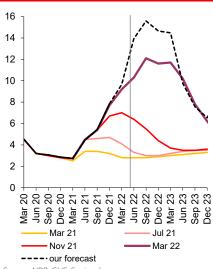
10 June 2022

MACROscope Lite

Approaching the top

- As we have written before, the domestic economy started the year on a high note. Last month, however, we got to see statistics that point to a gradual **deterioration in economic outlook**. Although GDP data for 1Q2022 was strong (+8.5% y/y), growth was mainly driven by stockbuilding, while consumption was weaker than expected. April's construction output was also disappointing, May's PMI fell below the 50-point threshold that marks the boundary between recession and expansion, and mortgage applications fell as much as 45% y/y in April. In our view, **we will be getting more and more such negative signals in the coming months**. The approval of Recovery Fund is good news, though. However, as the disbursement of funds is dependent on the fulfilment of a list of conditions, in our view, the positive impact of this programme on economic growth will not appear until 2023 (and this is provided that the government actually fulfils the requirements written in the milestones).
- Inflation rose to 13.9% y/y in May, with core inflation likely to hit another record high at 8.5% y/y. We still expect inflation to peak in the summer months, at around 15-16% y/y, and then to stabilise or decline slightly. The more precise course of the inflation path will be significantly influenced by decisions on the so-called "Anti-Inflation Shield" (it subtracts about 4.0-4.5 percentage points from CPI). So far, it was extended until the end of October, but we believe it will last longer. Although the government has so far reacted to accelerating price growth by loosening fiscal policy, recent statements by ruling party leaders and the lack of new expansion plans during the recent Law and Justice convention suggest a certain change of attitude. However, the government is not backing away from its earlier ideas, including universal credit holidays, which we believe will seriously undermine the monetary policy transmission. A new version of the "Polish Deal", reducing PIT, is due to come into force in July.
- The deterioration of the economic outlook and the vision of an imminent inflation peak have changed the attitude of the NBP President, Adam Glapiński, who after the June meeting (the reference rate was raised by 75 bps, to 6.00%) suggested that **the MPC is closer to the end of the rate hike cycle than to its beginning**. We expect another 75bp hike in July and then a 25bp hike in September, bringing the reference rate to 7.00%. Still, in our view, risks are asymmetrically skewed upwards, primarily due to a possible further inflation shock in the autumn (food prices). We are still waiting for two vacancies in the MPC to be filled by the parliament.
- Central banks still face the dilemma of whether to fight inflation or defend economic growth. Globally, economic data point to some weakening, although the unblocking of Chinese ports, previously closed due to Covid-19, is positive news. The approaching end of the hike cycle has been suggested not only by the NBP, but also by the central banks of the Czech Republic and Hungary. Other central banks, however, still want to tighten monetary policy: the US Fed has already raised rates by 75 bps, and the minutes from the last meeting suggest that at least 50 bps more hikes are likely this year. Meanwhile, the ECB strongly hinted at its June meeting that rates will go up from July. A rate hike is also expected in Switzerland.
- The turnaround in the NBP's rhetoric dragged shorter money market rates lower and triggered a downward revision of market expectations for further NBP moves (FRA sees the year-end reference rate the reference rate at 7.50%), but bond prices continued to go down. In our view, the market assumes that inflation can still surprise upwards, so **we expect domestic bond yields to rise further**. A more pronounced decline will only be possible once the market believes in the end of domestic rate hikes.
- In recent weeks, the zloty has strengthened and positioned itself below 4.60 per euro. Green light for the Recovery Fund was the main factor behind the zloty appreciation. Following the realisation of this positive event, now potentially negative factors seem to prevail on the horizon: the prospect of narrowing the rate differential vis-à-vis the euro zone and the US, the still high inflation spread, slower GDP growth and growing economic imbalances, government plans to put the burden of economic stimulus on the banking sector. **This means a pressure on the domestic currency**.

Santander CPI forecast and evolution of NBP projections, % y/y



Source: NBP, GUS, Santander

Recently released Economic Comments:

- NBP signalling the nearing end of the cvcle
- Rates up in line with expectations
- Swan song of the recovery, further CPI push
- Sales blooming, construction drying up
- Economy of high numbers
- Inflation heading for the top

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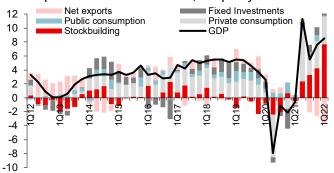
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Economy in charts

1Q GDP growth beat forecasts, but there is relatively little consumption and investments inside, and plenty of inventories



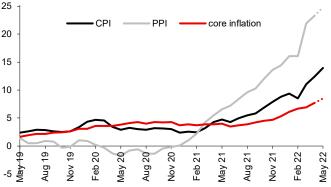
Source: GUS, Santander

Housing market statistics are also a source of worries



Source: GUS, Santander

...the same as other indicators of prices in the Polish economy



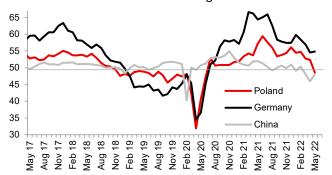
Source: GUS, NBP, Santander

In these circumstances there is no room for doves in the MPC



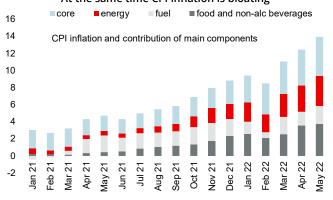
Source: PAP

A serious slowdown is coming, we treat the PMI's May collapse as one of the first signs



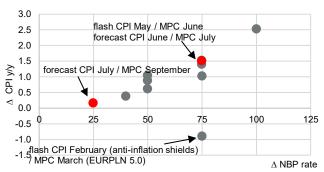
Source: GUS, , Santander

At the same time CPI inflation is bloating



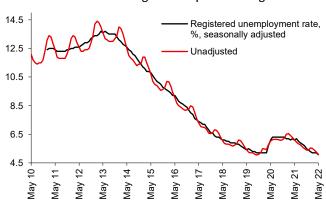
Source: GUS, NBP, Santander

NBP rate changes are highly correlated with monthly changes of annual CPI inflation, which suggests more rate hikes



Source: GUS, Santander

The labour market is so tight that it preserves high inflation



Source: GUS, Santander



Poland-Germany Hungary-Germany Czech-Germany

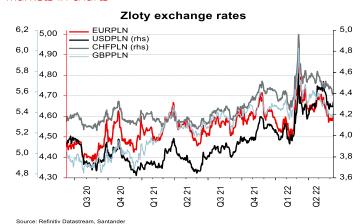
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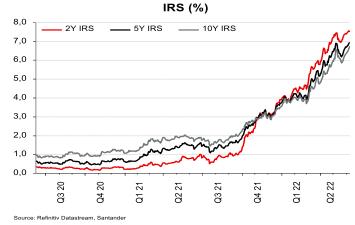
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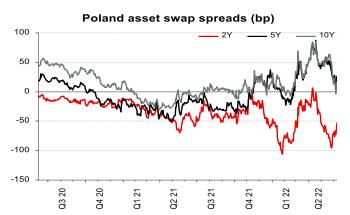
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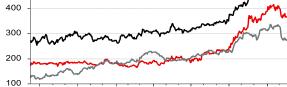
Markets in charts





10Y bond yield spreads vs Bund





Q1 21





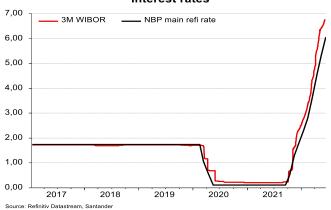
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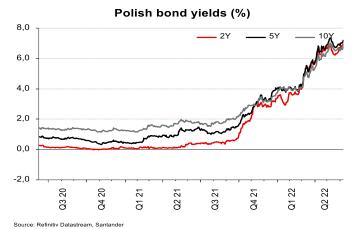
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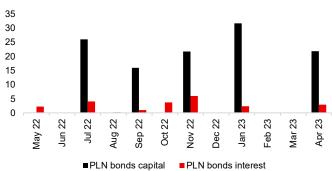


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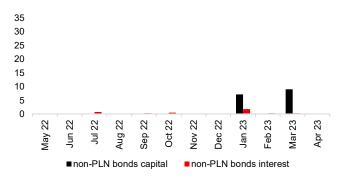
Q3 21

Principal and interest payments

PLN-denominated bond redemptions and interest payments, PLNbn



FX denominated bond redemptions and interest payments, PLNbn



Source: Ministry of Finance, Santander

Source: Ministry of Finance, Santander



Economic Calendar

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
		1 June PL: Manufacturing PMI (May) HU: GDP (1Q) DE: Manufacturing PMI (May) EZ: Manufacturing PMI (May) EZ: Unemployment rate (Apr) US: Manufacturing ISM (May)	2 US ADP employment (May) US: Durable goods orders (May, flash) US: Factory orders (May)	3 DE: Exports (Apr) DE: Services PMI (May) EZ Services PMI (May) EZ: Retail sales (Apr) US: Non-farm payrolls (May) US: Unemployment rate (May) US: Services ISM (May)
6 CN: Services PMI (May)	7 DE: industrial orders (Apr)	8 PL: NBP interest rate decision HU: CPI (Apr) HU: industrial output (Apr) EZ: GDP (1Q)	9 EZ: ECB interest rate decision	10 PL: MPC minutes CZ: CPI (May) US: CPI (May) US: Michigan index (Jun flash)
13 PL: C/A (Apr)	14 DE: HICP (May) DE: ZEW index (Jun)	15 PL: CPI (May) EZ: industrial output (Apr) US: Retail sales (Apr)	16 PL: Market holiday CH: SNB interest rate decision UK: BOE interest rate decision US: housing starts (Apr)	17 PL: core CPI (May) EZ: HICP (May) DE: industrial output (Apr)
20	21 PL: wages, employment (May) PL: Industrial output (May) PL: PPI (May) US: home sales (May)	PL: Construction output (May) PL: Retail sales (May) CZ: CNB interest rate decision	23 PL: M3 (Apr) DE: PMI (Jun, flash) EZ: PMI (Jun, flash)	PL: unemployment rate (Apr) DE: IFO index (Jun) US: new home sales (May) US: Michigan index (Jun)
US: Durable goods orders (May) US: Pending home sales (May)	28 HU: MNB interest rate decision DE: consumer sentiment (Jul) US: Trade balance (May) US: consumer confidence (Jun)	29 EZ: ESI (Jun) US; GDP (1Q)	30 DE: HICP (Jun, flash) DE: Retail sales (May) CZ: GDP (1Q) US: PCE inflation (May) CN: PMI (Jun)	

Source: GUS, NBP, Ministry of Finance, Bloomberg

Calendar of MPC meetings and data releases for 2022

	I	II	Ш	IV	٧	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Х	ΧI	XII
ECB decision		3	10	14		9	21		8	27		15
Fed decision	26		16		4	15	27		21		2	14
MPC decision	4	8	8	6	5	8	7		7	5	9	7
MPC minutes	7	10	10	8	6	10	8	25		7	10	9
Flash GDP*		15			17			17			15	
GDP*		28			31			31			30	
CPI	14	15	15	15	13	15	15	12	15	14	15	15
Core inflation			16	16	17	16	16	16	16	18	16	16
PPI	21	18	18	21	20	21	20	19	20	20	22	20
Industrial output	21	18	18	21	20	21	20	19	20	20	22	20
Retail sales	24	21	21	22	23	22	21	22	21	21	23	21
Gross wages, employment	21	18	18	21	20	21	20	19	20	20	22	20
Foreign trade	17	15	15	15	17	15	15	16	15	14	17	15
Balance of payments*			31			30			30			
Balance of payments	13	14	16	13	13	13	14	12	13			
Money supply	26	22	22	25	24	23	22	23	22			

Source: GUS, NBP, Ministry of Finance, * quarterly data



Economic data and forecasts for Poland

Monthly economic indicators

		May 21	Jun 21	Jul 21	Aug 21	Sep 21	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	Jun 22
PMI	pts	57.2	59.4	57.6	56.0	53.4	53.8	54.4	56.1	54.5	54.7	52.7	52.4	48.5	48.0
Industrial production	% y/y	29.7	18.1	9.5	13.0	8.7	7.6	14.8	16.3	18.0	17.3	15.4	13.0	17.3	11.9
Construction production	% y/y	4.7	4.5	3.2	10.2	4.2	4.1	12.8	3.1	20.8	21.2	27.6	9.3	8.6	6.4
Retail sales (current prices)	% y/y	19.1	13.0	8.9	10.7	11.1	14.4	21.2	16.9	20.0	16.5	22.0	33.4	23.3	20.4
Unemployment rate	%	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0
Gross wages in corporate sector	% y/y	10.1	9.8	8.7	9.5	8.7	8.4	9.8	11.2	9.5	11.7	12.4	14.1	14.5	14.4
Employment in corporate sector	% y/y	2.7	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4
Exports (€)	% y/y	38.3	15.8	9.2	23.9	9.4	8.9	7.4	26.6	20.0	9.8	16.2	13.2	26.0	16.8
Imports (€)	% y/y	46.4	29.2	16.3	33.6	22.4	24.2	24.3	35.5	37.4	20.2	34.3	30.8	36.3	25.1
Trade balance	EUR mn	653	321	-545	-712	-915	-1 099	-1 217	-1 004	-1 669	-1 559	-3 253	-2 795	-1 399	-1 442
Current account balance	EUR mn	491	-464	-1 017	-527	-1 817	-1 166	-1 077	-2 491	-638	-2 663	-2 972	-2 109	-1 718	-2 361
Current account balance	% GDP	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-1.2	-1.7	-2.2	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3
Budget balance (cumulative)	PLN bn	9.4	28.0	35.3	43.4	47.6	51.9	50.4	-26.3	22.3	11.3	-0.3	9.2	7.4	24.3
Budget balance (cumulative)	% of FY plan	-11.4	-34.0	-42.8	-52.7	-57.8	-63.0	-61.2	32.0	-74.6	-37.7	0.9	-30.8	-24.8	-81.3
CPI	% y/y	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.9	8.8	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.4	13.9	15.4
CPI excluding food and energy	% y/y	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.5	9.1
PPI	% y/y	6.6	7.2	8.4	9.6	10.3	12.0	13.6	14.4	16.1	16.1	21.9	23.3	24.8	24.3
Broad money (M3)	% y/y	9.0	7.4	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.6	10.1	8.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.9
Deposits	% y/y	7.0	5.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.4	9.4	8.8	7.8	7.0	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.3
Loans	% y/y	-0.3	0.2	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	6.2	6.4	7.4	7.7	8.7
EUR/PLN	PLN	4.53	4.50	4.56	4.57	4.57	4.59	4.65	4.62	4.55	4.55	4.76	4.65	4.65	4.59
USD/PLN	PLN	3.73	3.74	3.86	3.88	3.88	3.96	4.07	4.08	4.02	4.01	4.32	4.29	4.40	4.28
CHF/PLN	PLN	4.13	4.11	4.21	4.25	4.21	4.29	4.42	4.44	4.38	4.35	4.64	4.55	4.49	4.42
Reference rate *	%	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.50	4.50	5.25	6.00
3M WIBOR	%	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.61	1.56	2.35	2.78	3.33	4.27	5.48	6.41	6.69
Yield on 2-year T-bonds	%	0.17	0.35	0.36	0.40	0.54	1.55	2.80	3.04	3.31	3.72	5.19	6.36	6.52	6.82
Yield on 5-year T-bonds	%	1.17	1.30	1.15	0.11	1.40	2.14	3.07	3.53	3.98	4.03	5.21	6.51	6.98	7.04
Yield on 10-year T-bonds	%	1.82	1.79	1.63	1.76	2.02	2.61	3.07	3.34	4.00	3.98	4.90	6.01	6.67	6.67

Note: * at the end of the period.

Source: GUS, NBP, Finance Ministry, Santander Bank Polska estimates.



Quarterly and annual economic indicators

-		2019	2020	2021	2022	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22
GDP	PLN bn	2 293.2	2 339.0	2 622.2	3 062.9	590.8	621.0	655.5	754.9	687.0	733.9	769.2	872.8
GDP	% y/y	4.7	-2.2	5.9	4.7	-0.6	11.3	5.5	7.6	8.5	7.0	3.4	1.0
Domestic demand	% y/y	3.6	-2.9	7.6	6.1	-0.5	11.8	8.2	10.9	13.2	8.4	3.6	1.0
Private consumption	% y/y	4.0	-3.0	6.1	4.6	-0.2	13.0	4.7	8.0	6.6	5.0	3.0	4.0
Fixed investments	% y/y	6.1	-4.9	3.8	4.1	-1.3	3.0	6.6	5.2	4.3	6.0	4.0	3.0
Industrial production	% y/y	4.2	-1.1	14.5	9.0	7.8	30.2	10.5	12.8	16.8	14.0	8.0	-1.7
Construction production	% y/y	3.6	-3.5	1.6	6.5	-12.5	1.8	5.8	6.3	23.7	8.0	4.1	-1.1
Retail sales (constant prices)	% y/y	5.1	-3.0	7.4	4.8	1.2	14.4	6.1	8.7	9.7	10.6	2.7	-2.5
Unemployment rate *	%	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.1	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.1
Gross wages in the national economy	% y/y	7.2	5.3	8.9	12.2	6.6	9.6	9.4	9.8	9.7	13.7	13.1	12.5
Employment in the national economy	% y/y	2.2	-1.0	0.4	1.9	-1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
Exports (€)	% y/y	7.3	1.3	18.7	8.9	11.0	41.2	13.7	13.7	15.2	18.4	10.3	-6.4
Imports (€)	% y/y	3.6	-3.4	25.6	16.9	8.4	47.2	23.7	27.7	30.4	30.7	16.4	-5.1
Trade balance	EUR mn	1 527	12 472	-599	-22 939	2 702	2 190	-2 170	-3 321	-6 481	-5 636	-6 709	-4 112
Current account balance	EUR mn	2 523	15 287	-3 537	-26 043	3 233	1 320	-3 360	-4 730	-6 273	-6 189	-7 909	-5 672
Current account balance	% GDP	0.5	2.9	-0.6	-3.9	2.8	1.9	0.9	-0.6	-2.2	-3.3	-3.9	-3.9
General government balance	% GDP	-0.7	-6.9	-1.9	-4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPI	% y/y	2.3	3.4	5.1	13.5	2.7	4.4	5.4	7.9	9.6	13.9	15.6	14.7
CPI *	% y/y	3.4	2.4	8.8	14.3	3.2	4.3	5.8	8.8	11.0	15.4	15.5	14.3
CPI excluding food and energy	% y/y	2.0	3.9	4.1	8.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.8	6.6	8.4	9.4	9.7
PPI	% y/y	1.2	-0.6	7.9	21.0	2.5	6.4	9.4	13.3	18.0	24.1	22.6	19.0
Broad money (M3) *	% y/y	8.3	16.4	9.3	4.6	14.4	7.4	8.6	8.9	7.9	7.9	6.7	4.6
Deposits *	% y/y	8.5	12.3	8.8	3.7	11.8	5.7	7.0	8.8	5.9	7.3	6.8	3.7
Loans *	% y/y	5.2	0.2	5.1	6.6	-2.1	0.2	2.7	5.1	6.4	8.7	8.1	6.6
EUR/PLN	PLN	4.30	4.44	4.57	4.59	4.55	4.53	4.57	4.62	4.62	4.63	4.58	4.55
USD/PLN	PLN	3.84	3.89	3.86	4.17	3.77	3.76	3.87	4.04	4.11	4.32	4.22	4.03
CHF/PLN	PLN	3.86	4.15	4.22	4.38	4.17	4.13	4.22	4.38	4.46	4.49	4.34	4.23
Reference rate *	%	1.50	0.10	1.75	7.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.75	3.50	6.00	7.00	7.00
3M WIBOR	%	1.72	0.67	0.54	5.96	0.21	0.21	0.22	1.50	3.46	6.19	6.98	7.20
Yield on 2-year T-bonds	%	1.56	0.50	0.79	6.12	0.08	0.20	0.43	2.47	4.07	6.57	7.00	6.85
Yield on 5-year T-bonds	%	1.99	0.96	1.39	6.34	0.65	1.10	0.89	2.91	4.41	6.84	7.10	7.00
Yield on 10-year T-bonds	%	2.41	1.52	1.97	6.16	1.35	1.73	1.80	3.01	4.29	6.45	7.03	6.88

Note: $\,^*$ at the end of period. Source: GUS, NBP, Finance Ministry, Santander Bank Polska estimates.



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