US inflation above forecasts

Today domestic balance of payments, number of new unemployed in the US High US CPI weakened Polish bonds EURPLN again attacked the 4.85 level.

Today, Poland's balance of payments data - we expect the deficit to remain high, near ϵ_4 bn. By the end of the year, we believe the current account balance will reach -5% of GDP. The Ministry of Finance holds the switching auction today. Also, new jobless claims and PPI inflation data will be released in the US.

The June US CPI inflation surprised to the upside (9.1% y/y vs. forecasts of 8.8% y/y), which led to a renewed strengthening of expectations for rate hikes in the US, thus strengthening the dollar and weakening the bond market. Eurozone industrial production data for May were also higher than expected.

MPC member Henryk Wnorowski said that he had voted for a 50 bp rate hike in July and that the smaller scale of the hike was caused by concerns about economic growth. We think that the MPC will raise rates one more time by 50 bp in September and end the cycle there, unless there is another inflation surprise in the autumn.

The IMiGW reported that **June was extremely warm**, with average temperatures 1.8 degrees above the multi-year average. The result was a strong loss of moisture through the ground. A hot and dry summer could result in agricultural drought, which in turn could translate into poorer harvests and higher food prices in the autumn.

In Q1 2022, the **general government sector recorded a surplus** of PLN1bn, which was better than in the same period of the previous year (PLN5bn deficit) and than the average for the last 10 years (PLN1bn deficit). Cumulatively in the last four quarters the public sector's deficit was 1.6% of GDP. We expect the gap to rise to around 3.5% of GDP by the end of the year due to slowing economic growth and tax cuts.

EURUSD once again attacked parity, after a significantly higher-than-expected US CPI reading, but then by the end of the European session, the rate was back in the 1.00 - 1.01 zone. The psychological level of parity remains a strong support around which market forces are clearly activating.

EURPLN tried to attack the level of 4.85 for another day in a row, but eventually ended the day near the level of 4.83, which is about 2 pennies higher from the beginning of Wednesday. The weakness of the zloty is mainly a result of recessionary fears around the world, in anticipation of a faster cycle of rate hikes in the US. Today's publication of Poland's current account balance may again add to the pressure on the weakening zloty.

Other CEE currencies: the **EURCZK** fell for another day in a row, from 24.44 to around 24.35. Markets expect high inflation in the Czech Republic to trigger CNB responses either in the form of rate hikes or increased currency interventions in favour of the koruna. The **EURHUF** has been oscillating around 408. Higher interest rates in Hungary have so far made only a limited contribution to halting the forint's depreciation, but a number of negative domestic fundamentals are working against the Hungarian currency, including the lack of agreement with the European Commission on the Recovery Fund, the high current account deficit, and budgetary problems. This was accompanied on Wednesday by another risk factor pointing to the problems of the Hungarian economy, i.e. the introduction of an energy emergency by the Hungarian government, including a ban on the export of energy resources, as well as financial penalties for higher-than-average gas and electricity consumption.

Debt market: the domestic yield curve and IRS rates moved upwards by around a dozen basis points following the publication of the US CPI for June. For several months now, movements in this indicator have dictated trends in bond markets for the next few days or even weeks following the publication. The higher reading stimulated expectations of inflation and for a rate hike not only in the US but also in other markets, including the Polish one, and it remained there until the end of the day. On the main markets, the effect of the higher US CPI began to gradually fade by the end of the day, translating into a limited upward effect, mainly at the shorter ends of the curve. In the US market itself, after attempts to increase the US 10-year note, it eventually ended the European session with a decline. Markets are concerned that higher inflation could force interest rates higher in the shorter term, but in the longer term this could lead to a marked economic slowdown.

US CPI inflation, % y/y



Source: Refinitiv, Santander

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Poland

14 July 2022

📣 Santander

FX market

Today's opening			
EURPLN	4,8330	CZKPLN	0,1981
USDPLN	4,8243	HUFPLN*	1,1667
EURUSD	1,0017	RUBPLN	0,0825
CHFPLN	4,9094	NOKPLN	0,4703
GBPPLN	5,7105	DKKPLN	0,6495
USDCNY	6,7323	SEKPLN	0,4548
*for 100HUF			

Last session in the FX market				13.07.2022	
	min	max	open	close	fixing
EURPLN	4,808	4,846	4,814	4,820	4,840
USDPLN	4,767	4,841	4,797	4,782	4,822
EURUSD	1,000	1,012	1,004	1,008	-

Interest rate n	13.07.2022				
T-bonds on the interbank market**					
Benchmark	0/	Change			
(term)	%	(bps)			
DS1023 (2Y)	7,95	39			
DS0726 (5Y)	7,17	10			
DS0432 (10Y)	6,86	25			

IRS on the interbank market**

Term	PL			US	EZ		
	%	Change	%	Change	%	Change	
	70	(bps)	70	(bps)	70	(bps)	
1L	7,97	20	3,51	18	0,91	12	
2L	7,70	28	3,37	12	1,23	4	
3L	7,21	24	3,17	5	1,37	6	
4L	6,84	20	3,06	2	1,49	5	
5L	6,59	19	3,01	-1	1,60	3	
8L	6,26	11	2,98	-3	1,83	0	
10L	6,30	15	3,00	-4	1,96	-1	

WIBOR rates

Term	%	Change (bps)
O/N	6,34	5
T/N	6,47	-7
SW	6,62	1
2W	6,61	-4
1M	6,67	-1
3M	6,99	0
6M	7,29	-1
1Y	7,43	0

FRA rates on	FRA rates on the interbank market**				
Term	%	Change			
	70	(bps)			
1x4	7,39	13			
3x6	7,91	33			
6x9	8,11	32			
9x12	7,97	28			
3x9	8,18	26			
6x12	8,26	47			

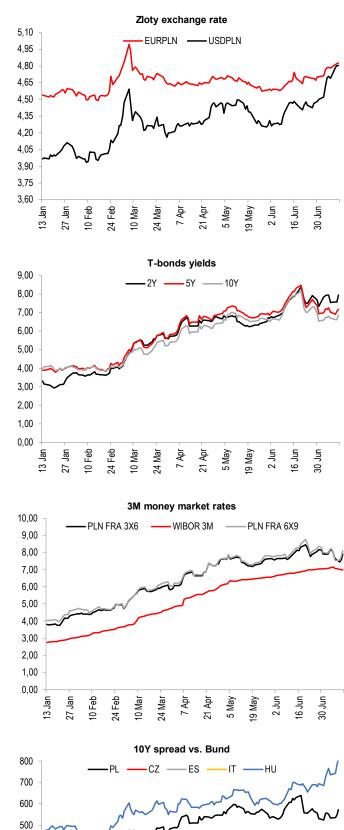
Measures of fiscal risk

Country	CDS 5	CDS 5Y USD		pread*
	Level	Change	Level	Change
		(bps)		(bps)
Poland	119	0	571	24
France	12	0	52	0
Hungary	189	8	808	28
Spain	63	0	111	2
Italy	73	2	209	2
Portugal	48	0	112	1
Ireland	14	0	58	0
Germany	13	0	-	-

* 10Y treasury bonds over 10Y Bunds

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

Source: Refinitiv, Datastream



400 300 200 100 0 16 Jun 30 Jun 13 Jan 27 Jan 10 Feb 24 Feb 10 Mar 24 Mar 7 Apr 21 Apr 5 May 19 May 2 Jun

Economic Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD		FORECAST		ACTUAL	LAST
CET	COUNTRY	INDICATOR			MARKET	SANTANDER	VALUE	VALUE*
			FRIDAY (8 J	uly)				
09:00	HU	CPI	Jun	% y/y	11.6	-	11.7	10.7
14:30	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Jun	k	275	-	372	384
14:30	US	Unemployment Rate	Jun	%	3.6	-	3.6	3.6
			MONDAY (11	July)				
		No important releases						
			TUESDAY (12	July)				
09:00	PL	NBP Inflation Report						
11:00	DE	ZEW Survey Current Situation	Jul	pts	-33.0	-	-53.8	-28.0
			WEDNESDAY (1	13 July)				
08:00	DE	HICP	Jun	% m/m	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.1
09:00	CZ	CPI	Jun	% y/y	17.1	-	17.2	16.0
11:00	EZ	Industrial Production SA	May	% m/m	0.1	-	0.8	0.4
14:30	US	CPI	Jun	% m/m	1.1	-	1.3	1.0
			THURSDAY (14	4 July)				
14:00	PL	Current Account Balance	May	€mn	-3500.0	-4019.0		-3924
14:00	PL	Trade Balance	May	€mn	-2515.0	-2626.0		-2466
14:00	PL	Exports	May	€mn	26278.0	26147.0		26559
14:00	PL	Imports	May	€mn	28971.0	28773.0		29025
14:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims		k	-	-		231.0
			FRIDAY (15 J	luly)				
10:00	PL	СЫ	Jun	% y/y	15.6	15.6		13.9
14:30	US	Retail Sales Advance	Jun	% m/m	0.9	-		-0.3
15:15	US	Industrial Production	Jun	% m/m	0.0	-		0.1
16:00	US	Michigan index	Jul	pts	49.2	-		50.0

Source: Santander Bank Polska. Bloomberg. Parkiet * in the case of a revision the data is updated

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