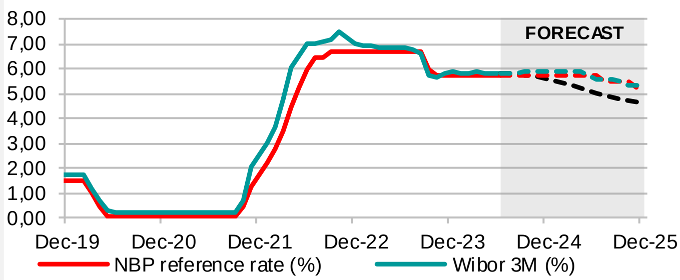
Recessionary trends in the Polish manufacturing sector are still strong

This week

- **On Sunday, the first round of early parliamentary elections was held in France.** According to exit polls by Ifop Opinion, the National Rally won with 34.2% of the votes, followed by the New Popular Front (29.1%), President Emmanuel Macron's Renaissance party (21.5%), the Republicans (10.0%), the Far Left (1.3%), and Reconquest (0.6%). We believe that the most likely scenario remains that the National Rally will not achieve an absolute majority in the National Assembly. This scenario is also currently priced in by investors. Therefore, in our opinion, the impact of the first round of parliamentary elections in France on the EURUSD and EURPLN exchange rates will be limited.

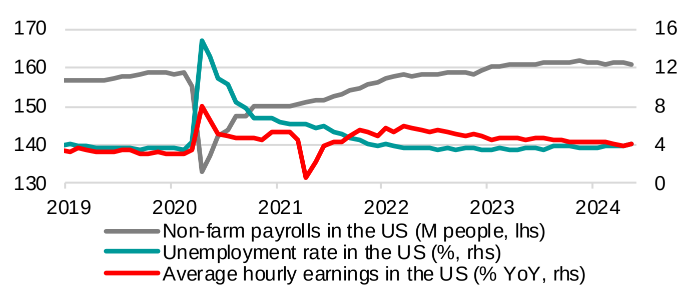
- **This week's most important event is the meeting of the Monetary Policy Council scheduled for Wednesday.** We expect that the MPC will maintain interest rates at their current levels, with the NBP reference rate remaining at 5.75%. Supporting this status quo in monetary policy are the NBP Governor's comments made at the press conference following the June meeting, where he indicated that there was currently no room for a discussion on lowering interest rates and cuts were unlikely to happen this year. We expect that the post-meeting press release will largely align with the June statement. This week will see the release of the NBP's latest inflation projection. In our opinion, due to a lower starting point for the inflation forecast and GDP growth rate, they will most likely be revised downwards compared to the "Scenario of Withdrawal of Anti-Inflation Shielding Measures on Food and Energy Prices" presented in March. This week's decision to keep interest rates unchanged will be in line with the market consensus and should have a neutral impact on the PLN exchange rate and yields on Polish bonds. On Thursday, there will also be the usual press conference with the NBP Governor, which will shed more light on the domestic monetary outlook. We believe that during the conference, we may see increased volatility in the PLN exchange rate and yields on Polish bonds.



Source: Reuters, Credit Agricole

- **The Minutes from the June FOMC meeting are set to be published on Wednesday.** Several Fed members have made comments since the last meeting, largely maintaining the message conveyed in the press release. Thus, we believe that this week's publication of the Minutes will not provide any new insights into the outlook for US monetary policy. In our opinion, the publication of the FOMC Minutes will be neutral for financial markets.

- **Some vital data from the US economy will be released this week.** The most important publication will be Friday's US non-farm payroll data. We expect non-farm payrolls to have expanded by 200k in June, compared with a growth of 272k in May, with the unemployment rate stabilising at 4.0%. Prior to Friday's release, additional insights into the labour market will be provided by the ADP report on private sector employment, with the market expecting an increase of 140k in June, down from 152k in May. Today, the ISM manufacturing index will also be released. We expect its value to remain unchanged in June compared to May at 48.7 pts, consistent with the results of regional business

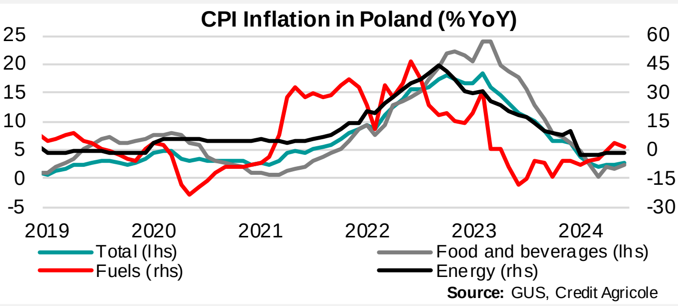


Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

sentiment surveys. In our opinion, the US data releases this week will be neutral for the financial markets.

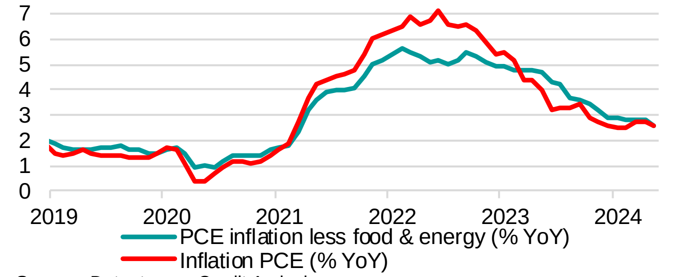
- **On Tuesday, a flash estimate of HICP inflation in the Eurozone will be published.** We expect the annual growth rate of prices to have decreased to 2.4% YoY in June from 2.6% in May, due to a decline in core inflation to 2.7% YoY from 2.9%. Today, additional information on inflation in the Eurozone will be provided by the preliminary estimate of HICP inflation in Germany. We forecast that it decreased to 2.4% YoY in June from 2.8% in May. Our inflation forecasts are below market expectations, and thus their materialisation will be slightly positive for the exchange rate of the PLN and the prices of Polish debt.
- **Today, the PMI for Polish manufacturing will be published, which we believe to have decreased to 44.5 pts in June from 45.0 pts in May.** The decline in the index expected by us will be consistent with the results of the GUS' business tendency surveys and the decline in PMIs for manufacturing in the Eurozone and Germany recorded in June. Our forecast is slightly below the market consensus (44.9%), and thus, if it materialises, this will be slightly negative for the PLN and yields on Polish bonds.
- **Today, the Caixin PMI for Chinese manufacturing was published.** The Caixin PMI increased to 51.8 pts in June, down from 51.7 pts in May, slightly exceeding market expectations of 51.2 pts. This marks the eighth consecutive month where the index has remained above the 50-point threshold, which separates expansion from contraction. The index increase resulted from higher contributions from 3 out of 5 of its components (for employment, output and supplier delivery times), with lower contributions from new orders and stocks of purchases having the opposite effect. Notably, despite a decrease recorded in June, the component for new orders, including new export orders, continue to remain above the 50-point threshold. At the same time, the value of the component for total new orders is significantly higher than for new export orders, suggesting that their recovery is mainly driven by stronger domestic demand. Meanwhile, the NBS PMI index remained unchanged in June compared to May at 49.5 pts. We forecast that China's GDP will increase by 4.7% in 2024 compared to a 5.2% growth in 2023. Achieving this growth rate will require an increase in stimulus measures from the Chinese government, particularly those aimed at boosting activity in the real estate market. In our opinion, today's data releases from China will be neutral for the market.

Last week



- **In accordance with a flash estimate, CPI inflation in Poland went up to 2.6% YoY in June vs. 2.5% in May, running in line with the market consensus and above our forecast (2.5%).** GUS published partial data on the inflation structure, which contained information about price growth rates for the following categories: "food and non-alcoholic beverages", "energy" and "fuels". Inflation was driven up by a stronger price growth in the "food and non-alcoholic beverages" (2.5% in June vs. 1.6% in May) and "energy" (-1.6% vs. -1.9%) categories. A slower price growth in the "fuels" category (1.6% in June vs. 3.6% in May) as well as lower core inflation, which fell from 3.8% YoY in May to 3.7% in June, had the opposite impact on inflation. We estimate that core prices increased by 0.2% MoM, which means that they still run slightly above the seasonal pattern. In our opinion, it indicates that the inflationary pressure still persists in the Polish economy. Due to a higher baseline in June, we have adjusted our medium-term inflation forecast upwards. Furthermore, bearing in mind the Energy Regulatory Office's announcements published last week, we believe that energy prices in July will go up more sharply than we initially thought, and they will be approx. 20% higher in the case of electricity and gas. Consequently, we forecast that average annual CPI inflation will print at 3.8% YoY in 2024 and 4.4% in 2025 (3.6% and 4.2% before revision, respectively).

- **Nominal growth in retail sales in Poland accelerated from 4.3% YoY in April to 5.4% in May, printing below the market consensus (5.7%) and our forecast (7.2%).** The growth in retail sales in constant prices accelerated from 4.1% YoY in April to 5.0% in May, printing above the market consensus (4.9%) and below our forecast (6.5%). Sales growth acceleration was driven up by the easing effect of Easter falling on an earlier date than in the previous year. Seasonally-adjusted retail sales in constant prices went up by 3.3% MoM in May. In our opinion, such a strong increase in seasonally-adjusted retail sales in May resulted to a great extent from the difficulties related to the adjustment of data for effects of Easter purchases, which were conducive to relatively strong fluctuations in month-on-month sales growth over the last couple of months (see MACROpulse of 24/06/2024). We believe that the data is indicative of a downside risk to our consumption growth forecast (5.1% YoY in Q2 vs. 4.6% in Q1). We continue to believe that consumption demand recovery, boosted by a quick growth in real wage fund (see MACROpulse of 20/06/2023) will be the main economic growth driver in both Q2 and the entire 2024, just as it was in Q1. Our conclusion is supported by consumer confidence indicators that have been continuously improving over the last couple of months, including the indicators that describe the households' inclinations to make major purchases now and in the future.
- **Construction and assembly production growth rate in Poland shrank to -6.5% YoY in May comparing to -2.0% in April, printing below the market consensus (-3.8%) and our forecast (-4.5%).** Production growth between April and May was largely driven down by the statistical effect of an unfavourable difference in the number of working days. Seasonally-adjusted construction-assembly production increased in May by 0.1% MoM. This means that it rose for the second month running in May. Without taking seasonal factors into consideration, production growth between April and May was driven down by a strong slowdown of growth in the "civil engineering works" category, while acceleration in the "construction of buildings" and "specialised construction activities" categories had the opposite impact. The breakdown of production growth data shows that the demand in the construction sector is still being strongly curbed by a reduced absorption of EU funds, which leads to a slowdown in activity, particularly in the "civil engineering works" category. Annualised production growth acceleration in the two remaining categories, which took place despite the unfavourable calendar effects mentioned above, was most likely connected with the increasing activity in the housing construction sector (see MACROpulse of 24/06/2024). We expect housing constructions to support the activity in the construction sector in the months to come, and the impact of that factor will be boosted by the implementation of projects under the National Recovery Plan. Our conclusion is consistent with the results of the business survey for the construction sector, which are indicative of potential production recovery in the quarters to come.
- **Last week, some vital data regarding the US economy was published.** According to the third estimate, the annualised GDP growth rate in the US for Q1 was revised upwards to 1.4% from 1.3% in the second estimate. This revision was due to higher contributions from net exports, investments, inventories, and government spending, as well as a lower contribution from private consumption. Thus, according to the third estimate, the main driver of growth in the US economy

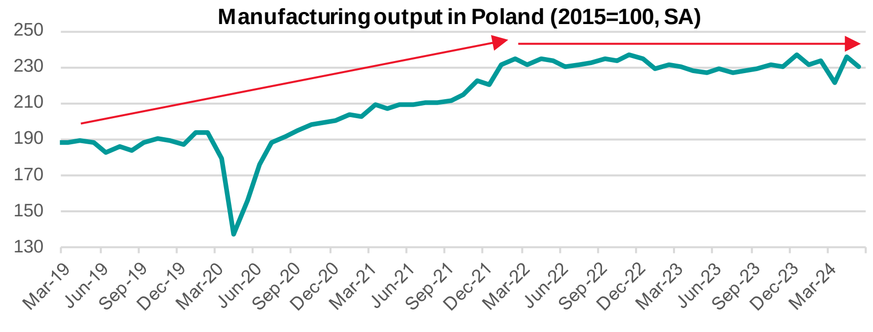


Source: Datastream, Credit Agricole

in Q1 was investments, while both the first and second estimates indicated that it was private consumption. Last week, we also received data on PCE inflation, which decreased to 2.6% YoY in May from 2.8% in April, aligning with market expectations. The seasonally adjusted monthly growth rate of core prices fell to 0.1% MoM in May, down from 0.3% in April (upward revision from 0.2%). However, this does not change our assessment that inflationary pressures in the USA remain elevated. Durable goods orders increased by 0.1% MoM in May, compared to a 0.2% increase in April (revised downwards from 0.6%), and were above market expectations (-0.1%). Excluding transportation, the monthly growth rate of durable goods orders decreased to -0.1% in May from 0.4% in April. Meanwhile, the growth of orders for non-defence capital goods decreased to -0.2% YoY in May from 0.4% in April. Its 3-month moving average also slightly decreased, indicating a slight deterioration in the investment outlook in the US. Last week, data on new home sales were also published (619k in May vs. 698k in April). Considering the data on new building permits, housing starts, and existing home sales published two weeks ago (see MACROmap of 24/06/2024), May brought further declines in activity in the US real estate market. Last week also saw the release of consumer sentiment surveys. The Conference Board index indicated a slight deterioration in the sentiment of US households, decreasing to 100.4 pts in June from 101.3 pts in May, slightly above market expectations of 100.0 pts. The index contracted due to a lower value of its expectations component, while the assessment of the current situation component increased. Meanwhile, the final University of Michigan index fell to 68.2 pts in June from 69.1 pts in May and 65.6 pts in the preliminary estimate. The decline in the index was due to a decrease in the assessment of the current situation, while the expectations component increased. We forecast that the annualised GDP growth rate in the USA will increase to 1.7% in Q2 from 1.4% in Q1. At the same time, according to our scenario, the US GDP will increase by 2.0% in 2024 compared to a growth of 2.5% in 2023.

The Ifo index, which reflects sentiment in German manufacturing, construction, trade, and services, decreased to 88.6 pts in June from 89.3 pts in May, falling below market expectations of 89.7 pts. The decline in the index was due to a decrease in its expectations component, while the assessment of the current situation component remained unchanged in June compared to May. As regards individual sectors, an improvement was noted in services and construction, while a deterioration was observed in manufacturing and trade. In light of the flash PMIs for Germany published two weeks ago (see MACROmap of 24/06/2024), we see a downside risk to our forecast that the quarterly GDP growth in Germany will decrease to 0.0% in Q2 from 0.2% in Q1.

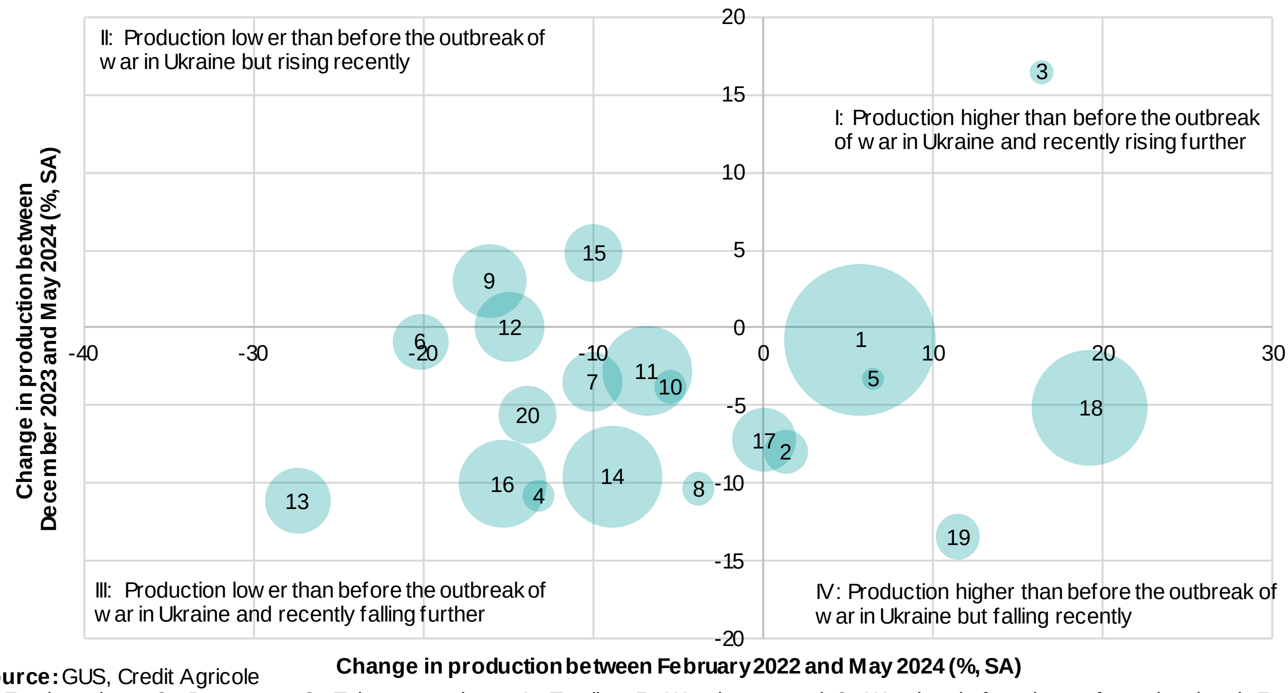
Recessionary trends in the Polish manufacturing sector are still strong



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

Polish industrial manufacturing sector has been suffering from stagnation since the outbreak of war in Ukraine. Moreover, the activity in the sector has slowed down over the last couple of months. In accordance with the GUS data, seasonally-adjusted production in the Polish manufacturing sector shrank by 2.6% between December 2023 and May 2024. At the same time, June saw some surprising signals of slowdown in the manufacturing sector's activity in the Eurozone, including Germany, which is of high importance for the demand for intermediate goods manufactured in Poland (see MACROmap of 24/06/2024). Below we will analyse the outlook for that sector.

First of all, we have analysed current trends in the individual categories of the Polish manufacturing sector. We analysed two horizons, namely a medium-term (February 2022 – May 2024) and a short-term one (December 2023 – May 2024). With this approach we could see how individual categories were doing after the outbreak of war in Ukraine and whether there were any changes to the trends. The results of our calculations are presented in the chart below.



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

1 - Food products, 2 – Beverages, 3 - Tobacco products, 4 – Textiles, 5 - Wearing apparel, 6 - Wood and of products of wood and cork, 7 - Paper and paper products, 8 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media, 9 - Chemicals and chemical products, 10 - Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, 11 - Rubber and plastic products, 12 - Other non-metallic mineral products, 13 - Basic metals, 14 - Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, 15 - Computer, electronic and optical products, 16 - Electrical equipment, 17 - Machinery and equipment n.e.c., 18 - Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, 19 - Other transport equipment, 20 - Furniture

*the size of the circles reflects the w eight of the category in the total manufacturing output sold

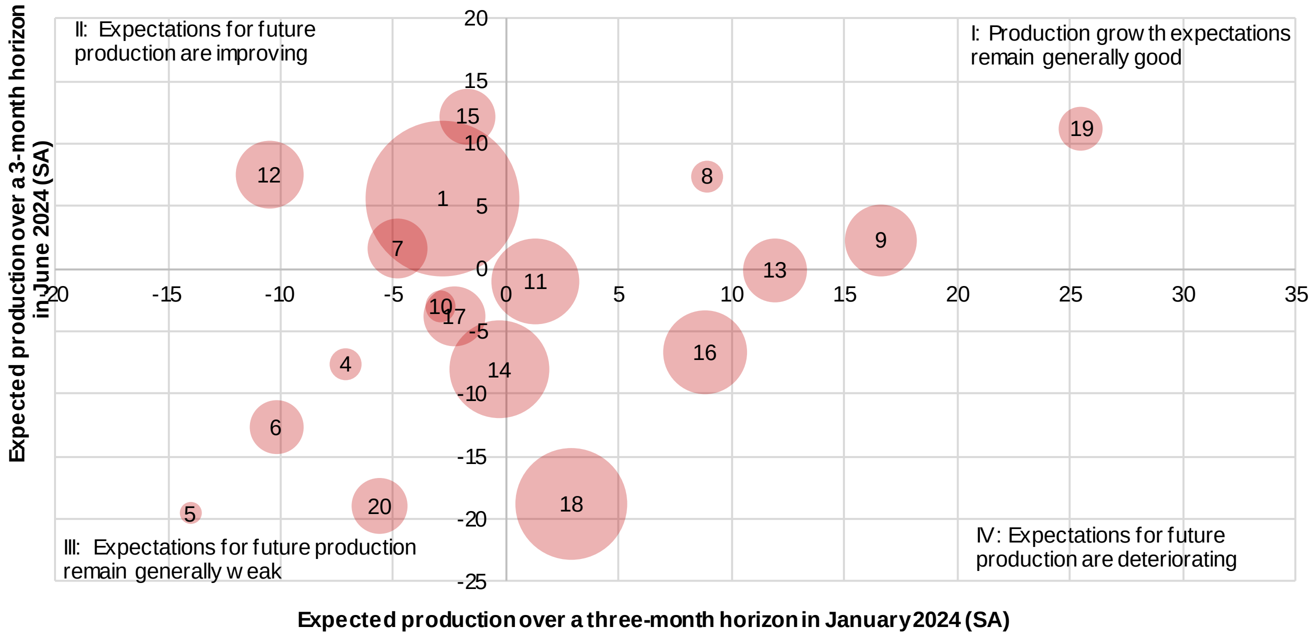
The chart should be interpreted as follows: If the circle representing a given category is in the first quarter, this means that production in that category in May was higher than it had been at the moment the war broke out in Ukraine, and that it was growing over the last couple of months. “Tobacco products” is the only category that is relatively resilient to the business cycles. However, bearing in mind that its share in the volume of production sold in the manufacturing sector represented by the size of the circle on the chart is low, the resilience was insufficient to exert any significant impact on trends in Poland’s entire manufacturing sector.

If the circle representing a segment is in the second quarter, this means that production in that sector is still below the levels observed before the outbreak of war, but it has been growing lately. This group includes such categories as “computer, electronic and optical products”, “other non-metallic mineral products” and “chemicals and chemical products”. The first of those categories is characterised by a huge share in export sales, hence we believe the growth in activity observed there over the last couple of months can be linked with the onset of recovery in the global trade, whose initial phase is visible particularly in the high tech companies sector. Our conclusion is supported by the growth in new export orders in the Korean manufacturing sector seen from the beginning of 2024. A stronger activity in the “other non-metallic mineral products” category arises, in our opinion, from the increasing demand in the construction sector. Then, production growth in the “chemicals and chemical products” category results in our opinion from the fading of the shock in the energy market that had significantly curbed activity in this sector right after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine.

The third quarter shows the categories where production in May was below the levels observed before the outbreak of war in Ukraine, and slowed over the last couple of months. This is true about as many as 10 out of 20 analysed categories of the Polish manufacturing sector. These include both export-oriented categories such as “textiles”, “rubber and plastic products”, “electrical equipment” and “furniture” and those that sell products primarily on the domestic market, including “products of wood, cork, straw and wicker”, “paper and paper products”, “printing and reproduction of recorded media”, “pharmaceutical products”, “basic metals” and “fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment” (a category with a large share of sales of construction materials). The wide range of industries mentioned above indicates that the activity is being slowed by the continued poor demand from both consumers (e.g. low demand for furniture) and companies (low demand for intermediate goods such as rubber and plastic products and investment-related ones such as machinery and equipment). In our opinion, it indicates that what we are seeing today in Poland and the Eurozone is just the early phase of demand recovery, and the increase in consumer demand is currently too low to stimulate the enterprises’ investment activity.

The fourth quarter, in turn, comprises the categories in which production in May printed above the levels recorded at the moment of the outbreak of war in Ukraine, but nonetheless was falling over the last couple of months. These include both the categories that sell products primarily on the domestic market such as “food products”, “beverages”, “wearing apparel” and the export-oriented ones including “machinery and equipment”, “vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers” and “other transport equipment”.

The answer to the question whether or not the trends observed in the second and fourth quarters (i.e. the upturn and the downturn seen over the last couple of months, respectively) are sustainable is particularly interesting from the point of view of analysis of future trends in the manufacturing sector. To this end, we have used the results of the business sentiment survey carried out by the GUS and the replies provided by enterprises with respect to the production expected in a 3-month horizon. The GUS survey is balance-based. If the index value is positive, this means that among the companies that took part in the survey there are more enterprises that expect production to accelerate than those that expect it to shrink. We have seasonally-adjusted the GUS's time series and then analysed two points in time, namely the beginning of 2024 (business sentiment survey results for January) and the present day (business sentiment survey results for June). The results of our calculations are presented in the chart below:



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole
1 - Food products, 2 – Beverages, 3 - Tobacco products, 4 – Textiles, 5 - Wearing apparel, 6 - Wood and of products of wood and cork, 7 - Paper and paper products, 8 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media, 9 - Chemicals and chemical products, 10 - Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, 11 - Rubber and plastic products, 12 - Other non-metallic mineral products, 13 - Basic metals, 14 - Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, 15 - Computer, electronic and optical products, 16 - Electrical equipment, 17 - Machinery and equipment n.e.c., 18 - Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, 19 - Other transport equipment, 20 - Furniture

*the size of the circles reflects the weight of the category in the total manufacturing output sold

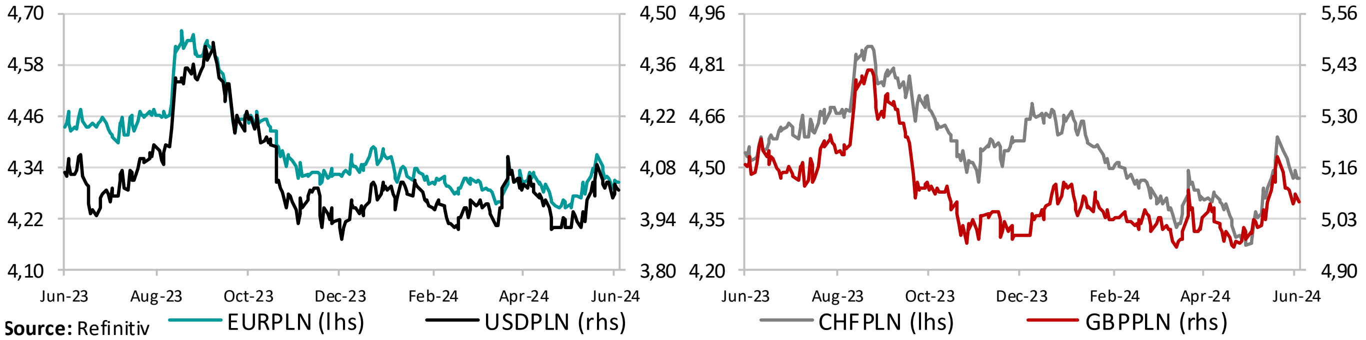
Expectations concerning future output remain optimistic in a half of categories that saw production decline over the last couple of months despite upward trends that had been seen earlier (the total share of those categories in the volume of production sold in the manufacturing sector is 38.3%). This is true about such categories as "food, beverages and tobacco" (for the purposes of GUS business sentiment surveys, those three categories are combined into one) and "other transport equipment" (which represents 24.0% of production in the manufacturing sector). Expectations concerning future output fell or remained low in such categories as "vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers" and "machinery and equipment", which represent 15.2% of production sold in the manufacturing sector, which may indicate that negative trends observed there may turn out to be lasting.

As regards all categories that saw production growth over the last couple of months ("computer, electronic and optical products", "other non-metallic mineral products" and "chemicals and chemical products"), the expectations concerning the future output have improved or remain high. Those categories represent 12.2% of the volume of production sold in the manufacturing sector.

Our analysis has shown that strong recessionary trends are still present in the Polish manufacturing sector. Even though we can see some signs of recovery supported by the increasing activity in the domestic construction sector and in global trade, they are still weak. A deteriorating outlook regarding production in the "vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers" category, which has a significant share in the structure of production sold in the Polish manufacturing sector (11.7%), is giving reasons to worry. However, it is worth noting that medium-term prospects for the Polish automotive sector remain good given the recovery that we expect to take place in the German industry in relation to companies such as Mercedes, Audi, VW, Porsche or BMW launching new car models (see, for example, MACROmaps of 20/05/2024 and 27/05/2024). Nonetheless, the trends in the Polish manufacturing sector as presented above are indicative of a downside risk to our economic growth forecast for 2024 (2.8% YoY vs. 0.2% in 2023), which can materialise as lower exports and investments.

Limited volatility of PLN

FX rates

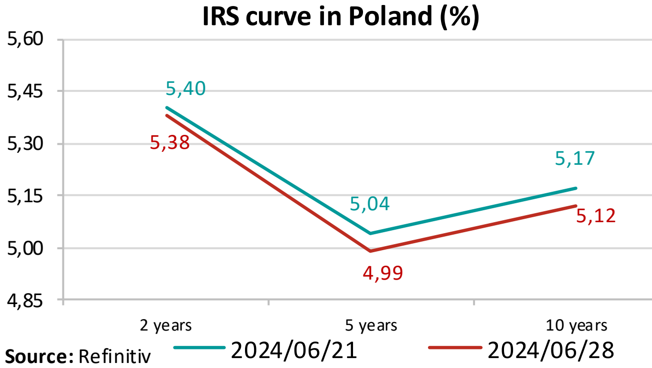


Source: Refinitiv

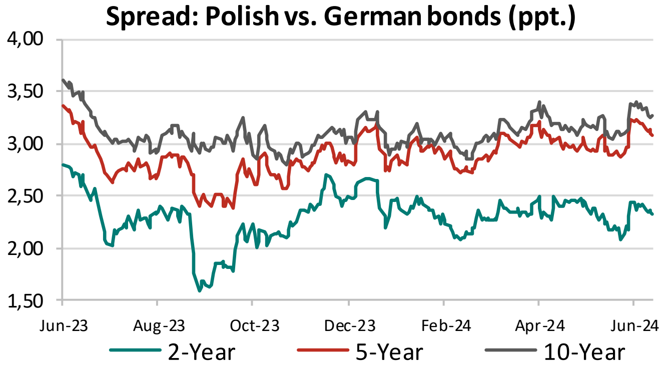
Last week, the EURPLN rate dropped to 4.3080 (the PLN strengthened by 0.2%). Monday saw the PLN appreciate, a continuation of trends observed two weeks ago (see MACROmap of 24/06/2024). The EURPLN exchange rate was in a mild upward trend throughout the remaining part of the week. Poland's preliminary inflation data published on Friday did not have any significant impact on the PLN. As regards the EURUSD, we could see only a limited volatility last week, with not so many macroeconomic events scheduled in the calendar. PCE inflation data published on Friday did not have any significant impact on the EURUSD.

In our opinion, the result of the first round of parliamentary election in France is neutral for the PLN. We believe that today's publication of the PMI results for the Polish manufacturing sector can be slightly negative for the PLN. The release of preliminary inflation data for the Eurozone scheduled for Tuesday can have an opposite impact on the PLN. NBP Governor A. Glapiński's usual press conference planned for Thursday may be conducive to an increased volatility of the PLN. We believe that other publications from the Polish and global economies planned for this week will be neutral for the PLN.

Inflation data for the Eurozone in the spotlight



Source: Refinitiv



Last week the 2-year IRS rates decreased to 5.38 (down by 2bp), 5-year rates to 4.99 (down by 5bp), and 10-year rates to 5.12 (down by 5bp). As regards the IRS rates, we could see only a limited volatility last week, with not so many macroeconomic events scheduled in the calendar. The publication of inflation data for Poland and the US on Friday did not have any significant impact on the market.

In our opinion, the result of the first round of parliamentary election in France is neutral for the curve. The market's spotlight will be turned on the preliminary inflation data for the Eurozone, which are due to be released this Tuesday, and if our lower-than-consensus forecast materialises, the released figures may drive the IRS rates down. NBP Governor A. Glapiński's usual press conference planned for Thursday will be conducive to an increased volatility of the PLN. We believe that other publications from the Polish and global economies will be neutral for the curve.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland														
Indicator	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24
NBP reference rate (%)	6,75	6,75	6,75	6,00	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	**5,75**
EURPLN*	4,43	4,40	4,47	4,63	4,45	4,35	4,33	4,32	4,31	4,29	4,33	4,27	4,30	**4,30**
USDPLN*	4,06	4,00	4,12	4,37	4,21	4,00	3,93	4,00	3,99	3,97	4,06	3,94	4,02	**4,03**
CHFPLN*	4,52	4,59	4,66	4,78	4,62	4,56	4,64	4,64	4,52	4,40	4,41	4,36	4,47	**4,47**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	11,5	10,8	10,1	8,2	6,6	6,6	6,2	3,7	2,8	2,0	2,4	2,5	**2,5**	
Core inflation (% YoY)	11,1	10,6	10,0	8,4	8,0	7,3	6,9	6,2	5,4	4,6	4,1	3,8	**3,8**	
Industrial production (% YoY)	-1,6	-2,7	-2,2	-3,3	2,0	-0,3	-3,5	3,0	3,2	-5,7	7,8	-1,7	**-2,5**	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	0,3	-2,1	-2,9	-2,7	-4,2	-5,1	-6,9	-10,6	-10,0	-9,9	-8,5	-7,0	**-6,5**	
Retail sales (% YoY)	2,1	2,1	3,1	3,6	4,8	2,6	0,5	4,6	6,7	6,0	4,3	5,4	**5,7**	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	11,9	10,4	11,9	10,3	12,8	11,8	9,6	12,8	12,9	12,0	11,3	11,4	**11,2**	
Employment (% YoY)	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	**-0,5**	
Unemployment rate* (%)	5,1	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,1	5,0	**4,9**	
Current account (M EUR)	4087	55	587	1184	2151	1352	199	1742	511	325	-241	**-769**		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	4,3	0,2	-2,1	-4,0	2,1	-2,0	-6,2	-4,5	0,5	-9,5	5,5	**-7,3**		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	-5,0	-6,4	-10,9	-13,8	-7,1	-7,2	-10,6	-5,3	0,9	-8,3	5,7	**-1,4**		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland											
Indicator	2024				2025				2023	2024	2025
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)	2,0	2,5	3,3	3,5	4,2	4,4	4,6	4,8	0,2	2,8	4,6
Private consumption (% YoY)	4,6	5,1	4,1	3,5	2,9	2,5	2,4	2,2	-1,0	4,3	2,6
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	-1,8	0,1	0,9	-0,4	8,7	9,4	10,5	11,7	13,1	-0,3	10,4
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	0,5	1,0	3,5	6,5	7,3	5,7	4,3	7,1	3,4	2,8	6,3
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	-0,1	2,3	9,1	9,2	8,9	7,3	5,4	7,3	-2,0	5,0	7,6
GDP growth contributions: Private consumption (pp)	2,7	2,9	2,4	1,7	1,8	1,5	1,4	1,1	-0,5	2,4	1,5
GDP growth contributions: Investments (pp)	-0,2	0,0	0,1	-0,1	1,1	1,5	1,7	2,7	2,1	0,0	1,8
GDP growth contributions: Net exports (pp)	0,4	-0,6	-2,6	-1,0	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	0,2	3,3	-1,0	-0,3
Current account (% of GDP)***	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	1,6	0,8	0,6
Unemployment rate (%)**	5,3	4,9	4,8	4,9	5,2	4,8	4,7	4,8	5,1	4,9	4,8
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,3	-0,4	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	0,8	-0,2	-0,5
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	14,4	15,5	14,8	15,0	10,1	8,3	7,1	6,5	12,8	14,9	8,0
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	2,8	2,5	4,6	5,1	5,5	5,1	3,5	3,4	11,6	3,8	4,4
Wibor 3M (%)**	5,88	5,85	5,88	5,88	5,88	5,63	5,51	5,38	5,88	5,88	5,38
NBP reference rate (%)**	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,50	5,25	5,75	5,75	5,25
EURPLN**	4,29	4,30	4,26	4,24	4,23	4,22	4,21	4,20	4,33	4,24	4,20
USDPLN**	3,97	4,02	4,02	4,04	3,95	3,87	3,83	3,75	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	FORECAST* CONSENSUS**
		Monday 07/01/2024				
3:45	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	50,2		51,2
9:00	**Poland**	**Manufacturing PMI (pts)**	**Jun**	**45,0**	**44,5**	**44,9**
9:55	Germany	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	43,4	43,4	43,4
10:00	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	45,6	45,6	45,6
14:00	Germany	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Jun	2,8	2,40	2,60
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	51,7		
16:00	USA	ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jun	48,7	48,7	49,2
		Tuesday 07/02/2024				
11:00	Eurozone	Unemployment rate (%)	May	6,4		6,4
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Jun	2,6	2,4	2,5
		Wednesday 07/03/2024				
10:00	Eurozone	Services PMI (pts)	Jun	52,6	52,6	52,6
10:00	Eurozone	Final Composite PMI (pts)	Jun	50,8	50,8	50,8
11:00	Eurozone	PPI (% YoY)	May	-5,7		-4,1
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Jun	152		145
16:00	USA	Factory orders (% MoM)	May	0,7		0,2
16:00	USA	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (pts)	Jun	53,8	52,0	52,5
20:00	USA	FOMC Minutes	Jun			
	Poland	**NBP rate decision (%)**	**Jul**	**5,75**	**5,75**	**5,75**
		Thursday 07/04/2024				
8:00	Germany	New industrial orders (% MoM)	May	-0,2		0,6
		Friday 07/05/2024				
8:00	Germany	Industrial production (% MoM)	May	-0,1		0,2
11:00	Eurozone	Retail sales (% MoM)	May	-0,5		0,2
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Jun	4,0	4,0	4,0
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Jun	272	200	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
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