

Key events in EMEA next week

July CPI readings will be the highlight for the coming week. In Hungary, we're expecting inflation of close to 2% from the prior month and 13% year-on-year. For Poland, we believe the final CPI reading is unlikely to differ from the flash estimate of 15.5% YoY. In the Czech Republic, we expect prices to jump by 2.2% month-on-month and 18.5% YoY



Source: Shutterstock

✓ Poland: July CPI in focus

The final CPI reading is unlikely to differ markedly from the flash estimate of 15.5% YoY. However, given that gas prices at the pump continued to decline in the final week of July, we do not rule out a downward revision to 15.4% YoY (our initial forecast). We expect the summer months to be marked by relatively stable, albeit very high, inflation. Inflationary pressure is projected to re-emerge with the beginning of the heating season in autumn and at the beginning of 2023 due to the upswing in regulated prices.

✓ Czech Republic: Energy prices show their full power

Announced price hikes by the country's major suppliers in July should be the main driver of inflation over the coming months. Although the direction is certain, the impact is difficult to

calculate due to the uneven pass-through of energy prices into the CPI, based on the different proportions of fixed and floating contracts. Food prices may see a month-on-month decline (1.6%) for the first time since last October. Fuel prices should also counteract the rise in energy prices with a 0.3% MoM decline. Overall, we expect prices to jump by 2.2% MoM and 18.5% YoY in July.

In the longer term, August and September should bring another massive hike in energy prices, which should push the peak in inflation to around 20.0% YoY in September. However, with energy prices gradually being written into the CPI, we should stay around this level until the end of the year with another price spike to be expected in January amid a seasonal repricing.

Hungary: Inflation is expected to accelerate both in monthly and annual terms

Next week's highlight is the July CPI reading in Hungary. There is a high degree of uncertainty surrounding the forecast, but one thing is clear: inflation is expected to accelerate both in monthly and yearly terms. Based on industrial and agricultural producer prices, we expect further strengthening in food and durables inflation. On top of that, EUR/HUF moved to a record high during July, possibly adding further pressure to price increases. The proverbial icing on the cake is the tax change which came into effect from 1 July, raising the excise duty and the so-called public health product tax. These mainly impact prices of tobacco, alcoholic beverages and processed foods. We expect a close to 2% month-on-month inflation with the yearly index moving up above 13%, while year-on-year core inflation will jump through the 15% threshold. Though rising inflation is a pain for households, it is a gain for the budget (via increased revenues). On the other hand, the one-off pension correction (since the value of pensions must be maintained in real terms by law) will push the monthly deficit higher than usual in July.

EMEA Economic Calendar

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 8 August					
Czech Rep	0800	Jun Industrial Output (YoY%)	-		3.3
	0800	Jun Trade Balance	-		-23.3
	0900	Jul Unemployment Rate	-		3.1
Hungary	1000	Jul Budget Balance	-275		-155
Tuesday 9 August					
Hungary	0800	Jul Core CPI (YoY%)	15.2		13.8
	0800	Jul CPI (YoY%)	13.3		11.7
	0800	Jul CPI (MoM%) NSA	1.9		1.5
Brazil	-	Jul IPCA Inflation Index (YoY%)	-		11.89
Mexico	1200	Jul Headline Inflation	-		0.84
	1200	Jul Core inflation	-		0.77
Wednesday 10 August					
Russia	1700	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-0.2/15.3	-0.2/15.3	-0.4/15.9
Turkey	0800	Jun Unemployment Rate	-		10.1
Czech Rep	0800	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	2.2/18.5		1.6/17.2
Ukraine	-	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		3.1/21.5
Kazakhstan	-	Jul Industrial Production (YoY%)	-		3.5
Brazil	1300	Jun Retail sales (YoY%)	-		-0.2
Thursday 11 August					
Turkey	0800	Jun Current Account Balance	-3.4		-6.5
Romania	0700	Jul CPI (YoY%)	14.6		15.05
Serbia	1100	Aug Benchmark Interest rate	-		2.75
Mexico	1200	Jun Industrial Output (YoY%)	-		3.3
	1200	Jun Industrial Output (MoM%)	-		0.1
	1900	Aug Interest Rate	-		7.75
Friday 12 August					
Turkey	0800	Apr Industrial Production (MoM/YoY%)	0.1/6.7		-0.5/9.1
Poland	0900	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.4/15.5
Czech Rep	0900	Jun Current Account Balance	-		-22.76
Serbia	1100	Jul CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.6/12.2		1.6/11.9
Russia	-	Q2 GDP (YoY%)	-4.3		3.5

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Authors

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

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