

## Key events in EMEA next week

In the coming week, Poland will see a number of data releases, with retail sales being the highlight. We expect a positive reading for January. Over in Hungary, we see further increases in both the unemployment rate and average wage growth. Meanwhile, the Central Bank of Turkey is likely to keep its policy rate at 45%



Source: Shutterstock

### Poland: Positive expectations on future retail sales

**Retail sales (Jan): 2.6% YoY**

Consumers remain under pressure and seem hesitant to spend, despite the ongoing improvement in real disposable income. The Christmas season was poor for retailers, but we still expect a gradual improvement in household consumption over the course of this year. We forecast a positive retail sales reading in January. Improving consumer sentiment also gives some grounds for positive expectations regarding future retail sales and household consumption.

**Wages (Jan): 11.7% YoY**

As we expected in December, wage growth moderated to a single-digit pace, but we believe this is only temporary. The shift in bonus payments in large state-owned enterprises from December to

October last year translated into lower average wages at the end of 2023. In January, we expect a return to double-digit wage growth as the minimum wage went up to PLN4242 from PLN3600 (gross monthly). In the pipeline are wage hikes for teachers (30%) and civil servants (20%), so we may witness yet another year of robust wage growth close to or above 10%, especially because the unemployment rate remains close to an all-time low and is among the lowest in the EU.

#### **Employment (Jan): -0.2% YoY**

Employment in the corporate sector is expected to continue shrinking in annual terms. The January forecast is subject to exceptionally high uncertainty as the StatOffice updates the statistical sample of polled enterprises at the beginning of each year. The potential for employment growth in Poland is limited given the shrinking working-age population.

#### **Unemployment (Jan): 5.4%**

We expect a seasonal upswing in the unemployment rate in January. The preliminary estimate of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy is in line with our 5.4% January unemployment rate forecast. We do not expect any significant increase in unemployment this year, especially given the expected acceleration in economic growth.

#### **Industrial output (Jan): 3.1% YoY**

In line with our expectations, industrial output growth turned negative in December amid unfavourable calendar effects and soft external demand, but in January we expect a rebound to positive territory again as we had one more working day than in January last year. Still, the rebound in global manufacturing remains slow so far and Poland's main trading partner (Germany) continues to underperform vs. European and global industrial developments.

### **Hungary: Further increase in the unemployment rate in January**

Next week's focus is on the labour market statistics in Hungary. Due to seasonal factors and based on the latest statistics from the National Employment Service, we expect a further increase in the unemployment rate in January 2024. As far as wage growth is concerned, due to the minimum wage increase in December and its spillover effects, we see an accelerating rise in average wages, reaching the 15% year-on-year mark. The combined impact of rising unemployment and higher wages on the economy remains to be seen, but the fourth quarter GDP growth statistics suggest that the negative impact may prove to be stronger, pointing to a more gradual path of economic recovery.

### **Turkey: Policy rate at 45% in February MPC**

Last month, the Central Bank of Turkey concluded that the monetary tightness required to establish disinflation has been achieved. The bank also reiterated that the monetary tightening required for sustained price stability would be maintained for as long as necessary. Accordingly, we expect the bank to keep the policy rate at 45% in February MPC, remaining on hold until the fourth quarter of the year.

## Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
<b>Monday 19 February</b>					
Serbia	1100	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.7/6.9	0.3/6.8	0.1/7.6
<b>Tuesday 20 February</b>					
Poland	0900	Jan Industrial Output (YoY%)	3.1	3.1	-3.9
	0900	Jan PPI (YoY%)	-7.5	-8.2	-6.4
	0900	Jan Wages (YoY%)	11.7	10.9	9.6
	0900	Jan Employment (YoY%)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
<b>Wednesday 21 February</b>					
Russia	1600	Jan PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	-3.1/19.2
South Africa	0800	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0/5.1
	0800	Jan Core inflation (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.2/4.5
<b>Thursday 22 February</b>					
Turkey	1100	Feb CBT Weekly Repo Rate	45		45
	1100	Feb O/N Lending Rate	46.5		46.5
	1100	Feb O/N Borrowing Rate	43.5		43.5
Poland	0900	Jan Retail Sales (YoY%)	2.6	1.4	-2.3
	1300	Jan M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	7.9	7.9	8.5
Hungary	0730	Dec Average Gross Wages (YoY%)	15.1		14.1
Croatia	1000	Jan CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-		-0.5/4.5
<b>Friday 23 February</b>					
Poland	0900	Jan Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.4	5.1
Hungary	0730	Jan Unemployment Rate 3M	4.5		4.4
Kazakhstan	0600	Feb Base Interest Rate	14.75		15.25

Source: Refinitiv, ING

### Author

#### Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland

[adam.antoniak@ing.pl](mailto:adam.antoniak@ing.pl)

#### Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

[peter.virovacz@ing.com](mailto:peter.virovacz@ing.com)

#### Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

[muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr](mailto:muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr)

### 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](http://www.ing.com).