

Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

A handful of central bank meetings and some key data releases make for an exciting week ahead in EMEA and Latam



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✓ Russia: Central bank likely to favour a 'wait and see' approach

Russian CPI is likely to see a rapid deceleration to 2.4% year-on-year in January from 3.0% in December, however this is unlikely to be a strong argument in favour of a cut in the key rate, which we see staying at 6.25% next Friday. We think the following arguments favour a wait-and-see approach at the upcoming monetary policy meeting on 7 February:

1. The current slowdown in the CPI stems from the high base effect created by the VAT rate hike, which took place at the beginning of last year. Following the drop to 2.0-2.5% YoY in 1Q20F, CPI should return to 3.5-4.0% YoY by year-end 2020.
2. The CPI [composition](#) suggests that food seems to be the sole disinflationary component, reacting to non-monetary factors - and the recent recovery in global agriculture product prices is now a risk factor.
3. The consumer sentiment index in December was reported at 95 points, which is 6 points higher than a year ago, suggesting a lack of demand-driven constraints to CPI growth.
4. The recent [government reshuffle](#) and new social policy measures, with an estimated budget

expenditure of 0.5-1.0% of GDP per annum create the potential for an acceleration of consumption and overall GDP growth above the potential 1.0-1.5% rate, which may create additional inflationary risks.

5. The coronavirus outbreak in China has negatively affected global markets, contributing to a 1% depreciation in the rouble year-to-date. [ING analysts](#) do not exclude further pressure on China's GDP, currency and oil and metals prices, as well as EM/commodity currencies – reinforcing our [cautious](#) take on the rouble, which was initially based on local fundamental factors.

☑ **Poland: Don't expect the NBP stance to change**

We expect the National Bank of Poland to reiterate its forward guidance of stable rates in the coming quarters. The monetary policy committee is more afraid of activity worsening than it is of CPI inflation rising above the central bank's target.

The PMI manufacturing index is unlikely to rebound further given still modest readings in the eurozone. Still, the accuracy of this indicator was weak last year. Therefore, we don't expect any meaningful information about the industry from this release.

☑ **Czech: Not enough good news to tighten yet**

We expect the Czech National Bank to remain on hold next week as foreign data has not improved sufficiently to persuade some more prudent board members to back a rate hike, which has been discussed during previous meetings. However, if global economic activity improves and inflation remains above expectations, one prudent hike remains on cards in the first half, most likely in May. The CNB staff forecast should continue to reflect the need to hike rates. Retail sales are likely to be positive mainly due to car sales, where strong YoY growth is expected due to a low base from December 2018, following the introduction of new emission standards. Industrial production is traditionally uncertain in December due to the possible impact of holiday shut-downs, but soft growth is expected after a surprising fall in November due to calendar effects (one working day more in YoY terms).

☑ **Hungary: The last piece of the puzzle**

The last important pieces of the puzzle for fourth quarter GDP will be revealed next week. We expect retail sales to remain strong in December and industry to rebound, after posting two negative month-on-month production readings. Business confidence has been decreasing and we think the PMI reading will reflect that trend after showing improvement in the past three months. Overall, the readings will support our call for sound but softening GDP growth in the last quarter of 2019.

☑ **Turkey: Gradual deceleration in CPI**

We expect annual inflation to drop slightly in January to 11.6% (0.8% month-on-month) from 11.8% a month ago thanks to benign unprocessed food inflation with a supportive base and VAT cut on furniture (from 18% to 8%), while annual energy group inflation will likely increase due to base effects.

EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 3 February					
Russia	0600	Jan Markit Manufacturing PMI	-	-	47.5
Turkey	0700	Jan Markit/ISO Manufacturing PMI	-	-	49.5
	0700	Jan CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.8/11.6	-/-	0.7/11.8
	0700	Jan Domestic PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.7/7.4
Poland	0800	Jan Markit Manufacturing PMI	47.8	-	48.0
Czech Rep	0830	Jan Markit Manufacturing PMI	43.8	-	43.6
	1300	Jan Budget Balance (CZKbn)	-	-	-28.5
Hungary	0800	Jan Manufacturing PMI	52.8	-	53.9
	0800	Dec PPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/2.5	-/-	0.4/2.1
Romania	-	Jan FX Reserves (€bn, Net)	-	-	37450.4
Kazakhstan	0900	Key Policy Rate (%)	-	-	9.25
	-	Jan CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.7/5.4
	-	Jan PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.5/1.4
South Africa	0900	Jan Kagiso PMI	-	-	47.1
	-	Jan NAAMSA Vehicle Sales (YoY%)	-	-	4.2
Tuesday 4 February					
Poland	-	Monetary Policy Council Rate Meeting			
Romania	0700	Dec PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.3/3.4
Brazil	1200	Dec Industrial Production (YoY%)	1.5	-	-1.7
Wednesday 5 February					
Poland	-	Base Rate (%)	1.5	1.5	1.50
Czech Rep	0800	Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	8	-	2.7
	0800	Dec Retail Sales Excl. Motor Vehicles (YoY%)	5.6	-	2.9
Hungary	0800	Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	7.4	-	7.3
Romania	0700	Dec Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%)	0.3/7.7	-/-	0.8/6.3
Kazakhstan	-	Jan International Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	29
	-	4Q E C/A (US\$mn)	-	-	-2834.64
South Africa	0715	Jan HSBC PMI SA	-	-	47.6
Brazil	-	Selic Rate	4.5	-	4.50
Thursday 6 February					
Russia	1300	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-2.4	-/-	0.4/3.1
Czech Rep	0800	Dec Construction Output (YoY%)	-	-	4.5
	0800	Dec Trade Balance (CZKmn)	-5	-	10.157
	0800	Dec Industrial Output (YoY%)	1.6	-	-5.7
	1200	Repo Rate	2	-	2.00
	1315	Rate meeting news conference			
Hungary	0800	Dec Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	1.1/3.33	-/-	-1.01/5.66
	-	Jan Budget Balance (YTD)	175	-	-1219
South Africa	0930	Jan SACCI Business Confidence	-	-	93.1
	1100	Dec Electricity Production (YoY%)	-	-	-2.8
	1100	Dec Electricity Consumption (YoY%)	-	-	-3.1
Israel	-	Jan Foreign Currency Balance (US\$bn)	-	-	126
Friday 7 February					
Russia	1030	Key Rate (%)	6.25	-	6.25
	1200	Bank of Russia Governor Nabiullina holds news conference			
Poland	1300	Jan Official Reserves Total	-	-	128405
Czech Rep	0900	Jan International Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	149.7
Romania	-	Repo rate (%)	2.5	-	2.50
Croatia	1000	Nov Trade Balance (HRK m)	-	-	-5925.9
South Africa	0600	Jan Gross Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	55.1
	0600	Jan Net Open Foreign Currency Position (US\$bn)	-	-	44.9
Brazil	1200	Jan Inflation (IPCA) (MoM/YoY%)	0.32/4.3	-/-	1.2/4.3
Mexico	1200	Jan CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.26/3.0	-/-	0.56/2.83

Source: ING, Bloomberg

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