

## Key events in EMEA next week

In Turkey, we expect annual inflation to further increase next week, while Poland's central bank is expected to deliver a 75bp rate hike amid ongoing inflationary risks



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### ✓ Hungary: Higher than historical average price increase

The next week will be quite dense in terms of data in Hungary. We expect some further slowdown both in retail sales and industrial production on a monthly basis in May. This would be in line with the latest changes in soft indicators. However, the year-on-year indices will be significantly skewed by base effects. Nonetheless, we still won't see any reason to worry about our above 5% 2022 GDP forecast. What will be even more important, than the economic activity is the June inflation print. After causing a huge upside surprise in the previous month, we expect some slowdown in the monthly inflation reading. Yet, the 1.3% MoM price increase will be much higher than historical average, showing the impact of rising producer prices, booming wages and high pricing power of companies. On a yearly basis, this will translate into a 11.5% headline figure, while core inflation (as the majority of the price caps are effective in the non-core basket) is expected to be just shy of the 13% mark. Last but not least, we see the budget balance to show further deterioration due to seasonal patterns and the country's rising energy bill.

## ✓ Turkey: Further increase in annual inflation

In June, we expect annual inflation to further increase to 78.3% (4.8% on monthly basis) from 73.5% a month ago, particularly driven by food and transportation prices, while pricing pressures will likely remain broad-based with largely supportive policy framework leading to currency weakness and external factors weighing on import prices.

## ✓ Poland: Upcoming NBP decision on the rates

Although in May the NBP governor A. Głapiński suggested that monetary tightening is drawing near to its end and conditions for rate cuts could arise already in 2023, price developments (CPI above 15%YoY in June) and inflationary risks call for another rate hike this month. What is more, external environment leaves little room for doubts about the need to continue tightening. In June the CNB hiked rates by 125bps and the HNB by 185bps and the NBP is again lagging behind with respect to the level of policy rate. Therefore, we expect the MPC to deliver 75bp rate hike, however markets may bet on even more decisive policy move. Anything less than 75bp would lead to PLN weakening.

## EMEA Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 4 July</b>					
Turkey	0800	Jun CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	4.8/78.3	5.4/78.4	3.0/73.5
Brazil	0900	Jun IPC-Fipe Inflation Index	-		0.4
<b>Tuesday 5 July</b>					
Russia	0700	Jun Markit Services PMI	-		48.5
South Africa	0815	Jun Standard Bank Whole Econ PMI	-		50.7
Brazil	1300	May Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.1/-0.5
	1400	Jun Markit Services PMI	-		58.6
	1400	Jun Markit Composite PMI	-		58.0
<b>Wednesday 6 July</b>					
Hungary	0800	May Industrial Output (YoY%)	3.6		3.1
	0800	May Retail Sales (YoY%)	14.3		15.8
Romania	1300	Policy Rate	4.5	4.5	3.8
<b>Thursday 7 July</b>					
Poland	-	Jul NBP Base Rate	6.75		6.00
Czech Rep	0800	May Industrial Output (YoY%)	-		-3.8
	0800	May Trade Balance	-		-28.4
Serbia	1100	Jul Benchmark Interest rate	3.0		2.5
Mexico	1200	Jun Headline Inflation	-		0.2
	1200	Jun Core inflation	-		0.6
<b>Friday 8 July</b>					
Russia	1700	Jun CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.4/15.8		0.1/17.1
Turkey	0800	May Current Account Balance	-8.1		-2.7
Hungary	0800	Jun Core CPI (YoY%)	12.9		12.2
	0800	Jun CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	1.3/11.5		1.7/10.7
	1000	Jun Budget Balance	-510.0		-101.0
Ukraine	-	Jun CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		2.7/18.0
Brazil	-	Jun IPCA Inflation Index (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.5/11.7

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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