08 September 2023

Weekly Economic Update

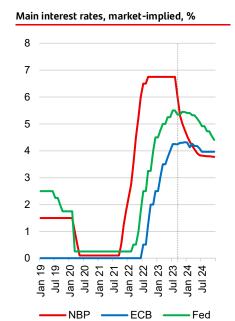
ECB will not follow in NBP's footsteps

Economy next week

- The MPC cut the reference rate by 75 bps, to 6.00%, and we learnt from the NBP president's speech that it was the 'overdue' policy easing from past three months (it is worth to note that three conferences earlier Glapinski criticised the question about possible rate cuts, saying that at that stage one should instead consider further rate hikes). Since the cut was "overdue" rather than "front-loaded", and since inflation is likely to continue falling in the coming months, further rate cuts are to be expected. As we wrote in our post-conference comment: we expect two more interest rate cuts of 25 bps each in October and November, to 5.50%, followed by a pause until at least mid-2024. We think interest rate cuts will be paused at the end of this year, as we expect the disinflation process to stall in 2024. Inflation may even re-accelerate slightly, initially at the very start of the year (driven by unwinding of the anti-inflation shields, rising prices of energy and fuel, weaker PLN), and then, in the middle of the year (lower base, economic recovery, expansionary fiscal policy).
- Few news from the domestic economy in the following week: on Wednesday the July balance of payments data, on Friday the final August inflation data. We expect a current account surplus of around €550m (consensus €1.3bn), clearly smaller than in the previous two months, with decelerating trade in goods and services. CPI data will, as usual, reveal a detailed breakdown of inflation, which in a preliminary reading of 10.1% y/y surprised slightly upwards in August. We continue to expect elevated price increases in services. Overall, it seems that these publications should not materially affect market sentiment.
- The ECB meeting will be the event of the week abroad. Most of analysts expect 25bp interest rate hike, which could be the last rate hike in the cycle.
 In addition, there will be inflation data in several EU countries and in the USA, plus production and retail sales oversesas. All in all, a relatively loose publication calendar.
- The election campaign is entering a key stage, with PiS and KO due to present their election programmes over the weekend. Some of the proposals have already appeared in the media in recent days, but it is possible that some surprises are still to come. Meanwhile, opinion polls have recently shifted towards greater support for PiS, with a decline in the ratings of the third-placed Confederation. Such results should they persist still do not guarantee PiS an independent majority in the parliament.

Markets next week

- The zloty reacted to the MPC's decision and A.Glapiński's statements with an almost 3% depreciation EURPLN jumped from around 4.50 to 4.63. In our view, the zloty will remain weakened in the coming weeks, and this will be caused by the expected expansive monetary and fiscal policies. Moreover, we get the impression that the aggressive rate cut and the NBP president's statements at the conference suggest a change in the central bank's approach to the exchange rate: Glapiński stressed, among other things, that, unlike the Czech Republic and Hungary, Poland does not need to influence the exchange rate and that if the weakening of the currency continues, the MPC has nothing to worry about. It is worth recalling that the 2024 budget draft includes, among other things, the payment of PLN6bn in profit from the central bank and this result will be very difficult to achieve, in our view, without a marked depreciation of the exchange rate. A factor that could allow EURPLN to decrase slightly could be a possible strengthening of the euro against the dollar following a rate hike by the ECB.
- In the interest rate market, there has been a strong increase in expectations of further MPC rate cuts, which in our view is exaggerated: the market is now pricing-in a drop in the NBP rate below the ECB and the Fed in 2024. In our view, this is an unlikely scenario, but such expectations may persist for another month or two if inflation continues to fall and the MPC continues cutting rates before the end of this year. The large steepening of the bond curve (10L yields even rose after the cut) and the widening of ASW spreads should also continue in the near term, amid ambitious plans to fund borrowing needs and the impact of the aggressive cut on longer-term inflation expectations.



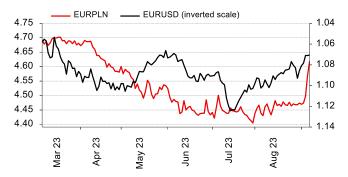
Source: Bloomberg, Santander

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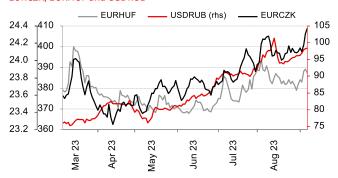


EURPLN and **EURUSD**



Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander

EURCZK, EURHUF and USDRUB



Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

Polish bond yields



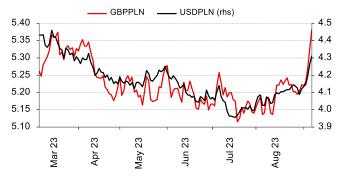
Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

10Y bond yields



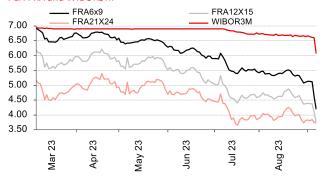
Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander

GBPPLN and USDPLN



Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

PLN FRA and WIBOR3M



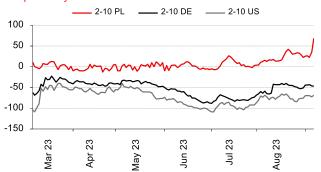
Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

Asset swap spreads



Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander Bank Polska

Steepness of yield curves



Source: LSEG Datastream, Santander Bank Polska



Economic Calendar

TIME CET	COUNTRY	INDICATOR	PERIOD		FORECAST		LAST
		INDICATOR	PERIOD	PERIOD		SANTANDER	VALUE
		MONDA	AY (11 September)				
09:00	CZ	CPI	Aug	% y/y	8.6	-	8.8
		TUESDA	AY (12 September)				
11:00	DE	ZEW	Sep	pts	-76.9	-	-71.3
		WEDNES	DAY (13 September)				
11:00	EZ	Industrial Production SA	Jul	% m/m	-0.7	-	0.5
14:00	PL	Current Account Balance	Jul	€mn	1 300	549	2 431
14:00	PL	Trade Balance	Jul	€mn	560	540	1 029
14:00	PL	Exports	Jul	€mn	25 878	25 500	27 886
14:00	PL	Imports	Jul	€mn	25 407	24 960	26 857
14:30	US	CPI	Aug	% y/y	3.6	-	3.2
		THURSD	AY (14 September)				
14:15	EZ	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	Sep	%	4.75	-	4.25
14:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims		k	234	-	216
14:30	US	Retail Sales Advance	Aug	% m/m	0.1	-	0.7
		FRIDA	Y (15 September)				
10:00	PL	СРІ	Aug	% y/y	10.1	10.1	10.1
15:15	US	Industrial Production	Aug	% m/m	0.1	-	1.0
16:00	US	Michigan index	Sep	pts	69.4	-	69.5

Source: Santander Bank Polska, Reuters, Parkiet, Bloomberg

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