Eyeopener

5 November 2019

PMI lowest since the financial crisis

Market optimism fuelled by hopes for trade deal Polish PMI strongly down Zloty trimmed its gains, EURUSD stable Polish debt robust to weakening abroad Today ISM for US services

On Monday global markets mood was very good as a result of the weekend news about the progress of US-China talks. On top of that, on early Monday the final readings of euro zone, Germany and France manufacturing PMIs were published and surprised positively versus preliminary readings. The October bounce fuelled hopes that the strong downtrend from early 2018 might be close to an end. Bid for risk assets pushed equities higher and bonds lower. However, not all emerging market currencies gained due to better global risk sentiment.

Polish PMI for manufacturing declined to 45.6pts from 47.8pts, while a rebound was widely expected. The index fell by most in 3.5 years and reached the lowest level since mid-2009. The fall was driven by all main subindices – new orders (12th decline in a row and the lowest reading since April 2009), output (12th decline in a row and the lowest reading since June 2009) and employment. Weaker sentiments were explained by slowing demand from Europe (export shrank for 15 months in a row and at the fastest pace since June 2009) and rising competition from China. Expectations about future output fell to the lowest level in the history of the survey (2012). The data confirmed that the Polish economy was slowing down in 4Q19, but the pessimistic picture drawn by the PMI survey is in our view exaggerated and is giving guidance about the direction of the economy, not about the scale of the slowdown.

According to the NBP credit survey, in 3Q commercial banks tightened their lending criteria for the SMEs and in case of mortgages and consumer loans. Banks intend to further tighten criteria in these areas in 4Q. As a reason for actions taken in 3Q regarding SMEs, banks mentioned their capital situation and strong emphasis on the higher industry risk. In both SMEs and consumer loans, the reason for tighter criteria was the deterioration of the loan's book quality. In 3Q, the demand for loans to finance fixed investments, inventories and working capital fell markedly. In the banks' view, the demand for mortgages rises and the main reasons for this are: forecasts for the real estate market (this is the seventh consecutive quarter when the situation on the market – with fast rising prices – encourages demand for loans), positive economic situation of households and macroeconomic environment. In case of the consumption loans, for more than a year banks observe higher demand to finance fixed goods. Overall, the results of the survey spur concerns about the pace of investments growth but suggest the households are doing fine.

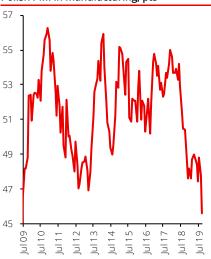
EURUSD after having risen on Friday, fell on Monday to 1.114 from 1.116. The scale of the move was small despite macroeconomic data from Europe beating expectations. After the jump recorded in October, the pair remains at elevated level slightly below 1.12. Lack of correction after the significant move higher suggests euro might still gain versus the dolar, especially after recent decent data from Europe and the hard Brexit risk significantly lower.

EURPLN bounced back to 4.27 from 4.25 giving away the its Friday's gains. USDPLN rose to 3.83 from 3.81. Polish zloty might have been under pressure after much worse than expected manufacturing PMI reading which could encourage profit taking for zloty longs after 5 consecutive weeks of gains and close to the important suport at 4.24-4.25. We think the most probable scenario in the near future for the zloty is to range trade as opposed to further rally or a bounce back. As to the **other CEE currencies** the Hungarian forint significantly weakened to above 329 from 328 per euro, despite better manufacturing PMI readings. The Russian ruble and the Czech koruna were stable.

Local fixed income market was surprisingly quiet in the beginning of the week despite higher core yields abroad. As a result the 10Y spread vs Bund narrowed even further (to around 232 bp) and vs Treasuries as well (to around 20bp). We expect that the resilience of the Polish government debt to rises in core yields might not last in the weeks to come.

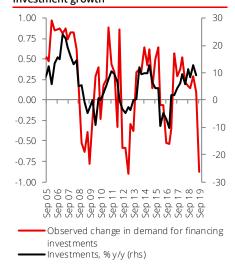
Yesterday we published November <u>MACROscope Lite</u> where we summarised our forcasts for the economy and the markets in the nearest months.

Polish PMI in manufacturing, pts



Source: Markit, Santander

Signals from senior loan officers' survey vs investment growth



Source: NBP, GUS, Santander

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FX marke

Today's opening				
EURPLN	4.2712	CZKPLN	0.1673	
USDPLN	3.8361	HUFPLN*	1.2970	
EURUSD	1.1134	RUBPLN	0.0606	
CHFPLN	3.8788	NOKPLN	0.4204	
GBPPLN	4.9463	DKKPLN	0.5717	
USDCNY	7.0051	SEKPLN	0.3996	

*for 100HUF

Last sess	ion in th	e FX marl	cet	04	/11/2019
	min	max	open	close	fixing
EURPLN	4.251	4.268	4.253	4.267	4.2539
USDPLN	3.804	3.831	3.809	3.830	3.8099
EURUSD	1.114	1.118	1.117	1.114	-

Interest rate market

04/11/2019

T-bonds on the interbank market**							
Benchmark (term)	%	Change (bps)	Last auction	per offer	Average yield		
DS1021 (2L)	1.39	-2	21 mar 19	OK0521	1.633		
PS1024 (5L)	1.72	1	21 mar 19	PS0424	2.209		
DS1029 (10L)	1.96	0	21 mar 19	DS1029	2.877		



Term		PL		US	EZ		
	%	Change (bps)	%	Change (bps)	%	Change (bps)	
1L	1.69	0	1.75	3	-0.36	0	
2L	1.74	0	1.64	5	-0.36	0	
3L	1.73	0	1.60	6	-0.33	1	
4L	1.73	0	1.58	6	-0.29	1	
5L	1.76	0	1.58	7	-0.24	1	
8L	1.80	1	1.65	7	-0.06	2	
10L	1.82	2	1.70	8	0.07	3	

WIBOR rates

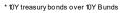
WIDOKTACC	J	
Term	%	Change (bps)
O/N	1.59	0
T/N	1.61	1
SW	1.59	1
2W	1.60	0
1M	1.63	0
3M	1.71	0
6M	1.79	0
9M	1.80	0
1Y	1.84	0

FRA rates on the interbank market**

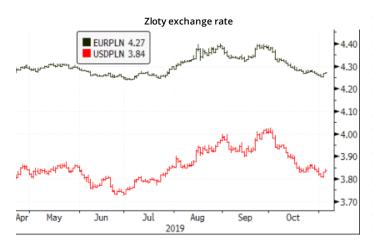
Term	%	Change (bps)
1x4	1.71	0
3x6	1.70	0
6x9	1.67	0
9x12	1.64	0
3x9	1.78	0
6x12	1.75	0

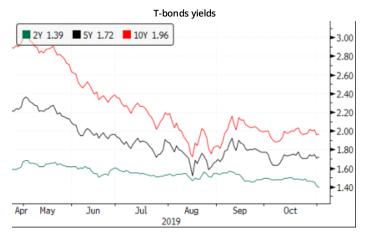
Measures of fiscal risk

Country	CDS 5Y USD 10			0Y spread*	
	Level	Change (bps)	Level	Change (bps)	
Poland			2.30	-1	
France	20	-1	0.31	0	
Hungary			2.26	-2	
Spain	35	0	0.65	-1	
Italy	119	-3	1.34	-1	
Portugal	35	1	0.58	-1	
Ireland	26	2	0.40	0	
Germany	9	0	-	-	

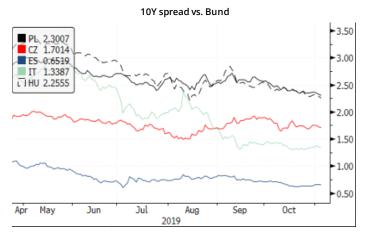


**Information shows bid levels on the interbank market at the end of the trading day Source: Bloomberg











Economic Calendar

TIME					FOI	RECAST	ACTUAL	LAST
CET	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	INDICATOR PERIOD		MARKET	SANTANDER	VALUE	VALUE*
		1	THURSDAY (31 O	ctober)				
08:00	DE	Retail Sales	Sep	% m/m	0.2	-	0.1	-0.1
10:00	PL	CPI	Oct	% y/y	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
11:00	EZ	Flash HICP	Oct	% y/y	0.7	-	0.7	0.8
11:00	EZ	GDP SA	3Q	% y/y	1.1	-	1.1	1.2
11:00	EZ	Unemployment Rate	Sep	%	7.4	-	7.5	7.5
13:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	week	k	215	-	218	213
13:30	US	Personal Spending	Sep	% m/m	0.3	-	0.2	0.2
13:30	US	Personal Income	Sep	% m/m	0.3	-	0.3	0.5
13:30	US	PCE Deflator SA	Sep	% m/m	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
			FRIDAY (1 Nove	mber)				
13:30	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Oct	k	85	-	128	180
13:30	US	Unemployment Rate	Oct	%	3.6	-	3.6	3.5
15:00	US	ISM manufacturing	Oct	pts	49.0	-	48.3	47.8
			MONDAY (4 Nov	ember)				
09:00	PL	Poland Manufacturing PMI	Oct	pts	48.1	48.1	45.6	47.8
09:55	DE	Germany Manufacturing PMI	Oct	pts	41.9	-	42.1	41.7
10:00	EZ	Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	Oct	pts	45.7	-	45.9	45.7
16:00	US	Durable Goods Orders	Sep	% m/m	-	-	-1.2	-1.1
16:00	US	Factory Orders	Sep	% m/m	-0.5	-	-0.6	-0.1
			TUESDAY (5 Nov	ember)				
02:45	CN	Caixin China PMI Services	Oct	pts	51.5	-	51.1	51.3
16:00	US	ISM services	Oct	pts	53.5	-		52.6
		W	EDNESDAY (6 No	vember)				
	PL	MPC decision		%	1.50	1.50		1.50
08:00	DE	Factory Orders	Sep	% m/m	-	-		-0.6
09:00	CZ	Industrial Production	Sep	% y/y	0.0	-		-3.8
09:55	DE	Markit Germany Services PMI	Oct	pts	-	-		51.2
10:00	EZ	Eurozone Services PMI	Oct	pts	-	-		51.8
11:00	EZ	Retail Sales	Sep	% m/m	-	-		0.3
		Т	HURSDAY (7 Nov	/ember)				
08:00	DE	Industrial Production SA	Sep	% m/m	-	-		0.3
13:00	CZ	Central Bank Rate Decision		%	2.0	-		2.0
			FRIDAY (8 Nove					
08:00	DE	Exports SA	Sep	% m/m	-	-		-1.5
09:00	HU	Industrial Production SA	Sep	% y/y	-	-		2.7
09:00	HU	CPI	Oct	% y/y	0.0	-		2.8
16:00	US	Michigan index	Nov	pts	-	-		95.5

Source: Santander Bank Polska. Bloomberg, Parkiet

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^{*} in the case of a revision the data is updated