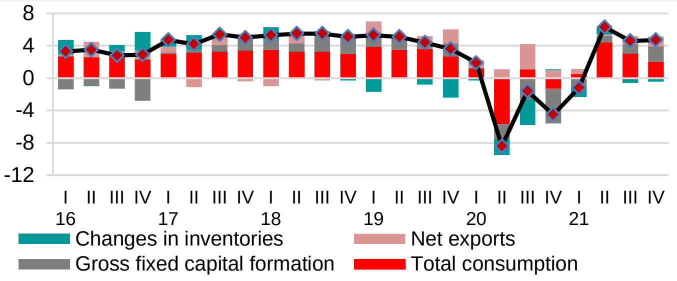
Pandemic triggered structural changes in Polish economy

This week

- **The most important event this week will be the publication of full data on GDP in Poland in Q3 scheduled for today.** We expect that the GDP dynamics will run in line with the flash estimate (-1.6% YoY vs. -8.4% in Q2). We believe that conducive to higher GDP dynamics were mainly higher contributions of consumption and net exports. In our view, the GDP reading will not have any significant impact on PLN and yields on Polish bonds.

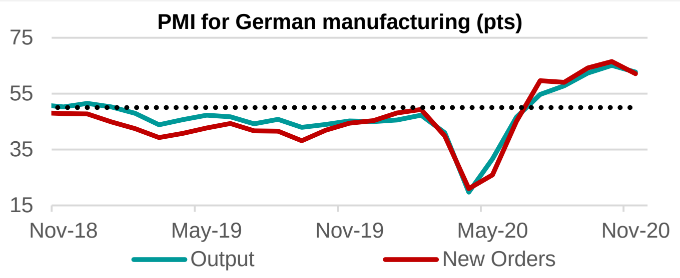


Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

- **This week we will see some important data from the US.** We expect non-farm payrolls to have increased by 450k in November vs. a 638k increase in October. We forecast that the unemployment rate dropped to 6.7% in November from 6.9% in October. 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 420k in November vs. a 365k increase in October). The ISM index for manufacturing will be released on Tuesday and according to our forecast will decrease to 57.5 pts in November vs. 59.3 pts in October. A decrease in the growth rate of the manufacturing activity due to the subsequent wave of the pandemic has already been signaled earlier by regional business sentiment indicators. We expect that the publication of the US data will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **The flash estimate of HICP inflation for the Eurozone will be released on Thursday**. We expect that it has not changed in November compared to October and amounted to -0.3% YoY. Additional information on inflation in the Eurozone will be provided today by the flash estimate of HICP inflation in Germany. We forecast that it dropped to -0.6% YoY in November from -0.5% YoY in October. Our forecast of inflation in the Eurozone is close to the consensus (-0.2%); therefore, its materialization would be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **This week we will see the business survey results for the Chinese manufacturing**. The CFLP PMI published today dropped to 51.4 pts in October vs. 51.5 pts in September, running slightly above the market expectations (51.3 pts). In turn, tomorrow we will see the Caixin PMI which, in our view, rose to 53.4 pts in November vs. 53.6 pts in October. Weaker sentiment will reflect the deterioration in China's major trade partners due to the second wave of the pandemic. The data from China are neutral for the financial markets, we believe.
- **The Wednesday's meeting of the Monetary Policy Council will not bring any significant changes in the monetary policy, we believe.** The reference rate will be left at the current level (0.10%). The statement after the meeting is likely to point out the negative impact of the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic conditions in Poland and weaker-from-NBP-expectations GDP dynamics in Q3 2020. We believe that that the publication of the statement will not be market moving.
- **On Tuesday we will see flash data on inflation in Poland which, in our view, has not changed in November compared to October and amounted to 3.1% YoY**. The stabilization of inflation resulted from lower dynamics of food prices and higher core inflation (4.3% YoY in November vs. 4.2% in October). Our forecast of inflation is close to the consensus (3.0%); therefore, its materialization will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **The Polish manufacturing PMI will be released on Tuesday.** We expect that the index dropped to 50.0 pts in November vs. 50.8 pts in October, consistently with the deterioration of sentiment recorded in GUS business surveys. Our forecast is close to the market consensus (50.2 pts); therefore, its materialization would be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.

Last week

- **Retail sales in Poland decreased in current prices by 2.1% YoY in October vs. a 2.7% increase in September.** The sales dynamics in constant prices dropped to -2.3% YoY in October vs. 2.5% in September. Conducive to the decrease in sales dynamics between September and October was the effect of an unfavourable difference in the number of working days. The structure of data on retail sales indicates that their decrease resulted from the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. On the one hand, households were limiting their shopping activity for fear of infection. On the other hand, the government imposed subsequent restrictions in October, which had a negative impact on retail trade turnover (see MACROpulse of 23/11/2020). We expect that due to the unfavourable course of the pandemic in Poland and the government decision to close shops in shopping malls from 7 November, November will see a deepening of the decline in retail sales. On the other hand, the government decision to open shopping malls from 28 November will support retail sales in December 2020. Considering the above factors, we see a slight downside risk to our forecast of consumption in Q4 2020 (-3.6% YoY vs. 1.0% in Q3).
- **The construction-assembly production in Poland decreased by -5.9% YoY in October vs. a 9.8% decline in September**. The production dynamics increased between September and October despite the statistical effect in the form of an unfavourable difference in the number of working days. On the other hand, the annual dynamics of construction-assembly production were supported by the last year's low base effect. Seasonally-adjusted construction-assembly production increased by 1.8% between September and October 2020. This means that its seasonally adjusted level was ca. 14.4% lower than in February, namely before the outbreak of the pandemic. A decrease in the construction-assembly production dynamics in October has been recorded in all the categories: "construction of civil engineering facilities", "construction of buildings", and "specialized construction activities" which suggests that the decline in construction was wide ranging. Nonetheless, a slower decrease of production in the category "construction of civil engineering facilities" may point to some signs of a recovery in public investments. (see MACROpulse of 23/11/2020). We maintain our scenario in which the construction activity will continue to stay at low levels in the coming months. We expect that in Q4 2020 and Q1 2021 the construction-assembly production will be limited by the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, conducive to further deterioration of the investment climate and lower corporate investments.
- **In accordance with flash data, the Composite PMI (for manufacturing and services sector) in the Eurozone dropped to 45.1 pts in November vs. 50.0 pts in October, running below the market expectations (46.1 pts) and our forecast (42.3 pts).** The index decline resulted from lower values of both the sub-index for business activity in services and for output in manufacturing. It is worth noting here that the sub-index for business activity in services has for three months now stayed below the 50 pts threshold diving expansion from contraction of activity and is the lowest since May 2020. According to the statement, the deterioration in services resulted from numerous administrative restrictions imposed by individual Eurozone countries in reaction to the fast growing number of coronavirus cases. Although the growth rate of manufacturing activity decreased in November it remains at a relatively high level. This points to a relatively high resilience of the manufacturing sector to the second wave of the pandemic. This view is



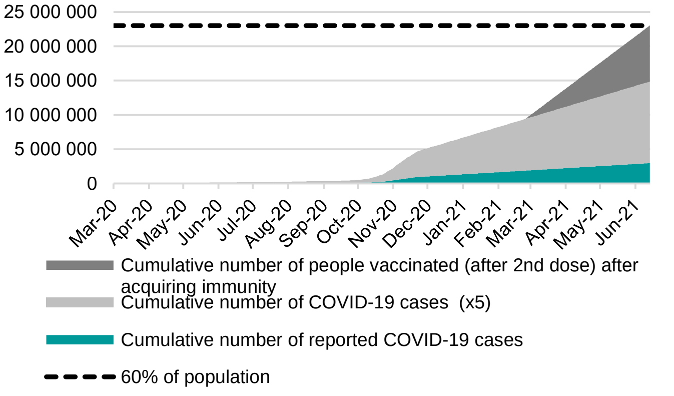
Source: Markit, Credit Agricole

supported by an increase in the sub-index for the anticipated production in 12 months' time after its temporary decrease in October which is now markedly above the 50 pts threshold. However, we should remember that historically large disproportions between the situation in manufacturing and services were short-lived. Therefore, amid further deterioration in services due to the growing number of coronavirus cases in Europe, subsequent months may bring a decrease in PMI for manufacturing in the Eurozone. The decrease in PMIs was wide ranging geographically and was recorded in Germany, in France, and in the remaining Eurozone economies covered by the survey. Especially noteworthy from the point of view of Polish exports is a slight decrease in the German PMI for manufacturing to 57.9 pts in November vs. 58.2 pts in October. It resulted from lower contributions of output, new orders, and inventories while higher contributions of employment and delivery times had opposite impact. According to the statement, a substantial source of the ongoing marked recovery in German manufacturing activity is strong demand from Asia. Due to the second wave of the pandemic we see a downside risk to our forecast in which the GDP in the Eurozone will decrease by 7.5% YoY in 2020 vs. a 1.3% increase in 2019 and will increase by 5.4% in 2021.

- **Ifo Index reflecting the sentiment among German managers representing the manufacturing, construction, trade and services, dropped to 90.7 pts in November vs. 92.5 pts in October, running slightly below the market expectations (90.8 pts).** The index decrease resulted from its lower sub-index for both the assessment of the current situation and for expectations. Sector-wise, deterioration of sentiment was recorded in services, construction, and trade while the situation in manufacturing has improved. The continuingly good sentiment in German manufacturing is consistent with flash PMIs release last week for Germany. We forecast that the German GDP will decrease by 5.4% in 2020 vs. a 0.6% increase in 2019 and will increase by 5.0% in 2021. Thus the German GDP will attain its pre-pandemic level no sooner than in 2022. The second wave of the pandemic observed in Europe poses a downside risk to our forecast
- **According to the final estimate, the German GDP increased by 8.5% QoQ in Q3 vs. a 9.8% decrease in Q2 (-3.9% YoY in Q3 vs. -11.3% in Q2).** Conducive to the increase in the quarterly GDP dynamics were higher contributions of private consumption (5.6 pp in Q3 vs. -5.8 pp in Q2), net exports (3.9 pp vs. -2.9 pp), and investments (0.8 pp vs. -1.5 pp), while lower contributions of inventories (-2.0 pp vs. -0.1 pp) and government expenditures (0.2 pp vs. 0.5 pp) had opposite impact. Thus the main source of the German GDP increase in quarterly terms was private consumption. We forecast that the German GDP will increase by 1.1% QoQ in Q4. A downside risk to our forecast is the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **The Minutes of the November FOMC meeting were released last week.** According to the description of the debates, FOMC members see many risks to the US economic outlook. At the same time they believe that the current monetary policy is adequate. Especially noteworthy in the text of the Minutes are the parts relating to the discussion on the future of the quantitative easing programme. FOMC members are considering its modification by increasing the scale of the programme or by increasing the percentage of securities with longer tenors in the structure of purchased assets while keeping the program scale unchanged. FOMC members were also discussing the ways of communicating the planned changes in the quantitative easing programme (so-called forward guidance). The text of the Minutes is consistent with our scenario, in which interest rates in the US will stray at the current level for an extended period of time and FED will ease the monetary policy most probably through the modification of the parameters of the quantitative easing programme. However the date of this decision is hard to foresee now due to several risks such as the scale and timing of the launch of the fiscal package and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on macroeconomic conditions.
- **Last week, Prime Minister M. Morawiecki announced the launch of PFR (Polish Development Fund) Financial Shield 2.0 programme, another round of assistance for businesses affected by the economic impact of the pandemic.** The assistance will be targeted at 38 segments of the economy, including, among others, restaurants, hotels, travel agencies, cultural and

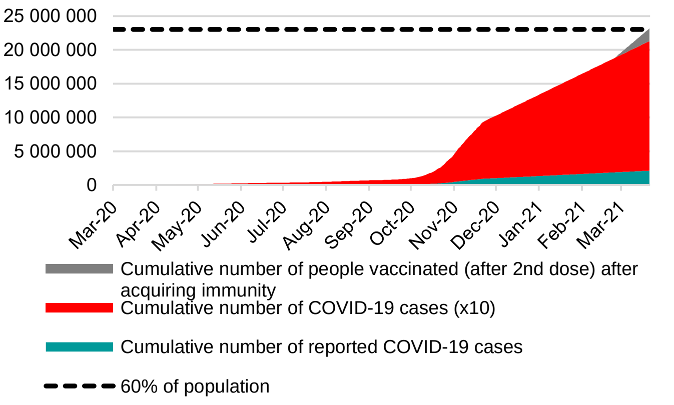
entertainment institutions, fairs and congress organization services, fitness outlets, shops and stores, and passenger transport. The segments to be covered by the assistance programme are those that have been the most affected by the administrative restrictions imposed in order to contain the spread of Covid-19. The assistance under the shield will total PLN 35bn, of which PLN 3bn will be transferred to micro businesses, PLN 7bn to SMEs, and PLN 25bn to large companies. The assistance for micro businesses and SMEs will be in the form of subsidies, while large companies will have access to liquidity financing, preferential loans, and capital instruments. For micro businesses, the amount of assistance will depend on the headcount and the drop in revenues, for SMEs it will depend on forecasted costs and revenues and gross loss, for large companies assistance will be granted based on case-by-case analysis of the financial standing of the companies. SMEs will be offered the possibility to apply for the cancellation of 100% of their debt under the Shield 1.0. Our estimate is that the businesses covered by the assistance account for ca. 2% of Poland's workforce and ca. 0.5% of added value. Shield 2.0 supports our forecast of moderate unemployment growth rate until the end of the year (6.7% at the end of Q4 vs. 6.1 at the end of Q3). Based on the announcement of the PFR President P. Borys, the financial assistance under the Shield 2.0 is to cover the adverse consequences of the third wave of the pandemic, in case there is a third one. In our opinion, this reflects the expectation of the government that the pandemic will not start to ease before Q2 2021. This is in line with our projections, which show that depending on the lever adopted (the ratio of the actual number of cases to the number of reported cases) and assuming high pace of vaccines from February next year, herd immunity will be achieved at the end of March (lever of 10) or at the end of June (lever of 5).

Herd immunity assuming real number of cases 5x higher than reported



Source: Ministry of Health, Credit Agricole

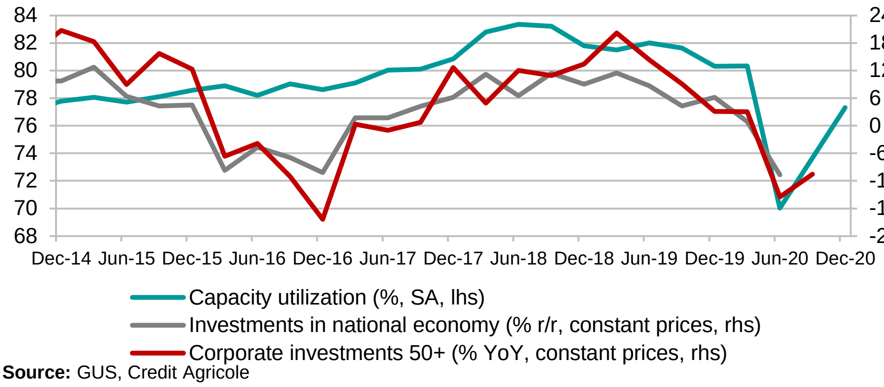
Herd immunity assuming real number of cases 10x higher than reported



Source: Ministry of Health, Credit Agricole

- **Significant data from the US economy were released last week.** In accordance with the second estimate, the annualized US GDP growth rate amounted to 33.1% in Q3 vs. 33.1% in the first estimate. Higher contribution of investments (5.23 pp in the second estimate vs. 4.96 pp in the first estimate) was offset by lower contributions of net exports (-3.18 pp vs. -3.09 pp) and government expenditure (-0.76 pp vs. -0.68 pp), inventories (6.55 pp vs. 6.62 pp) and private consumption (25.22 pp vs. 25.27 pp) . Thus, the second estimate has confirmed that the main source of the economic growth in Q3 was private consumption. Last week we also saw the data on durable goods orders which increased by 1.3% MoM in October vs. a 2.1% increase in September, running above the market expectations (0.9%). Excluding means of transport, the monthly dynamics of durable goods orders dropped to 1.3% in October vs. 2.1% in September. The volume of durable goods orders continues to be by ca.2.2% lower from February, namely the last month without strong impact of the pandemic on orders. In turn the volume of orders for non-military capital gods, excluding aircrafts, was in October higher by 5.4% from February, which points to the prospect for recovery in US investments in the coming months. Last week we also saw data from the labour market. The number of initial jobless claims rose to 778k vs. 748k two weeks ago, running above the market expectations (730k). Noteworthy is also a further sharp decrease in the number of continuing claims (from 6.4M to 6.1M) which results largely from the loss of right to the benefit by long-term unemployed persons. Thus, the data confirm a marked slowdown of the improvement in the US labour market which is still far from the equilibrium. A slight decline was recorded in September in new home sales (999k vs. 1002k). However, considering the data from two weeks ago on new building permits, housing starts, and existing home sales, the data do not alter our view that are observing a strong recovery in the US real estate market (see MACROmap of 23/11/2020). Last week we also saw the results of consumer sentiment surveys. The Conference Board Index dropped to 96.1 pts in November vs. 101.4 pts, running below the market expectations (98.0 pts). The index decrease resulted from lower value of its sub-index for expectations while higher sub-index for the assessment of the current situation had opposite impact. According to the report, the deterioration in expectations resulted from survey participants' concerns about the impact of the second wave of the pandemic on the outlook for economic recovery. The final University of Michigan Index also pointed to the deterioration in consumer sentiment dropping to 76.9 pts in November vs. 81.8 pts in October and 77.0 pts in the flash estimate. Like in the case of the Conference Board Index, a decrease was recorded in November for the sub-index for expectations while the sub-index for the assessment of the current situation has increased. According to the report, the deterioration in consumer sentiment was related to the result of the presidential election in the US and sharp increase recorded in recent weeks in the number of coronavirus infections. For the Republicans these two factors were conducive to deterioration of sentiment while for the Democrats the improvement of sentiment resulting from J. Biden's victory was offset by the surge in infections. The last week's data support our scenario, in which the US GDP will decrease by 4.5% in the whole 2020 vs. a 2.3% increase in 2019 and will increase by 3.7% in 2021. Further course of the COVID-19 pandemic in the US and the scale and time profile of the new stimulus package are the main risks to the sustainability of the recovery of economic growth in the US.

Pandemic triggered structural changes in Polish economy



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

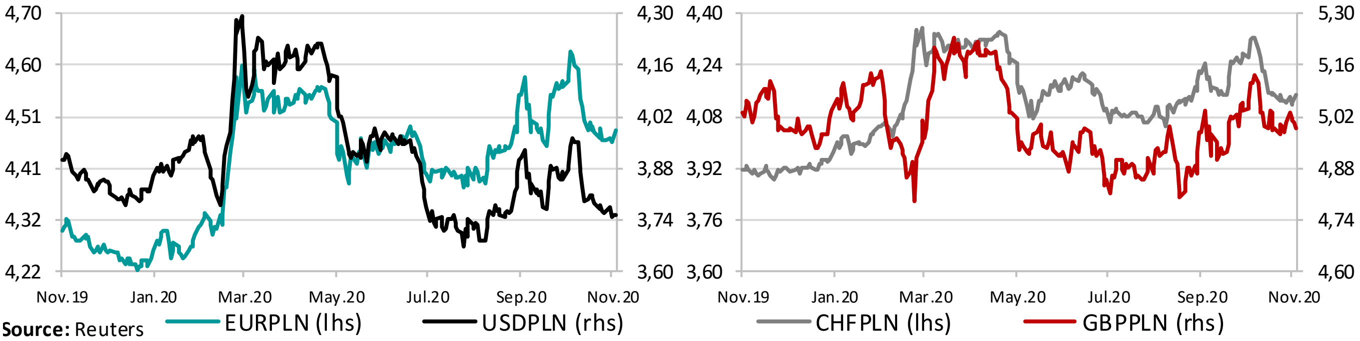
Data released by GUS show that nominal investments by companies employing at least 50 persons dropped by 8.0 YoY in Q3 vs. a 13.6% decline in Q2. The faster growth of expenditures on fixed assets resulted solely from a higher contribution brought by investments in services (+9.4 p.p. in Q3 vs. Q2), with reduced contribution from other categories, i.e. industry and construction sector (-3.6 p.p. and -0.3 p.p. respectively). Particularly noteworthy is that the decline in investments in the industrial manufacturing sector intensified (down to -17.8% YoY in Q3 vs. -13.7% in Q2), which was related to production capacities still being utilised to a relatively low extent and to the uncertainty over the way the pandemic can develop. "Real estate activities", "transportation and storage" and "administration and support activities" were the categories that contributed most to the increase in investments in the services sector (+6.9% YoY in total in Q3 comparing to a 17.1% decline in Q2). For the first category, the increase rate in Q3 was 181%. It is not possible to keep a lasting increase in expenditures at this rate, and consequently the investment increase rate in the services sector is likely to decline in the quarters to come.

In our opinion, the COVID-19 pandemic will produce lasting structural changes to the Polish economy. At present, it is difficult to assess precisely what kind of changes these will be, and how deep they will go. It can be suspected that investments in energy transition and digital transformation will be growing in the years to come. Such trends will be supported by the EU Recovery Fund, where at least 37% and 20% of funds to be disbursed must be allocated for projects related to green and digital transformation respectively. In our opinion, digital transformation is likely to increase the labour productivity, which will have a positive impact on potential economic growth. While it is impossible to determine how much will be invested in digital transformation based on data on gross investments in fixed assets released by GUS last week, we can see another trend that might reflect the impact of the pandemic on the business models. In Q1-Q3 2020, investments in the “warehousing and support activities for transportation” category were growing at the rate of a dozen percent or so per annum, which may be connected with the enlargement of warehousing spaces. This trend could correspond to a dynamic growth of the e-commerce sector before and after the pandemic, and would suggest that companies are inclined to increase their stocks in case their delivery chains got disrupted again.

Data on investments carried out in the third quarter by companies employing at least 50 persons are better than expected – a smaller decline has been observed. However, investments increased only in the services sector, which is not optimistic. Additionally, at the moment we do not have any information about investments carried out by smaller companies, which may have been smaller compared to large companies. In our opinion, total investments in 2020 will decline by 12.2% YoY, though we can see an upside risk. Data on gross fixed capital formation in Q3 for the entire economy will be published today, and it will make it possible to assess investment trends in the quarters to come more precisely.

Global sentiment will be of key importance for the PLN

FX rates



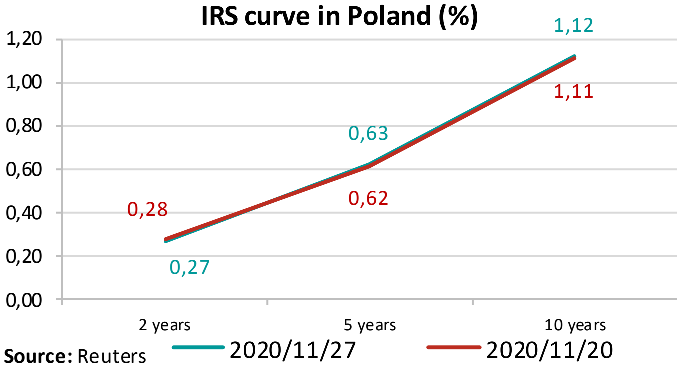
Source: Reuters

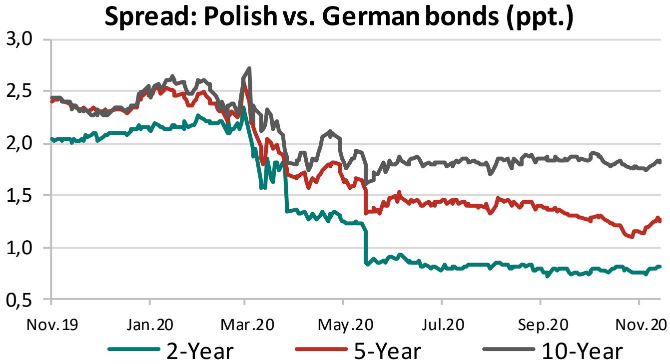
Last week, the EURPLN rate increased to 4.4828 (the PLN weakened by 0.4%). Until mid-week, the EURPLN rate was relatively stable, oscillating around 4.47. On Thursday and Friday we saw a depreciation of the PLN following an increase in the risk premium related to Poland and Hungary announcing to veto the EU budget over a deal that would link disbursements of EU funds to adherence by member states to the rule of law (see MACROmap of 23 November 2020).

Over the last week the EURUSD rate showed a clear upward trend seen also in the past couple of weeks. Depreciation of the dollar is driven by an increased demand for risky assets resulting from improving sentiments in the global markets and the prospects for the start of mass COVID-19 vaccinations in the US and the EU countries. Consequently, information concerning the COVID-19 morbidity rate increasing ever stronger in the US failed to lift the dollar against the euro permanently.

Like in the previous weeks, also this week the PLN rate will be affected by COVID-19-related sentiments in global markets and information concerning the prospects for launching a COVID-19 stimulation package in the US. In our opinion, data from Poland (GDP final estimate, preliminary inflation, PMI for manufacturing), which are planned to be published this week, will not have any significant impact on the PLN rate. In our opinion, the meeting of the Polish Monetary Policy Council will also be neutral for the FX market. We believe that the data from the US (non-farm payroll data, ISM indexes), Eurozone (preliminary inflation data) and China (Caixin PMI) will not have any significant impact on the PLN rate either.

Preliminary domestic inflation data neutral for IRS rates





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates decreased to 0.27 (down by 1 bp), 5-year increased to 0.63 (up by 1 bp) and 10-year to 1.12 (up by 1 bp). Last week saw a temporary increase in IRS rates in the middle and at the long end of the yield curve. The increase was largely transaction-driven due to the continuing low liquidity trend in the market. Last week, a debt exchange auction was held, where the Ministry of Finance bought bonds maturing in 2021 for EUR 3.70bn and sold bonds with 2-, 5-, 6-, 10 and 11-year maturity periods for PLN 3.75bn. Last week also saw a BGK auction, where bonds for the Anti-COVID-19 Fund with 10- and 20-year maturity periods were sold for PLN 5.03bn, with the demand equal to PLN 5.93bn. The auctions did not have any significant impact on the market.

Like in the past weeks, also this week the IRS rates will be affected by Covid-19-related sentiments in global markets. Information concerning the prospects of launching a new stimulation package in the US will be of key importance for investors. Market players will concentrate their attention on data from Poland (GDP final estimate, preliminary inflation, PMI for manufacturing). In our opinion, this data will not have any significant impact on the curve. We believe that the meeting of the Polish Monetary Policy Council will also be neutral for the markets. Data from the US (non-farm payroll data, ISM indexes) and the Eurozone (preliminary inflation data) will also have but a limited impact on the curve in our opinion.

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	**4,48**
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	**3,75**
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	**4,15**
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	5,7	1,0	
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	-1,4	-0,4	
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	-2,1	
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	4,7	
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
	Investments (pp)	0,1	-1,8	-2,6	-4,3	-1,3	0,8	1,1	1,9	1,3	-2,2	0,7
	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	6,7	6,7	5,6	5,1	5,6	5,2	6,7	5,6
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)		0,7	-1,8	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,5	0,5	0,3	-0,2	0,7
Wages in national economy (% YoY)		7,7	3,8	4,8	4,0	2,8	3,3	3,0	3,1	7,2	5,1	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	CONSENSUS**
		Monday 11/30/2020				
2:00	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	51,4	51,5	51,5
10:00	**Poland**	**Final GDP (% YoY)**	**Q3**	**-8,4**	**-1,6**	**-1,6**
14:00	Germany	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Nov	-0,5	-0,60	-0,5
15:45	USA	Chicago PMI (pts)	Nov	61,1		59,0
		Tuesday 12/01/2020				
2:45	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	50,2	53,4	53,5
9:00	**Poland**	**Manufacturing PMI (pts)**	**Nov**	**50,8**	**50,0**	**50,2**
9:55	Germany	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	57,9	57,9	57,9
10:00	**Poland**	**CPI (% YoY)**	**Nov**	**3,1**	**3,1**	**3,0**
10:00	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	53,6	53,6	53,6
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Nov	-0,3	-0,3	-0,2
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	56,7		
16:00	USA	ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Nov	59,3	57,5	57,9
		Wednesday 12/02/2020				
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Nov	365		400
	Poland	**NBP rate decision (%)**	**Dec**	**0,10**	**0,10**	**0,10**
		Thursday 12/03/2020				
10:00	Eurozone	Services PMI (pts)	Nov	41,3	41,3	41,3
10:00	Eurozone	Final Composite PMI (pts)	Nov	45,1	45,1	45,1
14:30	USA	Initial jobless claims (k)	w/e	778		765
16:00	USA	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (pts)	Nov	56,6	55,6	56,0
		Friday 12/04/2020				
8:00	Germany	New industrial orders (% MoM)	Oct	0,5		1,5
14:00	**Poland**	**MPC Minutes**	**Dec**			
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Nov	6,9	6,7	6,8
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Nov	638	450	500
16:00	USA	Factory orders (% MoM)	Oct	1,1	1,0	0,8

*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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