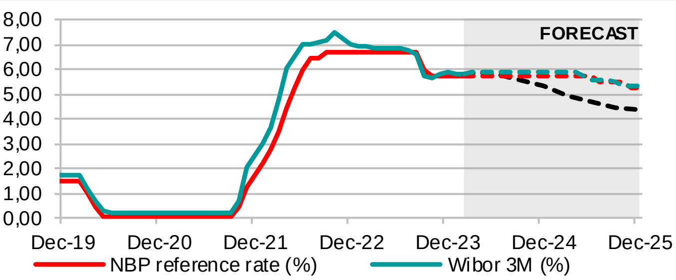
PLN exchange rate will be stronger

This week

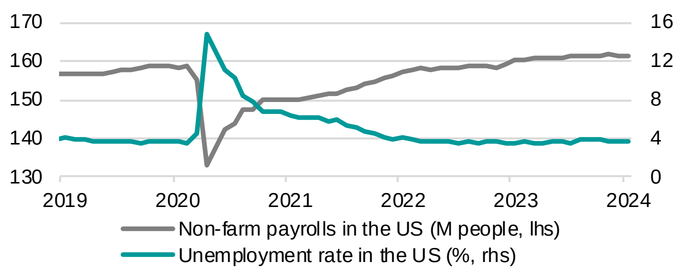


Source: Reuters, Credit Agricole

The key event this week will be the MPC meeting planned for Wednesday. We expect the MPC to keep the interest rates unchanged (NBP reference rate: 5.75%). The status quo forecast for the monetary policy is supported by the NBP Governor's statements made at the press conference after the February meeting, with the Governor saying that he did not think the MPC members would gather a majority of votes around the decision to cut the interest rates this year unless something unexpected occurred. He also said that in his private opinion the interest rates will not change by the end of the year. We do not expect the press release after the meeting to change much comparing to the one published in February. NBP's new inflation projection will be published this week. An assumption regarding how long the 0% VAT for food will stay in force will be an important component of that projection, though there is an increased uncertainty connected with it. In our opinion, the NBP will assume that the standard VAT rate will be applied again in April or July 2024. We think the inflation path will be revised downwards in H1 2024 due to a lower starting point. The projection is likely to show that inflation will temporarily fall to somewhere near its target of 2.5% in Q2 2024. After its subsequent rise in Q3, which will be connected with the discontinuation of protective measures adopted by the government, inflation will not moderate below the upper limit for deviations from the inflation target (3.5%) earlier than at the end of 2025. The medium-term economic growth path will not change much comparing to the November 2023 forecast, though, as the lower starting point and less favourable economic outlook outside Poland will be compensated for by a more expansive fiscal policy. A decision to keep the interest rates unchanged will be consistent with market consensus, and thus it should be neutral for the PLN and yields on Polish bonds. The NBP Governor's usual press conference will be held on Thursday, and it will shed more light on Poland's monetary policy prospects. We think A. Glapiński will be trying to cool down the market expectations regarding interest rate cuts in Poland, which will be conducive to a slight appreciation of the PLN and an increase in the yield on Polish bonds.

- **On Wednesday and Thursday, the Fed Chairman J. Powell will present the Fed's semi-annual monetary policy report to Congress.** Investors will be watching closely J. Powell's comments on prospects for economic growth, inflation, and interest rates. Fed Chairman's statements on the monetary policy easing plans will be particularly important. Although we do not think J. Powell will give us any new information on interest rate prospects, the financial markets may still experience increased volatility during his speeches.
- **Another important event this week will be the ECB meeting planned for Thursday.** We expect the ECB to keep interest rates unchanged. Thus, we expect the main interest rate to stand at 4.50%, and the deposit rate at 4.00%. The monetary policy easing issue, and more specifically the first rate cut date and the scale of further cuts will probably be mentioned during the conference. The ECB's new macroeconomic projection will provide some important information in this context. In our opinion, the inflation path forecasted therein will be revised downwards, particularly for 2024. We forecast the rate cuts cycle in the Eurozone to begin in September 2024, with the total scale of cuts in 2024 standing at 75bp. However, we think there is a risk that the monetary policy easing cycle might start earlier due to a more favourable inflation outlook. We expect the ECB's press conference to add to market volatility.
- **Important data from the US labour market will be released on Friday.** We expect non-farm payrolls to have increased by 205k in February vs. 353k in January, with the rate of

unemployment stabilized at 3.7%. Before the Friday publication, some additional data on the labour market will be provided in the ADP report on employment in the private sector (the market expects a 140k increase in February vs. 110k in January). We believe that the release of labour market figures will be neutral for the PLN and yields on Polish bonds.

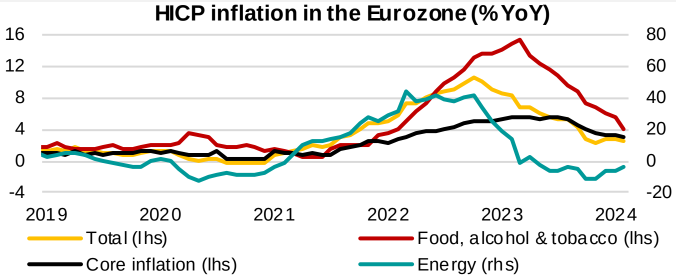


Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

- **China's foreign trade figures will be released on Thursday.** In accordance with consensus, China's trade balance grew to USD 107.0bn in January-February from USD 75.3bn in December. The market expects the exports growth to have accelerated slightly to 2.5% YoY in January-February vs. 2.3% in December, while the imports growth accelerated from 0.2% to 1.9%. We believe that the data from China will be neutral for financial markets.

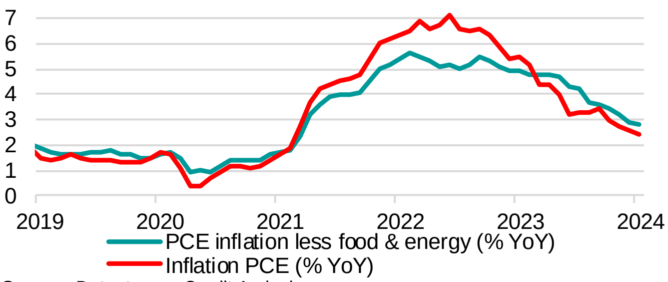
Last week

- **In accordance with the flash estimate, the Eurozone's inflation fell to 2.6% YoY in February from 2.8% in January, running slightly above market consensus and our forecast (2.5%).** The downward trend in inflation was driven by lower food price growth (4.0% YoY in February compared to 5.6% in January) and lower core inflation (3.1% compared to 3.3%). On the other hand, the increase in the growth rate of the energy prices (-3.7% vs. -6.1%) related to the expiry of the effects of the high base of the previous year had an opposite effect. We expect the coming months to bring a further gradual decline in core inflation. However, the decline will be very slow and will only fall to around 2% in Q2 2025.



Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

- **Some significant data on the US economy was released last week.** In accordance with the second estimate, the annualized rate of growth of the US GDP was revised downwards to 3.2% vs. 3.3% in the first estimate. The revision resulted from a lower contribution of inventories and net exports and a higher contribution of government spending, investments and private consumption. The second estimate confirmed that the main source of US GDP growth in Q4, as in Q3, was private consumption. PCE inflation figures were also published last week, with PCE inflation falling from 2.6% in December to 2.4% in January, in line with market expectations. At the same time, PCE core inflation fell from 2.9% YoY in December to 2.8% in January, also in line with the consensus. It is worth noting, though, that seasonally-adjusted monthly core inflation growth accelerated from 0.1% in December to 0.4% in January, showing that the inflationary pressure is still relatively strong. Preliminary data on orders for durable goods were also released last week. The orders fell by 6.1% MoM in January vs. -0.3% in December, running below market expectations (-4.5%).



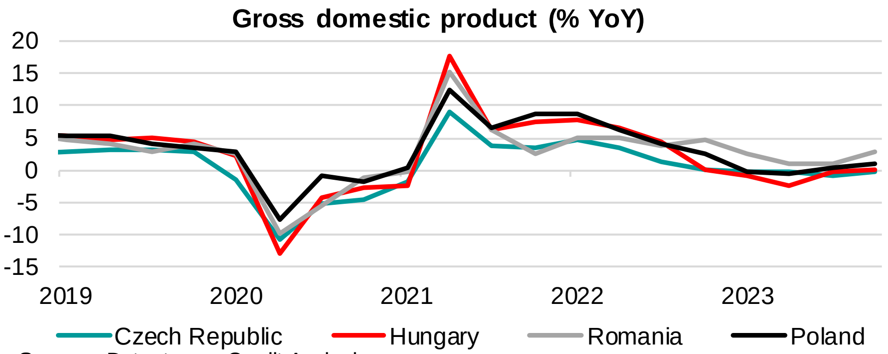
Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

The decline resulted primarily from the lower orders for planes. Excluding transportation, monthly growth in durable goods orders went down to -0.3% in January vs. -0.1% in December. At the same time, the growth in orders for non-military capital goods slowed down in January to 0.1% YoY vs. 0.9% in December. However, its three-month moving average did not change between December and January, and stood at 1.0%, indicating at a moderate growth in investments. Last week also saw a publication of data on new homes sales: 661k in January vs. 651k in December. However, taking into consideration the data on new construction permits and housing starts published two weeks ago (see MACROmap of 19/02/2024), January in general saw a decline in activity in the US property market. Last week also saw the release of business survey results. A downturn in manufacturing was indicated by the ISM index, which fell to 47.8 pts in February from 49.1 pts in January, running below market expectations (49.5 pts). The index was driven down by lower contributions from 4 out of its 5 components (current output, new orders, employment, and inventories), while an opposite impact came from a higher contribution of delivery times. Therefore, the increase in new orders and current output seen in January turned out to be temporary (see MACROmap of 05/02/2024). The Conference Board index indicated a deterioration in consumer sentiment, falling from 110.9 pts in January to 106.7 pts in February, with expectations standing at 114.9 pts. The decline in the index was due to a drop of its components for both the assessment of the current situation and expectations. The final University of Michigan index went up to 79.9 pts in February vs. 79.0 pts in January and 79.6 pts in the flash estimate. The rise in the index was driven by a higher 'expectations' sub-index, while an opposite impact came from a lower 'current situation' sub-index. We expect the YoY US GDP growth rate to go down from 3.2% YoY in Q4 2023 to 1.3% YoY in Q1 2024. At the same time, in accordance with our scenario for 2024, US GDP will go up by 1.6% vs. +2.5% in 2023.

- **In accordance with the final estimate, GDP in Poland went up from 0.5% YoY in Q3 to 1.0% YoY in Q4, in line with our forecast and the market consensus.** Seasonally adjusted GDP in Q4 was unchanged compared to Q3, while Q3 showed an increase of 1.1% over Q2. This means that, despite the mild upward trend recorded in 2023, GDP in Q4 2023 was higher than in Q4 2021 (and thus in the period before the outbreak of the war in Ukraine) only by 2.8%. This is a good illustration of the negative impact of the war in Ukraine on economic activity in Poland, which was mainly constrained in 2022-2023 by high inflation, deterioration of the investment climate, tightening of monetary policy and weakening of external demand (see MACROpulse of 29/02/2024). Higher contributions from inventories, investment and public consumption had an upward effect on the GDP growth rate, while a lower contribution from net exports and private consumption had the opposite effect. We expect Poland's economic recovery to return in Q1, supported mainly by consumption growth and the accompanying increase in value added in services. This will be reflected in QoQ seasonally adjusted GDP growth and in an increase in annual GDP growth rate from 1.0% in Q4 to 1.5%. We maintain our forecast that GDP will grow by 2.8% in 2024.
- **The PMI for Polish manufacturing rose to 47.9 pts in February vs. 47.1 pts in January, which was above market expectations (47.1 pts) and our forecast (46.7 pts).** Thus, the index has already been below the 50-point threshold that separates growth from contraction for 22 months. The PMI increase resulted from higher contributions of 3 out of its 5 components (output, new orders, and delivery times), while lower contributions of employment and inventories had the opposite effect. The surveyed businesses point out that the source of the decline in orders were lower orders from Europe, in particular Germany. In an environment of weakened demand, businesses seek to increase their competitiveness by cutting margins. What supports this assessment is the accelerated fall in the output prices recorded in February, despite the simultaneous rise in input prices (see MACROpulse of 01/03/2024). The upturn in the Polish manufacturing sector recorded in February is consistent with our assessment that Poland's economic recovery will return in Q1.

Last week saw the release of business survey results for Chinese manufacturing. The Caixin PMI rose to 50.9 pts in February from 50.8 pts in January, running slightly above market expectations (50.7 pts). Thus, the index has been above the 50-point threshold that separates growth from contraction for 4 months. The increase in the index resulted from higher contributions of 4 out of its 5 components (new orders, output, inventories and delivery times), while lower contribution of the employment component had the opposite effect. The NBS PMI, on the other hand, slipped in February to 49.1 pts vs. 49.2 pts. Due to the disruptions related to the Lunar New Year holiday, the PMIs for January and February are of limited informative value. We forecast China's GDP growth rate to increase by 4.4% YoY in 2024 vs. 5.2% in 2023.

PLN exchange rate will be stronger

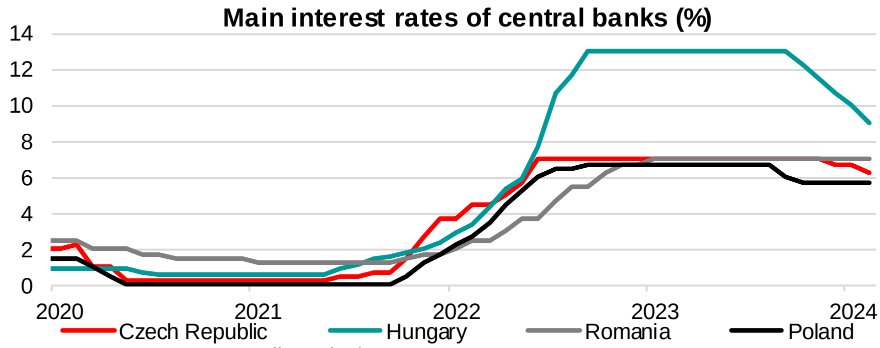


Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

Trends in economic growth rates in the CEE countries of Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania (the CE-4) looked similar at the end of 2023. Annual GDP growth rates increased in Q4 2023 compared to Q3 in these countries. We believe that GDP growth in all countries in the region will further accelerate moderately in the coming quarters. The main driver of economic growth will be falling inflation increasing households' real purchasing power and consumption. Indeed, we expect disinflationary trends to continue mainly due to the impact of high base effects, as well as the extinction of disruptions in supply chains and a decline in cost pressures. We expect an additional factor to support growth in 2024, namely a (delayed) recovery in the Eurozone and global trade, and the effects of the low 2023 base. A limiting factor for the scale of the recovery in 2024 will be the trends we expect in public investment. Given the absorption cycle of EU funds (a pause between two seven-year financial perspectives), the growth rate of gross public fixed capital formation will decrease markedly in 2024. This factor will be partially mitigated by the implementation of projects under the so-called Recovery and Resilience Facility (the equivalent of the Polish NRP). The macroeconomic outlook outlined above will be important for central bank decisions and exchange rate developments in the countries of the region.

An important factor affecting the exchange rates of the CE-4 countries will be the trends in balance of payments data. The intensifying absorption of EU funds under the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the 2021-2027 Financial Perspective this year will act to improve the combined current and capital account balances. The improvement in the economic situation of the main trading partners of the CE-4 countries that we expect will also be positive for the balance of payments, through an increase in exports. In contrast to the other three countries, in the case of Hungary the unblocking of EU funds and the pace of their absorption is characterised by increased uncertainty. Towards the end of 2023, tensions between Hungary and the EU escalated following the blocking of the disbursement of an aid package to Ukraine by Prime Minister V. Orban. In the end, Hungary supported the EU initiative and the European Commission unblocked EUR 10.2bn of EU Cohesion Fund funding for Hungary. This will allow Hungary to implement investment projects in the short term, but the vast majority of EU funds are still blocked due to the failure to meet EU requirements under the rule of law and so-called milestones. Uncertainty over Hungary's access to the next pool of EU funds will be a limiting factor for the scale of the HUF's appreciation in the coming quarters.

The news of the unblocking of EU funds under the NRP for Poland was received positively by investors, which was reflected in the strengthening of the PLN exchange rate a two weeks ago. This leads to lowering the starting point of our EURPLN exchange rate forecast and lowering its path in subsequent quarters. Furthermore, in line with our revised interest rate forecast (see MACROmap of 26/01/2024), we expect the NBP to take a more hawkish stance than previously assumed. We believe that interest rates will remain unchanged in 2024. We do not expect the first interest rate cuts (by 50bp in total) until H2 2025. The higher interest rate path, coupled with the unlocking of funds under the NRP, has prompted us to revise upwards our forecast for the PLN exchange rate. We believe that the PLN's appreciation will continue in the coming quarters, resulting in the EURPLN exchange rate falling to 4.24 by the end of 2024 and 4.20 by the end of 2025.



Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

The National Bank of Hungary (MNB) has continued its monetary easing cycle in recent months. The base rate was reduced by a total of 400bp from September 2023 to 9.00%. The main argument for monetary easing was the strong fall in inflation. In January, it stood at 3.8% YoY and was within the acceptable range of deviation from the MNB's inflation target of 3±1%. However, real interest rates in Hungary remain relatively high and, in our view, the MNB will work towards lowering them further, which would be consistent with last week's statements by MNB Deputy Governor B. Virag after the central bank's February meeting. Given the weakening external demand and the likely return of overall inflation to the MNB's target in 2025, we continue to see ample room for further monetary easing in the coming months. Therefore, we believe that the base rate will be cut by 100bp to 8.00% in March, after which the pace of monetary easing will slow down and the base rate will reach 6.00% in June 2024. This forecast is consistent with statements made by B. Virag, who said that market expectations of a reduction in the base rate to around 6% to 7% by mid-2024 appear ‘realistic’. In the short term, the continuation of policy easing by the MNB will be somewhat negative for the HUF, as a decreasing interest rate disparity between the MNB and the ECB will reduce the attractiveness of HUF-denominated assets. Thus, we expect the EURHUF exchange rate to reach 371 at the end of June. We will then see a slight appreciation of the HUF with a range of 368 and 360 against the EUR at the end of 2024 and 2025 respectively.

The monetary easing cycle has also began in the Czech Republic. Interest rates were cut by 25bp in December and 50bp in February. As a result, the 2-week repo rate now stands at 6.25%. We believe that the 50bp cuts will continue at the next CNB meetings due to the clear disinflationary processes. According to the February projection of the Czech National Bank (CNB), the interest rate will be cut to around 3.00% by the end of 2024 and 2.50% by the end of 2025. Nevertheless, the majority of CNB Board members favour a smaller scale of monetary easing than the projection predicts. As a result, we assume that interest rates will be cut to 3.75% at the end of 2024 and 3.00% at the end of 2025. The narrowing interest rate disparity between the Czech Republic and the Eurozone will be a negative factor for the development of the CZK exchange rate in the following quarters. Nonetheless, due to our expectation of an improvement in the German economy that will boost Czech exports, we expect a moderate appreciation of the CZK against the EUR over our forecast horizon. We forecast the EURCZK rate to stand at 25.0 at the end of 2024 and 24.5 at the end of 2025.

We expect inflation in Romania to be within the acceptable range of deviation from the inflation target only in late 2025/early 2026, which will justify cautious monetary policy decision-making. The National

Bank of Romania (NBR) has in recent months repeatedly highlighted the continuing uncertainty regarding the macroeconomic outlook and kept interest rates unchanged (7.00%). An important factor adding to the uncertainty in Romania's inflation outlook is the shape of fiscal policy amid three elections (parliamentary, presidential and European) scheduled for 2024. The central bank has only indicated that, in making its decisions, it is guided by the intention to bring the annual inflation rate to the target on a sustainable basis by, among other things, anchoring inflation expectations over the medium term, in a way that leads to sustainable economic growth. Given that the NBR's projected inflation will not be within the acceptable range of deviation from the inflation target (2.5±1%) until Q4 2025, we believe that the monetary easing cycle in Romania will not start until Q2 2024 and rates will be cut by a total of 100bp this year. Our forecast is consistent with the information contained in the Minutes following the February NBR meeting. At that time, central bank representatives expressed readiness for cautious monetary easing if incoming data over a horizon of several months signals a decline in inflation and a high probability of it following the path envisaged in the February projection. Due to the central bank's currency interventions, we believe that the EURRON exchange rate will remain relatively stable in the range of 4.96-4.97 until the end of 2025.

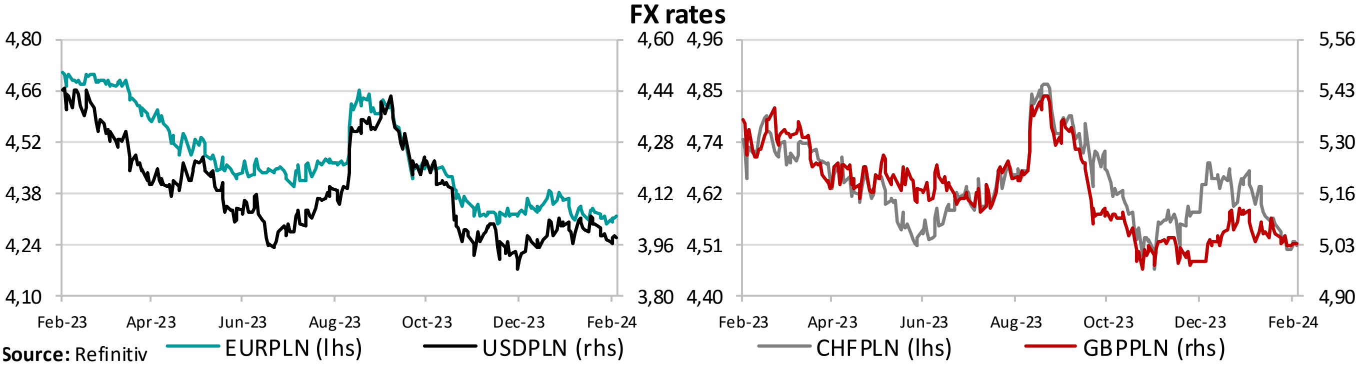
	Central banks' base rates (%)								
	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
Czech Rep.	6,75	5,75	4,75	4,00	3,75	3,50	3,25	3,00	3,00
Hungary	10,75	8,00	6,00	5,50	5,00	4,75	4,75	4,75	4,75
Romania	7,00	7,00	6,75	6,50	6,00	5,75	5,50	5,25	5,00
Poland	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,50	5,25

	FX rates								
	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
EURCZK	24,7	25,3	25,2	25,1	25,0	24,9	24,8	24,7	24,5
EURHUF	381	390	388	387	385	384	382	380	377
EURRON	4,97	4,97	4,97	4,97	4,97	4,96	4,96	4,96	4,96
EURPLN	4,33	4,30	4,28	4,26	4,24	4,23	4,22	4,21	4,20

Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

NBP Governor's statements may strengthen PLN

FX rates



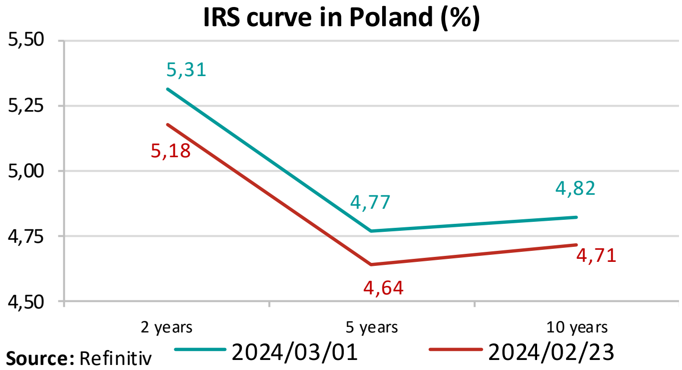
Source: Refinitiv

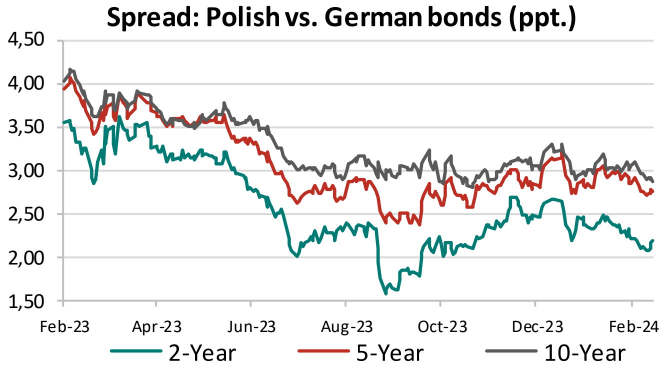
Last week, the EURPLN rate increased to 4.3162 (the PLN weakened by 0.4%). Last week the EURPLN exchange rate was characterised by relatively low volatility and was slightly above the level of 4.30. Its changes were due to fluctuations in demand and supply in the foreign exchange market, while the impact of the macroeconomic data published last week on the PLN exchange rate was limited.

In contrast, the EURUSD exchange rate was in a slight downward trend, supported by a series of last week's relatively hawkish statements by FOMC members (including L. Mester, J. Williams, R. Bostic and T. Barkin).

This week, the usual press conference by NBP Governor A. Glapiński will be important for the PLN. We believe that it may favour the strengthening of the PLN. On the other hand, the ECB meeting and Federal Reserve Chief J. Powell's speech to Congress may have an impact on the increased volatility of the Polish currency. We believe that other data releases from the global economy scheduled for this week will be neutral for the PLN.

NBP Governor's press conference in the spotlight





Source: Refinitiv

Last week, 2-year IRS rates increased to 5.31 (up by 13bp), 5-year rates to 4.77 (up by 13bp) and 10-year ones to 4.82 (up by 11bp). The beginning of last week saw an increase in IRS rates following the core markets. The increase in yields in the core markets was supported by reduced expectations of interest rate cuts by the major central banks. On Thursday, IRS rates corrected and fell, but did not return to the levels of the beginning of the week.

The usual press conference by NBP Governor A. Glapiński will be crucial for IRS rates this week. It could push them up. On the other hand, increased volatility in IRS rates may be supported by this week's ECB meeting and Fed chief J. Powell's speech to Congress. In our opinion, other data releases from the global economy scheduled for this week will be neutral for the IRS rates.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24
NBP reference rate (%)	6,75	6,75	6,75	6,75	6,75	6,75	6,75	6,00	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	**5,75**
EURPLN*	4,70	4,68	4,59	4,53	4,43	4,40	4,47	4,63	4,45	4,35	4,33	4,32	4,31	**4,30**
USDPLN*	4,45	4,31	4,16	4,23	4,06	4,00	4,12	4,37	4,21	4,00	3,93	4,00	3,99	**3,98**
CHFPLN*	4,72	4,71	4,66	4,64	4,52	4,59	4,66	4,78	4,62	4,56	4,64	4,64	4,52	**4,43**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	18,4	16,1	14,7	13,0	11,5	10,8	10,1	8,2	6,6	6,6	6,2	3,9	**3,1**	
Core inflation (% YoY)	12,0	12,3	12,2	11,5	11,1	10,6	10,0	8,4	8,0	7,3	6,9	**6,4**	**5,5**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	-1,5	-3,7	-6,5	-3,3	-1,6	-2,7	-2,2	-3,3	2,0	-0,3	-3,5	1,6	**4,0**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	18,2	10,3	6,2	2,8	0,3	-2,1	-2,9	-2,7	-4,2	-5,1	-6,9	-9,0	**-8,8**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	10,8	4,8	3,4	1,8	2,1	2,1	3,1	3,6	4,8	2,6	0,5	4,6	**7,2**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	13,6	12,6	12,1	12,2	11,9	10,4	11,9	10,3	12,8	11,8	9,6	12,8	**11,2**	
Employment (% YoY)	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2	**-0,2**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,1	5,1	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,4	**5,5**	
Current account (M EUR)	1467	1372	-230	589	1272	157	556	1176	2119	1203	-24	**3084**		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	14,8	16,1	1,8	4,3	4,0	0,0	-2,3	-4,2	2,3	-1,9	-6,0	**1,9**		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	-1,6	3,3	-9,6	-5,0	-5,8	-7,4	-11,9	-14,7	-7,7	-7,8	-11,3	**-0,2**		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland

Indicator	2023				2024				2023	2024	2025
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)	-0,3	-0,6	0,5	1,0	1,5	2,8	3,1	3,5	0,2	2,8	3,5
Private consumption (% YoY)	-2,0	-2,8	0,8	-0,1	2,0	4,0	4,3	4,5	-1,0	3,7	3,5
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	6,8	10,5	7,2	8,7	3,0	2,2	2,4	1,2	8,4	2,0	8,8
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	3,8	-3,2	-11,0	2,7	1,0	3,8	5,3	6,0	-1,9	4,0	5,5
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	-3,2	-6,8	-20,3	-2,8	4,6	6,5	7,1	8,2	-8,3	6,6	7,0
GDP growth contributions: Private consumption (pp)	-1,3	-1,6	0,5	0,0	1,2	2,3	2,5	2,2	-0,6	2,1	2,0
GDP growth contributions: Investments (pp)	0,9	1,5	1,2	2,0	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	1,4	0,4	1,5
GDP growth contributions: Net exports (pp)	4,6	2,1	5,9	3,3	-2,0	-1,2	-0,6	-0,7	3,9	-1,1	-0,5
Current account (% of GDP)***	-0,7	0,0	1,0	1,6	1,0	0,5	-0,3	-1,0	1,6	-1,0	-0,5
Unemployment rate (%)**	5,4	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,2	4,9	4,8	5,0	5,1	5,0	5,0
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	1,3	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,0	-0,5	-0,6	-1,0	0,8	-0,5	-0,5
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	14,3	13,8	11,0	12,0	10,5	13,0	12,3	12,5	12,8	12,1	7,5
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	17,0	13,1	9,7	6,5	3,2	2,3	4,2	4,2	11,6	3,5	4,0
Wibor 3M (%)**	6,89	6,90	5,77	5,88	5,88	5,88	5,88	5,88	5,88	5,88	5,38
NBP reference rate (%)**	6,75	6,75	6,00	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,25
EURPLN**	4,68	4,43	4,63	4,33	4,30	4,28	4,26	4,24	4,33	4,24	4,20
USDPLN**	4,31	4,06	4,37	3,93	3,98	4,00	4,02	4,04	3,93	4,04	3,75

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST*	
					CA	CONSENSUS**
		Monday 03/04/2024				
10:30	Eurozone	Sentix Index (pts)	Mar	-12,9		-11,0
		Tuesday 03/05/2024				
10:00	Eurozone	Services PMI (pts)	Feb	50,0	50,0	50,0
10:00	Eurozone	Final Composite PMI (pts)	Feb	48,9	48,9	48,9
11:00	Eurozone	PPI (% YoY)	Jan	-10,6		
16:00	USA	Factory orders (% MoM)	Jan	0,2	-2,7	-3,0
16:00	USA	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (pts)	Feb	53,4	53,0	52,5
		Wednesday 03/06/2024				
8:00	Germany	Trade balance (bn EUR)	Jan	22,2		21,5
11:00	Eurozone	Retail sales (% MoM)	Jan	-1,1		0,1
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Feb	107		145
16:00	USA	Wholesale inventories (% MoM)	Jan	-0,1		
16:00	USA	Wholesale sales (% MoM)	Jan	0,7		
	Poland	**NBP rate decision (%)**	**Mar**	**0,70**	**5,75**	**5,75**
		Thursday 03/07/2024				
8:00	Germany	New industrial orders (% MoM)	Jan	8,9		-6,0
14:15	Eurozone	EBC rate decision (%)	Mar	4,50	4,50	4,50
	China	Trade balance (bn USD)	Feb	75,3		107,0
		Friday 03/08/2024				
8:00	Germany	Industrial production (% MoM)	Jan	-1,6		0,7
11:00	Eurozone	Employment (% YoY)	Q4	1,3		
11:00	Eurozone	Revised GDP (% QoQ)	Q4	0,0	0,0	0,0
11:00	Eurozone	Final GDP (% YoY)	Q4	0,1	0,1	0,1
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Feb	3,7	3,7	3,7
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Feb	353	205	190

*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
** Refinitiv

Jakub BOROWSKI
Chief Economist
tel.: 22 573 18 40
jakub.borowski@credit-agricole.pl

Krystian JAWORSKI
Senior Economist
tel.: 22 573 18 41
krystian.jaworski@credit-agricole.pl

Jakub OLIPRA
Senior Economist
tel.: 22 573 18 42
jakub.olipra@credit-agricole.pl

This document is a market commentary prepared on the basis of the best knowledge of its authors using objective information from reliable sources. It is an independent explanation of the matters it contains and should not be treated as a recommendation to enter into transactions. The rates included in this document are purely indicative. Credit Agricole Bank Polska S.A. is not responsible for the content of the comments and opinions included in this document.