22 September 2022

Eyeopener

Fed hikes rates by 75bp

Fed raised interest rates by 75bp and moved higher its dots showing where rates should be Today Polish money supply data and BoE decision

Polish retail sales and construction output were higher than expected EURUSD dropped near 0.98, EURPLN rose close to 4.78 on Fed and geopolitical risk

Today we will get to see domestic M3 money supply data. Despite the lack of key global releases, markets will likely be busy following the hawkish signal from the Fed.

The Fed decided to raise rates by 75bp. The decision was unanimous. While the decision was in line with expectations, something else came as a surprise: the dot plot describing what FOMC members want to do next with rates showed that 125bp hikes were still to take place this year and next year's main rate may go even higher, to around 4.6%. The Fed head stressed that monetary policy had only just entered restrictive territory and that in order to stifle inflation, it needs to be sufficiently restrictive, requiring further tightening made purposely - until the fight with inflation is won. Once again, he stated that the fight against inflation requires undermining economic growth and causing a rise in unemployment. The Bank of Japan, meeting after the Fed decision, did not raise interest rates. In a few hours, the Bank of England will announce its decision (we assume a 50 bp rate hike).

Retail sales rose in August by 4.2% y/y, beating market consensus (3.3%) and our estimate (1.1%) and showing the largest m/m SA growth since January. The MPC may use the print as a reason to consider another rate hike seeing that consumer demand has not been cooled yet. Despite the positive surprise we still see consumers as pressured by high inflation denting their purchasing power. The main consumer confidence indexes are still very low. The job security gauge, which so far was surprisingly irresponsive to the looming recession, worsened significantly in September. Construction production rose 6.1% y/y in August, up from 4.2%, against our forecast of a slowdown to 1.9% and the consensus at 4.3%. We think the slowdown in the construction sector is pretty much imminent amid supply and labour constraints, reduced housing demand. The GUS estimate of houses under construction showed the first negative y/y reading since mid-2014. Read more in our Economic Comment.

MPC's Joanna Tyrowicz, said in an interview with money.pl that inflation could reach 20%. She noted that without improving the coordination of monetary and fiscal policy, it will be difficult to bring inflation down to the target in 2024. In her opinion, raising rates will be less effective without this coordination, making it necessary to raise them higher and keep them at elevated levels for longer to achieve the same effect.

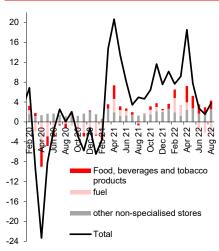
EURUSD fell below 0.99 even before the Fed meeting and almost reached 0.98 afterwards. In addition to expectations of a hawkish tone from Jerome Powell, the dollar also benefited from increased global risk aversion following Russia's decision on 'partial mobilisation'.

EURPLN rose to around 4.78 from 4.73. In addition to anticipation of a hawkish Fed message, the zloty lost sharply after the Russian president's speech yesterday morning - the market saw it as a risk of escalation and prolongation of the war in Ukraine, which may negatively impact demand for the zloty and other CEE currencies.

Other CEE currencies: EURCZK rose to around 24.66 from around 24.63. CNB member Tomáš Holub said that a little more monetary tightening would provide a greater buffer against the risk of a wage-price spiral. EURHUF rose to around 407 from 400 on a wave of concerns about further escalation of the war in Ukraine.

Debt market: The domestic yield curve fell by about 6 bps on average, IRS rates remained relatively stable. The news from Russia strengthened Polish bonds, but given the scale of the changes, it seems that the domestic debt market remains in a wait-and-see position. On the one hand, the increase in geopolitical risk may increase demand for bonds, on the other hand, Russia's moves fit into both the logic of a longer conflict not only on the military but also on the economic level. This could increase shortages and lift energy commodity prices in the European market, leading to higher inflation and expectations of rate hikes. As a result, Russia's decision potentially opens the door for modification of the MPC's forward guidance toward signalling a larger scale of rate hikes, if it deems that the circumstances under which it signalled a maximum of one more 25bp rate hike in October have materially changed.

Real retail sales, % y/y, and contributions of selected components



Source: GUS. Santander

Economic Analysis Department:

al. Jana Pawła II 17, 00-854 Warszawa email: ekonomia@santander.pl website: <u>santander.pl/en/economic-analysis</u> Piotr Bielski +48 691 393 119 Jarosław Kosaty +48 887 842 480 Marcin Luziński +48 510 027 662

Grzegorz Ogonek +48 609 224 857



FΧ	ma	rkel	l

Today's opening			
EURPLN	4,7745	CZKPLN	0,1923
USDPLN	4,8638	HUFPLN*	1,1632
EURUSD	0,9815	RUBPLN	0,0798
CHFPLN	5,0244	NOKPLN	0,4687
GBPPLN	5,4784	DKKPLN	0,6345
USDCNY	7,0909	SEKPLN	0,4386
*6 100LUJE			

*ror TOUHUF					
Last sess	21.09.2022				
	min	max	open	close	fixing
EURPLN	4,7307	4,7808	4,7335	4,7772	4,7449
USDPLN	4,7463	4,8424	4,7520	4,8357	4,7919
FLIRLISD	0.9865	0.9968	0 9959	0 9878	_

Interest rate market

21.09.2022

1-bonds on the interbank market**						
Benchmark	0/	Change (bps)				
(term)	%					
PS1024 (2Y)	6,54	-6				
DS0727 (5Y)	6,47	-6				
DS0432 (10Y)	6.14	-5				



Term		PL		US	EZ	
	%	Change (bps)	%	Change (bps)	%	Change (bps)
1L	7,50	1	4,54	9	2,40	5
2L	7,13	2	4,44	10	2,81	12
3L	6,68	1	4,19	9	2,79	11
4L	6,41	-1	3,99	6	2,73	6
5L	6,28	-2	3,84	2	2,71	5
8L	6,07	-2	3,64	-1	2,68	3
10L	6,03	-3	3,58	-4	2,69	-1

WIBOR rates

Term		Change
Term	%	(bps)
O/N	6,64	-9
T/N	6,74	-9
SW	6,94	-3
2W	6,99	0
1M	7,02	-1
3M	7,15	1
6M	7,32	0
1Y	7,46	0

FRA rates on the interbank market**

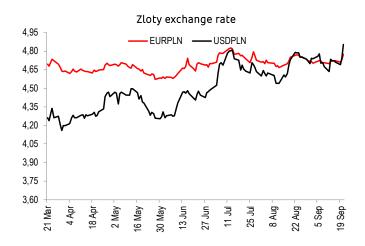
Term	%	Change (bps)
1x4	7,23	-1
3x6	7,35	-4
3x6 6x9	7,33	-5
9x12	7,20	-2
3x9 6x12	7,51	2
6x12	7,46	-5

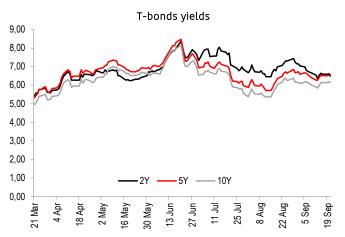
Measures of fiscal risk

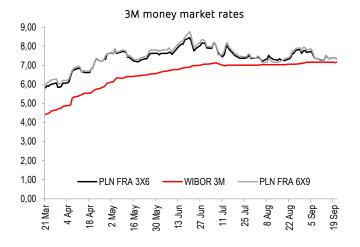
Country	CDS 5Y USD		10Y sp	read*
	Level	Change (bps)	Level	Change (bps)
Poland	135	5	425	0
France	13	0	55	0
Hungary	187	4	747	18
Spain	58	0	114	0
Italy	70	0	224	0
Portugal	45	0	105	0
Ireland	15	0	56	-2
Germany	14	1	=	-

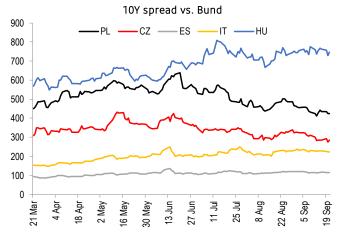
^{* 10}Y treasury bonds over 10Y Bunds

Source: Refinitiv, Datastream









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



Economic Calendar

TIME	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD		FO	RECAST	ACTUAL	LAST
CET	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	FERIOD		MARKET	SANTANDER	VALUE	VALUE*
FRIDAY (16 September)								
11:00	EZ	HICP	Aug	% y/y	9.1	-	9.1	8.9
14:00	PL	CPI Core	Aug	% y/y	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.3
16:00	US	Michigan index	Sep	pts	60.0	-	59.5	58.2
		MON	NDAY (19 Sep	otember)				
		No key economic events and publicati						
		TUES	SDAY (20 Sep	tember)				
10:00	PL	Employment in corporate sector	Aug	% y/y	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
10:00	PL	Sold Industrial Output	Aug	% y/y	10.1	12.9	10.9	7.1
10:00	PL	PPI	Aug	% y/y	24.4	23.7	25.5	25.5
10:00	PL	Average Gross Wages	Aug	% y/y	13.6	13.1	12.7	15.8
14:30	US	Housing Starts	Aug	% m/m	0.9	-	12.2	-10.9
			ESDAY (21 S					
10:00	PL	Construction Output	Aug	% y/y	4.3	1.9	6.1	4.2
10:00	PL	Retail Sales Real	Aug	% y/y	3.3	1.1	4.2	2.0
16:00	US	Existing Home Sales	Aug	% m/m	-2.3	-	-0.4%	-5.87
20:00	US	FOMC decision	Sep.22		3.25	-	3.25	2.5
			SDAY (22 Se					
14:00	PL	Money Supply M3	Aug	% y/y	6.1	6.1	-	6.2
14:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims		k	220.0	-	-	213.0
			DAY (23 Sept	tember)				
09:30	DE	Germany Manufacturing PMI	Sep	pts	48.3	-	-	49.1
09:30	DE	Markit Germany Services PMI	Sep	pts	47.2	-	-	47.7
10:00	EZ	Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	Sep	pts	49.0	-	-	49.6
10:00	EZ	Eurozone Services PMI	Sep	pts	49.2	-	-	49.8
10:00	PL	Unemployment Rate	Aug	%	4.9	4.8	-	4.9

Source: Santander Bank Polska. Bloomberg. Parkiet

This publication has been prepared by Santander Bank Polska S.A. for information purposes only. It is not an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument. Information presented in the publication is not an investment advice. All reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information contained herein is not untrue or misleading. But no representation is made as to its accuracy or completeness. No reliance should be placed on it and no liability is accepted for any loss arising from reliance on it. Forecasts or data related to the past do not guarantee future prices of financial instruments or financial results. Santander Bank Polska S.A. is affiliates and any of its or their officers may be interested in any transactions, securities or commodities referred to herein. Santander Bank Polska S.A. or its affiliates may perform services for or solicit business from any company referred to herein. This publication is not intended for the use of private investors. Clients should contact analysts at and execute transactions through a Santander Bank Polska S.A. entity in their home jurisdiction unless governing law permits otherwise. Copyright and database rights protection exists in this publication.

Additional information is available on request. Please contact Santander Bank Polska S.A., Financial Management Division, Economic Analysis Department. al. Jana Pawła II 17, 00-854 Warsaw, Poland. phone +48 22 534 18 87, email ekonomia@santander.pl, http://www.santander.pl.

 $[\]ensuremath{^*}$ in the case of a revision the data is updated