

Key events in EMEA and Latam next week

A barrage of central bank meetings take place this week and we expect a dovish tone to cushion the Covid-19 impact - though the Russian central bank may go against the tide



Source: Shutterstock

✓ Russia's central bank to stand still for now

The main local event for the Russian market will be the central bank's key rate decision on 20 March. While some market participants are expecting a hike from the current rate of 6.0%, we believe that holding rates steady, rather than hiking by 25 basis points, would be tightening enough. The current turmoil on the local market has been triggered primarily by the [oil price shock](#), channelled through a contraction in the current account, while the capital account doesn't seem to require additional protection, as:

- Outflows so far have been seen only on behalf of foreign portfolio investors into local state bonds (OFZ), while local participants, including corporates and private individuals have been selling FX assets at USD/RUB levels of around 70-75.
- The Bank of Russia currently has very limited involvement in the FX market, selling around US\$50 million per day, suggesting a low risk of strong pressure from speculative capital flows.
- This episode of market volatility has not generated any speculation of capital controls, pressure on the central bank to make certain monetary policy decisions, or any other

factors which in the worst case could have increased pressure on the Russian capital account.

- Global central banks are on a downward rate cycle, and Russia's real rates are already at relatively high levels.
- USD/RUB depreciation seen so far could potentially add [0.5-0.7 percentage points](#) to the year-end CPI, which would still mean 4.2-4.5%, fairly close to the 4.0% target.

As a result, we consider a flat key rate as a base-case scenario, however in the event of further USD/RUB depreciation (regardless of the reason) toward a much less comfortable 80-85 range, the potential inflationary impact could potentially require the Bank of Russia to respond with emergency measures, the list of which includes a higher key rate, more intense FX sales and purchases of OFZ.

The set of economic activity data, also to be released next week, is likely to show some weakness in Russian industry (largely on statistical and weather-related effects) and among consumers (mostly as a result of suspended inward tourism), but this is unlikely to have any material impact on market sentiment.

Turkey: Central Bank of Turkey set to ease some more

Better-than-expected February inflation signals relatively contained underlying price pressures, and a significant decline in oil prices should be supportive for the inflation outlook, which would be a relief for the Central Bank of Turkey. Accordingly, the bank is likely to maintain a dovish bias and announce additional easing, though unease in financial markets, elevated inflation levels and low real rate buffer will keep it cautious. We expect a 25 basis point cut this month.

Poland: Coronavirus impact isn't in the data yet

We think February activity releases (industrial production, retail sales) will not be relevant for the market. The impact of the coronavirus epidemic should be visible from next month. The overall scale of disruption is likely to surprise analysts – presently there are no reliable gauges that can track consumer purchases in real time.

EMEA and Latam Economic Calendar

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Sunday 15 March				
Israel	1630 Feb CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	-0.4/0.3
Monday 16 March				
Poland	1300 Jan C/A (€mn)	2563	2563	990
	1300 Jan Trade Balance (€mn)	1134	935	224
	1300 Jan Exports (€mn)	19563	19411	17220
	1300 Jan Imports (€mn)	18429	18476	16996
	1300 Feb Core Inflation (MoM/YoY%)	3.4	3.4	3.1
Czech Rep	0800 Jan Export Price Index (YoY%)	-	-	-1.5
	0800 Jan Import Price Index (YoY%)	-	-	-1.2
	0800 Feb PPI (Industrial) (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	1.3/2.4
	0900 Jan C/A (CZKbn)	-	-	-14.4
Romania	- Jan C/A YTD (€m)	-	-	-10478
Kazakhstan	0900 Key Policy Rate (%)	-	-	9.25
Bulgaria	0900 Feb CPI (MoM/YoY%)	0.2/3.9	-/-	0.9/4.2
South Africa	0800 1Q Consumer Confidence	-	-	-7.0
Tuesday 17 March				
Russia	1300 Feb Industrial Production (YoY%)	0.7	1.0	1.1
Croatia	1000 Jan Tourism arrivals (YoY%)	-	-	6.5
Wednesday 18 March				
Russia	1300 Feb PPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	0.0/-0.9	0.9/-0.7
Poland	0900 Feb Avg Gross Wages (YoY%)	6.5	6.9	7.1
	0900 Feb Employment (YoY%)	1.1	1.1	1.1
South Africa	0800 Feb CPI (YoY%)	-	-	4.5
	0800 Feb CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.3/3.7
	0800 Feb Core CPI (MoM/YoY%)	-/-	-/-	0.1/-0.4
	1100 Jan Retail Sales (MoM%)	-	-	-3.1
Brazil	- Selic Rate	4.00	-	4.25
Thursday 19 March				
Turkey	1100 Benchmark Repurchase Rate	10.5	-	10.75
Poland	0900 Feb Industrial Output (YoY%)	2.4	2	1.1
	0900 Feb PPI (YoY%)	0.3	0.3	0.8
	1300 National Bank of Poland Publishes Minutes of Rate Meeting			
Serbia	- Jan C/A (€mn)	-	-	-530
South Africa	- Repo rate (%)	-	-	6.25
Israel	- Mar 12Mth Inflation Forecast (%)	-	-	0.9
Friday 20 March				
Russia	1030 Key Rate (%)	6.00	-	6.00
	1300 Feb Retail Sales (YoY%)	2.2	3.0	2.7
	1300 Jan Real wages (YoY%)	3.6	5.2	6.9
Poland	0900 Feb Retail Sales (YoY%)	6.6	-/-	5.7
Ukraine	- 4Q F GDP (YoY%)	1.5	-	1.5
Croatia	1000 Feb Unemployment Rate (%)	-	-	8.4
	1000 Jan Real Wages (YoY%)	-	-	3.4

Source: ING, Bloomberg

Authors

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

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 <http://www.ing.com>.