

Poland's deficit will be high in 2024 but new government trims elections pledges

Poland's government has pencilled into the budget new pledges worth just 0.5% of GDP, below our 0.7% estimate. Both external and domestic conditions should allow the large fiscal gap and borrowing needs to be adequately funded



Ministry of Finance building in Warsaw, Poland

New budget based on legacy draft

One of the most urgent tasks of the new Donald Tusk government, which took power after Mateusz Morawiecki failed to secure a vote of confidence in early December, was to prepare and legislatively process the 2024 budget. Given the limited time frame, the new draft heavily relies on Morawiecki's proposal from September.

The original plan pointed to a general government deficit in 2024 of 4.5% of GDP. Having analysed the September document and election pledges of the new ruling coalitions that are deliverable in the short term, we estimate that next year's fiscal gap could be up to 1.5% of GDP higher i.e. around 6% of GDP. We estimate additional revenues of 0.7% of GDP. But also, we have seen a revenue shortfall of 0.7% of GDP, as the forecasts were overly optimistic (particularly with respect to VAT collections) and may, in fact, turn out to be 0.7% of GDP below official forecasts.

The proposal put forward by the Tusk administration delivers substantially less than pledged during the election campaign, but close to our estimates assuming additional costs amounting to 0.7% of GDP. The new spending in 2024 is mostly linked to the 30% wage hike for teachers and 20% higher wages for public administration. As a result, the proposed 2024 state budget deficit (cash basis) is nearly PLN20bn (0.5% of GDP) higher than initially proposed. Revenue forecasts remained broadly unchanged, so the 2024 general government deficit may still amount to nearly 6% of GDP.

Also important to note is that the highest spending bid, i.e. higher tax-free allowance (1.3% of GDP) was just postponed or not mentioned in both the speech delivered to parliament before the vote of confidence and the 2024 budget draft.

Increase in planned 2024 net borrowing needs even higher than in case of headline deficit

The September draft budget bill estimated the 2024 net borrowing needs at a record-high PLN225bn (6% of GDP). The amended draft by new finance minister Andrzej Domański boosted new borrowing by nearly PLN27bn (0.7% of GDP) to PLN252bn (6.7% of GDP) but took some steps to reduce the supply of PLN and hard currency treasury securities. A move facilitated by access to new loans from the RePower EU programme, including pre-payments that may take place this year.

The finance ministry will be challenged to place such sizeable debt supply into the market, but we believe both the external and internal environment are favourable to successfully covering the borrowing needs.

We see a few options that MinFin could use to diversify funding and surprise investors, who have been quite cautious about bidding for Polish government bonds given the expectation that higher supply could lift yields.

Firstly, domestic funding of borrowing needs may be higher than we have assumed so far - in the third quarter of 2023, deposits in the banking sector were higher than loans by PLN 67 billion. The net savings growth in the banking sector in the second half of 2023 is very high so local banks can buy a lot of government bonds next year. Secondly, the Ministry of Finance could use its current cash buffer and/or advances from EU funds, which are coming in faster than expected, to cover 2024 borrowing needs. Thirdly, the MinFin may increase bond issuance in FX, as the market absorption there is high.

Also since the 15 October general election, the new coalition has received substantial credit of trust from foreign investors. Since mid-October the PLN has gained nearly 20 figures vs. the euro.

The bottom line is that 2024 will be a year of loose fiscal policy and record-high borrowing needs, but investors are eager to accept it, assuming the credible consolidation path that will be put forward in coming years.

Authors

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland

rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist

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 <http://www.ing.com>.