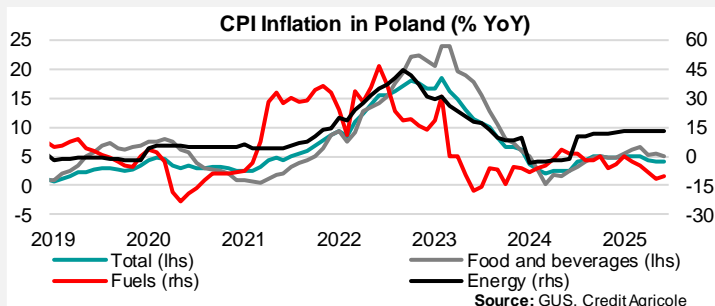


This week

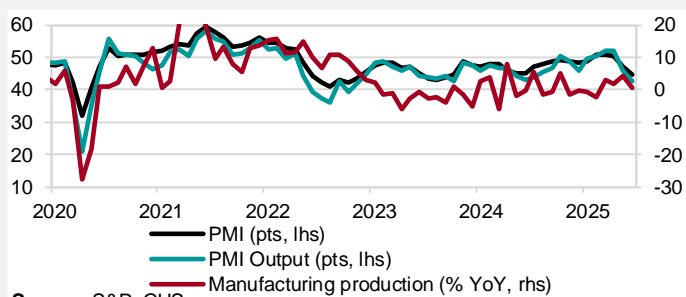
✓ **New information on negotiations concerning the trade agreement between the US and the EU will be the most important event this week.** On Sunday, after his meeting with the EU Chief U. von der Leyen, the US President D. Trump informed that the tariff rate for EU exports to the US under the new trade agreement had been set at 15%. The two leaders are not in agreement on which goods the negotiated rate would apply to, though. U. von der Leyen said that the 15% rate will cover all goods, while D. Trump informed that it will not apply to pharmaceutical products and metals. D. Trump also announced that the EU had agreed to purchase energy worth USD 750bn from the US, increase investments in the US by USD 600bn over the present level, open the market to non-tariff US products and purchase “*massive amounts*” of military equipment. According to U. von der Leyen, both sides have agreed that zero tariff rates would apply, among others, to aircraft and plane parts, certain chemicals, generic medicines, some agricultural products and critical raw materials. The new deal will come into effect on 1 August. Media reports indicate that there are still some substantial differences when it comes to the final outcome of the negotiations. Therefore, in our view, the incoming information on tariffs will add to volatility on financial markets.

✓ **The publication of flash inflation data for Poland, which is planned for Thursday, will be another important event this week.** We expect YoY price growth to have dropped to 2.6% in July from 4.1% in June. This means that inflation drew closer to the inflation target for the first time since June 2024.



The strong drop in inflation resulted primarily from last year's high base effect connected with the unfreezing of gas and energy prices in July 2024 (see MACROPulse of 14/08/2024). Our forecast is below market consensus (2.8%), so if it materialises, it will have a slight negative effect on the PLN and the yields on Polish bonds.

✓ **The release of Polish manufacturing PMI planned for Friday, which we believe has gone up from 44.8 pts in June to 47.4 pts in July, will be another important event this week.** The rise we expect to see will be consistent with an improvement in German manufacturing PMIs (see below). Our forecast is above market consensus (45.6 pts), so if it materialises, it will have a slight positive effect on the PLN and the yields on Polish bonds.



✓ **Another significant event this week will be the FOMC meeting scheduled for Wednesday.** We think that the target range for federal funds rate will be kept at [4.25%; 4.50%]. Our forecast is consistent with market consensus. During the press conference after the meeting, the Federal Reserve Chair J. Powell will likely reiterate that FOMC's decisions will depend on the incoming data. We also believe that J. Powell will repeat that most FOMC members are expecting the next rate cut to take place before the end of 2025 (in line with the June projection), keeping the option open for a 25bp rate cut that we expect to see this September. Questions about D. Trump's recent criticism of J. Powell are likely to be asked during the next press conference (the criticism concerned the decisions not to cut the interest rates and miscalculation of the Fed's head office renovation costs). We believe that the Fed Chair's replies will be evasive, and they will emphasise

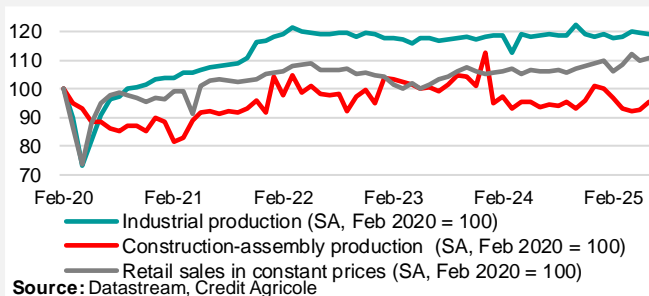
the significance of the Fed's independence. In our opinion, the press conference after the FOMC meeting, including J. Powell's possible remarks concerning the expected impact of tariffs on inflation in the US will add to volatility in financial markets.

- ✓ **Some important data on the US economy will be released this week.** We expect non-farm payrolls to have increased by 105k in July vs. 147k in June, with the rate of unemployment rising slightly to 4.2% from 4.1%. Before the publication of the non-farm payroll data, some additional data on the labour market will be provided in the ADP report on non-farm private sector employment (the market expects an 80k growth in July vs. a 33k decline in June). We forecast that headline PCE inflation rose to 2.5% in June from 2.3% in May, with PCE core inflation stabilising at 2.7%. The figures will thus indicate a slight uptick in inflationary pressures while providing valuable insights into the scale and timing of the impact of tariff hikes on consumer prices. The flash estimate of the US GDP for Q2 will also be released this week. We expect the annualised GDP growth to have accelerated from -0.5% in Q1 to 2.2% in Q2. This week will also see the release of the ISM manufacturing index. We expect that it will go up to 49.6 pts in July from 49.0 pts in June, which will be consistent with the results of regional business surveys. Consumer confidence indicators will also be released this week. We expect the final University of Michigan index (61.8 pts in July vs. 60.7 pts in June and 61.8 pts in the flash estimate) and the Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index (96.0 pts in July vs. 93.0 in June) to indicate an improvement in consumer sentiment. In our opinion, the publication of data from the US will be neutral for the PLN and the yields on Polish bonds.
- ✓ **Flash GDP estimates for key Eurozone economies will be released on Wednesday.** We expect the quarterly GDP growth in the Eurozone to have slowed from 0.6% in Q1 to -0.3% in Q2, driven down largely by last quarter's high base effects. They were caused by increased volumes of exports sent to the US in Q1 to avoid the tariffs announced by the Trump administration. We believe that the GDP growth in Germany slowed down, too (-0.3% in Q2 vs. 0.4% in Q1). Our forecasts are below the market consensus, so if they materialised, this could be conducive to a slight appreciation of the PLN and an increase in the yields on Polish bonds.
- ✓ **Friday will see the release of the Eurozone's flash HICP inflation estimate.** We expect the annual price growth to have stayed the same in July as it was in June (2.0%). The release of flash inflation data for Germany planned for Thursday will shed more light on inflation trends in the Eurozone. We expect YoY price growth in Germany to have slowed to 1.9% YoY in July vs. 2.0% in June, driven primarily by lower core inflation. We do not expect the inflation data for the Eurozone and Germany to have any significant impact on financial markets.
- ✓ **China's manufacturing PMI data will also be released this week.** The market expects the NBS PMI to stabilise at 49.7 pts in July (same as in June), but at the same time it anticipates that Caixin PMI will edge up from 50.4 pts in June to 50.5 pts in July. The stabilisation will result from a stronger external demand offset by a weaker internal demand. We believe that the data from China will be neutral for financial markets.

Last week

- ✓ **Industrial production in Poland went down by 0.1% YoY in June vs. +4.0% in May (upward revision from +3.9%), coming in markedly below the market consensus (+1.6%) and our forecast (+3.0%).** Seasonally-adjusted industrial production went down by 0.5% MoM in June, coming in 2.3% below its October 2024 peak. Industrial production growth slowed in all three main industrial segments, i.e. export-oriented sectors (1.6% YoY in June vs. 5.6% YoY in May), construction-related sectors (-0.2% vs. 11.2%) and other sectors (-1.0% vs. 1.6%). However, it is worth noting that the situation is improving in export-oriented sectors, with annual industrial production growing for the fourth month running. Activity in export-oriented branches is stimulated by increasingly stronger recovery signals from the German industry, particularly the

automotive sector. Construction and assembly production growth improved from -2.8% YoY in May to 2.2% in June, coming in markedly above market consensus (-1.2%) and our forecast (-0.5%). In June, seasonally-adjusted construction and assembly production expanded by 3.2% MoM, growing for the first



time since December 2024. Construction and assembly production growth accelerated in the “specialised construction activities” (20.8% YoY in June vs. 2.6% in May) and “construction of buildings” (8.0% vs. -9.0%), but plummeted in the “civil engineering works” category (-11.0% vs. -1.4%). The data breakdown shown above suggests there are still no signs of recovery in public investments (see MACROPulse of 21/07/2025). We have not changed our view, though, that the EU funds that Poland is receiving under the National Recovery Plan and Multi-Annual Financial Framework for 2021-2027 will be boosting activity in the construction sector in the quarters to come.

✓ **The employment growth rate in the enterprise sector remained stable between May and June, standing at -0.8% YoY, aligning with market consensus, but coming in above of our forecast (-0.9%).** In monthly terms, employment rose by 2.3k people. Employment declined primarily in manufacturing (down by 10k people month on month), but it was more than offset by the employment rate growth in other categories, particularly “professional, scientific and technical activities” (see MACROPulse of 21/07/2025). In our view, the decline in employment in the manufacturing sector will slow in the months to come amidst the recovery in investments that we expect to see. Nominal wage growth in the enterprise sector went up from 8.4% YoY in May to 9.0% in June, coming in above of market consensus (8.6%) and our forecast (8.8%). In accordance with the press release published by Statistics Poland, wages were driven up by additional benefits having been paid out: rewards and bonuses (discretionary, annual, semi-annual or quarterly) and pay for overtime work. In real terms, wage growth in companies accelerated from 4.2% YoY in May to 4.8% in June. Consequently, the real wage fund growth for Q2 rose to 3.8% YoY vs. 2.3% in Q1. The data underpins our forecast, in which consumption growth accelerated to 3.3% YoY in Q2 vs. 2.5% in Q1.

✓ **The nominal retail sales growth rate in Poland declined from 4.3% in May to 2.1% in June, which was well below the market consensus (4.7%) and our forecast (3.5%).** Retail sales growth at constant prices decreased to 2.2% YoY in June, down from 4.4% in May, coming in below both the market consensus (4.1%) and our forecast (3.5%). Seasonally-adjusted retail sales at constant prices went up by 0.7% between May and June. Growth in retail sales at constant prices in June was slowed primarily by a slower sales growth in durable goods’ categories: “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (7.7% YoY vs. 15.7% in May) and “furniture, electronic goods and household appliances” (10.2% vs. 18.9%). However, in our view, the outlook for demand for durable goods is still bright despite the markedly slower sales growth in those categories in June. Data on retail sales combined with data on industrial production, construction and assembly production and the wage fund in the Polish enterprise sector do not alter our GDP forecast for Q2 (3.4% YoY vs. 3.2% in Q1) or for the full year 2025 (3.6% vs. 2.9% in 2024).

✓ **Flash data show that the composite PMI (manufacturing and services) for the Eurozone rose from 50.6 pts in June to 51.0 in July, slightly below the market consensus of 50.8 pts.** This marks the seventh consecutive month with the PMI above the 50-point mark separating growth from contraction. The growth of the PMI was driven by an increase in the “services business activity” sub-index, with the “manufacturing output” sub-index having the opposite effect. From a geographical perspective, the composite PMI declined in Germany but increased in France and in the other surveyed Eurozone economies. Key from the point of view of Polish manufacturing

and foreign trade is the situation in the German manufacturing sector, where the PMI increased from 49.0 pts in June to 49.2 pts in July, coming in slightly below market expectations. Thus, the index reached the highest level since July 2022. Its rise is accounted for by higher contributions from 3 out of



its 5 sub-indices (employment, stocks of purchases and suppliers' delivery times), with a lower contribution from the output and new orders sub-indices having the opposite effect. Notably, export orders have been rising for four consecutive months despite ongoing global trade tensions. At the same time, purchases of intermediate goods have increased for the past two months. However, we believe that given the elevated uncertainty around the sustainability of the demand recovery amid global trade tensions, these purchases are intended to support current production rather than rebuild inventories. Also released last week was the Ifo Index, which tracks sentiment in German manufacturing, construction, trade and services. The index rose from 87.4 pts in June to 88.6 pts in July, slightly below market expectations of 89.0 pts. The increase was driven by a growth in both the "current situation" and "expectations" sub-indices. The sectoral breakdown showed improved sentiment in manufacturing and construction, and a downturn in services and trade. The Eurozone PMIs published last week do not change our forecast in which quarterly GDP growth in the Eurozone declined from 0.6% in Q1 to -0.3% in Q2, with full-year GDP growth reaching 0.9% YoY, up from 0.8% in 2024.

✓ **Last week, a meeting of the ECB was held.** The ECB has kept interest rates unchanged, in line with market expectations and our forecast. Consequently, the ECB's key interest rate now stands at 2.15% and the deposit rate at 2.00%. The accompanying press release reiterated that future decisions concerning interest rates will be based on the assessment of the inflation outlook in light of the incoming economic and financial data, the dynamics of underlying inflation and the strength of monetary policy transmission. At the press conference, ECB President Ch. Lagarde highlighted the Eurozone's stronger-than-expected resilience. As we anticipated, Ch. Lagarde emphasised that the ECB is currently in a good position to observe further macroeconomic developments. In our view, Ch. Lagarde's remarks were aimed at curbing expectations of further rate cuts. The tone of both the ECB's post-meeting press release and President Ch. Lagarde's comments support our scenario, under which the rate cut implemented in June marks the end of the monetary easing cycle and the next move will be a rate hike in late 2026.

✓ **Last week, important data from the US economy was released.** The monthly growth rate of durable goods orders decreased to -9.3% MoM in June, compared to a 16.5% growth in May, coming in above expectations of a 10.5% drop. This was due to a high base effect from the previous month, driven by a large aircraft order placed with Boeing (see MACROmap of 30 June 2025). Excluding transportation, monthly growth in durable goods orders decreased to 0.2% in June from 0.6% in May. Meanwhile, the annual growth in orders for non-defence capital goods contracted from 4.1% in May to 2.8% in June. However, the 3-month moving average edged up from 2.4% to 2.5%. Given the persistent tensions in global trade, we believe that US investment outlook will deteriorate in the coming months. Meanwhile, data on new home sales (627k in June vs. 623k in May) and existing-home sales (3.93m vs. 4.04m) signalled continually subdued activity in the US real estate market. We maintain our forecast that annualised US GDP accelerated to 1.5% in Q2 from -0.2% in Q1, and that it will decrease to 1.5% for the full year 2025, compared to 2.8% in 2024.

The Chinese economy is holding its ground

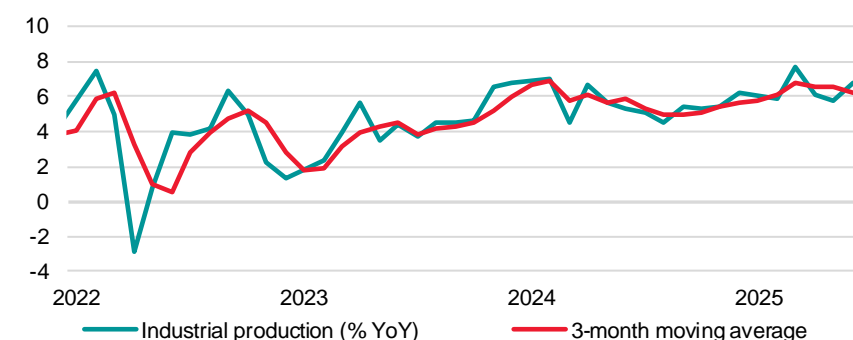
Recent incoming data suggests that the Chinese economy remains quite resilient to the tightening of trade policy by the US towards the country. The subject of the following analysis is an attempt to answer the question of what is the source of this resilience and what implications this has for Poland.



Source: Refinitiv, Credit Agricole

(23.0% vs. 39.5%). On the value-added side, growth accelerated in the services sector (5.7% in Q2 against 5.3% in Q1) and in the primary sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining (3.8% against 3.5%), while the secondary sector, which includes manufacturing, construction and energy, contracted (4.8% against 5.9%).

China's GDP growth rate slowed slightly in Q2 2025 to 5.2% YoY compared with 5.4% in Q1, coming in slightly above market expectations (5.1%) and in line with our forecast. On the expenditure side, the main drivers of real GDP growth in Q2 were consumption (52.3% contribution to GDP growth in Q2 vs. 51.7% in Q1), accumulation (24.7% vs. 8.7%) and net exports

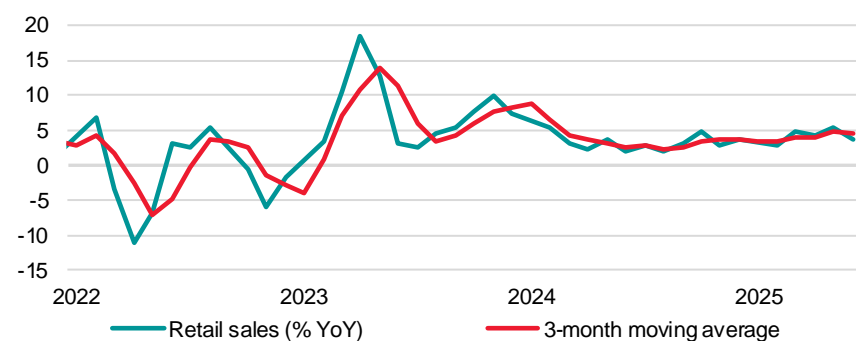


Source: LSEG, Credit Agricole

Industrial production growth increased in June to 6.8% YoY against 5.8% in May, well above the market consensus (5.6%) and our expectations (5.8%). For Q2 as a whole, industrial production growth slightly slowed down to 6.2% YoY against 6.5% in Q1, remaining however relatively high. Stronger-than-expected growth in industrial production was supported by

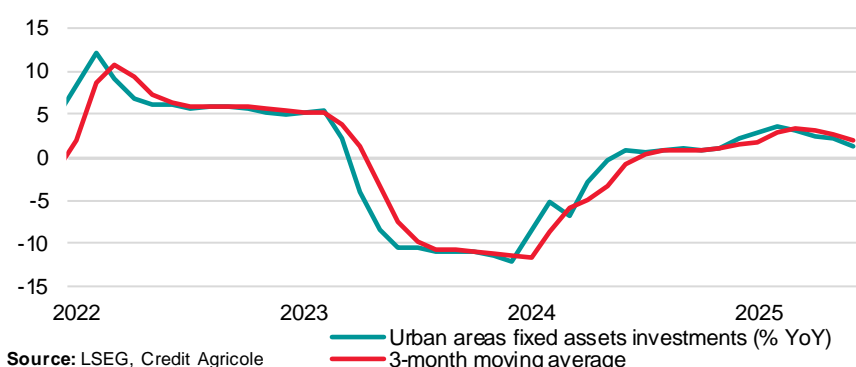
increased export activity linked to an attempt to accelerate shipments above the impending end of the current US-China agreement on reciprocal tariff reductions (see below), as well as the government's programme to upgrade household appliances. By sector, an increase in the production growth rate was recorded in manufacturing (7.4% YoY compared to 6.2% in May) and mining (6.1% compared to 5.7%), while the utilities sector saw a decline (1.8% compared to 2.2%). Among the main industries, what is noteworthy is the continued high rate of production growth in the automotive sector (11.4% YoY against 11.6% in May) and categories such as other transport equipment - ships and aircraft (10.1% against 14.6%), electrical equipment (11.4% against 11.0%), computer and electronic equipment (11.0% against 10.2%) and photovoltaic cells (24.1% against 27.8%). Increased production growth was also recorded in the production of selected intermediate goods such as non-ferrous metals (9.2% YoY vs. 8.1%), chemicals (7.5% vs. 5.9%) and plastics (6.7% vs. 5.4%).

Nominal retail sales growth slowed to 4.8% YoY in June, compared to 6.4% in May, below both market expectations (5.3%) and our forecast (5.0%). In Q2, retail sales growth accelerated to 5.4% YoY vs. 4.6% in Q1. The noticeable decline in retail sales growth in June compared to May could be at least partly explained by the earlier accumulation of consumer spending in May due to the earlier start of the major shopping festival "618" (one of the largest e-commerce events in China). At the same time, according to



Source: LSEG, Credit Agricole

against 5.9%. Sales of household appliances (32.4% YoY vs. 53.0%), cultural and office-related goods (24.4% vs. 30.5%) and smartphones (13.9% vs. 33.0%) continued to grow strongly in large retail chains, although the rate of growth slowed markedly. At the same time, furniture sales accelerated to 28.7% YoY against 25.6%, and automotive sales rose to 4.6% against 1.1%. There was a strong decline in jewellery sales growth (6.1% vs. 21.8%).



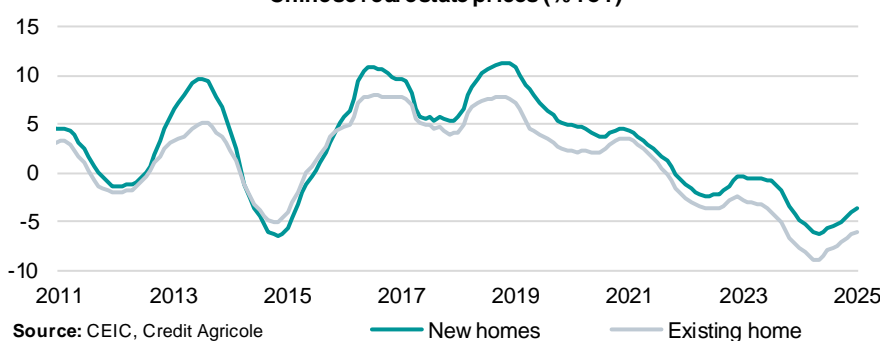
Source: LSEG, Credit Agricole

construction and development of residential, commercial and industrial properties), which worsened in the January-June period to -11.2% YoY against -10.7% in the January-May period. In industrial manufacturing, investment growth slowed to 7.5% YoY against 8.5%, which may signal a more cautious attitude among companies in the face of weak domestic demand and global trade tensions. The growth rate of infrastructure investment also declined and, according to our estimates, fell to 8.9% YoY in the January-June period, compared to 10.4% in January-May). At the same time, investment in high-tech sectors continued to grow at a fast pace. There was strong investment growth in IT services (37.4% YoY in January-June against 41.4% in January-May), aircraft manufacturing (26.3% against 24.2%) and computers (21.5% against 21.7%).

press reports, funds from the government's consumption support programme may have already run out in June (the next tranche of funds will be released in July), which would be an additional factor explaining the slowdown in retail sales growth between May and June. By category, goods sales growth slowed to 5.3% YoY from 6.5% in May, and in catering to 0.9%

Investment growth in urban agglomerations decreased to 2.8% YoY against 3.7% in May, significantly below the market consensus equal to our forecast (3.6%). The slowdown in investment was broad-based. The main factor limiting investment was the decline in the property market (which includes capital expenditure by developers and companies on

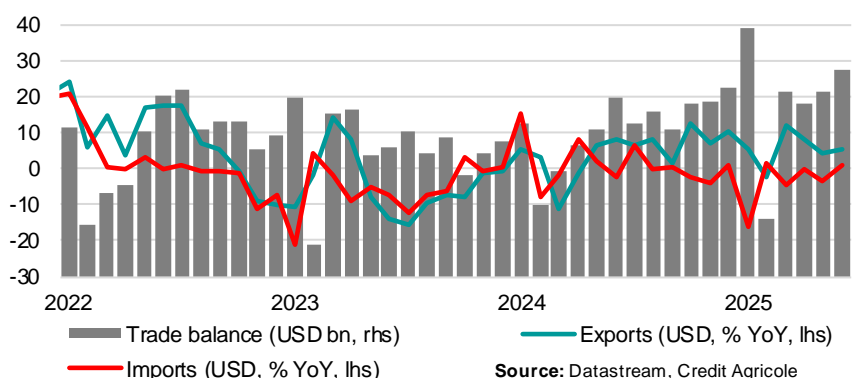
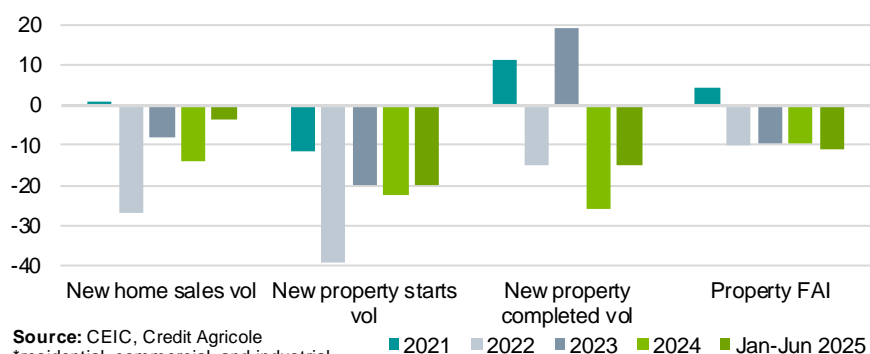
Chinese real estate prices (% YoY)



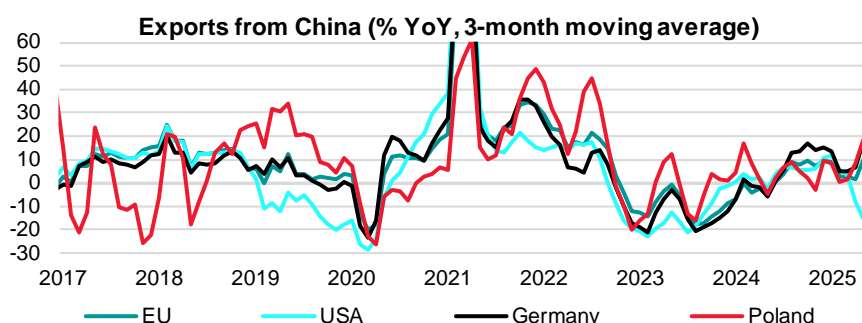
Source: CEIC, Credit Agricole

number of completed investments (-15.5% YoY vs. -17.6%), space under construction (-9.4% vs. -9.6%) and new projects (-19.6% vs. -21.4%) weakened slightly. Prices of new flats in the 70 largest cities declined

The first half of this year saw a continuing crisis in the Chinese property market. In addition to the reduction in investment described above, the decline in housing sales also deepened. In the January-June period, it decreased by 5.2% YoY in terms of value, compared to a 2.8% decline in the January-May period (in terms of volume -3.7% vs. -2.6%). In contrast, the decline in the



At the same time, imports increased by 1.7% YoY compared to a 3.4% decline in May and also exceeded market expectations (0.5%). In terms of product structure, strong growth in exports was observed for integrated circuits (24.2% YoY in June against 33.4% in May), cars (23.1% against 13.7%) and ships (23.6% against 43.7%). Exports of raw materials and intermediate goods also continued to be strong: grain (26.7% vs. 37.4%), fertilisers (59.3% vs. -4.4%) and ceramics (30.5% vs. 14.5%). The export of rare earth metals (ores, metals, and chemical compounds), which accounted for 14% of the value and 45% of the volume of total raw materials and semi-finished products exports in 2024, increased in June by 60.3% YoY in terms of volume compared to -5.7% in May; nevertheless, its value continued to decline (-46.9% YoY compared to -48.3%).



categories, noteworthy is the acceleration in the growth of imports of integrated circuits (11.5% compared to 8.9%) and aircraft (+48% YoY compared to -30%). The strong acceleration in aircraft imports was most likely due to the resumption of Boeing deliveries from the US after they were previously halted due to trade tensions.

Data from the Chinese economy indicates that strong exports in H1 this year partially compensated for weak domestic demand. However, its outlook for H2 2025 is burdened with significant uncertainty. We are of the opinion that reaching a meaningful trade agreement between the US and China may be difficult,

further, although on an annual basis the rate of decline slowed somewhat (-3.7% YoY in June against -4.1% in May).

In the context of ongoing tensions in global trade related to the policies of the D. Trump administration, particular attention should be paid to the data on China's foreign trade. Chinese export growth accelerated to 5.8% YoY in June, up from 4.8% in May and above market expectations (5.0%). The increase in export growth between May and June was driven by heightened demand resulting from efforts to accelerate shipments ahead of the upcoming expiration of the current agreement between the US and China on mutual tariff reductions (in effect until August 12). At the

Diverse trends were observed in imports. Imports of soybeans were down 1.8% YoY in value terms against +22.5% and up 10.4% in volume terms against 36.2%. The growth rate of coal imports in value terms decreased to -44.6% YoY against -38.7%, and in volume terms to -25.9% against -17.7%. Imports of iron ore, oil and gas also weakened.

In the case of selected industrial

given the complexity of the bilateral relations, which go far beyond trade issues. Nevertheless, the latest round of negotiations between the US and China has helped to reduce tensions in bilateral relations. It can therefore be expected that the sharpest phase of the trade war is behind us. In our view, a stabilising factor for exports in the coming months amid weaker demand from the US will be their increasing geographical diversification (MACROmap of 19.05.2025). Support for this assessment is provided by data indicating that the decline in Chinese exports to the US is accompanied by a strong increase in exports to the EU (the 3-month moving average of the annual growth rate of Chinese exports to the EU reached its highest level since September 2022 in June), including to Germany and Poland.

Noteworthy in the context of China's economic recovery prospects is the manufacturing NBS PMI, which rose to 49.7 pts in June, up from 49.5 in May and slightly above market expectations (49.6 pts). However, it has remained below the 50-pts mark for three months, indicating a slight decline in activity in the manufacturing sector, which comes despite the suspension of certain trade barriers with the US and further monetary easing in May.

The PMI for non-manufacturing rose to 50.5 pts in June, up from 50.3 pts in May, suggesting a slight improvement in activity. Within this category, the index for construction rose to 52.8 pts against 51.0 pts, mainly due to an acceleration in infrastructure work, while the index for services declined to 50.1 pts against 50.2 pts, indicating a slight weakening in the pace of activity growth after the holiday season. In terms of business size, the PMI for large companies rose to 51.2 pts against 50.7 pts. In contrast, the indices for medium-sized companies (48.6 pts vs. 47.5 pts) and small companies (47.3 pts vs. 49.3 pts) remain below the 50-pts limit.



Source: LSEG, Credit Agricole

forecast for Chinese GDP growth upwards to 4.8% in 2025 (4.6% before revision) and 4.4% in 2026 (4.3%) vs. 5.0% in 2024.

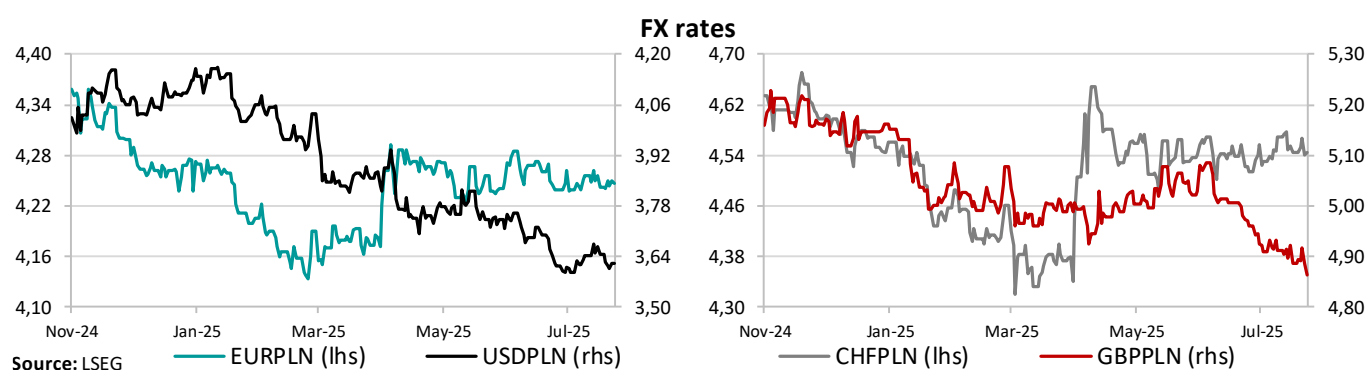
We expect China's GDP growth to slow down further in H2 of this year, as a result of the impact of continued high uncertainty about the outlook for exports on economic activity in China. Nevertheless, given the better-than-expected data for H1 2025 and the weaker-than-expected impact of the trade war with the US on the Chinese economy, we have revised our

In our opinion, in the current environment, the Chinese authorities will not rush into aggressive monetary easing, focusing instead on observing US actions and their impact on China's growth prospects. A meeting of the Chinese Politburo is likely to be held at the end of July this year. In our view, its members will recognise the resilience of the economic growth so far and declare that they will maintain a soft economic policy stance, focusing on stimulating domestic demand, especially consumption. In the short term, their focus will remain on the implementation of the programmes already announced and aimed at supporting selected areas (including the property market), while they will most likely refrain from implementing new, broad-based stimulus packages. For the People's Bank of China (PBoC), priority is likely to be given to structural lending tools (e.g. pools of preferential funding) targeting specific sectors (mainly real estate and capital markets), without pressure for immediate cuts in interest rates or the required reserve ratio (RRR). We now assume that the PBoC will cut its interest rates by an additional 10bp in 2025 and a further 10bp in 2026, compared to our earlier scenario of a total cut of 30bp in 2025 and no change in 2026.

We also expect a total reduction of the required reserve ratio by 50bp by the end of 2025, while simultaneously utilising other tools aimed at maintaining high liquidity - including resuming Chinese government bond purchases. Due to better economic growth prospects in China, we have slightly raised our forecasts for the yuan exchange rate. However, we still assume a slight depreciation of the yuan throughout the forecast horizon, mainly due to the uncertainty surrounding the trade war. We expect the USDCNY exchange rate to reach 7.15 at the end of 2025 (7.25 before revision) and 7.20 (7.26) at the end of 2026. Consequently, we forecast the CNYPLN exchange rate to reach 0.51 at the end of 2025 and 0.54 at the end of 2026.

Material based on the report *“China: growth resilience in H1, nudging up our growth and CNY forecasts”* by X. Shi, J. Zhang and E. Cheung - economists at Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.

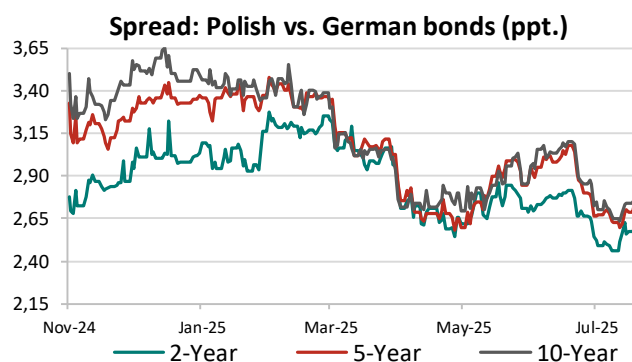
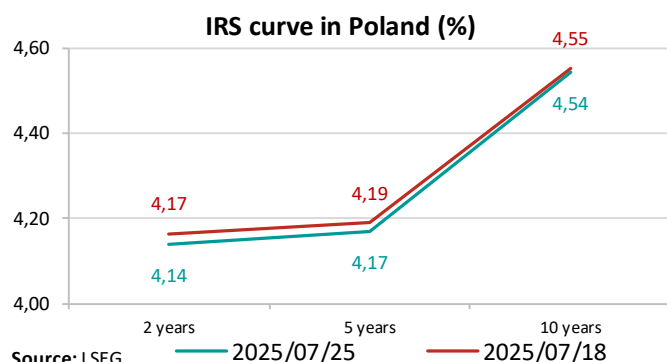
Tariff negotiations key to PLN's rate



Last week, the EURPLN rate fell to 4.2468 (weakening of the PLN by 0.1%). Last week, the EURPLN rate exhibited relatively low volatility, fluctuating around the 4.25 mark. In contrast, the EURUSD exchange rate continued to rise, extending the trends started two weeks ago when rumours emerged that US President D. Trump was considering removing Federal Reserve Chair J. Powell from his post (see MACROmap of 21/07/2025).

This week, developments in trade negotiations between the US and EU will be a key driver for the PLN, potentially spurring volatility of the Polish currency. The FOMC meeting planned for Wednesday may also add to the PLN's volatility. Another important event for the PLN will be the publication of preliminary inflation data for Poland, which could exert downward pressure on the Polish currency. On the other hand, the release of preliminary Eurozone GDP data and the PMI for Polish manufacturing may have the opposite effect.

FOMC meeting in the spotlight



Last week, 2-year IRS rates fell to 4.14 (down by 3bp), 5-year rates dropped to 4.17 (down by 2bp) and 10-year rates decreased to 4.54 (down by 1bp). Last week, IRS rates showed limited volatility, with domestic data releases and the ECB having little impact on the yield curve.

This week, the key event for IRS rates will be Wednesday's FOMC meeting, which may add to their volatility. Developments in trade negotiations between the US and EU may also contribute to increased IRS rate volatility. However, the release of domestic inflation and Eurozone GDP data could push IRS rates lower. Conversely, Poland's manufacturing PMI may have the opposite effect.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Wybrane wskaźniki makroekonomiczne w Polsce w ujęciu miesięcznym														
Wskaźnik	cze 24	lip 24	sie 24	wrz 24	paź 24	lis 24	gru 24	sty 25	lut 25	mar 25	kwi 25	maj 25	cze 25	lip 25
Stopa referencyjna NBP* (%)	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,75	5,25	5,25	5,00
Kurs EURPLN*	4,30	4,29	4,28	4,28	4,35	4,30	4,27	4,21	4,19	4,19	4,27	4,24	4,24	4,25
Kurs USDPLN*	4,02	3,96	3,87	3,85	4,00	4,06	4,13	4,06	4,04	3,87	3,77	3,74	3,60	3,64
Kurs CHFPLN*	4,47	4,50	4,56	4,54	4,64	4,60	4,54	4,46	4,46	4,38	4,56	4,54	4,53	4,57
Inflacja CPI (r/r, %)	2,6	4,2	4,3	4,9	5,0	4,7	4,7	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,3	4,0	4,1	
Inflacja bazowa (r/r, %)	3,6	3,8	3,7	4,3	4,1	4,3	4,0	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,4	
Produkcja przemysłu (r/r, %)	0,0	5,3	-1,3	-0,5	4,7	-1,3	0,3	-0,9	-1,8	2,5	1,3	-4,0	-0,1	
Produkcja bud-montaż. (r/r, %)	-9,0	-1,3	-9,5	-9,0	-9,6	-9,4	-8,0	4,2	-0,1	-1,1	-4,2	-2,8	2,2	
Inflacja PPI (r/r, %)	-5,8	-5,1	-5,5	-6,2	-5,1	-3,8	-2,7	-1,0	-1,3	-1,0	-1,6	-1,5	-1,8	
Sprzedaż detaliczna (r/r, %)	4,7	5,0	3,2	-2,2	2,3	3,4	2,7	6,1	0,6	0,6	7,9	4,3	2,1	
Wynagrodzenie w SP (r/r, %)	11,0	10,6	11,1	10,3	10,2	10,5	9,8	9,2	7,9	7,7	9,3	8,4	9,0	
Zatrudnienie w SP (r/r, %)	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,6	-0,9	-0,9	-0,9	-0,8	-0,8	-0,8	
Stopa bezrobocia rej.* (%)	4,9	5,0	5,0	5,0	4,9	5,0	5,1	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,2	5,0	5,2	
Saldo ROB (mln EUR)	-142	-491	-2276	-1160	654	-492	-1450	-66	93	-1209	-596	-1740		
Eksport (r/r, %, EUR)	-6,6	5,8	-2,3	1,5	2,6	-2,6	0,4	1,9	0,4	3,1	-1,9	4,2		
Import (r/r, %, EUR)	1,9	9,7	5,5	5,6	6,2	-0,8	3,4	9,8	3,4	10,0	5,5	5,2		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland											
Indicator	2025				2026				2024	2025	2026
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)	3,2	3,4	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,0	2,9	3,6	3,3
Private consumption (% YoY)	2,5	3,3	3,1	3,0	2,7	2,8	3,1	3,3	3,1	3,0	3,0
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)	6,3	7,0	8,8	7,3	8,5	8,1	7,3	6,5	-2,2	7,4	7,4
Export - constant prices (% YoY)	1,1	2,9	3,4	4,5	5,3	5,8	5,8	5,3	2,0	3,0	5,5
Import - constant prices (% YoY)	3,5	4,5	4,3	3,9	4,3	5,2	4,7	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,6
GDP growth contributions	Private consumption (pp)	1,6	1,9	1,8	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,7
	Investments (pp)	0,8	1,1	1,4	1,6	1,1	1,3	1,2	-0,4	1,2	1,3
	Net exports (pp)	-1,1	-0,7	-0,3	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,7	-1,1	-0,4
Current account (% of GDP)***	-0,4	-0,3	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,2	-0,2	0,0
Unemployment rate (%)**	5,3	5,2	4,9	4,9	5,2	4,9	4,8	4,8	5,1	4,9	4,8
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)	0,0	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	0,7	-0,4	-0,5
Wages in national economy (% YoY)	10,0	8,3	7,1	6,5	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,2	13,7	8,0	6,0
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*	4,9	4,1	2,6	2,5	2,2	2,7	3,0	3,0	3,6	3,5	2,7
Wibor 3M (%)**	5,84	5,23	4,98	4,85	4,48	4,35	4,35	4,36	5,84	4,85	4,36
NBP reference rate (%)**	5,75	5,25	5,00	4,75	4,50	4,25	4,25	4,25	5,75	4,75	4,25
EURPLN**	4,19	4,24	4,28	4,28	4,27	4,26	4,25	4,24	4,27	4,28	4,24
USDPLN**	3,87	3,60	3,69	3,66	3,68	3,74	3,79	3,85	4,13	3,66	3,85

* quarterly average

** end of period

***cumulative for the last 4 quarters

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST*	
					CA	CONSENSUS**
Tuesday 07/29/2025						
15:00	USA	Case-Shiller Index (% MoM)	May	-0,3		
16:00	USA	Consumer Confidence Index	Jul	93,0	96,0	95,0
Wednesday 07/30/2025						
10:00	Germany	Preliminary GDP (% QoQ)	Q2	0,4	-0,3	-0,1
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary GDP (% QoQ)	Q2	0,6	-0,3	0,0
11:00	Eurozone	Business Climate Indicator (pts)	Jul	-0,78		
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Jul	-33		80
14:30	USA	Preliminary estimate of GDP (% YoY)	Q2	-0,5	2.2	2,4
20:00	USA	FOMC meeting (%)	Jul	4,50	4,50	4,50
Thursday 07/31/2025						
3:30	China	NBS Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jul	49,7		49,7
10:00	Poland	Flash CPI (% YoY)	Jul	4,1	2,6	2,8
11:00	Eurozone	Unemployment rate (%)	Jun	6,3		6,3
14:00	Germany	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Jul	2,0	1,90	1,90
14:30	USA	PCE Inflation (% YoY)	Jun	2,3	2,5	2,5
14:30	USA	PCE core inflation (% YoY)	Jun	2,7	2,7	2,7
14:30	USA	Real private consumption (% MoM)	Jun	-0,3		
15:45	USA	Chicago PMI (pts)	Jul	40,4		42,0
Friday 08/01/2025						
3:45	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jul	50,4		50,5
9:00	Poland	Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jul	44,8	47,4	45,6
9:55	Germany	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jul	49,2	49,2	49,2
10:00	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jul	49,8	49,8	49,8
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Jul	2,0	2,0	1,9
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Jul	4,1	4,2	4,2
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Jul	147	105	110
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jul	49,5		
16:00	USA	Final U. of Michigan Sentiment Index (pts)	Jul	61,8	61,8	62,2
16:00	USA	ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Jul	49,0	49,6	50,0

*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

** According to Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg or Parkiet daily