

## Key events in EMEA next week

Next week in Poland, we will see the release of core inflation, industrial output, and employment data. We expect inflation to continue to moderate while the labour market should remain tight. In Turkey, we expect the central bank to wait for March inflation data to decide on a rate move, though the possibility of policy strengthening has increased



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### ✓ Poland: Inflation expected to moderate as the labour market remains tight

**Core inflation (Feb): 5.3% YoY**

After an annual update of the CPI basket weights, the National Bank of Poland will publish January and February core inflation data. We forecast that core inflation excluding food prices continued to moderate in early 2024, mainly due to the high reference base from early 2023, but momentum likely remained elevated. According to our estimates, core inflation fell from 6.9% year-on-year in December 2023 to 6.4% YoY in January and 5.3% YoY in February this year. Over the medium term, we see core inflation boosted by a tight labour market which translates into robust wage growth and buoyant services prices.

### **Industrial output (Feb): 1.5% YoY**

According to our forecasts, industrial output growth remained subdued in February, although recent PMI readings give some hope of recovery. At the same time, the picture for the European industrial sector remains dismal. Exporters are also under increasing pressure from the zloty strengthening and competition from cheap imported goods.

### **PPI (Feb): -8.7% YoY**

Producer prices continue falling and PPI deflation is substantial in annual terms reflecting, among other things, global deflationary pressure from tradable goods and declining energy prices after an earlier shock. We estimate that manufacturing prices were little changed vs. January, but substantial month-on-month price declines took place in mining and energy supply. We project PPI deflation to continue in the coming months.

### **Wages (Feb): 11.5% YoY**

Wages in the enterprise sector continue to rise at a double-digit pace. The labour market remains tight and the scarcity of labour, along with high minimum wage increases, puts upward pressure on wages. It is yet to be seen whether or not the 20% increase in wages in the public sector and 30% hike in wages for teachers will have a ripple effect on the enterprise sector (competition for workers).

### **Employment (Feb): -0.1% YoY**

The annual update of the enterprises sample did not introduce any significant changes in employment trends from January. The level of employment remains little changed and we expect it was only slightly lower than in February last year. Supply-side constraints are still the predominant factor curbing employment growth, but demand for labour also cooled in some industries. Still, the labour market remains tight and unemployment in Poland is among the lowest in the EU.

### **Retail sales (Feb): 5.2% YoY**

We expect continued improvement in retail sales on the back of robust growth of real disposable incomes of households (lower inflation, continued double-digit growth in wages). The rebound is somewhat restrained by the higher propensity to save, but we judge that the scale of income growth leaves enough room for both higher spending and savings to be rebuilt. In our view, household consumption will be the main driver of economic growth this year.

## **Turkey: We expect the CBT to wait for March inflation data**

After an acceleration in the exchange rate lately, the Central Bank of Turkey responded by introducing additional macro-prudential measures and increased liquidity sterilisation efforts. Accordingly, financial conditions have started tightening again, with upward pressure on lending and deposit rates. Annual inflation, meanwhile, was higher than expected in February standing at 67.1% on the back of an across-the-board increase in prices. We expect that the CBT will prefer to wait for the March inflation data before deciding on any rate move and should remain on hold this month, though a possibility that the policy response might be strengthened by an additional 250bp rate hike has also increased with recent developments.

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Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 18 March</b>					
Poland	1300 Jan	Net Inflation (YoY%)	6.4	6.2	6.9
	1300 Feb	Net Inflation (YoY%)	5.3	5.4	-
<b>Wednesday 20 March</b>					
Poland	0900 Feb	Industrial Output (YoY%)	1.5	2.4	1.6
	0900 Feb	PPI (YoY%)	-8.7	-8.7	-7.5
	0900 Feb	Wages (YoY%)	11.5	11.3	11.7
	0900 Feb	Employment (YoY%)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Czech Rep	1330 CNB	Repo Rate	-		6.25
South Africa	0800 Feb	CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.1/5.3
	0800 Feb	Core inflation (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.3/4.6
	1100 Jan	Retail Sales (YoY%)	-		2.7
<b>Thursday 21 March</b>					
Turkey	1100 Mar	CBT Weekly Repo Rate	45.0		45
	1100 Mar	O/N Lending Rate	46.5		46.5
	1100 Mar	O/N Borrowing Rate	43.5		43.5
Poland	0900 Feb	Retail Sales (YoY%)	5.2		3
<b>Friday 22 March</b>					
Russia	1030 Mar	Central bank key rate	16.0	16.0	16.0
Poland	1300 Feb	M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	6.5	7.1	7.7

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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