

Key events in EMEA next week

We expect the National Bank of Hungary to cut the effective rate again next week by 100bp while giving hawkish forward guidance to manage market expectations. All eyes are on Poland as slowing growth in food and energy prices is expected to ease up CPI dynamics in August



Source: Shutterstock

Hungary: Expectation for central bank to cut the effective rate by 100bp

Next week the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) will hold its August meeting, in which we expect it to cut the effective rate by 100bp. But what the central bank changes in its forward guidance will be more interesting than the rate decision itself. We see the NBH using the meeting to manage market expectations for monetary policy in the fourth quarter and we expect a lot of hawkish flavour.

After a few days of rest, events pile up on the last day of the week. We expect the Statistical Office to reveal in its detailed data release that weaker-than-expected second-quarter GDP growth was due to a disappointing performance in services and a weaker positive contribution from agriculture. The August manufacturing PMI will be [in line with the disappointing European figures](#),

in our view, suggesting further weakness in industry during the third quarter.

Last but not least, Moody's scheduled sovereign rating review comes on 1 September. As the rating agency skipped the past two occasions to release a review note, we expect one this time in parallel with an outlook downgrade from stable to negative, but affirming the Baa2 grade.

Poland: CPI dynamics expected to slow further in August

We expect the Central Statistics Office to confirm the flash second-quarter GDP print of -0.5% year-on-year, following -0.3% in the first quarter. Data available since the flash reading show that investments likely came even stronger than in the first quarter. Large companies reported robust capital outlays in the second quarter, which is usually a very good proxy for private investment.

At the same time, public investment was likely strong as well, driven by the completion of EU-backed infrastructure projects in the final year of the 'old' EU budget. This in turn suggests that other parts of internal demand became weak, particularly private consumption. A lacklustre global environment (i.e. dismal German industry performance), as well as signs of weakening in the Polish labour market suggest that the GDP recovery will be slow later this year and we will not see a markedly better economic performance before the final quarter of the year.

We expect CPI dynamics to slow further in August, to around 10% YoY from 10.8% a month earlier. This mainly reflects slowing growth in food and energy prices. Even if August inflation remains in double digits, we believe that the Monetary Policy Council will decide to cut rates in September. CPI is set to slow further in the following months, given strong base effects, PPI deflation (driven by lower energy prices and trends in global supply chains), as well as still lacklustre household consumption.

Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Tuesday 29 August				
Turkey	0800 Jul Trade Balance	-		-5.16
	1200 Jul Bank NPL Ratio	-		1.64
Czech Rep	0800 Q2 Final GDP (YoY%)	-		-0.6
	0800 Q2 Final GDP (QoQ%)	-		0.1
Hungary	1300 Aug Hungary Base Rate	13.00		13.00
Wednesday 30 August				
Russia	1700 Jul Retail Sales (YoY%)	9.4	9.3	10
	1700 Jul Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.2	3.1
South Africa	0700 Jul M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	-		11.15
	0700 Jul Pvt Sector Credit Ext.	-		6.25
Thursday 31 August				
Russia	- Jul GDP (YoY%) Monthly	-	4.5	5.3
Turkey	0800 Q2 GDP Quarterly (YoY%)	-		4
Poland	0900 Q2 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	/	-3.7/-0.5
South Africa	1030 Jul PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	-0.3/4.8
	1300 Jul Trade Balance (Incl. Region)	-		-3.54
Friday 1 September				
Russia	0700 Aug S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	-		52.1
Turkey	0800 Aug Manufacturing PMI	-		49.9
Poland	0800 Aug S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	-		43.5
Czech Rep	0830 Aug S&P Global PMI	-		41.4
	1300 Aug Budget Balance	-		-214.1
Hungary	0730 Q2 GDP Final (YoY%)	-2.4		-2.4
	0730 Jun Trade Balance Final	1500		1500
	0800 Aug Manufacturing PMI	44.1		45.7

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Authors

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Piotr Poplawski

Senior Economist, Poland

piotr.poplawski@ing.pl

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>.