

Key events in EMEA next week

In Poland, we estimate that December unemployment inched up to 5.2% for seasonal reasons though the labour market remains strong. Inflationary pressure should continue to moderate, with the December Producer Price Index expected to be at 19.5%. For the first rate-setting meeting in Hungary next week, we expect the base rate to remain at 13%



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Poland: Further cooling in economic activity

The final set of monthly data for the fourth quarter is expected to show signs of further cooling in economic activity. We forecast that both industrial output and retail sales expanded only slightly more than 1% year-on-year last month. Retail sales are under pressure from declining real wages, despite additional demand from refugees which has supported sales of necessities (food, clothing). Industry is slowing alongside weaker activity in Europe, however, the improved functioning of supply chains has lifted some sectors (e.g. automotive). We think that inflationary pressures continued to moderate, but PPI inflation remained very high in December. Monetary developments reflect tighter economic conditions. With the main National Bank of Poland policy rate at 6.75%, new housing loans have been some 70% lower than last year in recent months. The labour market remains sound with few signs of any deterioration as a result of slowing growth. The limited

availability of workers is keeping unemployment low. We estimate that in December, registered unemployment inched up to 5.2% from 5.1% in November on the back of seasonal factors.

✔ Hungary: No monetary policy pivot yet

Next week's event calendar in Hungary is dominated by the first rate-setting meeting of the National Bank of Hungary in 2023. The Monetary Council wants to see an improvement in the trend of risk perceptions, along with improving external and internal balances. Regarding the latter, though we've seen a downside surprise in inflation in December, the peak is still ahead of us with further upside risks. An improvement in the current account balance is not yet visible. The forint's darkest days may be over but the valuation of the currency remains exceptionally fragile in our view. Any premature hint at a monetary policy pivot (stepping away from the hawkish "whatever it takes" stance) might trigger a renewed sell-off in local assets. Against this backdrop, we see the central bank sticking with its recent playbook, changing nothing. The second half of the week will bring some labour market data, where we might see wage growth accelerating further in November as companies have been reacting to the wage demands of employees in a high-inflation environment amid a tight labour market. The latter might be proven with a broadly unchanged unemployment rate in December.

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Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 23 January					
Poland	0900	Dec Industrial Output (YoY%)	1.2	1.4	4.6
	0900	Dec Retail Sales (YoY%)	1.5	1.4	1.5
	0900	Dec PPI (YoY%)	19.5		20.8
Brazil	1200	Jan IPCA-15 Mid-Month CPI (YoY%)	-		5.9
Tuesday 24 January					
Poland	1300	Dec M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	6.5	6	5.6
Hungary	1300	Jan Hungary Base Rate	13.00		13.00
Mexico	1200	Jan 1st Half-Month Core Inflation (MoM%)	-		0.57
	1200	Jan 1st Half-Month Inflation (MoM%)	-		0.39
Wednesday 25 January					
Russia	1600	Dec PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		-0.4/-1.9
Poland	0900	Dec Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.2	5.1
Hungary	0730	Nov Average Gross Wages (YoY%)	18.6		18.1
Mexico	1200	Nov IGAE Econ Activity (YoY%)	-		4.4
Thursday 26 January					
Turkey	0830	Inflation Report (2023 - I)	-		-
Ukraine	1200	2 Central bank interest rate	-		25
South Africa	0930	Dec PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-		0.5/15
Brazil	-	Dec Current Account	-		-0.06
	-	Dec Foreign Direct Investment	-		8.34
Mexico	1200	Dec Jobless Rate	-		2.8
Friday 27 January					
Hungary	0730	Dec Unemployment Rate 3M	3.7		3.8
Brazil	1730	Dec Central Government Balance	-		-14.69
Mexico	1200	Dec Trade Balance SA	-		0.67

Source: Refinitiv, ING

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