

Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

Central banks of Turkey, Poland and Serbia meet next week. Rates are likely to remain on hold, though we could see some interesting macro-prudential developments in Poland regarding mortgage loans. Also expect inflation to tick up in Serbia, Hungary and the Czech Republic



Source: Shutterstock

Turkey: Expect a cut

We expect the Central Bank of Turkey (CBT) to cut its policy rate cut by 175 basis points to 18% at the next MPC meeting. This follows a faster-than-expected recovery in the inflation outlook and an ongoing improvement in inflation expectations. The continuation of the easing cycle is also supported by improving external financial conditions, while the risk to our call is tilted to the upside.

Poland: MPC meeting focused on mortgage loans

We expect the next monetary policy committee (MPC) meeting to be focused on the European Court of Justice's ruling regarding mortgage loans. Previously, several members communicated the need to lower capital requirements – the chairman's opinion should be crucial for the final recommendations to the Committee of Financial Stability. The committee consists of representatives from the National Bank of Poland (NBP), Ministry of Finance, Financial Supervision

Authority (KNF) and The Bank Guarantee Funds.

The comments regarding interest rate policy should not change, despite the risk of temporarily overshooting the NBP's inflation target upper band (CPI above 3.5% YoY) in 1Q of 2020. We expect the MPC to keep rates flat in the remainder of 2019 and in 2020.

Some discussion may be related to the redistribution of the NBP's profit in 2020. Current rules will force the NBP to use them for rebuilding reserves. Some MPC members highlighted the need to amend current regulations to allow for the transfer to the government's budget.

Serbia key rate decision: Lie back and assess previous easing

After two rather surprising 25 basis points rate cuts, the National Bank of Serbia (NBS) is likely to keep the key rate unchanged at 2.50% at its 12 September meeting. We have been forecasting a terminal key rate of 2.50% for this year but the timing of rate cuts has been slightly different than we expected as the NBS decided to front-load its policy easing. That said, we should see monetary policy on auto-pilot for the rest of the year at least from the interest rates perspective, with the NBS likely focusing more on EUR/RSD stability.

Hungarian inflation expected to bounce back

After decreasing for two months, we expect Hungarian inflation to rebound and show a mild increase in August. We see two factors behind the move. First, there is a carry-over effect stemming from the excise duty hike on tobacco in the previous month, while fuel prices also picked up in August. Forint weakening might also show up to some extent in the prices of durables. Against this backdrop, we also see core inflation ticking higher by 0.1ppt.

Czech: Inflation still flying high

While Czech inflation was supposed to decelerate close to 2.5% in 2H19, it remains higher so far, mainly due to food prices affected by the bad harvest last year. As such, volatile food prices represent the main risk for the August print, which might fluctuate around 2.9% depending on food prices. Despite the fact that inflation might hit 3% this year, it is no game-changer for the Czech National Bank (CNB) as it will decelerate in 2020, also due to a high base. The CNB announced it will remain on hold for some time, despite its model recommending a hike, as risks stemming from global developments warrant a wait-and-see approach, according to CNB Board members.

Romania: Inflation to stay above target in August as well

We expect August CPI to remain flat compared to the previous month as price movements in some food items were offset by changes in others. Fuel costs remained constant while EUR/RON traded unchanged as well. This will translate into a 3.80% year-on-year headline inflation.

EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 9 September					
Russia	1400	2Q P GDP (YoY%)	0.9	0.9	0.9
Czech Rep	0800	Aug Unemployment Rate (%)	2.7	-	2.7
	0900	Aug International Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	144.9
Hungary	1000	Aug Budget Balance (YTD)	-330.0	-	-352.7
Ukraine	-	Aug CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.6/9.1
Romania	0700	Jul Avg Net Wages (YoY%)	-	-	15.5
	0700	Jul Trade Balance (€m)	-	-	-1130.9
Kazakhstan	1200	Key Policy Rate (%)	-	-	9.00
	-	Aug International Reserves (US\$bn)	-	-	27.7
Brazil	1300	Jul Retail Sales (YoY%)	1.5	-	-0.3
Mexico	1200	Aug CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/3.2	-/-	0.4/3.8
Tuesday 10 September					
Czech Rep	0800	Aug CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/2.9	-/-	0.4/2.9
	0800	Jul Export Price Index (YoY%)	-	-	0.1
	0800	Jul Import Price Index (YoY%)	-	-	-0.7
Hungary	0800	Aug CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.3/3.4	-/-	0.2/3.3
Kazakhstan	-	Aug Industrial Production Yearly	-	-	3.2
Bulgaria	0900	Jul Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1.9/-3.6
	0900	Jul Retail Sales (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.0/0.1
Croatia	1000	Aug PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.4/0.3
South Africa	1100	3Q BER Business Confidence	-	-	28.0
	1200	Jul Manufacturing Prod. (MoM%)	-	-	-3.2
	1200	Jul Manufacturing Production (SA MoM%)	-	-	-1.5
Wednesday 11 September					
Russia	1400	Jul Trade Balance (US\$bn)	-	11.0	12.5
Poland	-	Base Rate (%)	1.50	1.50	1.50
Hungary	1300	Hungarian Central Bank's Minutes			
Romania	0700	Aug CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.0/3.8	-/-	-0.2/4.1
South Africa	1030	Aug SACCI Business Confidence	-	-	92.0
Israel	1100	Aug Trade Balance (US\$m)	-	-	-1733
Mexico	1200	Jul Industrial Production (YoY%)	-2.0	-	-2.9
Thursday 12 September					
Turkey	1200	Benchmark Repurchase Rate	18.00	-	19.75
Romania	0700	Jul Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-1.0/-4.1
	0700	Jul Industrial Sales (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-7.6/-0.2
Serbia	1100	Aug CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.6/1.9	-/-	-0.2/1.6
	1100	Repo rate (%)	2.50	-	2.50
Croatia	1000	Jul Tourism arrivals (YoY%)	-	-	11.7
South Africa	1030	Jul Mining Production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	3.3/-4.2
Israel	-	Bank of Israel Publishes Minutes of Rate Meeting			
Friday 13 September					
Turkey	0800	Jul C/A (US\$m)	1.2	-	-0.5
	0800	Jul Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-3.7/-3.9
Poland	0900	Aug F CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.0/2.8
	1300	Jul C/A (€mn)	-445	-334	21
	1300	Jul Trade Balance (€mn)	-240	-56	-77
	1300	Jul Exports (€mn)	19015	19050	18068
	1300	Jul Imports (€mn)	19255	19106	18145
Czech Rep	0900	Jul C/A (CZKbn)	-	-	-3.9
Romania	-	Jul C/A YTD (€mn)	-6025	-	-5135

Source: ING, Bloomberg

[Click here to download a printer-friendly version of this table](#)

Author

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania

valentin.tataru@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.