# This week

- **The most important event this week will be the publication of full data on GDP in Poland in Q2 scheduled for today.** We expect that the GDP dynamics will be in line with the flash estimate (-8.2% YoY vs, +2.0% in Q1). We believe that conducive to lower GDP dynamics was mainly the slump in consumption and investments caused by COVID-19. In our view the publication of data on GDP will not have any significant impact on PLN and bond yields.
- **This week we will see some important data from the US.** We expect non-farm payrolls to have increased by 2.40M in August vs. a 1.76M increase in July due to the gradual resumption of economic activity related to the lifting of restrictions in some states. We forecast that the unemployment rate dropped to 9.7% in August from 10.2% in July. 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 1.0M in August vs. a 167k increase in July). The ISM index for manufacturing will be released on Tuesday and in accordance with our forecast rose to 54.5 pts in August vs. 54.2 pts in July. A slightly faster increase in manufacturing activity has been signaled earlier by regional business surveys. We expect that the publication of US data will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **This week we will see business survey results for China.** The CFLP PMI released today for Chinese manufacturing dropped to 51.0 pts in August vs. 51.1 pts in July. The Caixin PMI for Chinese manufacturing will be released tomorrow. We expect that its value has remained unchanged in August compared to July and amounted to 52.8 pts. The fact that there are no marked changes in PMI values is consistent with the normalization of the macroeconomic situation in China following the containment of the COVID-19 epidemic. In our view, the publication of business survey results will be neutral for PLN and bond prices.
- **The flash estimate of HICP inflation for the Eurozone will be released on Tuesday**. We expect that the annual inflation rate dropped to -0.1% YoY in August vs. 0.4% in July, due to lower core inflation and higher dynamics of energy prices. Additional information on inflation in the Eurozone will be provided today by the flash estimate of HICP inflation in Germany. We forecast that it has not changed in August compared to July and amounted to 0.0% YoY. Our forecast of inflation in the Eurozone is below the consensus (+0.2%); therefore, its materialization would be slightly positive for PLN and the prices of Polish bonds.
- **On Tuesday we will see flash data on inflation in Poland which in our view has decreased compared to July and amounted to 3.0% YoY.** The stabilization of inflation resulted from lower growth rate of food prices, higher dynamics of fuel prices and no changes in core inflation (4.3% YoY in July and August) . Our inflation forecast is in line with the market consensus; therefore, its materialization will not be market moving.
- **Polish manufacturing PMI will be released on Tuesday.** We expect that the index rose to 53.0 pts in August vs. 52.8 pts in July, consistently with the improvement recorded in GUS business surveys. The Polish PMI is also supported by the improvement of sentiment in Germany. Our forecast is close to the market consensus (52.9 pts); hence, its materialization would be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.

# Last week

- **The annual symposium of central banks was held in Jackson Hole last week.** The Chairman of the Federal Reserve, J. Powell, presented there the assumptions of the new FED monetary policy. The most important change he announced was a new approach to the inflation target, namely the average inflation targeting (AIT). J. Powell said that after the period of US inflation staying below the FED inflation target (2%), the Federal Reserve would accept the price dynamics running moderately above the target. Such approach will enable the Federal Reserve to conduct for the longest possible time the accommodative monetary policy in order to stimulate economic growth and support the labour market even amid growing inflationary pressure. J. Powell emphasized however that inflation running above the target has certain limits both with regard to the scale of the overshoot and the period of it staying above the target. He said that should inflation expectations be anchored above the target the Federal Reserve "will not hesitate to act". It is worth emphasizing that J. Powell did not provide any precise information about the inflation amount or how long it would have to stay above the target to make the Federal Reserve tighten the monetary policy. Nonetheless, a later remark by FOMC member R. Kaplan indicates that FOMC members understand inflation above the target as one not exceeding 2.5% YoY. In reaction to the announced by J. Powell change of the Federal Reserve's approach to the inflation target consisting in FED accepting, at least for some time, inflation running above the target we saw a steepening of the US yield curve (increase in yields higher at the long than at the short end of the curve). That was because investors started discounting potentially lower profits from securities with longer tenors amid inflation being potentially higher than they earlier expected. J. Powell also announced a change in how FED sees the situation in the labour market. From now on its decisions will depend on the "scale of the decrease in employment in relation to its maximum level", while before it was taking into account "the scale of employment deviations from its maximum level". Thus J. Powell implied that FED will to a certain extent tolerate possible decrease in unemployment rate below the natural level involving higher inflationary pressure. We may look for the justification of this decision in the later remark by R. Kaplan who suggested that the purpose of such policy was the overheating of the labour market in order to increase employment in the economically weakest community groups. The source of uncertainty is still how FED intends to meet its new inflation target. Its announcement might seem tantamount to a declaration of further monetary easing in the US; however, FED members have provided no substantial information in this respect. The change in the FED monetary strategy is consistent with our scenario assuming the stabilization of US interest rates for an extended period of time.

- **Last week we saw some important data from the US economy.** In accordance with the second estimate the annualized change in the US GDP in Q2 was revised upwards to -31.7% vs. -32.9% in the first estimate. The revision resulted from higher contributions of inventories (-3.46 pp in the second estimate vs. -3.98 pp in the first estimate), private consumption (-24.76 pp vs. -25.05 pp), net exports (0.90 pp vs. 0.68 pp), and investments (-5.20 pp vs. -5.38 pp), while the contribution of government spending has not changed and amounted to 0.82 pp. Thus the second estimate has confirmed that the main source of the decrease in the US GDP in Q2 was a slump in private consumption. Data on durable goods orders were also released last week and increased by 11.2% MoM in July vs. a 7.7% increase in June. Excluding means of transport, the monthly growth rate of durable goods orders rose to 2.4% in July vs. 4.0% in June. At the same time, the volume of durable goods orders in the US continues to be by ca. 6% lower from February, namely the last month without a strong pandemic impact on orders. In turn, the volume of orders for non-military capital goods excluding aircrafts was in July only 0.5% lower from February, pointing to the prospects for recovery in US investments in the coming months. Last week we also saw the data on unemployment benefit claims in the US which decreased to 1006k vs. 1106k two weeks ago, confirming the observed in the recent months marked slowdown of the improvement in the US labour market. Last week we also saw data on new home sales in the US which increased to 901k in July vs. 791k in June, running clearly above the market expectations (785k). Thus, the data have confirmed the sharp increase in activity in the US real estate market, signaled earlier by the July data on building permits, housing starts and existing home sales. The results of consumer sentiment surveys were also released last week. The Conference Board Index dropped to 84.8 pts in August vs. 91.7 pts in July, due to its lower sub-indices concerning both the assessment of the current situation and expectations. On the other hand, an improvement of consumer sentiment was indicated by the University of

Michigan Index which rose to 74.1 pts in August vs. 72.5 pts in July and 72.8 pts in the flash estimate. The index increase resulted mainly from its higher sub-index for expectations while the sub-index for the assessment of the current situation has not changed significantly compared to July. The last week's data from the US economy do not alter our scenario in which the annualized US GDP growth rate will amount to 14.2% in Q3.

- **In accordance with the final estimate, GDP in Germany decreased by 9.7% QoQ in Q2 vs. a 2.0% decrease in Q1 (11.3% YoY in Q2 vs. -1.8% in Q1).** Further decrease in the quarterly dynamics of the German GDP resulted from lower contributions of private consumption (-5.7 pp in Q2 vs. -1.3 pp in Q1), net exports (-2.8 pp vs. -0.8 pp), and investments (-1.7 pp vs. -0.1 pp), while higher contributions of inventories (0.3 pp vs. 0.0 pp) and government expenditures (0.3 pp vs. 0.1 pp) had opposite impact. Thus the main source of the decrease in the German GDP in Q2 was the slump in private consumption. We forecast than in Q3 the German GDP will increase by 8.6% QoQ and in Q4 it will increase by 1.4%. The main risk to our scenario assuming a strong recovery of economic growth in H2 2020 is the second wave of coronavirus infections being observed in Germany.
- **Ifo Index reflecting the sentiment among German managers representing the manufacturing, construction, trade, and service sectors, rose to 92.6 pts in August vs. 90.4 pts in July, running slightly above the market expectations (92.2 pts).** The index increase resulted from its higher sub-indices concerning both the assessment of the current situation and expectations. Sector-wise, improved sentiment was recorded in all the analyzed sectors: manufacturing, construction, trade, and services, due to a gradual increase of activity in the Germany economy. We forecast that the German GDP will decrease in 2020 by 6.1% vs. a 0.5% increase in 2019 and in 2021 it will increase by 5.0%. Thus, the German GDP will attain its pre-pandemic level at the earliest in 2022.
- **The nominal dynamics of investments in the Polish sector of enterprises employing at least 50 persons decreased to -13.6% YoY in Q2 vs. 5.2% in Q1.** Their decrease resulted from lower investment dynamics in manufacturing (-13.7% YoY in Q2 vs. 14.1% in Q1), services (-17.1% vs. -1.8%), mining (-13.5% vs. 11.5%), and energy (-11.2% vs. -4.9%). Higher investment dynamics were recorded only in construction (+27.9% YoY in Q2 vs. 7,0% in Q1), which however was largely due to last year's high base effect. In manufacturing the deepest decline was recorded in the manufacture of tobacco products (-51.9% YoY in Q2), machinery and equipment (-45.2%), and motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (-33.6%). The wide range of the decrease in investments recorded in Q2 results from the strong deterioration of the investment climate amid the pandemic. The data on investments in 50+ enterprises support our forecast in which investments in Q2 will decrease by 12.0% YoY vs. a 0.9% increase in Q1. At the same time the data structure is consistent with our scenario assuming further decrease in investment dynamics in H2 2020.

## CE-3 countries: monetary easing as a response to the second wave of the pandemic

| | Real GDP (% YoY) | | | CPI (% YoY) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| **Czech Rep** | 2,5 | **-7,5** | **4,0** | 2,8 | **2,9** | **2,0** |
| **Hungary** | 4,9 | **-4,5** | **3,9** | 3,4 | **3,0** | **2,9** |
| **Romania** | 4,1 | **-5,3** | **4,2** | 3,8 | **2,8** | **2,7** |

**Source:** Reuters, Credit Agricole

**Below we present a summary of our macroeconomic scenario for 2020-2021 for the countries of Central-Eastern Europe - Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania (hereinafter: CE-3 countries).**

The preliminary data on GDP for Q2 2020 have been published in recent weeks in the aforementioned three countries of the region. All three economies have recorded a double-digit GDP decline in year-on-year terms. Although the structure of GDP decline in Q2 is not yet known, we can assume that in all the CE-3 countries it was similar and resulted mainly from a decrease in private consumption and investments. The decrease in consumption resulted mainly from the deterioration in the labour market and the restrictions imposed by governments to contain the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic. In turn, gross fixed capital formation was limited by the deterioration of the investment climate and uncertainty about further course of the epidemic. Data on GDP structure in CE-3 countries will be released this week.

It is worth noting that the decrease in GDP recorded in Q2 in the Czech Republic (by 10.7% YoY), Romania (10.5%) and Hungary (13.6%) was deeper than in Poland (8.2%). There are two main factors that distinguish Poland from the remaining countries of the region – the government measures against the negative consequences of the COVID-19 epidemic and the structure of the economy. Each country has taken measures aimed at freezing employment, improving liquidity of enterprises, and supporting selected sectors of the economy. However, the scale of fiscal policy easing was much bigger in Poland than in the CE-3 countries.

Secondly, the significance of the automotive branch is much greater in CE-3 economies than in Poland. In Poland this segment is responsible for ca. 10% of manufacturing production while in CE-3 countries this percentage is ca. 25%. Likewise, in the case of creating added value, the share of the automotive branch in the Czech Republic and in Hungary represents ca. 5-6%, in Romania 3%, and in Poland only 2%. Due to weaker domestic and foreign demand, broken supply chains and outages in factories, the automotive branch has recorded one of the largest – against the backdrop of other branches of manufacturing – falls in production. Thus, due to a relatively bigger importance of this sector in CE-3 countries than in Poland, the decline in GDP in Q2 was deeper there.

We believe that H2 2020 will see a gradual increase in GDP dynamics in CE-3 countries. Nonetheless, the uncertainty about further course of the epidemic and concerns about the second wave will limit consumption and investments growth. That is why, in our view, the GDP dynamics in CE-3 countries will stand below zero until Q1 2021. Thereafter, due to low base effects, the economic growth rate will be markedly positive. In addition, the first investment projects financed under the EU reconstruction fund are likely to start being implemented in H2 2021, contributing to a faster increase in gross fixed capital formation and economic growth not only in 2021 but also in subsequent years.

The outlook for inflation is similar in all the CE-3 countries. In recent month inflation stood there above the central banks' inflation targets. Stronger inflationary pressure resulted i.a. from the supply shocks, companies transferring the costs of meeting the safety requirements amid the pandemic to consumers, and rise in prices of products and services to maintain profitability given lower turnovers. Increased inflation (core inflation in particular) is likely to continue in CE-3 countries until the end of 2020. We believe that in the horizon of several quarters core inflation will markedly decrease, supported by high base effects and weak economic growth.

We expect that due to macroeconomic conditions presented above the monetary policy in the CE-3 countries will continue to be accommodative for a long period of time – at least until 2021. In the case of the National Bank of Hungary, the main interest rate was reduced in total by 30bp between June and July 2020 down to 0.60%. Last week the Deputy Governor of the central bank said that any further rate cuts could be ruled out. The monetary policy will be implemented with the use of non-conventional tools. They announced to increase the scale of purchases as part of the quantitative easing, mainly bonds with longer maturity, in order to keep long-term interest rates at a low level. The National Bank of Hungary is emphasizing considerable uncertainty about the economic outlook and declared that if the macroeconomic situation markedly deteriorated, the central bank was prepared to further ease the monetary policy with the use of non-conventional tools – corporate investments support programs through provision of low-interest funding (Funding for Growth Scheme Go!) and corporate bond purchase

(Bond Funding for Growth Scheme). The above scenario for the monetary policy is consistent with our forecast of EURHUF exchange rate (345 at the end of 2020 and 340 at the end of 2021).

In recent months the Czech National Bank (CNB) has been easing the monetary policy by reducing interest rates to the current level of 0.25%. At the beginning of August the CNB Governor said that the monetary easing had ended. The forecast of 2-week repo rate presented in the August inflation report implies the stabilization of monetary policy until the middle of 2021 and thereafter its slight tightening. We see a risk that inflation will stand in the medium term below the CNB forecasts. In addition, due to a high likelihood of the second wave of the epidemic, the economic recovery in the Czech Republic may be slower than we have assumed. Some CNB members pointed out the possibility of the materialization of such scenario. We therefore expect that interest rates will be reduced by 20bp to 0.05% in Q4 2020 and will stay at this level at least until the end of 2021. In the forecast horizon we expect the stabilization of CZK exchange rate – EURCZK will stand at 26.20

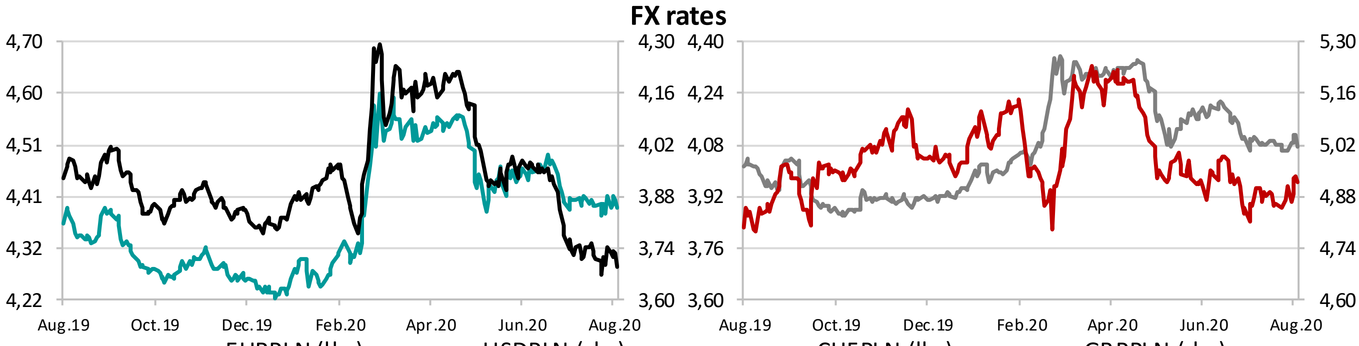
Despite the reduction of interest rates by a total of 100bp from March 2020, Romania has kept the highest level of interest rates among the countries of the region (1.50%). The reluctance of the National Bank of Romania (NBR) towards further monetary easing was visible in the August statement. It pointed out that the so-far scale of interest rate cuts was sufficient to support the economic recovery. We believe that the NBR will now follow the wait-and-see policy while monitoring the development of the economic situation. The key issue is further development of the epidemic – in recent weeks the number of new COVID-19 infections has stayed at an elevated level in Romania. We believe that due to the high likelihood of the second wave in autumn, the NBR will decide to cut interest rates by 25bp in Q4 2020.We believe that due to the currency interventions of the central bank, EURRON will range between 4.85 and 4.88 until the end of 2021.

| | Central banks' base rates (%) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar.20 | Jun.20 | Sep.20 | Dec.20 | Mar.21 | Jun.21 | Sep.21 | Dec.21 |
| **Czech Rep.** | 1,00 | 0,25 | **0,25** | **0,05** | **0,05** | **0,05** | **0,05** | **0,05** |
| **Hungary** | 0,90 | 0,75 | **0,60** | **0,60** | **0,60** | **0,60** | **0,60** | **0,60** |
| **Romania** | 2,00 | 1,75 | **1,50** | **1,25** | **1,25** | **1,25** | **1,25** | **1,25** |

| | FX rates | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar.20 | Jun.20 | Sep.20 | Dec.20 | Mar.21 | Jun.21 | Sep.21 | Dec.21 |
| **EURCZK** | 27,29 | 26,65 | **26,25** | **26,20** | **26,20** | **26,20** | **26,20** | **26,20** |
| **EURHUF** | 359 | 354 | **355** | **345** | **340** | **340** | **340** | **340** |
| **EURRON** | 4,83 | 4,84 | **4,85** | **4,88** | **4,88** | **4,88** | **4,88** | **4,88** |

**Source:** Reuters, Credit Agricole

## Data on inflation in the Eurozone may strengthen PLN

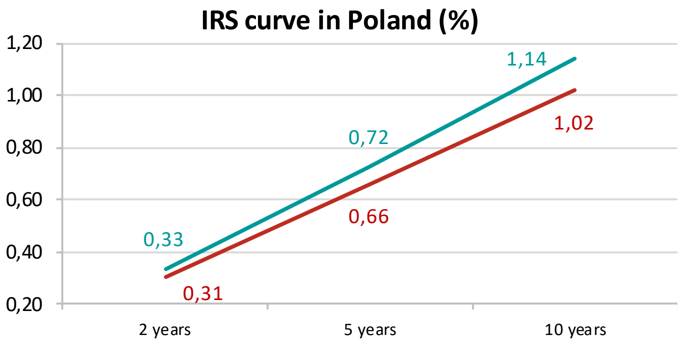


**Source:** Reuters

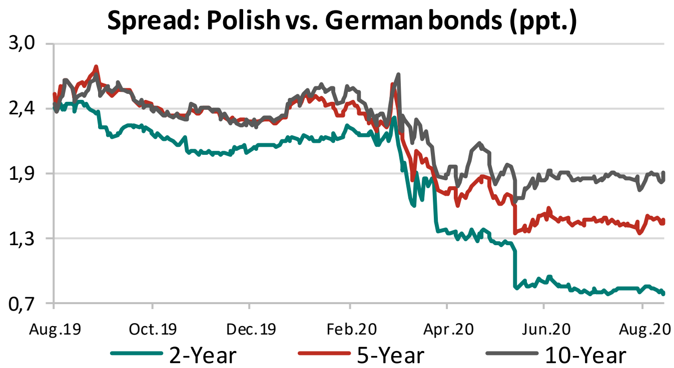
**Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate dropped to 4.3891 (the strengthening of PLN by 0.5%).** Last week EURPLN was relatively stable and oscillated around 4.40. PLN continues to be affected by the sentiment in global financial markets related to the pandemic and its impact on the global economy, while the significance of local factors is limited. On the other hand, especially noteworthy is the increase in EURUSD which last week returned to its local maximum from two weeks ago and exceeded 1.19. An important factor conducive to USD depreciation vs. EUR was the dovish tone of last week's address by FED Chairman J. Powell at the Jackson Hole symposium (see above).

The CFLP PMI released today for Chinese manufacturing is neutral for PLN. This week, like in the previous weeks, PLN will remain impacted by global sentiment related to the coronavirus pandemic. Crucial for the investors will be the information on the second wave of infections. Important for PLN will also be the scheduled for this week publication of flash data on inflation in the Eurozone which, if our forecast materializes, may lead to a slight appreciation of PLN. The publications of data from the US (non-farm payrolls, manufacturing ISM) and Poland (flash data on inflation, manufacturing PMI and final data on GDP) will not have any substantial impact on PLN, we believe.

## Market focused on flash data on inflation in the Eurozone



**Source:** Reuters




**Last week, 2-year IRS rates increased to 0.33 (up by 2), 5-year rates to 0.72 (up by 6bps), and 10-year rates to 1.14 up by 12bps).** Like in previous weeks, IRS rates were showing an upward trend last week, following core markets. Higher yields in core markets are supported by the incoming in August publications of global macroeconomic data pointing to the recovery of economic growth in Q3. Towards the end of the week an additional factor conducive to higher IRS rates in Poland, especially at the long end of the curve, was the Thursday's address by FED Chairman J. Powell (see above). On Wednesday BGK issued PLN 5.7bn of securities to ensure financing under the Fund to Counteract COVID-19. The auction had a limited impact on the market.

This week the market will focus on the publication of flash data on inflation in the Eurozone scheduled for Tuesday. If our lower-from-the-market-consensus forecast materializes, the data may contribute to a decrease in IRS rates. The publications of data from the US (non-farm payrolls, manufacturing ISM) and Poland (flash data on inflation, manufacturing PMI, and final data on GDP) will be neutral for the curve, we believe.

# Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

**Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland**

| Indicator | Jul.19 | Aug.19 | Sep.19 | Oct.19 | Nov.19 | Dec.19 | Jan.20 | Feb.20 | Mar.20 | Apr.20 | May.20 | Jun.20 | Jul.20 | Aug.20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NBP reference rate (%) | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,50 | 1,00 | 0,50 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 |
| EURPLN* | 4,29 | 4,38 | 4,37 | 4,26 | 4,31 | 4,26 | 4,30 | 4,33 | 4,55 | 4,54 | 4,44 | 4,44 | 4,41 | **4,39** |
| USDPLN* | 3,87 | 3,98 | 4,01 | 3,82 | 3,91 | 3,79 | 3,87 | 3,92 | 4,13 | 4,15 | 4,00 | 3,95 | 3,74 | **3,70** |
| CHFPLN* | 3,90 | 4,02 | 4,02 | 3,87 | 3,91 | 3,92 | 4,02 | 4,06 | 4,29 | 4,30 | 4,16 | 4,17 | 4,10 | **4,08** |
| CPI inflation (% YoY) | 2,9 | 2,9 | 2,6 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 3,4 | 4,3 | 4,7 | 4,6 | 3,4 | 2,9 | 3,3 | 3,0 | |
| Core inflation (% YoY) | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,6 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,6 | 3,6 | 3,6 | 3,8 | 4,1 | 4,3 | |
| Industrial production (% YoY) | 5,8 | -1,5 | 5,5 | 3,7 | 1,5 | 3,8 | 1,1 | 4,8 | -2,4 | -24,6 | -16,8 | 0,5 | 1,1 | |
| PPI inflation (% YoY) | 0,5 | 0,9 | 0,8 | -0,3 | -0,1 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,2 | -0,3 | -1,4 | -1,7 | -0,8 | -0,6 | |
| Retail sales (% YoY) | 7,4 | 6,0 | 5,3 | 5,4 | 5,9 | 7,5 | 5,7 | 9,6 | -7,0 | -22,6 | -8,6 | -1,9 | 2,7 | |
| Corporate sector wages (% YoY) | 7,4 | 6,8 | 6,6 | 5,9 | 5,3 | 6,2 | 7,1 | 7,7 | 6,3 | 1,9 | 1,2 | 3,6 | 3,8 | |
| Employment (% YoY) | 2,7 | 2,6 | 2,6 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 2,6 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 0,3 | -2,1 | -3,2 | -3,3 | -2,3 | |
| Unemployment rate* (%) | 5,2 | 5,2 | 5,1 | 5,0 | 5,1 | 5,2 | 5,5 | 5,5 | 5,4 | 5,8 | 6,0 | 6,1 | 6,1 | |
| Current account (M EUR) | -824 | -820 | 846 | 535 | 1139 | 253 | 2263 | 949 | 1292 | 1156 | 2321 | 2842 | | |
| Exports (% YoY EUR) | 6,4 | -1,2 | 13,0 | 3,9 | 0,8 | 9,1 | 5,0 | 8,9 | -5,7 | -29,1 | -19,3 | 3,0 | | |
| Imports (% YoY EUR) | 6,7 | -3,0 | 6,2 | 0,3 | -3,5 | -0,6 | 4,4 | 0,9 | -3,5 | -28,1 | -27,4 | -10,7 | | |

*end of period

# Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

**Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland**

| Indicator | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | |
| Gross Domestic Product (% YoY) | | 2,0 | -8,2 | -4,0 | -2,5 | -0,3 | 7,1 | 3,8 | 3,9 | 4,1 | -3,8 | 3,6 |
| Private consumption (% YoY) | | 1,2 | -13,5 | -3,1 | 0,0 | 2,1 | 8,1 | 4,3 | 3,7 | 3,9 | -3,8 | 4,4 |
| Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY) | | 0,9 | -12,0 | -15,5 | -17,5 | -6,3 | 5,2 | 6,3 | 8,0 | 7,2 | -12,8 | 4,3 |
| Export - constant prices (% YoY) | | 0,6 | -19,9 | -6,1 | -2,1 | 2,0 | 10,3 | 4,2 | 4,1 | 4,7 | -6,8 | 4,9 |
| Import - constant prices (% YoY) | | -0,2 | -20,1 | -8,1 | -4,0 | 4,5 | 9,0 | 3,4 | 3,5 | 2,7 | -8,1 | 4,9 |
| GDP growth contributions | Private consumption (pp) | 0,7 | -7,8 | -1,8 | 0,0 | 1,3 | 4,5 | 2,5 | 1,9 | 2,2 | -2,2 | 2,5 |
| | Investments (pp) | 0,1 | -2,0 | -2,7 | -4,4 | -0,8 | 0,9 | 1,0 | 1,7 | 1,3 | -2,3 | 0,7 |
| | Net exports (pp) | 0,4 | -0,9 | 0,7 | 0,8 | -1,2 | 1,1 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 1,2 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Current account (% of GDP)*** | | 1,0 | 2,3 | 1,3 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| Unemployment rate (%)** | | 5,4 | 6,1 | 6,5 | 7,5 | 7,3 | 6,1 | 5,5 | 6,1 | 5,2 | 7,5 | 6,1 |
| Non-agricultural employment (% YoY) | | 0,7 | -1,8 | -3,1 | -2,0 | -0,9 | 3,2 | 2,9 | 2,2 | 0,3 | -1,6 | 1,8 |
| Wages in national economy (% YoY) | | 7,7 | 3,8 | 3,2 | 3,4 | 2,7 | 3,2 | 2,9 | 3,0 | 7,2 | 4,5 | 3,0 |
| CPI Inflation (% YoY)* | | 4,5 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 2,0 | 2,5 | 2,3 | 1,9 | 2,3 | 3,6 | 2,2 |
| Wibor 3M (%)** | | 1,17 | 0,26 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 1,71 | 0,23 | 0,23 |
| NBP reference rate (%)** | | 1,00 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 1,50 | 0,10 | 0,10 |
| EURPLN** | | 4,55 | 4,44 | 4,40 | 4,37 | 4,36 | 4,35 | 4,34 | 4,33 | 4,26 | 4,37 | 4,33 |
| USDPLN** | | 4,13 | 3,95 | 3,73 | 3,70 | 3,66 | 3,66 | 3,62 | 3,61 | 3,79 | 3,70 | 3,61 |

* quarterly average

** end of period

***cumulative for the last 4 quarters

# Calendar

| TIME | COUNTRY | INDICATOR | PERIOD | PREV. VALUE | FORECAST* CA | FORECAST* CONSENSUS** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Monday 08/31/2020** | | | | |
| 3:00 | China | Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts) | Aug | 51,1 | 51,1 | 51,2 |
| **10:00** | **Poland** | **Final GDP (% YoY)** | **Q2** | **2,0** | **-8,2** | **-8,2** |
| 14:00 | Germany | Preliminary HICP (% YoY) | Aug | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| | | **Tuesday 09/01/2020** | | | | |
| 3:45 | China | Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts) | Aug | 50,2 | | 52,7 |
| **9:00** | **Poland** | **Manufacturing PMI (pts)** | **Aug** | **52,8** | **53,0** | **52,9** |
| 9:55 | Germany | Final Manufacturing PMI (pts) | Aug | 53,0 | 53,0 | 53,0 |
| **10:00** | **Poland** | **CPI (% YoY)** | **Aug** | **3,0** | **3,0** | **3,0** |
| 10:00 | Eurozone | Final Manufacturing PMI (pts) | Aug | 51,7 | 51,7 | 51,7 |
| 11:00 | Eurozone | Unemployment rate (%) | Jul | 7,8 | | 8,0 |
| 11:00 | Eurozone | Preliminary HICP (% YoY) | Aug | 0,4 | -0,1 | 0,2 |
| 15:45 | USA | Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts) | Aug | 53,6 | | |
| 16:00 | USA | ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts) | Aug | 54,2 | 54,5 | 54,5 |
| | | **Wednesday 09/02/2020** | | | | |
| 11:00 | Eurozone | PPI (% YoY) | Jul | -3,7 | | -3,4 |
| 14:15 | USA | ADP employment report (k) | Aug | 167 | | 1000 |
| 16:00 | USA | Factory orders (% MoM) | Jul | 6,2 | | 5,8 |
| | | **Thursday 09/03/2020** | | | | |
| 10:00 | Eurozone | Services PMI (pts) | Aug | 50,1 | 50,1 | 50,1 |
| 10:00 | Eurozone | Final Composite PMI (pts) | Aug | 51,6 | 51,6 | 51,6 |
| 11:00 | Eurozone | Retail sales (% MoM) | Jul | 5,7 | | 1,4 |
| 14:30 | USA | Initial jobless claims (k) | w/e | 1106 | | 1000 |
| 16:00 | USA | ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (pts) | Aug | 58,1 | 57,5 | 57,0 |
| | | **Friday 09/04/2020** | | | | |
| 8:00 | Germany | New industrial orders (% MoM) | Jul | 27,9 | | 6,0 |
| 14:30 | USA | Unemployment rate (%) | Aug | 10,2 | 9,7 | 9,8 |
| 14:30 | USA | Non-farm payrolls (k MoM) | Aug | 1763 | 1400 | 1425 |

*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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