

## Key events in EMEA next week

A few important releases next week in EMEA. Hungary's 4Q GDP will likely decline, the Central Bank of Turkey is set to hold rates steady, Russian industry and consumer sentiment may reveal more on the recovery, and Poland's inflation should remain low, for now at least



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### Hungary: Decline in GDP expected amid continued drag on services

The highlight of the week in Hungary will be the preliminary 4Q20 GDP report. Although there were some silver linings during the fourth quarter, overall we expect a decrease in GDP on a quarterly basis. The biggest question mark still surrounds the performance of the service sector, which will remain the main drag on economic activity. We see industry having a positive effect, while construction and agriculture should be borderline negative and positive, respectively. The risks regarding the reading are clearly tilted to the upside, especially because of government spending, as it is hard to measure whether the spending spree in December impacted GDP or not. Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has mentioned preliminary estimates of GDP in 2020 around the -5.1 to -5.2% mark on average. That could mean a 0.0-0.1% quarter-on-quarter growth rate in 4Q20, in contrast with our -1.5% QoQ forecast which is based on public information.

## ✓ Turkey: Rates to stay on hold

At the February MPC, the question is whether the recent upside surprise in inflation is significant enough for further monetary tightening. Despite still high risks to price stability and the CBT's focus on credibility, the bank will likely hold the policy rate unchanged at 17% this month and prefer to wait-and-see as its concerns shift to the inflation outlook in the medium term.

## ✓ Russia: Industry data to see some improvement but consumer activity remains subdued

Russian industrial production in January likely benefited from higher electricity and heating output due to cold weather and from easing in OPEC+ restrictions. At the same time, the calendar factor (January 2021 had two fewer working days than January 2020) reduced industrial support from the budget in January, and low consumer confidence speak against any material improvement in the manufacturing segment. Consumer activity has likely remained under pressure from the weak income trend in the private sector, though an improvement on the Covid-19 front leaves the door open for a positive surprise.

## ✓ Poland: Inflation remains subdued

Next week we receive the most important hard data from the Polish economy in January. We think inflation remained subdued due to the high food base in 2020. The labour market should be strong. Despite the prolonged lockdowns, companies continue to affirm their demand for employees. Due to a high base, employment should still be lower than a year ago, but wages should show solid growth. Year-on-year production will slow down compared to December, mainly due to the adverse calendar pattern. An expected weaker sales figure is related to restrictions in January.

## EMEA Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 15 February</b>					
Russia	1600	Jan Industrial Output	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Turkey	0800	Jan Budget Balance	-		-40.7
Poland	1000	Jan CPI (YoY%)	2.3	2.4	2.4
	1400	Dec Current Account (ml €)	881	1050	1725
Czech Rep	0900	Dec Current Account Balance	-		18.33
Croatia	1000	Jan CPI (MoM/YoY%) NSA	-0.2/-0.6		-0.6/-0.7
<b>Tuesday 16 February</b>					
Hungary	0800	Q4 GDP (YoY%) Prelim	-6.3	-6.0	-4.6
Romania	0700	Q4 GDP Flash (YoY%)	-5.9	-5.9	-5.7
<b>Wednesday 17 February</b>					
Poland	1000	Jan Paid Employment (YoY%)	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0
	1000	Jan Gross Wages (YoY%)	6.0	4.6	6.6
<b>Thursday 18 February</b>					
Russia	1600	Jan Retail Sales (YoY%)	-4.0	-3.0	-3.6
	1600	Jan Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.0	5.9
Turkey	1100	Feb CBT Weekly Repo Rate	17.0		17.0
Poland	0900	Jan Industrial Output YY	-		11.2
	1000	Jan Sold Production (YoY%)	2.0	1.0	11.2
<b>Friday 19 February</b>					
Poland	0900	Jan Retail Sales (YoY%)	-5.0	-4.5	-0.8

Source: ING, Refinitiv

### Authors

#### Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

[peter.virovacz@ing.com](mailto:peter.virovacz@ing.com)

#### Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

[muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr](mailto:muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr)

#### Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

[dmitry.dolgin@ing.de](mailto:dmitry.dolgin@ing.de)

#### Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland

[piotr.poplawski@ing.pl](mailto:piotr.poplawski@ing.pl)

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