

Key events in EMEA next week

Following the National Bank of Hungary's dovish remarks, we could see a bold 700 basis point cut in the overnight repo rate next week while the base rate will remain at 13%. This is contingent on stability in the forint after a recent sell-off. For Poland, we see an array of activity data, as headline CPI continues to drop given a reversal of the energy shock



Source: Shutterstock

Poland: Expect core inflation to remain persistent

Retail sales: -6.2% YoY (March)

After a 5% year-on-year decline in February, the fall in retail sales most likely deepened in March. From a purely statistical point of view, this reflects the high reference base from March 2022, when the first wave of refugees from war-troubled Ukraine boosted purchases of pharmaceuticals, clothing and footwear. The broader economic picture is not pretty either. The drop in purchases of goods in recent months is a result of high inflation that has hit the real disposable incomes of households. The annual drop in household consumption in the first quarter is expected to be even deeper than observed in the fourth quarter of 2022 and consumption is projected to start recovering gradually, but not earlier than in the second half of the year.

Industrial production: -1.5% YoY (March)

Industrial output is also in negative territory as manufacturing activity eased amid softer external demand. Even though the 2022/23 winter energy crisis turned out to be less profound than feared, the turmoil in the US banking sector brought new risks (potential credit crunch) that may weigh on the outlook for global manufacturing. Annual declines in energy production in Poland are also associated with a high reference base as coal-based energy production and exports in Poland soared when natural gas became more expensive due to hostile Russian measures.

PPI inflation: 10.8% YoY (March)

Producers' inflation peaked in mid-2022, but the pace of PPI disinflation has been relatively moderate so far – from 25.6% YoY in June 2022 to 18.4% YoY in February 2023. The decline in PPI inflation will gain momentum in the near term and already in March, producer price growth is projected to have nose-dived to c.11% YoY amid the strong base effect. In March 2022, the PPI index soared 6.6% month-on-month as a spike in wholesale gasoline prices pushed prices in the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products up by 31.4% MoM.

Registered unemployment: 5.4% (March)

The slowing economy will eventually make its mark on the labour market, but it remains tight so far. Even though some initial signs of softening emerged recently (decline in enterprise sector employment and increase in the number of unemployed in February 2022), we do not expect any sharp deterioration in the near term. Demographic trends led to a scarcity of workers and the gap has been filled by immigrants so far. We forecast that in March, the unemployment rate inched down to 5.4% from 5.5% in February – in line with seasonal patterns.

CPI (flash): 14.8% (Apr)

Disinflation of headline CPI is expected to continue in April on the back of the reversal in the energy shock but core inflation will likely remain close to the March reading of 12.4% YoY as an upswing in costs is still feeding into a broader array of goods and services prices.

✓ Turkey: Central bank set to keep rates unchanged

At the March Monetary Policy Committee meeting, the forward guidance remained unchanged as the Central Bank of Turkey repeated that the current policy rate is adequate to support the recovery in the wake of recent earthquakes. This implies that it will not make any rate move and remains in a wait-and-see mode in the near term. Given this backdrop, we expect the bank to remain on hold at the April meeting.

✓ Hungary: Possibility of a bold 700bp cut in overnight repo rate

The National Bank of Hungary's latest remarks made next week's rate-setting meeting pretty very interesting. We see the central bank cutting the overnight repo rate from 25% in a significant manner. The size of the cut could be dependent on the behaviour of the forint. Should we see stability in the currency after the sell-off ignited by the dovish remarks, we might see a bold move of a 700bp cut. With that, the overnight repo rate would match the 18% effective rate, suggesting that from now on, the only way is down for effective rates. No other rates are expected to be

changed; thus the effective rate will remain at 18% at least until the May meeting, while the base rate will remain at 13% for a longer period. With the rate setting behind us, the focus will be on the labour market. The unemployment rate is expected to inch higher, while wage growth could be a shocker. This is due to last year's one-off wage increase for the armed forces in February, which pushed wages higher by 31.1% YoY.

Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Survey	Prev.
Monday 24 April					
Poland	0900 Mar	Industrial Output YY	-1.5	-1.9	-1.2
	0900 Mar	PPI (YoY%)	10.8	11.2	18.4
	0900 Mar	Retail Sales (YoY%)	-6.2	-5.9	-5
Brazil	- Mar	Current Account	-		-2.815
	- Mar	Foreign Direct Investment	-		6.451
Mexico	1200 Apr	1st Half-Month Core Inflation (MoM%)	-		0.3
	1200 Apr	1st Half-Month Inflation (MoM%)	-		0.15
Tuesday 25 April					
Poland	1300 Mar	M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	7.2	7.2	7.4
Hungary	1300 Apr	Hungary Base Rate	13.00		13.00
Brazil	1300 Feb	Retail sales (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	3.8/2.6
Mexico	1200 Feb	IGAE Econ Activity (YoY%)	-		4.4
Wednesday 26 April					
Russia	1600 Mar	Industrial Output	-1.8	-1.6	-1.7
Poland	0900 Mar	Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.4	5.5
Hungary	0730 Feb	Average Gross Wages (YoY%)	1.2		16.1
South Africa	1030 Mar	PPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	/	0.6/12.2
Brazil	1300 Apr	IPCA-15 Mid-Month CPI	-		0.69
	1300 Apr	IPCA-15 Mid-Month CPI (YoY%)	-		5.36
Thursday 27 April					
Turkey	1200 Apr	CBT Weekly Repo Rate	8.5		8.5
	1200 Apr	O/N Lending Rate	10		10
	1200 Apr	O/N Borrowing Rate	7		7
Ukraine	1200	Central bank interest rate	-		25
Brazil	1200 Apr	IGP-M Inflation Index	-		0.05
	1830 Mar	Central Government Balance	-		-40.989
Mexico	1300 Mar	Trade Balance SA	-		-3.537
Friday 28 April					
Russia	1030 Apr	Central bank key rate	7.5	7.5	7.5
Poland	0900 Apr	Flash CPI (YoY%)	14.8		16.1
Turkey	0800 Mar	Trade Balance	8.6		-12.08
Hungary	0730 Mar	Unemployment Rate 3M	4.2		4.1
South Africa	0700 Mar	M3 Money Supply (YoY%)	-		10.81
	0700 Mar	Private Sector Credit Extension	-		8.28
	1300 Mar	Trade Balance (Incl. Region)	-		16.13

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Author

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@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.