

Key events in EMEA next week

Poland's current account surplus and Hungarian and Czech inflation figures are set to be the key highlights in a quieter week ahead in the EMEA region



Source: Shutterstock

✓ Poland: Current account surplus from strong trade in goods

Current account (Feb): €797m

We forecast a €797m surplus for Poland's current account in February 2024, but it will be smaller than in February 2023 (€147m) amid a deterioration in the foreign income balance. As a result, the cumulative 12-month current account surplus will narrow to 1.3% of GDP, down from 1.4% of GDP after January this year. Still, we expect a solid surplus in trade in goods, and we hope to see positive annual dynamics for both exports and imports.

Nevertheless, net exports are projected to contribute negatively to economic growth in 2024; the anticipated rebound in imports is expected to be stronger than improvements seen in exports. The former will be fuelled by surging domestic demand and buoyant consumption, while the latter is likely to be curbed by weak external demand, particularly from Germany.

✓ Czech Republic: Inflationary pressures continue to fall

Headline inflation fell to 2% in February, hitting the central bank's target. For March, we expect inflationary pressures to weaken further from 0.3% to 0.0% MoM. This should translate into a slight decline from 2.0% to 1.9% YoY. Food prices, energy prices, and – due to seasonality – recreation and culture prices headed lower in March. The latter in particular was the main reason for higher core and service inflation in previous months. We expect the downward movement in this item to outpace the normal seasonal movement and help push service inflation down as well.

Household energy prices have also seen a significant decline, confirmed by energy companies announcing tariff cuts for March and April. However, it is unclear what proportion of households will be affected and we therefore see more downside risks here. On the other hand, fuel, clothing and transport prices rose in March. The government also decided to increase the price of motorway vignettes since March (+0.08pp).

✓ Hungary: March inflation to decelerate to 3.6%

In Hungary, we will see the latest budget figures for March as well as the March inflation print. On the fiscal side, we expect another monthly deficit but a much more consolidated figure than in the previous month. Some one-off burdens on the expenditure side will be taken off the books, and the revenue side is expected to improve as domestic demand slowly but surely strengthens. On the price side, we see another strong monthly repricing, with the third 0.7% print in a row.

Services will remain the main driver of monthly inflation, especially holiday packages and telecommunications services. On top of that, further increases in fuel prices will also add to inflationary pressure. Looking at the year-on-year rate, we see a further slight deceleration to 3.6% due to the still relatively high base. The lion's share of annual price increases (around 70%) will come from services inflation. The slight deceleration is the result of opposing forces, with fuel and household energy prices contributing positively to the change from February to March, while a change in food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco prices will weigh on the year-on-year reading.

Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 8 April					
Turkey	0800	Feb Industrial Production (MoM%/YoY%)	-		0.03/1.06
Czech Rep	0800	Feb Industrial Output (YoY%)	-		0
	0800	Feb Trade Balance	-		3.7
Tuesday 9 April					
Czech Rep	0800	Mar Unemployment Rate	-		4
Hungary	1000	Mar Budget Balance	-550		-1758
Ukraine	1330	Mar CPI (MoM%)	-		0.3
Wednesday 10 April					
Russia	1700	Mar CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.4/7.7	0.4/7.7	0.7/7.7
Czech Rep	0800	Mar CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.0/1.9	/	0.3/2
Thursday 11 April					
Russia	1400	Feb Foreign Trade	-		7.838
Hungary	0730	Mar Core CPI (YoY%)	4.1		5.1
	0730	Mar CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.7/3.6		0.7/3.7
Romania	0700	Mar CPI (YoY%)	6.7		7.23
Serbia	1100	Apr Benchmark Interest rate	6.5		6.5
Friday 12 April					
Poland	1300	Feb Current Account Balance (mn €)	797	780	1179
Czech Rep	0900	Feb Current Account Balance	-		6.85
Kazakhstan	0700	Mar Base Interest Rate	14.50		14.75
Serbia	1100	Mar CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.4/5.1	/	0.6/5.6

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Author

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

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 www.ing.com.