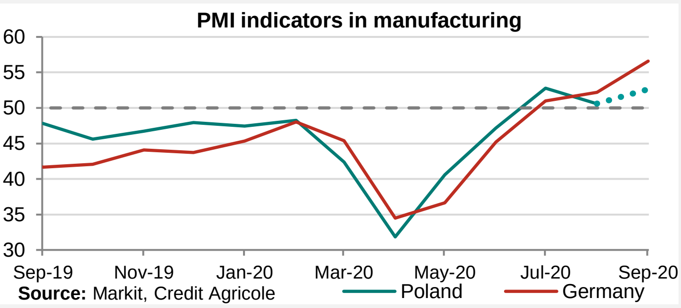
Anomalies in the labour market related to COVID-19 are abating

This week

- **This week we will see some important data from the US**. We expect non-farm payrolls to have increased by 875k in September vs. a 1.371M increase in August. We forecast that the unemployment rate dropped to 8.2% in September from 8.4% in August. Before the Friday's reading some additional information on the labour market will be provided by the ADP report on private sector employment (the market expects an increase by 650k in September vs. a 428k increase in August). On Thursday we will see the number of unemployment benefit claims. According to the consensus it will amount to 850k vs. 870k last week, confirming a downward trend for this indicator. The ISM index for manufacturing will be released on Thursday and in accordance with our forecast rose to 56.5 pts in September vs. 56.0 pts in August. A slightly faster increase in manufacturing activity has been signaled earlier by regional business surveys. We expect that the Conference Board Index (90.0 pts in September vs. 84.8 pts in August), like the University of Michigan Index (78.9 pts in September vs. 74.1 pts in August), will point to improved consumer sentiment. We expect that the publication of US data will be neutral for the financial markets.
- **This week we will see the September PMIs for Chinese manufacturing (Caixin and CFLP)**. We expect that Caixin PMI rose to 53.4 pts in September vs. 53.1 pts in August while CFLP PMI rose, in our view, to 51.4 pts vs. 51.0 pts in August. The improvement of sentiment will reflect the recovery in global trade, further restoration of supply chains, and measures taken by the Chinese government and the People's Bank of China to stimulate internal demand. In our view, the publication of business survey results will be neutral for PLN and bond prices.
- **The flash estimate of HICP inflation for the Eurozone will be released on Friday**. We expect that the annual inflation rate dropped to -0.5% YoY in September vs. 0.2% in August, due to lower core inflation (from 0.4% in August down to -0.1% in September, running below zero for the first time in history) and lower dynamics of energy prices. Additional information on inflation in the Eurozone will be provided on Tuesday by the flash estimate of HICP inflation in Germany. We forecast that it decreased to -0.2% YoY in September vs. -0.1% in August. Our forecast of inflation in the Eurozone is below the consensus (-0.2%); therefore, its materialization would be slightly positive for PLN and the prices of Polish bonds.
- **On Thursday we will see flash data on inflation in Poland which in our view increased to 3.0% YoY in September vs. 2.9% in August**. The increase in inflation resulted from higher growth rate of fuel prices, lower dynamics of food prices and lower core inflation (3.9% YoY in September vs. 4.3% in August). Our inflation forecast is in line with the market consensus; therefore, its materialization will not be market moving.
- **Polish manufacturing PMI will be released on Thursday**. We expect that the index rose to 52.6 pts in September vs. 50.6 pts in August, consistently with the improvement recorded in GUS business surveys. The Polish PMI is also supported by the improvement of sentiment in Germany (see below). Our forecast is in line with the market expectations; hence, its materialization will be neutral for PLN and yields on Polish bonds.



Source: Markit, Credit Agricole

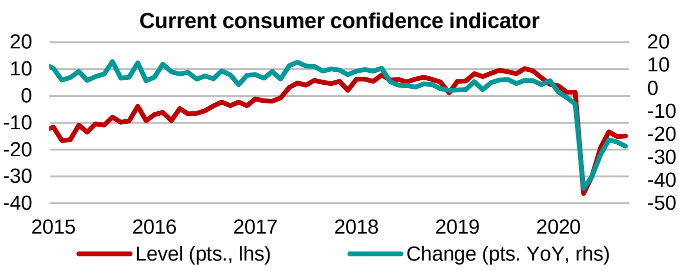
- **The publication of the review of Poland's long-term rating by Standard & Poor's is scheduled for Friday**. In April 2020 the Agency affirmed Poland's long-term credit rating at A- with stable outlook. As the justification of such credit rating, S&P pointed to sustainable economic growth, high human capital, Poland's membership in the EU, moderate levels of private and public debt, good statistics of foreign debt and advanced capital market. The Agency was pointing out then that due to the exceptional nature of the epidemic, the expected sharp deficit increase in 2020 would not constitute the breaking of the fiscal rules. The S&P is likely to emphasize in its report the need of the government implementing a strategy aimed at reducing the relation of public debt to GDP in medium term. We expect that S&P will leave Poland's rating and its outlook unchanged this week. The decisions will be published after the closing of the European markets; therefore, possible reaction of the foreign exchange market and of the debt market will take place no sooner than next week.

Last week

- **As we expected, the Fitch Rating agency maintained Poland's long term credit rating at A- with stable outlook.** In the rationale Fitch indicated that the current rating reflected solid macroeconomic foundations of the Polish economy supported by sound policy framework and Poland's membership in the European Union. According to the agency, the factors which limited the room for the rating upgrade are a relatively low – compared to other A- rated countries – GDP per capita and relatively high (albeit decreasing) net foreign debt. Fitch pointed to several factors which, if materialized, could contribute towards a negative rating action. The first one would be a sustained increase in public debt. The second one – deterioration in governance standards or the business climate leading to an adverse impact on the economy. In our view, the affirmation of Poland's rating and its outlook by Fitch is neutral for PLN and bond yields.
- **We have revised our forecast of PLN exchange rate**. The main reason for raising the EURPLN profile were delayed prospect of monetary easing in the US and in the Eurozone, uncertainty about the result of the presidential election in the US and second wave of the epidemic in Europe, contributing to increase in global risk aversion. We expect that before the end of 2020, risk aversion will have decreased, i.a. due to further monetary easing by the ECB, which will support PLN strengthening (to 4.43 vs. EUR). In 2021 we forecast further appreciation of PLN due to economic recovery in Poland (EURPLN amounting to 4.35 at the end of 2021).
- **In accordance with flash data, the Composite PMI (for manufacturing and services) in the Eurozone dropped to 50.1 pts in September vs. 51.9 pts in August, running significantly below the market expectations (51.7 pts) and our forecast (53.0 pts).** The composite index decline resulted from lower sub-index for business activity in services while higher sub-index for output in manufacturing had opposite impact. It is worth noting here that the sub-index for business activity in services fell below the 50 pts threshold dividing expansion from contraction of activity. According to the statement, it largely resulted from the growing number of coronavirus infections in Europe. The decline in PMI indices was wide ranging geographically and was recorded in Germany, France and the remaining Eurozone economies covered by the survey. Noteworthy in the data structure is strong improvement in German manufacturing despite deterioration in services. German manufacturing PMI rose to 56.6 pts in September vs. 52.2 pts in August, hitting the highest level since June 2018. The index increase resulted from higher contributions of all its sub-indices (for output, new orders, employment, inventories, and suppliers' delivery times). Historically, large disproportions between sentiment in manufacturing and services have been short-lived. Thus, amid further deterioration in services due to the growing number of coronavirus infections in Europe, subsequent months may bring a decrease in German manufacturing PMI. The September PMIs pose a downside risk to our forecast, in which GDP in the Eurozone will decrease by 8.1% YoY in 2020 vs. a 1.2% increase in 2019 and will increase by 5.5% in 2021.
- **The construction-assembly production declined by 12.1% YoY in August vs. a 10.9% decrease in July.** The decrease in the annual dynamics of construction-assembly production resulted from the unfavourable calendar effect. Seasonally-adjusted construction-assembly production decreased by 0.1% MoM in August, recording the smallest decline in MoM terms since March

2020. At the same time its seasonally adjusted level was 15.9% lower than in February, namely before the outbreak of the pandemic. The structure of data on the construction-assembly production pointed to a wide range of the decline in both private and public investments. We maintain our scenario in which the situation in construction will continue to stay at low levels in the coming months (see MACROpulse of 21/9/2020).

- **Retail sales in Poland increased in current prices by 0.4% YoY in August vs. a 2.7% increase in July**. The sales dynamics in constant prices dropped to 0.5% YoY in August vs. 3.0% in July. Conducive to the decrease in sales dynamics between July and August was the effect of an unfavourable difference in the number of working days. Seasonally adjusted retail sales in constant prices was only 0.2% higher from July 2020 and stood at a level that was 1.1% lower from February, namely the last month before the strong impact of the pandemic on the situation in trade. The structure of data on retail sales indicates that the postponed demand effect which boosted sales dynamics in recent months, has been exhausted (see MACROpulse of 21/9/2020). We believe that in the light of the deterioration in the labour market and households' concerns about the second wave of the pandemic, the potential for further increase in retail sales is limited. This supports our forecast in which consumption dynamics will amount to 0.0% YoY in Q3 and will slightly increase to 0.5% in Q4 2020.



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

- **Last week we saw some important data from the US economy.** Durable goods orders increased by 0.4% MoM in August vs. a 11.7% increase in July, running below the market expectations (1.5%). Excluding means of transport, the monthly growth rate of durable goods orders dropped to 0.4% in August vs. 3.2% in July. The volume of durable goods orders in the US continues to be by ca. 5% lower from February, namely the last month without a strong pandemic impact on orders. In turn, the volume of orders for non-military capital goods excluding aircrafts was in August nearly 2% higher from February, pointing to the prospects for recovery in US investments in the coming months. Last week we also saw the data on unemployment benefit claims in the US which amounted to 870k vs. 866k two weeks ago, running above the market expectations (843k). Thus they continue to be more than three times higher from the pre-pandemic level. Noteworthy is a decrease in the number of continued claims (from 12.63M to 12.58M) being the resultant of the number of new jobs and the number of job cuts, which despite the recorded decline stays at a level that is seven times higher from the pre-pandemic level. Thus, the data confirm that that the pace of the recovery in the US labour market is markedly slowing down and the market itself is still far from the equilibrium level. Last week we also saw data on new home sales (1011k in August vs. 965k in July) and existing home sales (6.0M in August vs. 5.86M in July), which confirmed the sharp increase of activity in the US real estate market, signaled earlier by the August data on building permits and housing starts. The last week's data support our scenario, in which the US GDP will increase by 24.3% in Q3 (in annualized terms) vs. a 31.7% decline in Q2, will increase by 3.7% in Q4 (we have downwardly revised our forecast from 7.9% due to the lack of agreement in the US on new fiscal stimulus package), and will decrease by 4.5% in the whole 2020. A risk to the sustainability of the US economic recovery is further course of COVID-19 in the US.
- **The meeting of the Swiss National Bank (SNB) was held last week.** The SNB left its main interest rate unchanged at (-0.75%) which was in line with the market expectations. The statement indicated that expansive monetary policy was necessary for the stabilization of the economic activity and adequate inflation level. At the same time the SNB repeated that due to the high exchange rate of CHF it was ready to increase the scale of its currency interventions. The SNB

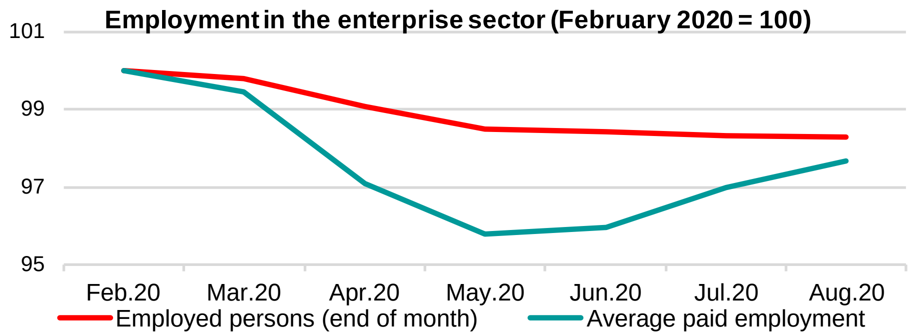
also published its latest macroeconomic projections but indicated that they were subject to considerable uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The SNB expects that the Swiss GDP will decrease by ca. 5% YoY in 2020 (vs. -6% YoY in the June projection). According to the statement the slight upward adjustment resulted from a lower-than-earlier-expected GDP decline in Q2. Due to growing oil prices, the inflation path was also raised. In accordance with the September projection inflation will amount to -0.6% in 2020 (-0.7% in the June projection), to 0.1% in 2021 (-0.2%) and to 0.2% in 2022 (0.2%). We forecast that CHFPLN will amount to 4.10 at the end of 2020 and will decrease to 3.88 at the end of 2021.

- **Ifo Index reflecting the sentiment among German managers representing the manufacturing, construction, trade, and service sectors, rose to 93.4 pts in September vs. 92.5 pts in August, running slightly below the market expectations (93.8 pts).** The index increase resulted from its higher sub-indices concerning both the assessment of the current situation and expectations. Sector-wise, improved sentiment was recorded in manufacturing, construction and trade, while the situation in services has deteriorated. We forecast that the German GDP will decrease by 6.1% in 2020 vs. a 0.5% increase in 2019 and in 2021 it will increase by 5.0%. Thus, the German GDP will attain its pre-pandemic level at the earliest in 2022. However, the flash PMIs released last week (see above) pose a downside risk to our forecast.

Anomalies in the labour market related to COVID-19 are abating

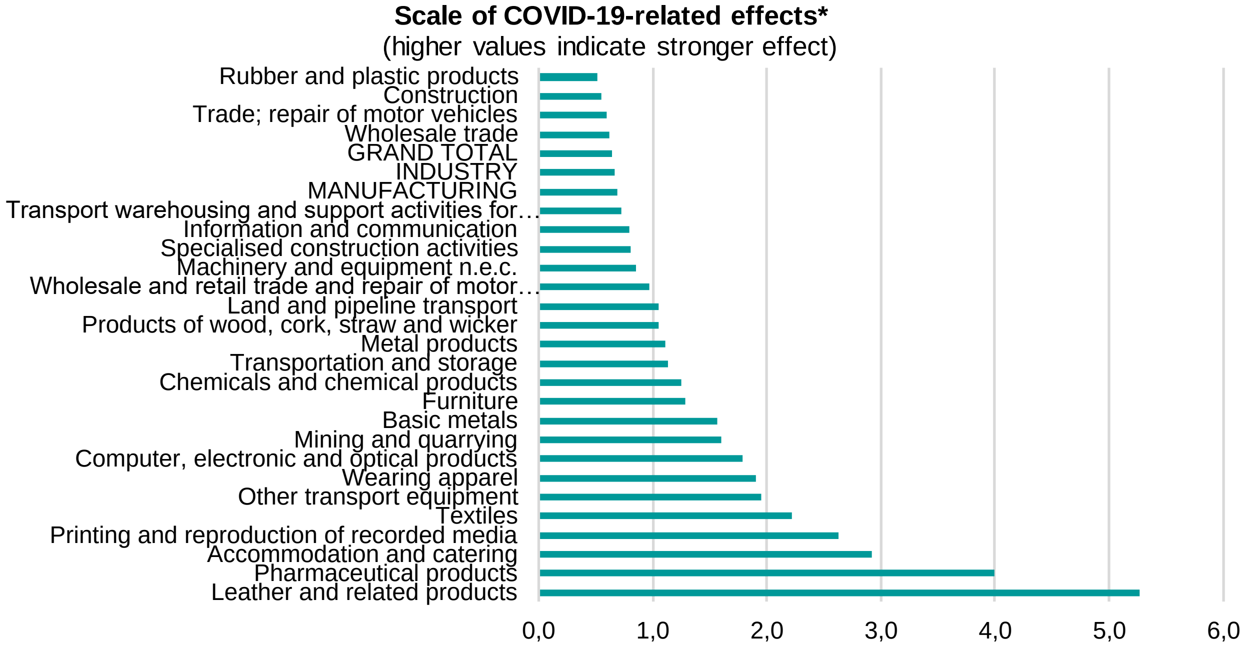
Due to COVID-19 the monitoring of the situation in the labour market has become a more demanding task than before. The main difficulty in the correct assessment of the situation in this area are the instruments of freezing employment implemented by enterprises under the “anti-crisis shield” and the employees staying on different kind of leaves. Below we present the main tendencies in this respect.

Employment in the sector of enterprises can be measured by two indicators. The first one is the number of persons employed (at the end of month). It includes persons working under employment contract, including seasonal and occasional workers. The second factor is average paid employment. Here the average number of persons employed in a given month is indicated after converting part-time paid employees to full-time equivalents. In addition, average employment does not include people staying on unpaid and child-care leaves and persons receiving sick, maternity, paternity, and parental and care benefits.



Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

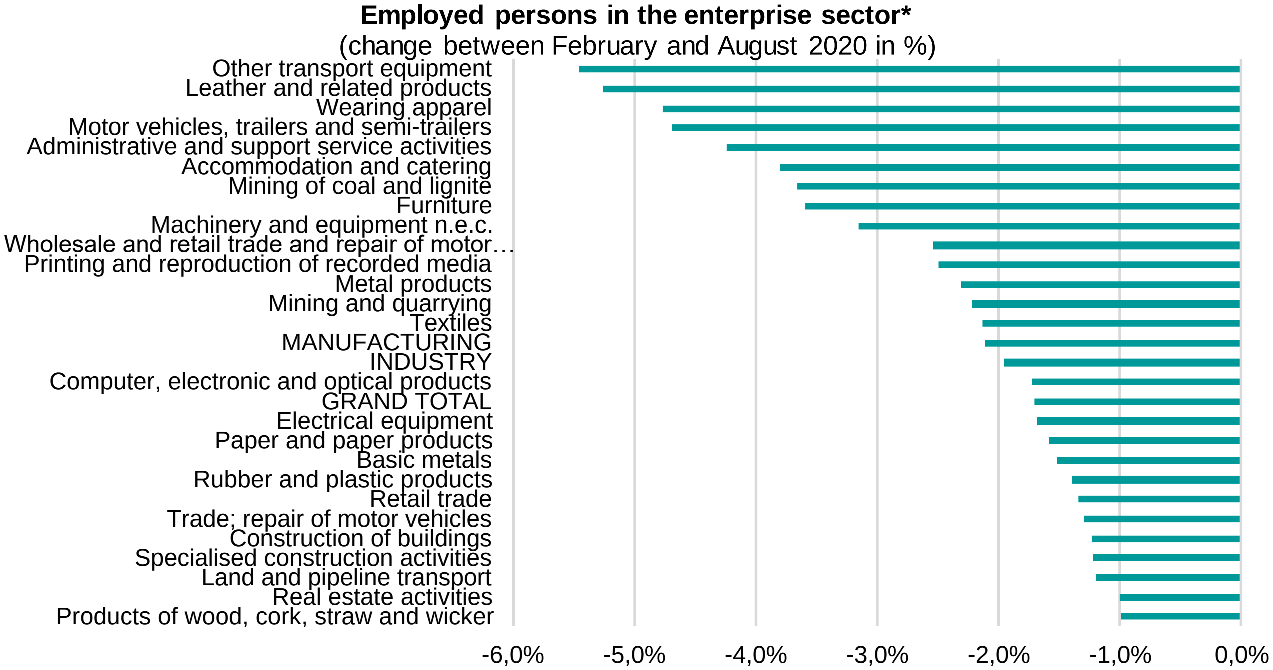
It is worth noting that between July and May 2020 the decrease in average paid employment (by 4.2%) was much bigger than the decrease in the number of employed persons (1.5%). In our view, the main factor explaining such a large scale of the decrease in the paid employment reported by companies was that many employees benefitted from the possibility of receiving care benefits (the effect of closed schools, educational centres and care homes). In accordance with GUS guidelines, persons receiving such benefits should not be included in calculation of average paid employment when reported by enterprises. In addition, the sharp decrease in average paid employment in this period resulted also from the instruments of freezing employment implemented by enterprises under the “anti-crisis shield”. Due to the method of calculating average employment in companies as required by GUS (converted to full-time equivalents), the reduction of working time applied by many companies was conducive to a decrease in the companies' reported employment. At the same time, these effects were neutral from the point of view of the number of employed persons.



* relative change of the number of employed persons minus the relative change of the average paid employment (in percentage points); categories with values smaller than 0.50 have been omitted
Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

The difference between relative drop in average employment and the drop in the number of employed persons (the distance between the green and the red line on the first chart) can be interpreted as the scale of the impact of the aforementioned effects related to the COVID-19 pandemic on the situation in the labour market. From June to August this difference was gradually decreasing due to the restoration of pre-pandemic working times and return of employees from care and sick benefits and unpaid leaves. In August, the difference between the relative decreases of these two indicators amounted to only 0.6 percentage point vs. 2.7 pp in May. It is worth noting that the scale of the pandemic-related effects varies for the respective categories of the corporate sector (see the second chart). They are the sharpest in branches such as "manufacture of leather and related goods", "manufacture of pharmaceuticals", "accommodation and catering", "printing and reproduction of recorded media", "manufacture of textile products", "manufacture of other transport equipment", and "manufacture of wearing apparel". Based on the available data we cannot precisely specify the structure of the aforementioned effects related to the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, i.e. the extent to which they result from the aid granted under the "anti-crisis shield" and the extent to which they are due to care benefits or other factors.

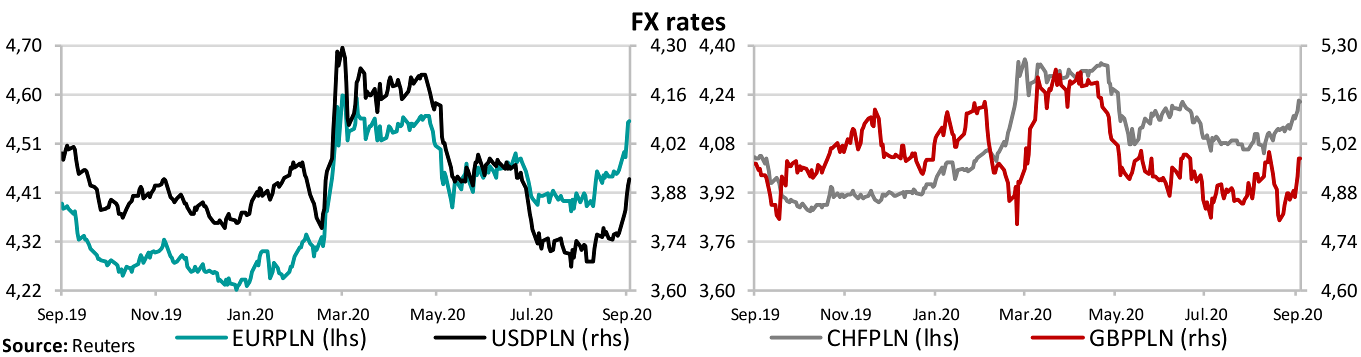
We should bear in mind, however, that despite the gradual increase in average employment between May and August 2020, the number of employed persons (at end of month) has been continuously decreasing since February 2020. In total this decrease amounted to 115k (1.7%) which means that despite measures taken by the government to freeze employment, we saw numerous job cuts due to the pandemic. The number of jobs was reduced to the largest extent in branches such as "manufacture of other transport equipment", "manufacture of leather and related goods", "manufacture of wearing apparel", "manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers", "administration and support service", "accommodation and catering" , "coal and lignite mining", "manufacture of furniture", and "manufacture of machinery and equipment" (see the chart below). The scale of relative decrease in the number of persons employed is now a better indicator for measuring the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the situation in respective branches than average paid employment which is distorted by multiple factors referred to above.



*categories with values larger than -1.0% have been omitted
Source: GUS, Credit Agricole

Some companies which have benefitted from the solutions offered under the anti-crisis shield and the financial shield are likely to decide to restructure after meeting the condition of maintaining employment entitling to reduced repayment of public subsidies (3 and 12 months, respectively). Nonetheless, we expect that further decrease in the number of persons employed will now be limited. Such scenario is in line with our forecast assuming that at the end of 2020 the unemployment rate will amount to 7.5%. From the beginning of next year we should be observing the first effects of an increase in employment, anticipating improvement of the economic situation, and, consequently, a lower unemployment rate.

Marked weakening of PLN in reaction to higher risk aversion

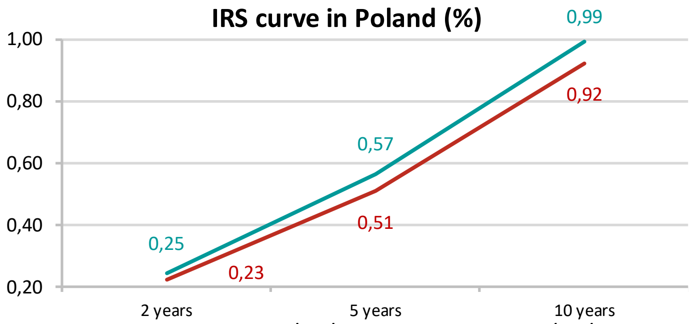


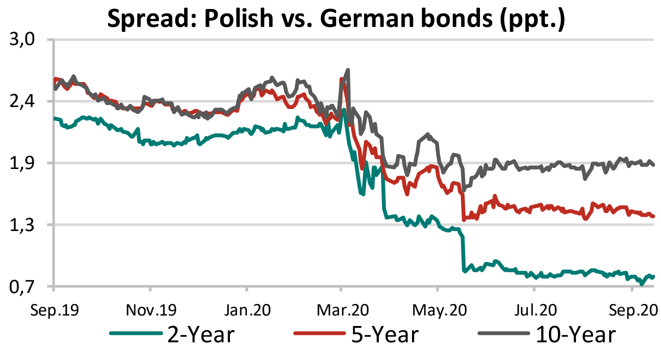
Source: Reuters

Last week, the EURPLN exchange rate rose to 4.5525 (weakening of PLN by 2.1%). Last week EURPLN was showing a visible upward trend. Conducive to PLN weakening was the increase in global risk aversion, reflected by higher VIX index. The reason for lower demand for risk assets was the continuing uncertainty over the scale of easing the monetary policy (some FOMC members signalled the leading role of fiscal policy at this stage of fighting the consequences of the epidemic) and fiscal policy (due to the ongoing dispute between the Republicans and the Democrats concerning the scale and structure of subsequent stimulus package) as well as growing concerns about the economic effects of the increasing number of coronavirus infections in Europe. This view is supported by the marked depreciation of EUR recorded last week vs. USD.

The released last week Fitch decision to affirm Poland's rating and its outlook is neutral for PLN. This week, like in the previous weeks, PLN will remain impacted by global sentiment related to the coronavirus pandemic. Crucial for investors will be information about the second wave of the pandemic in Europe. Important for PLN will also be the scheduled for Friday publications of flash data on inflation in the Eurozone. If our lower-from-the-market-consensus forecast materializes, the data may lead to PLN strengthening. The scheduled for this week publications of data from the US (non-farm payrolls, third GDP estimate, Conference Board Index, Manufacturing IMS, final University of Michigan Index), China (CLFP and Caixin manufacturing PMIs), and Poland (flash inflation, manufacturing PMI) will not be market moving, we believe. The Friday's update of Poland's rating by S&P will be announced after the closing of the European markets; therefore, its impact on PLN, if any, will materialize no sooner than next week.

Flash data on inflation in the Eurozone may support fall of IRS rates





Source: Reuters

Last week, 2-year IRS rates decreased to 0.23 (down by 2bps), 5-year rates to 0.51 (down by 6bps), and 10-year rates to 0.92 (down by 7bps). Last week saw a further decrease in IRS rates across the curve, following the core markets. It resulted from investors' concerns about the impact of the growing number of coronavirus infections in Europe on the pace of the economic recovery. However it is worth noting that the decrease of IRS rates in Poland was weaker than in the core markets, due to low liquidity in the domestic market.

The released last week Fitch decision to affirm Poland's rating and its outlook is neutral for the curve. This week, like in the previous weeks, IRS rates will remain impacted by global sentiment related to the coronavirus pandemic. Crucial for investors will be information about the second wave of infections in Europe. Flash data on inflation in the Eurozone may contribute to a decrease in IRS rates. The publications of data from the US (non-farm payrolls, third GDP estimate, Conference Board Index, Manufacturing IMS, final University of Michigan Index) and Poland (flash inflation, manufacturing PMI) will be neutral for the curve, we believe. The Friday's update of Poland's rating by S&P will be announced after the closing of the European markets; therefore, its impact on IRS rates, if any, will materialize no sooner than next week.

Forecasts of the monthly macroeconomic indicators

Main monthly macroeconomic indicators in Poland														
Indicator	Aug.19	Sep.19	Oct.19	Nov.19	Dec.19	Jan.20	Feb.20	Mar.20	Apr.20	May.20	Jun.20	Jul.20	Aug.20	Sep.20
NBP reference rate (%)	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,00	0,50	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10
EURPLN*	4,38	4,37	4,26	4,31	4,26	4,30	4,33	4,55	4,54	4,44	4,44	4,41	4,40	**4,55**
USDPLN*	3,98	4,01	3,82	3,91	3,79	3,87	3,92	4,13	4,15	4,00	3,95	3,74	3,68	**3,92**
CHFPLN*	4,02	4,02	3,87	3,91	3,92	4,02	4,06	4,29	4,30	4,16	4,17	4,10	4,07	**4,21**
CPI inflation (% YoY)	2,9	2,6	2,5	2,6	3,4	4,3	4,7	4,6	3,4	2,9	3,3	3,0	2,9	
Core inflation (% YoY)	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,6	3,1	3,1	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,8	4,1	4,3	4,0	
Industrial production (% YoY)	-1,5	5,5	3,7	1,5	3,8	1,1	4,8	-2,4	-24,6	-16,8	0,5	1,2	1,5	
PPI inflation (% YoY)	0,9	0,8	-0,3	-0,1	1,0	0,9	0,2	-0,3	-1,4	-1,7	-0,8	-0,6	-1,2	
Retail sales (% YoY)	6,0	5,3	5,4	5,9	7,5	5,7	9,6	-7,0	-22,6	-8,6	-1,9	2,7	0,4	
Corporate sector wages (% YoY)	6,8	6,6	5,9	5,3	6,2	7,1	7,7	6,3	1,9	1,2	3,6	3,8	3,1	
Employment (% YoY)	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,6	1,1	1,1	0,3	-2,1	-3,2	-3,3	-2,3	-1,5	
Unemployment rate* (%)	5,2	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,8	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,1	
Current account (M EUR)	-820	846	535	1139	253	2263	949	1292	1156	2321	2842	1620		
Exports (% YoY EUR)	-1,2	13,0	3,9	0,8	9,1	5,0	8,9	-5,7	-29,1	-19,3	3,0	2,7		
Imports (% YoY EUR)	-3,0	6,2	0,3	-3,5	-0,6	4,4	0,9	-3,5	-28,1	-27,4	-10,7	-3,9		

*end of period

Forecasts of the quarterly macroeconomic indicators

Main macroeconomic indicators in Poland													
Indicator		2020				2021				2019	2020	2021
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Gross Domestic Product (% YoY)		2,0	-8,2	-2,0	-2,8	-0,1	5,6	4,1	5,0	4,1	-2,8	3,6
Private consumption (% YoY)		1,2	-10,9	0,0	0,5	2,1	7,1	4,3	4,5	3,9	-2,3	4,4
Gross fixed capital formation (% YoY)		0,9	-10,9	-14,5	-16,3	-5,4	5,2	6,4	8,1	7,2	-11,9	4,5
Export - constant prices (% YoY)		0,6	-14,3	-2,5	-2,0	2,0	8,0	5,3	5,4	4,7	-4,5	5,1
Import - constant prices (% YoY)		-0,2	-17,5	-4,7	-2,1	4,5	9,0	4,1	3,6	2,7	-6,1	5,1
GDP growth contributions	Private consumption (pp)	0,7	-6,3	0,0	0,2	1,3	3,9	2,5	2,3	2,2	-1,3	2,5
	Investments (pp)	0,1	-1,8	-2,6	-4,1	-0,7	0,8	1,0	1,8	1,3	-2,2	0,7
	Net exports (pp)	0,4	0,8	1,0	-0,1	-1,2	0,2	0,9	1,1	1,2	0,6	0,3
Current account (% of GDP)***		1,0	2,3	2,5	2,0	0,4	-0,1	0,0	0,6	0,4	2,0	0,6
Unemployment rate (%)**		5,4	6,1	6,3	7,5	7,3	6,1	5,5	6,1	5,2	7,5	6,1
Non-agricultural employment (% YoY)		0,7	-1,8	-2,1	-2,0	-0,9	1,5	1,8	2,0	0,3	-1,3	1,1
Wages in national economy (% YoY)		7,7	3,8	3,2	3,4	2,7	3,2	2,9	3,0	7,2	4,5	3,0
CPI Inflation (% YoY)*		4,5	3,2	3,0	3,0	1,5	2,0	1,8	1,7	2,3	3,4	1,7
Wibor 3M (%)**		1,17	0,26	0,22	0,23	0,23	0,23	0,23	0,23	1,71	0,23	0,23
NBP reference rate (%)**		1,00	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	1,50	0,10	0,10
EURPLN**		4,55	4,44	4,55	4,43	4,40	4,39	4,37	4,35	4,26	4,43	4,35
USDPLN**		4,13	3,95	3,92	3,75	3,70	3,69	3,64	3,63	3,79	3,75	3,63

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

Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD	PREV. VALUE	FORECAST*	
					CA	CONSENSUS**
		Tuesday 09/29/2020				
11:00	Eurozone	Business Climate Indicator (pts)	Sep	-1,33		
14:00	Germany	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Sep	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2
15:00	USA	Case-Shiller Index (% MoM)	Jul	0,0		
16:00	USA	Consumer Confidence Index	Sep	84,8	90,0	89,0
		Wednesday 09/30/2020				
3:00	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	51,0	51,4	51,2
3:45	China	Caixin Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	50,2	53,4	53,1
14:15	USA	ADP employment report (k)	Sep	428		650
14:30	USA	Final GDP (% YoY)	Q2	-31,7	-31,7	-31,7
15:45	USA	Chicago PMI (pts)	Sep	51,2		
		Thursday 10/01/2020				
9:00	**Poland**	**Manufacturing PMI (pts)**	**Sep**	**50,6**	**52,6**	**52,6**
9:55	Germany	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	56,6	56,6	56,6
10:00	**Poland**	**CPI (% YoY)**	**Sep**	**2,9**	**3,0**	**3,0**
10:00	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	53,7	53,7	53,7
11:00	Eurozone	Unemployment rate (%)	Aug	7,9		8,1
11:00	Eurozone	PPI (% YoY)	Aug	-3,3		
14:30	USA	Initial jobless claims (k)	w/e	860		850
14:30	USA	Real private consumption (% MoM)	Aug	1,6		
15:45	USA	Flash Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	53,5		
16:00	USA	ISM Manufacturing PMI (pts)	Sep	56,0	56,5	56,0
		Friday 10/02/2020				
11:00	Eurozone	Preliminary HICP (% YoY)	Sep	-0,2	-0,5	-0,2
14:30	USA	Unemployment rate (%)	Sep	8,4	8,2	8,2
14:30	USA	Non-farm payrolls (k MoM)	Sep	1371	875	920
16:00	USA	Final U. of Michigan Sentiment Index (pts)	Sep	78,9	78,9	79,0
16:00	USA	Factory orders (% MoM)	Aug	6,4	0,8	1,3

*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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