



## POLAND WEEKLY REVIEW

### MACROECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

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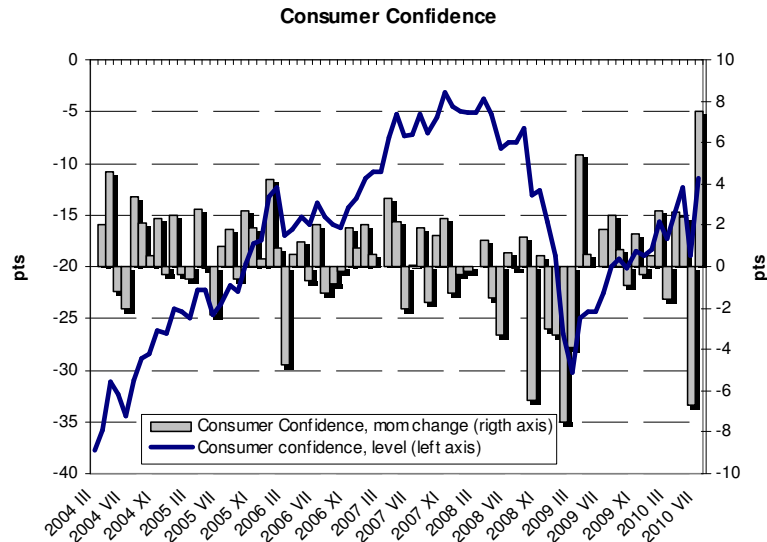
#### PREVIEW: The week of July 30<sup>th</sup> 2010 to August 5<sup>th</sup> 2010

Indicator	Date of release	Pe-riod	BRE forecast	Consen-sus	Last	Comment
PMI Index	Aug 2	Jul	<b>54.3pts</b>	-	53.3pts	Surge in the domestic and foreign business tendency indicators. Export supportive EURPLN.
FinMin's inflation forecast y/y	Aug 2	Jul	<b>2.2%</b>	-	2.3%	Food prices above seasonal pattern mainly on fruits and vegetables. Fuel prices relatively stable. Core inflation at 1.2% y/y.

## In Focus / Macroeconomics

### Consumer confidence. June's dip fully erased.

Solid dip in consumer confidence in June made us thoroughly re-think the perspectives for individual consumption. However, the vision of solid deceleration of consumption, as served by the avalanche in business confidence, stood at odds with 1) fierce growth of mortgage (reflecting broader sentiment within households), 2) dynamic expansion of industrial output (proxy for the and employment (proxy for household incomes). Luckily, consumer confidence was leading astray and it was better to watch the trends in the real data. June's dip in consumer confidence was fully erased in July and the upward trend in this consumption gauge stayed intact.



We expect the recovery in the Polish economy to continue in coming quarters. The growth rate of consumption is set to slowly rise towards 2011, when uncertainty regarding economic outlook dissipates and the process of wealth restoration among consumers (although the exact data is not available, one may expect that savings rate temporarily declined as consumption growth was running above the growth of real wages; one should expect to a short- to mid-term reversal of this tendency in the months to come) comes to an end. In the absence of the solid boost from individual consumption the main drivers of GDP growth will be

- 1) investment (first of all – public, as there are still huge stock of money to be disbursed from EU funds and local authorities are unwilling to cut on spending, then – private, along with bridging the gap between desired and actual capacity utilization),
- 2) change in inventories (looking at the cycle of inventories relative to GDP it is straightforward that they have just passed the bottom of the cycle and there is still plenty room to go forwards),
- 3) exports (driven primarily by the cycle in the German economy), although the net exports contributions may stay relatively modest (slightly above 0) on two balancing forces (weak consumption growth relative to industrial output which hampers imports, and high elasticity of imports with respect to exports which is likely to pop at the fore in 2011).

All in all we expect GDP growth in Q2 to reach 3.8% y/y (according to our quite accurate econometric model based on industrial output) on a solid turnaround in investment and high contribution of stocks formation. GDP growth in the whole 2010 is set to rise at least at 3.5% pace.

**MID-TERM  
FORECATS**

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP y/y (%)	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.6	4.2
Inflation rate (% , average)	2.4	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.9
Current account (% of GDP, average)	-4.5	-5.3	-1.6	-1.8	-2.9
Unemployment rate (end-of-year)	11.4	9.5	11.9	12.1	10.9
NBP repo rate (end-of-year)	5.00	5.00	3.50	3.75	5.00

Indicator	2009			2010		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP y/y (%)	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.1
Inflation rate (% , average)	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.8
NBP repo rate (end-of-quarter)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.5	3.5	3.75

*Bold denotes changes from the last release with arrows showing the direction of changes*

**Fixed Income**

*There is no market. But please read.*

Last week was very quiet on the FI. Rates are almost unchanged from the previous week levels. There was some trading in the bonds, but it changed nothing in the big picture. The main two topics market will be most likely focusing on is budget deficit for 2011 along with the fiscal consolidation plan for next 3 years period, and CPI path. Both will most likely have implications for the decision makers and market participants as well. We kind of fear both.

The discussion that has been going on in the press concentrates rather on what government should do with public finances and how it would make road to euro entry possible. We are very skeptical of that approach. We expect the next budget not to be much different from this year's one. There will be almost no reforms, and the lowering of budget deficit will be done by means of extraordinary measures which are of one-off nature. Political calendar will not permit any big ticket, long-term reforms, not mentioning significant changes in the structure of the budget. Furthermore, we expect the spillover effect to the General Government Deficit to happen in 2010 and 2011 with possibility of debt ratio breaking 55% threshold easily. One can say ok, but does it matter with current risk on sentiment on the market?. Maybe it doesn't right now, but risk on sentiment can change rapidly, while putting public finances in order is not going to happen so fast. Is it going to happen after elections 2011? Such a question can be only left out open tight now...

The other factor is CPI. While some decision makers and market participants as well seem to be rather complacent about CPI developments in the light of recent rising risk of slower economic activity in the developed world, we would like to highlight the local phenomena which can overshadow the consensus view. First of all, the base effects which have been bringing CPI down for the past 6 months are over. Secondly we have unfavorable weather effects which will add to the food prices. Looking at GDP dynamics we estimate at close to 4% level for 2Q and very impressive economic activity in July (industrial output rising towards 14.0%), we are leaning towards the view that monetary policy is right now stimulating economy probably too much (MCI is in rising trend for whole 2010). For us it is just a question of time when those imbalances will start to worry investors. Economy that shows no will to fix public finances and is riding on the loose monetary policy in a phase of rising CPI and growth at potential level is something that bond investors should not be happy about.

**AUCTIONS**

	next auc.	offer	avg yield last	last auction date
13 Week T-bills	-	-	6.142%	12/9/2008
26 Week T-bills	-	-	4.456%	5/4/2009
52 Week T-bills	8/2/2010	-	3.976%	7/26/2010
2Y T-bond OK0712	8/4/2010	-	4.740%	7/7/2010
5Y T-bond PS0415	8/11/2010	-	5.373%	7/14/2010
10Y T-bond DS1020	9/15/2010	-	5.790%	6/16/2010
20Y T-bond WS0429	9/15/2010	-	6.170%	9/23/2009

## Money Market

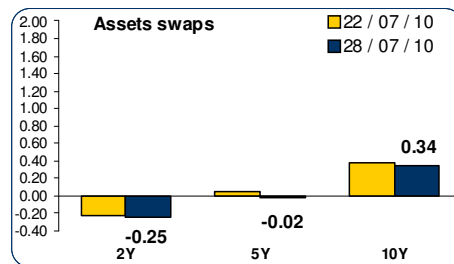
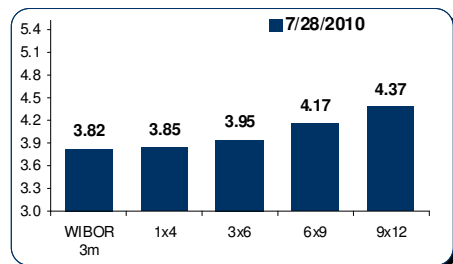
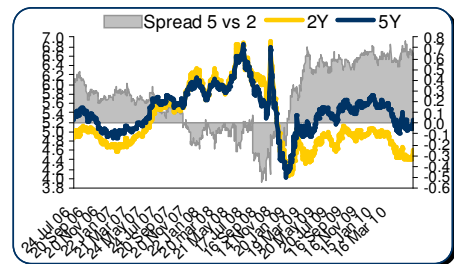
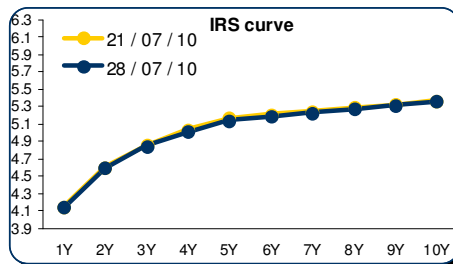
*Huge demand on last OMO*

*T-bill's yields down at the tender.*

Despite the fact that this is the last week in this reserve requirement period, demand on last Open Market Operation was huge. Central Bank offered PLN 81.3bn bills (which was the biggest offer even seen) and banks demand was even higher – 83.2 bn. This OMO made market square and short-term depo rates increased by over 100 bps and fluctuate around 3% whole week. Tomorrow is the last working day in this reserve requirement period. Therefore we expect banks to be more careful in participating in Central Bank bills tender.

The average yield on Polish 52-week T-bill at primary tender down to 3.976% from 4.025%. Demand was 5.831 billion PLN and the Ministry sold all 1.8 billion papers from the offer.

### FIXED INCOME & MONEY MARKET CHARTS



## Foreign Exchange

*Zloty stronger*

This week's EURPLN performance was marked out by Monday's 4.05 top and Thursday's 3.99 low. Good real economy data supported by well performing stocks have increased risk appetite level and has attracted PLN buyers. Previous week's 4.14 levels were faded memories since not top of technical triangle but bottom has been broken. Signal generated by breaking of 4.0750 support has drove EURPLN to mentioned above lows. Highest correlated benchmarks are, invariably, EURUSD, EURJPY, S&P (respectively -0.85, -0.8, -0.5)

*Implied volatility bit lower*

Stronger Zloty and low realized volatility (Thu-Thu – 11.15% and Mon-Thu 6.75%) has created pressure for lower implied vols. Monday's opening curve pointed by 1M ATM 11.6, 3M 12.25 and 1Y 12.75 has lowered to: 1M 11.4, 3M 12.0 and 1Y 12.7. Although decrease does not look spectacular it is needed to mention that gap between implied and realized volatility (especially short end) systematically narrows. Market simply prices lower chances of next "crisis" scenarios. Smile reaction was more noticeable, 3M 25D EURPLN RR benchmark lowered from 3.5 to 3.0. EURPLN vs USDPLN currency spread is traded (with lower EURUSD vols) lower, at 6.75, level.

**Short-term forecasts:**

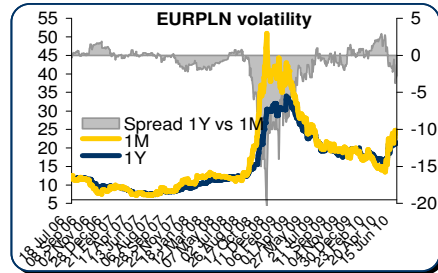
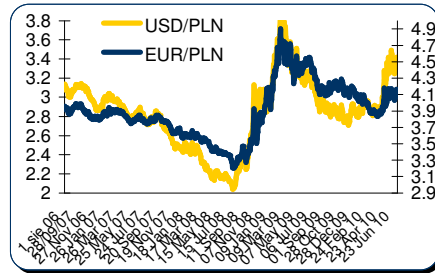
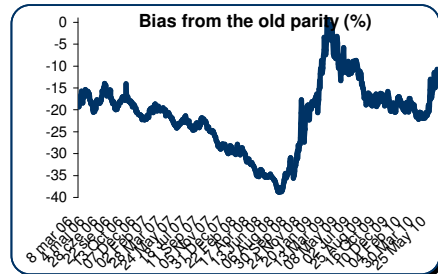
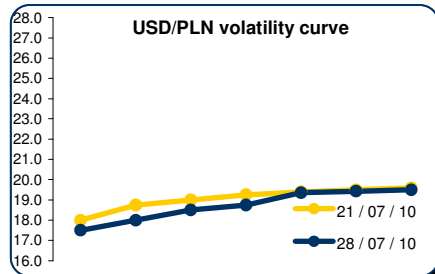
SPOT  
Main supports / resistances:  
EUR/PLN: 3.9400 / 4.0700  
USD/PLN: 3.0000 / 3.1400

On one hand we see 3.94 as a target of this move (if risk appetite will last of course) but on the other hand potential dynamics of it we see as low. Wait and sell spikes then.

### OPTIONS

Current underlying performance is likely to push implied volatility lower, aiming this year lows level. We lower our bids and still play vega range slightly more eager to sell on upticks.

## FX CHARTS



**MARKET PRICES UPDATE****MONEY MARKET RATES**

Money market rates (Closing mid-market levels)						
date	3M		6M		1Y	
	FXSW	WIBOR	FXSW	WIBOR	FXSW	WIBOR
22/07/10	3.73%	3.82%	3.90%	3.89%	4.15%	4.15%
23/07/10	3.70%	3.82%	3.92%	3.89%	4.10%	6.59%
26/07/10	3.69%	3.81%	3.79%	6.49%	4.08%	4.13%
27/07/10	3.75%	3.82%	3.88%	3.89%	4.10%	4.14%
28/07/10	3.69%	3.82%	3.83%	3.89%	4.08%	4.14%

**FRA MARKET RATES**

FRA Market Rates (Closing mid-market levels)					
date	1X4	3X6	6X9	9X12	6X12
22/07/10	3.86%	3.98%	4.19%	4.40%	4.38%
23/07/10	3.84%	3.98%	4.20%	4.40%	4.38%
26/07/10	3.86%	3.96%	4.18%	4.38%	4.35%
27/07/10	3.86%	3.97%	4.18%	4.38%	4.35%
28/07/10	3.85%	3.96%	4.18%	4.39%	4.37%

**FIXED INCOME MARKET RATES**

Fixed Income Market Rates (Closing mid-market levels)								
date	1Y		2Y		5Y		10Y	
	WIBOR	TB	IRS	OK0112	IRS	PS0511	IRS	DS1017
22/07/10	4.15%	3.98%	4.59%	4.36%	5.15%	5.19%	5.36%	5.74%
23/07/10	6.59%	3.98%	4.61%	4.37%	5.15%	5.18%	5.36%	5.74%
26/07/10	4.13%	3.98%	4.61%	4.36%	5.16%	5.15%	5.37%	5.71%
27/07/10	4.14%	3.98%	4.59%	4.36%	5.13%	5.15%	5.34%	5.71%
28/07/10	4.14%	3.98%	4.59%	4.34%	5.14%	5.12%	5.36%	5.70%

**PRIMARY MARKET RATES**

Last Primary Market Rates							
	au. date	maturity	avg price	avg yield	supply	demand	sold
52W TB	10/07/26	11/07/26	96.135	3.98%	1800	5831	1800
OK0712	10/04/07	12/07/25	89.301	4.54%	3000	6726	2999
PS0415	09/07/14	15/04/25	100.483	5.37%	3000	2807	2027
DS1019	10/06/16	19/04/25	95.807	5.79%	3000	2965	2430

**FX VOLATILITY**

date	USD/PLN 0-delta straddle				25-delta RR		25-delta FLY	
	1M	3M	6M	1Y	1M	1Y	1M	1Y
22/07/10	18.75	19.25	19.40	19.60	4.00	5.00	0.75	0.95
23/07/10	18.00	19.00	19.25	19.50	3.75	5.25	0.75	0.95
26/07/10	18.00	19.00	19.25	19.50	3.75	5.25	0.75	0.95
27/07/10	18.00	19.00	19.25	19.50	3.75	5.25	0.75	0.95
28/07/10	18.00	18.85	19.25	19.50	3.75	5.15	0.75	0.95

**PLN SPOT PERFORMANCE**

PLN spot performance			
date	USD/PLN	EUR/PLN	bias
22/07/10	3.1945	4.1007	-15.07%
23/07/10	3.1383	4.0633	-14.47%
26/07/10	3.1373	4.0472	-14.59%
27/07/10	3.0861	4.0125	-15.45%
28/07/10	3.0756	4.0006	-15.65%

Note: parity on 11/04/00 – USD= 4.3806, EUR=4.2196, basket share 50:50  
Mid-market volatility of vanilla option strategies

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