

## Key events in EMEA next week

Next Thursday, the Czech National Bank will hold its first monetary meeting under a new governor and a new board composition. We believe the interest rate will remain unchanged. In Hungary, we expect retail sales to continue to slow and Turkey's July inflation will likely be lower due to price cuts in gasoline



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### ✓ Turkey: Relatively lower monthly inflation in July

While we have seen significant price adjustments in heavy-weight products like medicines, cigarettes, and bread, as well as the further impact of currency weakness, monthly inflation will likely be relatively lower in July at 2.3% in comparison to previous months this year thanks to price cuts in gasoline. Accordingly, we expect annual inflation of 79.5%.

### ✓ Czech Republic: central bank meets under new governor

On Thursday, the Czech National Bank (CNB) will hold its first monetary policy meeting under the leadership of a new governor and with a new composition of the board, including the presentation of the central bank's new forecast. Not much has changed in our view since the last [meeting](#) at the end of June. We believe the new governor will deliver what he promised when he was [appointed](#), and interest rates will remain unchanged for the first time since the first post-Covid rate hike in

May last year. The new forecast will, in our view, deliver a less hawkish outlook than we have been used to in the past, but should still point to further rate hikes. For more details see our [CNB preview](#).

## ✓ Hungary: Retail sales expected to continue to slow

Next week we are getting the last few puzzle pieces to get (an almost) full picture of second-quarter economic activity in Hungary. We expect retail sales to continue their slowdown as rising inflation is reducing the real disposable income of households, though it still looks like a soft landing. The flexibility of manufacturing (especially among car makers) was on full display in May, when the sector showed a significant rebound as producers were able to find supplementing sources for spare parts. We expect this positive development to fuel industry further, though the raw data of year-on-year growth will show a significant slowdown due to a lower number of working days. When it comes to the third quarter, the July manufacturing PMI reading will provide a sneak peek, and based on the remarkably high stock of orders, we see more optimism for the economy.

## EMEA Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 1 August</b>					
Russia	0700	Jul S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	-		50.9
Turkey	0800	Jul Manufacturing PMI	-		48.1
Poland	0800	Jul S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	43.1		44.4
Czech Rep	0830	Jul S&P Global PMI	46.2		49.0
	1300	Jul Budget Balance	-		-183
Hungary	0800	Jul Manufacturing PMI	52.1		57.0
	0800	May Trade Balance Final	135		135
Brazil	1400	Jul S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	-		54.1
Mexico	1530	Jul S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	-		52.2
<b>Tuesday 2 August</b>					
Brazil	0900	Jul IPC-Fipe Inflation Index	-		0.28
	1300	Jun Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.3/0.5
<b>Wednesday 3 August</b>					
Russia	0700	Jul S&P Global Services PMI	-		51.7
Turkey	0800	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	2.30/79.5		4.95/78.62
	1200	Jun Bank NPL Ratio	-		2.61
Hungary	0800	Jun Retail Sales (YoY%)	10.0		11.1
South Africa	0815	Jul Std Bank Whole Econ PMI	-		52.5
Brazil	1400	Jul S&P Global Services PMI	-		60.8
	1400	Jul S&P Global Composite PMI	-		59.4
	2200	Selic Interest Rate	-		
<b>Thursday 4 August</b>					
Czech Rep	1330	CNB Repo Rate	7.00		7.00
<b>Friday 5 August</b>					
Czech Rep	0800	Jun Retail Sales (YoY%)	-		-5.5
Hungary	0800	Jun Industrial Output (MoM%/YoY%)	0.7/3.0		1.4/9.4
Romania	1300	Mon Policy Rate	5.75		4.75

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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