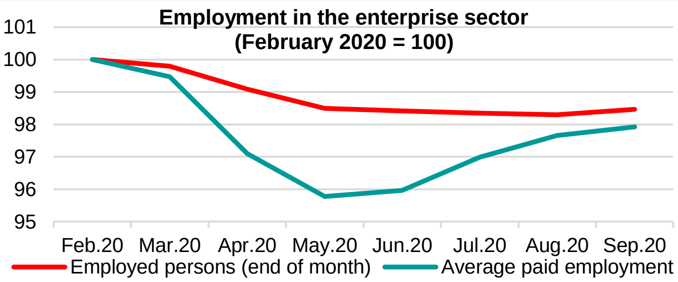
What will be the impact of the pandemic on the economies of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Slovakia?

This week

- **The most important event this week will be the publication of data on industrial production in Poland scheduled for Friday.** We forecast that its dynamics dropped to 0.5% YoY in October vs. 5.9% in September. The main factors behind lower production dynamics were unfavorable calendar effects and damaging course of the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic, including the government-imposed restrictions. Our forecast of industrial production dynamics is in line with the market consensus; therefore, its materialization will be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds
- **This week we will see some significant data from the US.** We expect nominal retail sales to have increased by 0.4% MoM in October vs. a 1.9% increase in September. We forecast that industrial production increased by 1.0% MoM in October after its surprising decline by 0.6% in September. The number of unemployed benefit claims will be released on Thursday. In accordance with the consensus it will amount to 720k vs. 709k last week. In accordance with the consensus, data on housing starts (1472k in October vs. 1415k in September), new building permits (1567k vs. 1545k) and existing home sales (6.51M vs. 6.54M) will point to a slight increase in activity in the US real estate market. We believe that the impact of US data on PLN and yields on Polish bonds will be limited.
- **Today we have seen data from China on industrial production (6.9% YoY both in October and in September), retail sales (4.3% in October vs. 3.3%), and urban investments (1.8% vs. 0.8%).** Thus, data on industrial production and urban investments stood slightly above the market expectations (6.5% and 1.6%, respectively), while data on retail sales proved to be lower from the market expectations (4.9%). The data structure points to ongoing recovery of economic activity in China which covers both the production sector and the consumer demand. In our view, today's data from China are neutral for the financial markets.
- **The October data on average wages and employment in the corporate sector in Poland will be released on Thursday**. We forecast that employment dynamics rose to -1.0% YoY in October vs. -1.2% in September. Further increase in average employment in MoM terms will result mainly from the restoration of full working time in companies. We expect that average wage dynamics dropped to 4.8% YoY in October vs. 5.6% in September. Though important for the forecast of private consumption dynamics in Q3, the release of data on corporate wages and employment will be neutral for PLN and the debt market, we believe.



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

Last week

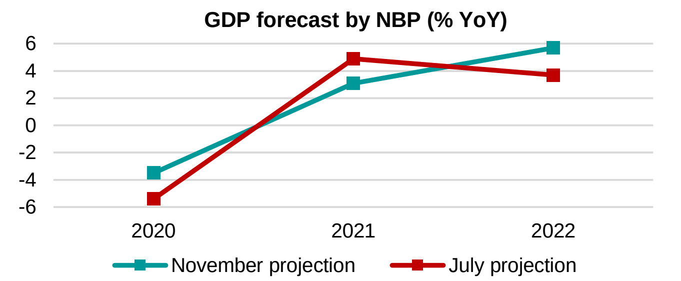
- **In accordance with the GUS flash estimate, GDP growth in Poland rate rose to -1.6% YoY in Q3 vs. -8.4% in Q2.** Seasonally-adjusted GDP quarterly dynamics rose to 7.7% in Q3 vs. -9.0% in Q2. The data published by GUS are a flash estimate and full GDP data including information about its structure will be released towards the end of the month. We believe that the marked increase in GDP dynamics in Q3 vs. Q2 was mainly the effect of a surge in the contribution of consumption and net exports (see MACROpulse of 13/11/2020). The last week's data pose a slight downside risk to our forecast, in which in the whole 2020 GDP in Poland will decrease by 3.1% vs. a 4.5% increase in 2019.

- **In accordance with final data, CPI inflation in Poland dropped to 3.1% YoY in October vs. 3.2% in September, running above the flash estimate (3.0%)**. Lower inflation resulted from lower dynamics of the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages and lower core inflation which, according to our estimates, amounted to 4.2% YoY in October vs. 4.3% in September (see MACROpulse of 13/11/2020). Higher dynamics of energy prices had opposite impact, while the dynamics of fuel prices have not changed in October compared to September. We forecast that inflation will decrease to 2.7% YoY in Q4 vs. 3.0% in Q3 and in the whole 2020 it will amount to 3.4% vs. 2.3% in 2019. Conducive to lower inflation will be the forecasted by us decrease in core inflation and food price dynamics while higher dynamics of fuel and energy prices will have opposite impact.
- **The surplus in the Polish current account decreased to EUR 1072M in September vs. EUR 1275M in August.** The deterioration in the current account balance resulted from lower balances on primary and secondary income (lower than in August by EUR 362M and EUR 173M, respectively), while higher balance on goods and services (higher than in August by EUR 249M and EUR 83M, respectively) had opposite impact. An increase compared to August was recorded by the dynamics of Polish exports (4.6% YoY in September vs. 2.5% in August) and imports (1.5% YoY vs. -4.9%), largely due to the statistical effect in the form of a favourable difference in the number of working days. We estimate that the cumulative current account balance for the last 4 quarters in relation to GDP increased to 3.1% in Q3 vs. 2.3% in Q2, which is its highest level on record. We believe that the surplus in the current account will be a stabilizing factor for PLN in the coming quarters in periods of increased risk aversion.
- **Flash data on GDP for major European economies were released last week.** Quarterly GDP dynamics in the Eurozone rose to 12.6% in Q3 vs. -11.8% in Q2 (-4.4% YoY in Q3 vs. -14.8% in Q2). The recovery in economic activity was wide ranging geographically and was recorded in all the Eurozone countries for which data were published. GDP growth was the sharpest in France (18.2% QoQ in Q3 vs. -13.7% in Q2), Spain (16.7% vs. -17.8%), Italy (16.1% vs. -13.0%), Portugal (13.3% vs. -13.9%), and Slovakia (11.7% vs. -8.3%). In Germany the quarterly GDP growth amounted to 8.2% QoQ in Q3 vs. -9.8% in Q2. Detailed data including the structure of GDP in the Eurozone will be released on 8 December. Considering the second wave of the pandemic, we see a downside risk to our forecast, in which GDP in the Eurozone will decrease by 7.5% YoY in 2020 vs. a 1.3% increase in 2019.
- **Numerous data from the US economy were released last week.** The number of new unemployment benefit claims dropped to 709k vs. 757k two weeks ago, running below the market expectations (735k). Noteworthy is also further sharp decrease in the number of continued claims from 7.2M down to 6.8M. However, it is worth noting that its decrease results largely from the loss of right to the benefit by long-term unemployed persons. Thus, the data confirm that although the situation in the US labour market is gradually improving, it is still far from the equilibrium. Last week we also saw data on CPI inflation in the US which decreased to 1.2% YoY in October vs. 1.4% in September, running below the market expectations (1.3%). Its decrease resulted from lower dynamics of energy prices and lower core inflation (1.6% YoY in October vs. 1.7% in September), while the dynamics of food prices remained unchanged. The University of Michigan Index was also released last week and dropped to 77.0 pts in November vs. 81.8 pts in October, running below the market expectations (82.0 pts). The index decrease resulted mainly from a lower value of its sub-index for expectations. In accordance with the statement, the deterioration in consumer sentiment resulted from the result of presidential election in the US and a surge recorded recently in the number coronavirus infections. For Republicans both these factors were conducive to weaker sentiment while for Democrats the improvement of sentiment resulting from J. Biden's victory was offset by the increase in the number of infections. The last week's data support our scenario, in which the US GDP will decrease by 4.5% in 2020 vs. a 2.3% increase in 2019 and will increase by 3.7% in 2021. The main

risks to the sustainability of the recovery of economic growth in the US are further course of the COVID-19 pandemic in the US and the scale and timeframe of the new stimulus package.

- **ZEW index reflecting the sentiment among analysts and institutional investors regarding the economic situation in Germany dropped to 39.0 pts in November vs. 56.1 pts in October, running below the market expectations (41.7 pts)**. Thus, the index has reached the lowest level since April 2020. In accordance with the statement, the index decrease resulted from survey participants' growing concerns about the impact of the second wave of the pandemic on the outlook for economic recovery in Germany. Considering the continuing sharp increase recorded in recent weeks in the number of coronavirus infections in Europe, we see a downside risk to our forecast in which the German GDP will decrease by 5.4% in 2020 vs. a 0.6% increase in 2019.

- **The November NBP inflation projection was released last week.** Both the inflation and the GDP profiles were revised upwards compared to the July projection. In accordance with the November projection, GDP dynamics in 2020 will amount to -3.5% YoY (vs. -5.4 in the July projection), to 3.1% in 2021 (4.9%), and to 5.7% in 2022 (3.7%). In turn, CPI inflation will stand at 3.4% YoY in 2020 (3.3%), 2.6% in 2021 (1.5%), and 2.7% in 2022 (2.1%). It is worth noting that despite a markedly lower from ours GDP profile in Q4 and in the whole 2020 and inflation running close to the target, the NBP has not decided to ease the monetary policy at the November meeting. In addition, the latest ICM forecast (ICM – The Warsaw University Interdisciplinary Mathematical and Computer Modelling Centre), which is taken into account in the government strategy of fighting the pandemic, shows a more optimistic course of infections from what we assumed when forecasting monetary easing. Consequently, if the ICM forecast assuming a marked slowdown in the spike of new coronavirus infections materializes, the likelihood of national quarantine will substantially decrease. We therefore see a marked decrease in the likelihood of the materialization of our scenario, in which the MPC will ease the monetary policy in November or December in reaction to the introduction of a hard lockdown and the resulting deterioration of outlook for economic growth and decrease in anticipated inflation.



Source: NBP, Credit Agricole

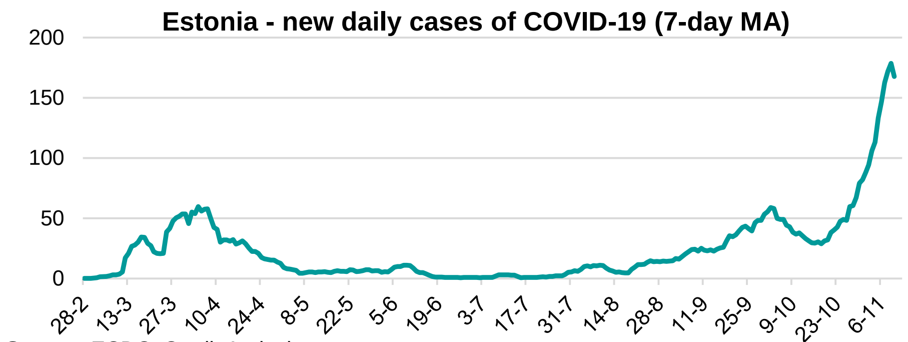
What will be the impact of the pandemic on the economies of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Slovakia?

Below we present in brief our macroeconomic scenario for 2020-2021 for the countries of the region of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Slovakia. The macroeconomic situation of these countries is particularly interesting because of their membership in the Eurozone. Due to the absence of domestic monetary policy, the main channel of mitigating the negative impact of the pandemic on the economic growth rate remains the fiscal policy. The scale of infections during the second wave of the pandemic and restrictions imposed by governments with a view to containing its spread are also a factor which differentiates these economies.

Estonia

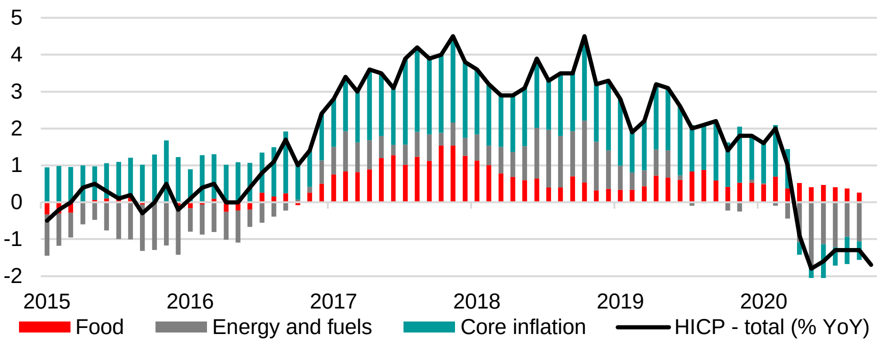
During the first wave of the pandemic the government of Estonia launched aid amounting to ca. 3% of GDP which included subsidies to salaries, increase in public expenditure on health service, public investments, temporary decrease in the excise on fuel. In spite of these measures, Estonia recorded a marked decrease in employment (down by 3.7% YoY) and increase in the unemployment rate (up to 7.0%) in Q2 2020.

The data on GDP for Q3 are not known yet. Summer months saw a recovery in retail sales and exports to levels observed in 2019, in turn investments stood at a low level. Consumer sentiment and situation in manufacturing and services have improved but are still lower from pre-pandemic levels.



Source: ECDC, Credit Agricole

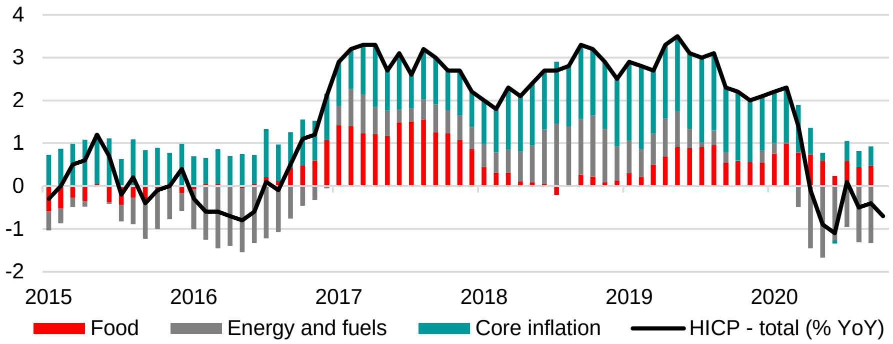
The second wave of the pandemic has taken a relatively mild course in Estonia compared to other countries of the European Union, as reflected by one of the lowest rates of infections and deaths per 100 000 inhabitants. For the time being, the government imposed restrictions are limited to the recommendation of remote work and avoiding large gatherings. According to the latest information, no additional measures aimed at mitigating the negative impact of the pandemic on the Estonian economy are planned in 2020. The adopted state budget for 2021 provides for supporting economic growth through higher investments mainly for research and development and green transformation. We forecast that GDP dynamics will amount to -4.3% in 2020 and will increase to 3.3% in 2021. An important support factor for economic growth next year and in subsequent years will be the launch of the EU Recovery Fund. In accordance with preliminary information, Estonia is to obtain a grant amounting to ca. 4.0% of GDP.



Source: Eurostat, Credit Agricole

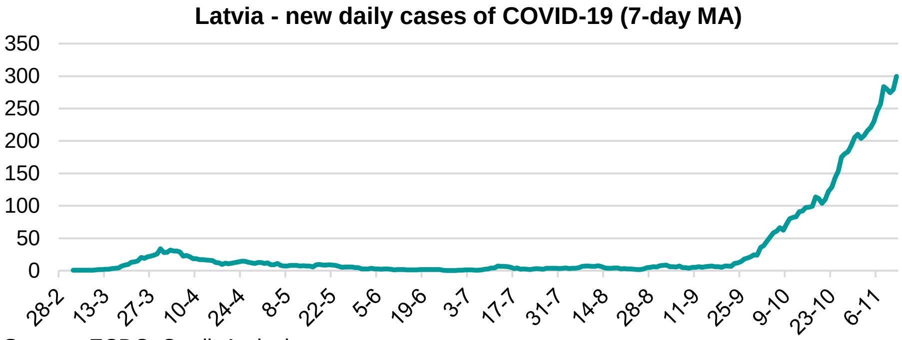
Due to falling global oil prices, lower excise on fuels, and lower prices in the tourist industry, a marked deflation has been observed in Estonia since March 2020. The price drop in year-on-year terms stood on the average at -1.4% between April and October. We expect that in the whole 2020 inflation will amount to -0.7% and in 2021 it will stand at 1.2% supported by law base effects and economic growth.

Latvia



Source: Eurostat, Credit Agricole

Like in Estonia, deflation has been observed in Latvia in recent months. It is however less intense (price dynamics stood on the average at -0.5% YoY between April and October). The deflation is only caused by lower prices of fuels and other energy while core inflation and the dynamics of food prices stand above zero. We expect that at the scale of the whole year inflation should be slightly positive (+0.1% YoY) and increase to 0.8% in 2021.

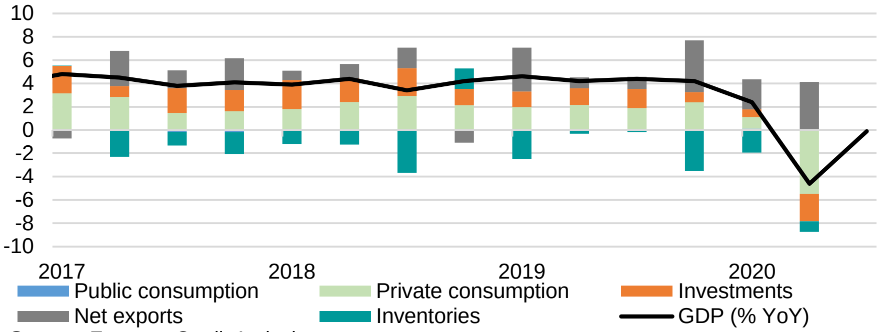


Source: ECDC, Credit Agricole

In recent days the government decided to introduce the state of emergency in Latvia which will last at least until 6 December. The scope of the imposed restrictions is quite wide. All public events (such as sports events, theatre performances, concerts, etc.) are banned. Not more than 10 persons can attend private meetings. Public gatherings may have not more than 50 participants. Aqua parks, playgrounds, discotheques, amusement centres, saunas and spas will be closed. Restaurants can only sell take-away meals. Beauty and tattoo parlours will be closed. Only some shops (i.a. food stores, pharmacies, book stores and kiosks) will be open during the weekends and on holidays. With the exception of forms 1-6, teaching will be done remotely.

To mitigate the adverse impact of the imposed restrictions on economic activity in Latvia, the government decided to launch a subsequent aid package. The new support package is planned for the period from 9 November till 31 December 2020. The government actions are directed at freezing employment by subsidizing wages and paying grants to companies with liquidity problems. Despite the government measures we expect a marked decrease in economic activity in Latvia in Q4 2020. We therefore forecast that GDP dynamics will, on a yearly average, amount to -4.3% in 2020. Due to low base effects and the expected sharp increase in public investments related to the start of the construction of Rail Baltica railway line and the absorption of funds under the Recovery Fund, we expect that GDP will increase by 4.7% in 2021. According to preliminary information, Latvia is to obtain subsidies amounting to ca. 6.4% of GDP.

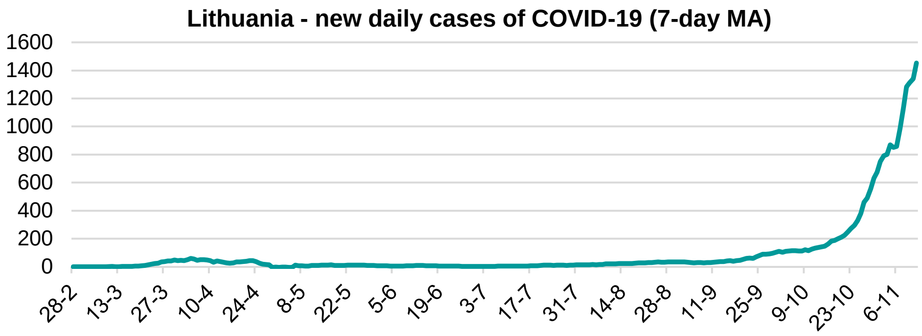
Lithuania



Source: Eurostat, Credit Agricole

Against the backdrop of other analyzed countries, Lithuania is distinguished by the lowest decrease in GDP recorded in Q2 (by 4.6% YoY). Due to higher decrease in imports than exports, the contribution of net exports has partly offset a significant decrease in the contribution of investments and consumption. Q3 saw a marked recovery in economic activity. According to flash data, GDP growth rate amounted to -0.1% YoY in Q3. The structure of economic growth is not known yet but exports and consumption can be expected to be responsible for the recovery. Despite a relatively small decrease in GDP, the scale of the increase in the unemployment rate in Lithuania was the highest among the four analyzed countries.

In June 2020 the government of Lithuania approved an investment plan amounting to EUR 6.3bn (ca. 13% of GDP) with the implementation horizon until the end of 2021. Of this amount EUR 2.2bn (4.5% of GDP) is to be allocated for financing new investments while the remaining funds will be used for faster implementation of earlier planned projects. The government plan covers investments in human capital, digital economy, research and development, infrastructure, and green transformation. The program is to be financed by domestic resources and the EU recovery fund (according to preliminary information Lithuania is to obtain subsidies amounting to ca. 5.5% of GDP). We expect that the launch of the investment program will support recovery in the 2020-2021 period.

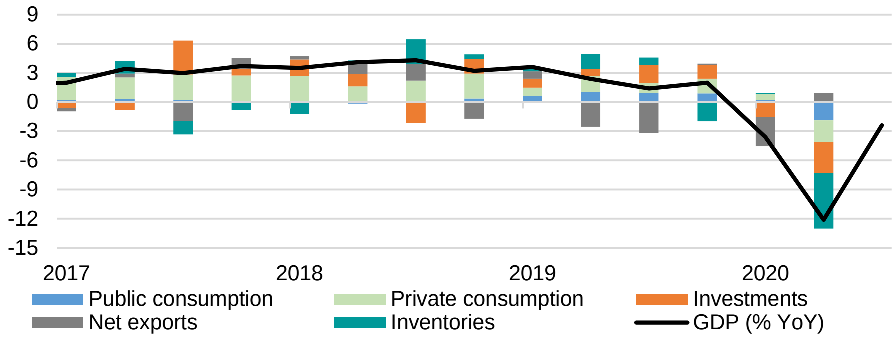


Source: ECDC, Credit Agricole

The course of the second wave of the pandemic remains the main risk to the expected economic recovery in Lithuania. On 7 November the government imposed the state of national quarantine which will last until 29 November. During that time restaurants will only be able to sell take-away meals, cultural, sports events, fairs, etc. will be banned. Family gatherings are limited to maximum 10 people and public gatherings to 5 people. Beauty parlours, gyms, and cultural establishments will be closed. Teaching will be mostly online. The government is working on solutions aimed at mitigating the negative impact of the national quarantine on economic activity but no details are known yet. Considering the factors outlined above, we forecast that GDP dynamics will amount to -1.5% on a yearly average in 2020 and will increase to 3.8% in 2021.

Slovakia

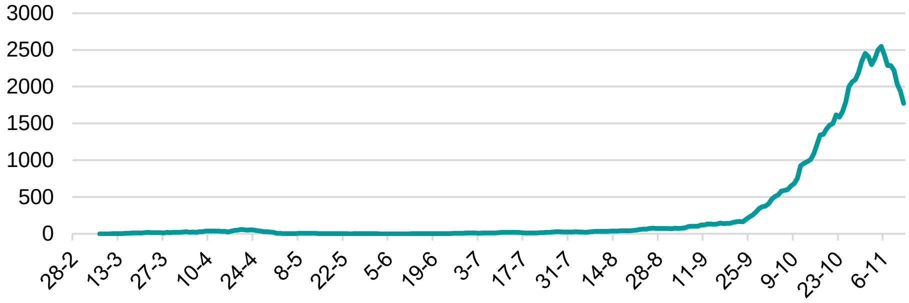
Against the backdrop of the remaining three countries of the region, Slovakia is distinguished by the deepest decrease in GDP recorded in Q2 (-12.1% YoY) resulting from the spring lockdown. The recession was deepened by the considerable weight of the automotive industry in this economy. Nonetheless, due to government measures consisting in freezing employment, the unemployment rate in Slovakia increased only slightly during the first wave of the pandemic (from 5.6% at the end of 2019 to 6.7% in Q2 2020). According to flash data published last week, the GDP decline in Q3 2020 amounted to 2.4% YoY. According to the report of the statistical office, the increase in economic activity results from the recovery in the automotive branch supported by foreign demand.



Source: Eurostat, Credit Agricole

In Slovakia the second wave of the pandemic is taking the least favourable course against the backdrop of the remaining three countries of the region (in terms of the number of infections and deaths per 100 000 inhabitants). Towards the end of October the government of Slovakia introduced curfew from 5:00 am to 1:00 am on the following day (with some exceptions including i.a. the need to buy food, medicines, visit a doctor or help relatives). At the same time the government launched a support scheme providing i.a. for compensations for self-employed, wage subsidies, higher unemployment benefit, postponed payment of corporate tax. The estimated value of this scheme is 2.8% of GDP. We expect that due to curfew, the economic activity will markedly decrease in Slovakia in Q4 despite the government measures. At the scale of the whole 2020 we expect that the average yearly GDP dynamics will amount to -6.1% YoY. Due to the gradual dying out of the second wave of the pandemic and the expected by us recovery in global trade, we forecast that GDP dynamics will increase to 4.2% in 2021. The economic growth in 2021 will be additionally supported by the launch of the EU Recovery Fund. According to preliminary information, Slovakia is to obtain subsidies amounting to ca. 5.9% of GDP.

Slovakia - new daily cases of COVID-19 (7-day MA)



Source: ECDC, Credit Agricole

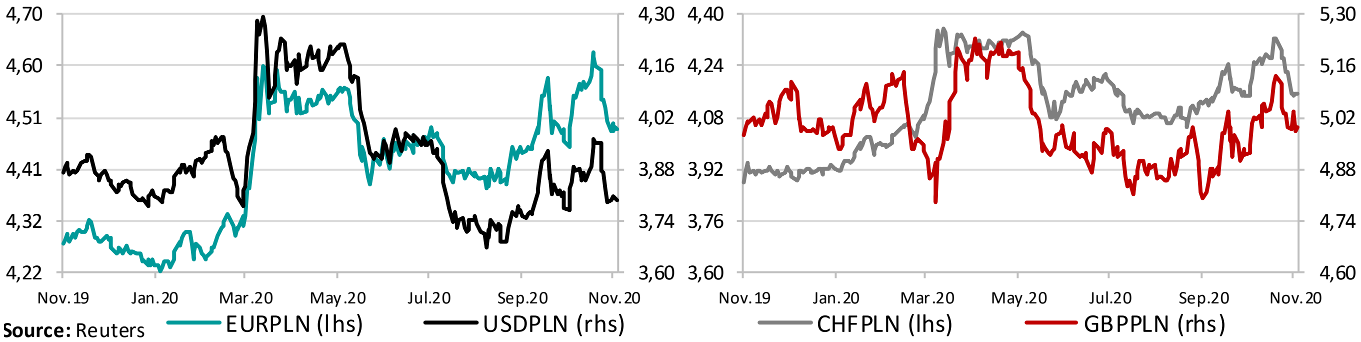
Recent months have seen a downward trend for inflation in Slovakia supported mainly by a decreasing dynamics of food prices. We expect that the weakening of demand will be conducive to lower core inflation. Therefore we forecast that headline inflation will stand at 2.0% in 2020 and its yearly average level will decrease to 1.4% in 2021.

	GDP (% r/r)			HICP inflation (% YoY)			Private consumption (% YoY)			Unemployment rate (%)*		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Estonia	5,0	**-4,3**	**3,3**	2,3	**-0,7**	**1,2**	3,3	**-4,5**	**3,6**	4,3	**7,3**	**6,8**
Latvia	2,1	**-4,3**	**4,7**	2,7	**0,1**	**0,8**	2,2	**-5,2**	**3,5**	6,5	**8,5**	**7,8**
Lithuania	4,3	**-1,5**	**3,8**	2,2	**1,2**	**1,3**	3,4	**-4,0**	**3,1**	6,4	**9,5**	**8,9**
Slovakia	2,3	**-6,1**	**4,2**	2,8	**2,0**	**1,4**	2,3	**-3,5**	**3,0**	5,6	**7,5**	**6,9**

Source: Eurostat, Credit Agricole *LFS, end of year

Information on COVID-19 vaccine resulted in the strengthening of PLN

FX rates



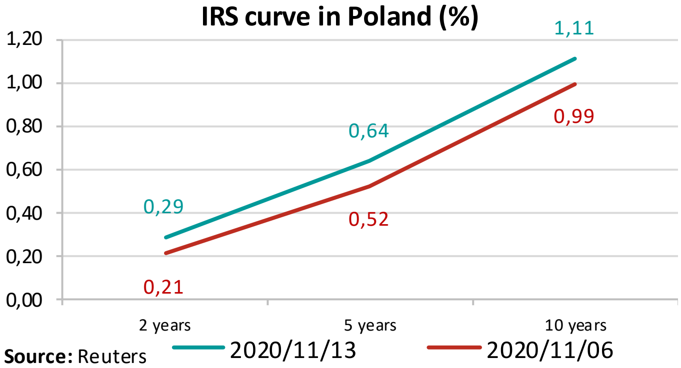
Source: Reuters

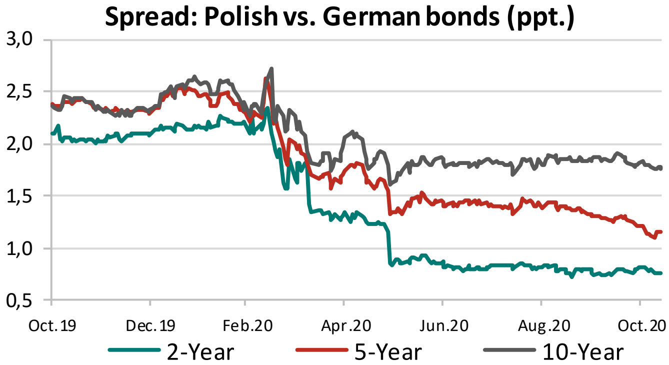
Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate dropped to 4.4858 (strengthening of PLN by 0.3%). Throughout last week EURPLN was showing an downward trend. Conducive to stronger PLN was a decrease in global risk aversion after the president of Pfizer pharmaceutical concern A. Bourla announced that the concern has succeeded in developing an effective vaccine against coronavirus. The information resulted in an euphoria on the markets and rise in global stocks exchange indices. The slower increase in the number of coronavirus infections in Poland which decreased the likelihood of a hard lockdown in Poland was also positive for PLN.

Due to lower global risk aversion, last week also saw a weakening of USD vs. EUR. Further into the week, the USD depreciation markedly slowed down supported by FED chair J. Powell's remark that despite the information about effective vaccine the outlook for the US economy remained uncertain.

The data from China released this morning are neutral for PLN, we believe. This week, like in the previous weeks, PLN will remain impacted by global sentiment related to the coronavirus pandemic and information about the prospects for the launch of a new stimulus package in the US. We believe that the planned for this week publication of domestic data on industrial production and average wage and employment in the sector of enterprises will be neutral for PLN. Also data from the US (retail sales, industrial production, number of housing starts, new building permits, and existing home sales) will not have any substantial impact on PLN.

The long end of the curve reacted to the vaccine news





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates rose to 0.29 (up by 8bps), 5-year rates to 0.64 (up by 12bps), and 10-year rates to 1.11 (up by 12 bps). Last week saw a marked increase in IRS rates across the curve after the president of Pfizer pharmaceutical concern A. Bourla announced that the concern has succeeded in developing an effective vaccine against coronavirus. Domestic data on GDP did not have any significant impact on IRS rates.

This week, like in the previous weeks, IRS rates will remain impacted by global sentiment related to the coronavirus pandemic. Crucial for the investors will be the information about the prospects for the launch of a new stimulus package in the US. The market will focus on domestic data on industrial production and average wage and employment in the sector of enterprises. The numerous data from the US (retail sales, industrial production, number of housing starts, new building permits, and existing home sales) will also be neutral for IRS rates.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	Oct.19	Nov.19	Dec.19	Jan.20	Feb.20	Mar.20	Apr.20	May.20	Jun.20	Jul.20	Aug.20	Sep.20	Oct.20	Nov.20
NBP reference rate (%)	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,00	0,50	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10
EURPLN*	4,26	4,31	4,26	4,30	4,33	4,55	4,54	4,44	4,44	4,41	4,40	4,53	4,60	**4,51**
USDPLN*	3,82	3,91	3,79	3,87	3,92	4,13	4,15	4,00	3,95	3,74	3,68	3,86	3,95	**3,89**
CHFPLN*	3,87	3,91	3,92	4,02	4,06	4,29	4,30	4,16	4,17	4,10	4,07	4,21	4,32	**4,20**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	2,5	2,6	3,4	4,3	4,7	4,6	3,4	2,9	3,3	3,0	2,9	3,2	3,1	
Core inflation (% YoY)	2,4	2,6	3,1	3,1	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,8	4,1	4,3	4,0	4,3	**4,2**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	3,7	1,5	3,8	1,1	4,8	-2,4	-24,6	-16,8	0,5	1,1	1,5	5,9	**0,5**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	-0,3	-0,1	1,0	0,9	0,2	-0,3	-1,4	-1,7	-0,8	-0,6	-1,3	-1,6	**-0,9**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	5,4	5,9	7,5	5,7	9,6	-7,0	-22,6	-8,6	-1,9	2,7	0,4	2,7	**-3,9**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	5,9	5,3	6,2	7,1	7,7	6,3	1,9	1,2	3,6	3,8	4,1	5,6	**4,8**	
Employment (% YoY)	2,5	2,6	2,6	1,1	1,1	0,3	-2,1	-3,2	-3,3	-2,3	-1,5	-1,2	**-1,0**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,8	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	**6,1**	
Current account (M EUR)	243	1182	73	2756	1100	805	772	2028	3811	1012	1275	1072		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	5,5	2,5	10,8	4,9	8,0	-6,6	-29,3	-19,6	2,6	1,7	2,5	4,6		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	2,1	-1,8	0,7	3,9	0,9	-3,9	-28,4	-28,2	-10,3	-4,4	-4,9	1,5		

*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)	1,9	-8,4	-1,6	-4,5	-1,2	6,3	4,6	4,7	4,5	-3,1	3,6
	Private consumption (% YoY)	1,2	-10,8	1,0	-3,6	0,0	7,1	4,3	3,0	4,0	-3,0	3,5
	Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	0,9	-10,7	-14,9	-17,0	-9,9	4,8	7,5	8,8	7,2	-12,2	4,0
	Export - constant prices (% YoY)	2,0	-14,5	1,3	1,0	2,0	8,0	5,3	5,4	5,1	-2,5	5,1
	Import - constant prices (% YoY)	0,4	-18,0	-4,7	-1,0	1,0	9,0	4,1	3,6	3,3	-5,8	4,2
GDP growth contributions	Private consumption (pp)	0,8	-6,2	0,6	-1,8	0,0	3,9	2,6	1,5	2,3	-1,7	2,0
GDP growth contributions	Investments (pp)	0,1	-1,8	-2,6	-4,3	-1,3	0,8	1,1	1,9	1,3	-2,2	0,7
GDP growth contributions	Net exports (pp)	0,9	1,1	3,1	1,0	0,6	0,2	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,6	0,8
	Current account (% of GDP)***	1,0	2,3	3,1	2,9	2,0	1,5	1,7	2,3	0,5	2,9	2,3
	Unemployment rate (%)**	5,4	6,1	6,1	7,1	7,1	6,0	5,5	6,1	5,2	7,1	6,1
	Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	0,7	-1,8	-2,2	-2,4	-1,5	1,3	1,6	2,0	0,3	-1,4	0,9
	Wages in national economy (% YoY)	7,7	3,8	3,3	3,5	2,8	3,3	3,0	3,1	7,2	4,6	3,1
	CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	4,5	3,2	3,0	2,7	1,6	2,3	2,3	2,6	2,3	3,4	2,2
	Wibor 3M (%)**	1,17	0,26	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	1,71	0,22	0,22
	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	4,53	4,43	4,40	4,39	4,37	4,35	4,26	4,43	4,35
	USDPLN**	4,13	3,95	3,86	3,75	3,70	3,69	3,64	3,63	3,79	3,75	3,63

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST* CA	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 11/16/2020				
3:00	China	Retail sales (% YoY)	Oct	3,3	4,6	4,9
3:00	China	Industrial production (% YoY)	Oct	6,9	6,9	6,5
3:00	China	Urban investments (% YoY)	Oct	0,8	1,6	1,6
14:00	**Poland**	**Core inflation (% YoY)**	**Oct**	**4,3**	**4,2**	**4,2**
14:30	USA	NY Fed Manufacturing Index (pts)	Nov	10,5		13,0
		Tuesday 11/17/2020				
14:30	USA	Retail sales (% MoM)	Oct	1,9	0,4	0,5
15:15	USA	Industrial production (% MoM)	Oct	-0,6	1,0	1,0
15:15	USA	Capacity utilization (%)	Oct	71,5		72,3
16:00	USA	Business inventories (% MoM)	Sep	0,3		0,5
		Wednesday 11/18/2020				
11:00	Eurozone	HICP (% YoY)	Oct	-0,3	-0,3	-0,3
14:30	USA	Housing starts (k MoM)	Oct	1415	1472	1455
14:30	USA	Building permits (k)	Oct	1545	1567	1560
		Thursday 11/19/2020				
10:00	**Poland**	**Employment (% YoY)**	**Oct**	**-1,2**	**-1,0**	**-1,1**
10:00	**Poland**	**Corporate sector wages (% YoY)**	**Oct**	**5,6**	**4,8**	**4,6**
10:00	Eurozone	Current account (bn EUR)	Sep	19,9		
14:30	USA	Philadelphia Fed Index (pts)	Nov	32,3		24,0
14:30	USA	Initial jobless claims (k)	w/e	709		720
16:00	USA	Existing home sales (M MoM)	Oct	6,54	6,51	6,42
		Friday 11/20/2020				
10:00	**Poland**	**Industrial production (% YoY)**	**Oct**	**5,9**	**0,5**	**0,5**
16:00	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Index (pts)	Nov	-15,5		-17,6

*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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