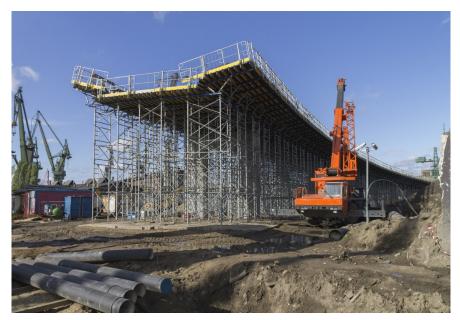


Poland

## Poland: Strong December points to growth of 5.7% for 2021

December's production data points to strong fourth-quarter GDP of 7.4% year-on-year, with full-year growth at 5.7%. Disruptions to global supply chains may undermine the first-quarter data, but GDP growth of at least 5.6% YoY can be expected. The elevated PPI reflects supply shocks in the autumn



Construction of a bridge in Gdansk, Poland

December brought another strong increase in production, at 16.7% YoY vs. 15.2% in November. We think the strong performance of manufacturing is due to the temporary improvement in global supply chains seen in the middle of the year. Energy also added to the strong overall level of production. The steep rise in natural gas prices is fostering domestic electricity production based on coal. Despite skyrocketing carbon permits, energy from coal is still cheaper than from natural gas, though more expensive than from renewables.

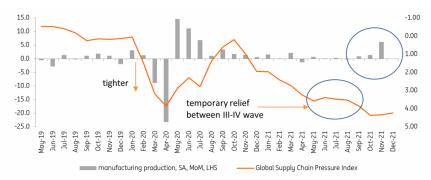
Construction output grew by 3.1% YoY in December, significantly weaker than the consensus estimate (9.0% YoY), and the month prior (12.7% YoY). The slowdown occurred across all the categories, indicating that weather and a strong 2020 base played a role. The decline in output was most evident for the construction of buildings (from 12.6% to 1.7% YoY), though it's too early

to suggest that this is a result of weaker housing demand e.g. due to rising interest rates. Late 2021 data indicates record levels of housing starts and building permits as well.

Based on industrial and construction production, we estimate GDP in 4Q21 of around 7.4% YoY and 5.7% YoY for 2021 overall. A strong deterioration in supply chains (see the global supply disruption chart below) and Omicron should weaken growth slightly in 1Q22 in quarterly terms, but year-onyear growth should rise by 5.6%, at least.

## Temporary relief in global value chains helped manufacturing economies

The Global Supply Chain Pressure Index (RHS) and Manufacturing Production MoM (LHS)



Source: Fed, GUS, ING

## Author

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

Piotr Poplawski Senior Economist, Poland piotr.poplawski@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.