

## Poland: End of hiking cycle may not be near

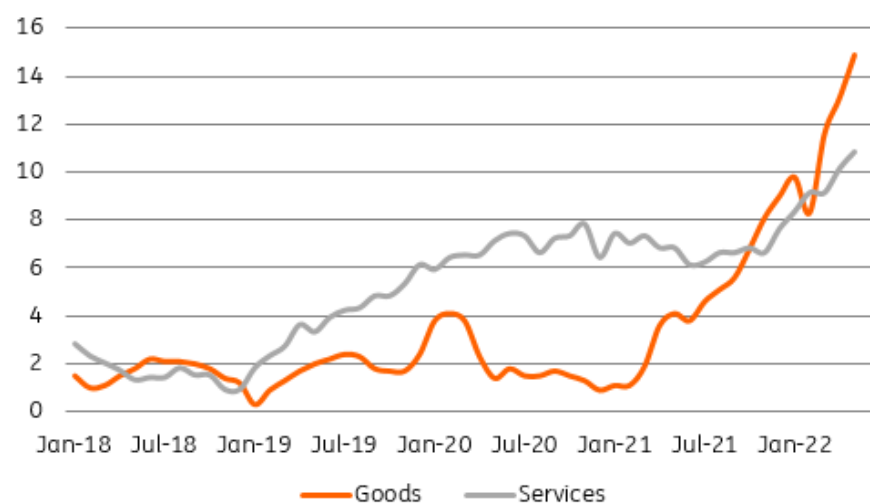
June CPI inflation was revised down to 15.5% year-on-year from 15.6% YoY and the coming months will bring some respite from price increases, however, we project further growth of inflation ahead amid rising regulated prices. Declarations that the end of the hiking cycle is near may prove premature



President of the National Bank of Poland, Adam Glapiński

The StatOffice revised its estimate of June CPI inflation to 15.5% YoY from 15.6% YoY. Our initial forecast before the flash reading was for a 15.4% YoY price increase in June. Goods prices rose 16.8% YoY and services prices jumped up by 11.5% YoY, compared to 14.9% YoY and 10.8% YoY respectively in May.

## Consumer prices, % YoY



Source: GUS.

Energy prices continue to rise sharply. Energy carriers were 35.1% more expensive in June than a year earlier, and fuels became 46.7% more expensive. The increase in the price of energy carriers was mainly driven by higher prices of liquid and solid fuels (10.4% month-on-month). Upward pressure on food prices moderated somewhat as meat prices stabilised (0.0% MoM) and the price of fruits and vegetables declined by 2.1% MoM and 1.6% MoM respectively.

The increase in fuel, electricity and food prices combined accounted for just over 10 percentage points of the June inflation reading. Despite some deceleration, core inflation also continues to rise. We estimate that it rose to about 9.1% YoY in June, up from 8.5% YoY in May.

The holiday months should bring a temporary slowdown in inflation growth and CPI is likely to stabilise in the 15-16% YoY range. Recent weeks have brought declines in gasoline prices, and the summer period is a favourable season for food prices. This does not change the fact that inflation remains Poland's number one macroeconomic issue. First, it is at a very high level (the highest in 25 years), and bringing it down to the target will require further tightening of monetary policy and curbing domestic demand. Second, the peak of inflation is most likely still ahead of us. In the autumn, we may witness renewed increases in energy prices (coal, LPG, electricity) and the beginning of 2023 will be marked by high increases in regulated prices (electricity, natural gas).

If the abovementioned risks materialise, we are facing further interest rate hikes towards 8.50%. Although National Bank of Poland President Adam Glapiński sees inflation peaking in the third quarter of 2022 and has declared that the end of the hike cycle is near, in our view the macroeconomic situation (rising inflation) and the market developments (weakening Polish zloty) will force the central bank to change its stance. We assume that the anti-inflation shield will be extended until at least the autumn of next year. This means continuing high inflation in 2024 (low reference base). As a result, the inflation outlook will likely not allow for interest rate cuts next year.

## Author

**Adam Antoniak**

Senior Economist, Poland

[adam.antoniak@ing.pl](mailto:adam.antoniak@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 [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).