Snap | 15 January 2020 Poland

Poland: CPI jumps on stronger demand; little impact from regulated prices

The detailed CPI reading confirms that inflation increased from 2.6% to 3.4% year-on-year, in line with the flash reading. Core CPI jumped from 2.6% to 3.2% YoY due to stronger growth in demand-driven categories. We expect CPI to top out at 4.2-4.4% YoY in the first quarter



Shoppers at the Poznan City mall in Poland

The jump in core inflation was generated by: 1) transport services, which added 0.25 percentage points to the headline rate. The increase was likely related to public transport (potentially reflecting a jump in the minimum wage) or airline tickets; 2) insurance added 0.09ppt; 3) clothing, where the seasonal drop of 0.6ppt was weaker-than-usual and 4) communication. These are all categories driven by demand, at least partially. The impact of regulatory-driven categories (such as refuse collection) was weak, in contrast to a statement by MPC Chairman Adam Glapiński at the January MPC meeting. Food prices rose by 0.5ppt to 7.0% YoY, while fuel accelerated by 5.2ppt to -0.1% YoY.

The overall structure of CPI confirms our view that inflation will exceed 4% YoY in January, as retail electricity prices went up. We remain wary about a further rise in core prices in 2020. Discussions with local businesses confirm that the rise in the minimum wage will impact not only prices of

Snap | 15 January 2020 1

services for households (which jumped from 5.3% to 6.1% YoY in December), but also costs for retailers. Hence it will also increase prices of some goods, which up to this point have significantly lagged behind the overall CPI.

In 2020, CPI is expected to top out (around 4.2-4.4%YoY) in February-March. Inflation should decelerate in the second quarter towards 3.5% YoY (the upper central bank target band) and should remain close to that level for many months. We see 2020 CPI averaging at 3.6% YoY. This, however, will not sway the MPC – rates should remain unchanged in 2020-21, as the Council prioritises GDP growth over price stability.

Author

Rafal Benecki Chief Economist, Poland rafal.benecki@ing.pl

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 http://www.ing.com.

Snap | 15 January 2020 2