Weekly Economic Update

25 March 2022

Inflation does not give up

Economy next week

- This week we have to wait until Friday to see domestic data: Manufacturing PMI index, which is to show the impact of the war on business climate (we are expecting a major drop, but the index is likely to stay above 50pts, in our view), and CPI inflation in March. We bet on a jump in CPI to 10.0% r/r and fuel prices will be the main factor behind it, as they increased by about 30% m/m in March. Moreover, S&P is scheduled to review Poland's sovereign rating on Friday at the end of February the agency signalled that the rating would be under pressure if EU transfers are blocked. This issue is still ongoing and the European Commission might soon make a conciliatory gesture towards the Polish government by approving the country's recovery plan. The local market will be eyeing potential news about the approval. Information about the war and sanctions against Russia can also be important.
- In the USA we will get to see key data on **non-farm payrolls** (NFP) and ISM for manufacturing (Friday), earlier PCE inflation (favourite Fed measure), personal incomes and spending (Thursday) as well as ADP report (recently it was not a good forecast of NFP), another GDP revision for 4Q21 (Wednesday) and Conference Board consumer optimism (Tuesday). In other words a lot of data which can affect the market pricing of interest rates in the USA.
- Other macro releases this week are: final manufacturing PMIs in Europe, ESI optimism inidices and some important data from Germany retail sales and HICP inflation. We will also see the first estimate of euro zone inflation in March after its surprisingly strong jump in February to 5.8%. Range of forecasts for the March reading is huge: between 5.9% and 7.7%, twice as wide as in February. EU-China virtual summit is scheduled for Friday. Aim is to find political leverage to affect Russia.
- On Thursday OPEC+ is making decision on supply plans for May. At the previous 2 March
 meeting, which was extraordinarily short, the issue of war in Ukraine and impact of
 sanctions on Russian oil supply were not even discussed. The cartel remained indifferent
 to Europe's and USA's diplomatic attempts as well as appeal of the International Energy
 Agency to increase output given oil market destabilisation. Markets are recently
 vulnerable to changes in oil prices, as this is an important factor for global stagflation risk
 assessment
- On 30 March Jerzy Żyżyński's term in the MPC is coming to an end and we still do not know who the replacement is. Clearly, the Sejm is lagging behind with filling posts in the MPC. One of the seats vacated on 9 February still remains unfilled.

Markets next week

- In the passing week trading on CEE currencies was much quieter. It seems that despite the ongoing war in Ukraine, the market attention has started to move to other issues. The lack of Europe's will to immediately stop importing Russian energy commodities, mentioned on many occasions, was apparently read as a signal that the shock to the global economy caused by the conflict may not become any more harmful. The US president's visit and announcement of Europe's quick resupply in US natural gas may make investors even more convinced about this. The Thursday depreciation of the zloty by more than 0.05PLN vs. the euro and its Friday retracement were a reminder of how volatile the market is. The issue of Polish recovery plan approval is still live and in our view still creates potential for EURPLN to drop below 4.68. We still think that in a relatively short time the exchange rate could fall inside the 4.60-4.65 range, especially if inflation beats forecasts again.
- The wave of demand for POLGBs did not last long and the passing week was already dominated by yields going up again, by 60-70bp in total. The good part is that this time this was not a panic-driven sale of local assets, the bad part is as we warned a week ago that the issue of growing fiscal easing has started to weigh on bonds and the recent auctions are showing that it may not be that easy to get the additional financing. Our estimates of general government deficit are already slipping above 4% of GDP. This week the upside pressure on yields may also be caused by the upcoming March CPI print.

Source: GUS, Santande

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EURPLN and **EURUSD**



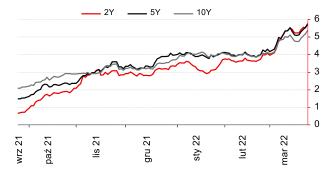
Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

EURCZK, EURHUF and USDRUB



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

Polish bond yields



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

10Y bond yields



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander

GBPPLN and USDPLN



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

PLN FRA and WIBOR3M



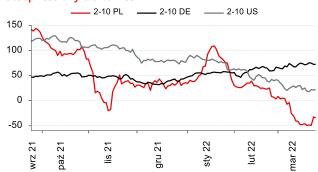
Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

Asset swap spreads



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

Steepness of yield curves



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Santander Bank Polska



Economic Calendar

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|-------|-----------|--|----------------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------|
| CET | COUNTRY | INDICATOR | PERIOD | PERIOD | | SANTANDER | VALUE |
| | | | TUESDAY (29 March) | | | | |
| 16:00 | US | Consumer Conference Board | Mar | pts | 107.8 | - | 110.5 |
| | | | WEDNESDAY (30 March) | | | | |
| 11:00 | EZ | ESI | Mar | pct. | 109.7 | - | 114.0 |
| 14:00 | DE | HICP | Mar | % y/y | 6.6 | - | 5.5 |
| 14:15 | US | ADP report | Mar | k | 425.0 | - | 475 |
| 14:30 | US | GDP Annualized | 4Q | % Q/Q | 7.1 | - | 2.3 |
| | | | THURSDAY (31 March) | | | | |
| 03:30 | CN | China Manufacturing PMI | Mar | pts | 50.0 | | 50.2 |
| 08:00 | DE | Retail sales | Feb | % y/y | 6.1 | | 10.4 |
| 09:00 | CZ | GDP SA | 4Q | % y/y | 3.6 | - | 3.5 |
| 11:00 | EZ | Unemployment Rate | Feb | % | 6.7 | - | 6.8 |
| 13:30 | US | Initial Jobless Claims | | k | 200.0 | - | 187 |
| 14:30 | US | Personal Spending | Feb | % m/m | 0.5 | - | 2.1 |
| 14:30 | US | Personal Income | Feb | % m/m | 0.5 | - | 0.0 |
| 14:30 | CZ | Central Bank Rate Decision | | | 5.0 | - | 4.5 |
| 14:30 | US | PCE Deflator SA | Feb | % y/y | 6.4 | - | 6.1 |
| | | | FRIDAY (1 April) | | | | |
| 09:00 | PL | Poland Manufacturing PMI | Mar | pts | 52.7 | 52.0 | 54.7 |
| 09:30 | DE | Germany Manufacturing PMI | | pts | 57.6 | - | 57.6 |
| 10:00 | EZ | Eurozone Manufacturing PMI | | pts | 57.0 | - | 57.0 |
| 10:00 | PL | CPI | Mar | % y/y | 9.8 | 10.0 | 8.5 |
| 11:00 | EZ | Flash HICP | Mar | % y/y | 6.5 | - | 5.8 |
| 14:30 | US | Change in Nonfarm Payrolls | Mar | k | 475 | - | 678 |
| 14:30 | US | Unemployment Rate | Mar | % | 3.7 | - | 3.8 |
| 16:00 | US | ISM manufacturing | Mar | pts | 58.4 | - | 58.6 |
| | PL | Poland's rating review by S&P | | | | | |

Source: Santander Bank Polska, Reuters, Parkiet, Bloomberg

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