8	0,3	
Retail sales (% YoY)	6,5	3,1	13,6	7,3	5,3	7,4	6,0	5,3	5,4	5,9	7,5	5,7	7,0	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	7,6	5,7	7,1	7,7	5,3	7,4	6,8	6,6	5,9	5,3	6,2	7,1	7,0	
Employment (% YoY)	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,6	1,1	1,0	
Unemployment rate* (%)	6,1	5,9	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,5	
Current account (M EUR)	-630	217	542	430	-114	-915	-246	962	573	1564	990	3128		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	10,5	7,8	9,6	11,5	-2,6	5,9	-1,8	13,5	3,8	-0,2	10,6	5,2		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	8,4	2,8	8,0	11,1	-5,4	6,9	-3,4	6,4	-0,2	-4,1	0,8	2,3		

*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	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,4	4,1	2,7	3,3
Private consumption (% YoY)	3,9	4,4	3,9	3,3	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	4,9	3,9	2,2	0,8	-1,8	6,9	0,7	3,5
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	7,3	3,2	5,0	1,4	3,5	3,6	4,2	4,4	4,2	3,9	5,0
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	6,0	3,1	3,9	-0,7	3,8	3,4	2,9	2,3	3,0	3,1	4,0
GDP growth contributions: Private consumption (pp)	2,5	2,5	2,2	1,6	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,5	2,2	1,8	1,6
GDP growth contributions: Investments (pp)	1,5	1,5	0,8	1,2	0,5	0,4	0,1	-0,5	1,3	0,1	0,6
GDP growth contributions: Net exports (pp)	1,0	0,2	0,8	1,1	0,0	0,3	0,8	1,2	0,8	0,6	0,8
Current account (% of GDP)***	-0,6	-0,4	0,2	1,1	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	1,1	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	0,7	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,3	0,3	-0,2	-0,5
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	7,1	7,0	7,7	6,9	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	3,90	3,83	3,76	3,80	3,79	3,80	3,83

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST* CA	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 03/02/2020				
2:45	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Feb	50,2	45,5	45,7
9:00	**Poland**	**Manufacturing PMI (pts)**	**Feb**	**47,4**	**48,3**	**48,0**
9:55	Germany	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Feb	47,8	47,8	47,8
10:00	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Feb	49,1	49,1	49,1
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Feb	50,8		
16:00	USA	ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Feb	50,9	50,3	50,2
		Tuesday 03/03/2020				
11:00	Eurozone	Unemployment rate (%)	Jan	7,4		7,4
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Feb	1,4	1,2	1,2
11:00	Eurozone	PPI (% YoY)	Jan	-0,7		-0,5
		Wednesday 03/04/2020				
10:00	Eurozone	Services PMI (pts)	Feb	52,8	52,8	52,8
10:00	Eurozone	Final Composite PMI (pts)	Feb	51,6	51,6	51,6
11:00	Eurozone	Retail sales (% MoM)	Jan	-1,6		0,6
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Feb	291		170
16:00	USA	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (pts)	Feb	55,5	55,0	54,5
	Poland	**NBP rate decision (%)**	**Mar**	**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**
		Thursday 03/05/2020				
16:00	USA	Factory orders (% MoM)	Jan	1,8	-0,2	-0,3
		Friday 03/06/2020				
8:00	Germany	New industrial orders (% MoM)	Jan	-2,1		1,5
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Feb	3,6	3,5	3,5
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Feb	225	170	175
16:00	USA	Wholesale inventories (% MoM)	Jan	-0,2		0,0
16:00	USA	Wholesale sales (% MoM)	Jan	-0,7		

*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

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