

Friday, 24 April 2020

Forex markets (index)



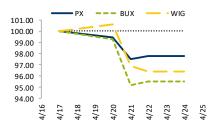
	LAST	PREVIOUS	CHANGE (%)
EURCZK	27.47	27.47	0.00
EURHUF	354.2	354.2	0.00
EURPLN	4.529	4.529	0.00

Gov. bonds 10 Y (bps change)



	LAST	PREVIOUS	CHANGE (bps)
CZGB 10Y	1.244	1.244	0.0
HUGB 10Y	2.44	2.44	0.0
PLGB 10Y	1.31	1.31	0.0

Equity indices (index)



	LAST	PREVIOUS	CHANGE (%)
PX	832.7	832.7	0.00
BUX	31690	31690	0.00
WIG	43719	43719	0.00

Regional insights

The NBH policy now in a wait-and-see mode

The National Bank of Hungary (NBH) will hold its official rate setting meeting on next Tuesday, but we don't expect any change at this time as lots of measures were taken in the last weeks. It will be quite interesting how the council evaluates the inflationary developments as both the headline and the core inflation were above the central bank's forecast in March. The falling oil price and so the dropping fuel price (17% MoM decline has 1.2%pt effect on inflation) will push down the headline consumer price index in April, but the core inflation may remain around 4% YoY. The processed food prices and some tradeable goods prices (due to the weakening HUF) may keep the core inflation at a high level, but the falling demand may moderate it gradually in the coming months, although we don't expect it below 3% YoY in this year.

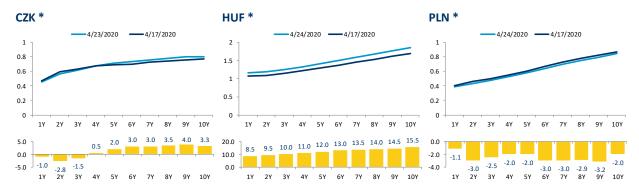
The council's statement may highlight the importance of the new measures that were introduced in the last weeks and may leave the door open for further steps if necessary. The NBH may continue its dual monetary policy meaning: the short end of the curve may keep relatively high, while loose stance may maintained via unconventional tools. The central bank introduced collateralized loans, the required reserve ratio was moderated to 0%, quantitative easing will start from May and the counter-cyclical capital buffer will be cut to 0% temporarily from July.

The National Bank of Hungary can influence the short end of the curve weekly as there is 1-week deposit tender on every Thursday. The central bank sets the interest rate of this deposit every time (which can be anywhere within the interest rate corridor between -0.05% and 1.85%) and decides what amount they accept. The NBH set the rate at 0.9% and accepted all the money the banks offered every time since it was introduced. We expect that level may remain as long as the international environment remains uncertain and the HUF volatility is high, but once the EUR/HUF moves below 350 and stabilizes around that levels, the NBH may not accept all the offers or even start to moderate the rate of the 1-week deposit gradually. In case HUF becomes under downward pressure again, the 1-week deposit rate may be increased temporarily in order to stop HUF depreciation.

Although the NBH's actions (like collateralized loans and QE programs) help the financing of the public debt, Debt Management Agency (AKK) issued EUR2bn bond (EUR1bn 6-year and EUR1bn 12-year bond) yesterday. The main reason is that the AKK re-planned its financing plan, because the retail bond demand moderated substantially in last weeks and the budget deficit will be significantly higher than it was planned originally. It means that there is an extra roughly HUF2000bn financing need, which is planned to be covered from EUR4bn foreign currency denominated bond issuance (EUR2bn was done yesterday) and from more 3 and 5-year forint bond issuance (there are weekly auctions from these bonds, where the demand is supported by the NBH's collateralized loan program). It is also important that the EU accelerates the payments of the funds money (via Hungary may receive HUF1300bn this year) and the government has close to HUF1000bn deposit at the central bank, so we think that the financing of the debt is comfortably manageable.



Interest-rate Swap Curves



* upper plot in each panel shows interest swap curve (%), lower plot shows change in interest rates in basis points (against previous Friday).

Calendar

Country Date Time	Indicator		Period	Forecast		Actual		Consensus		Previous			
Country	Date	Tillie	indicator		renou	m/m	y/y	m/m	y/y	m/m	y/y	m/m	y/y
PL	04/24	10:00	Unemployment rate	%	03/01/2020			5.4		5.6		5.5	

Contacts

Brussels Research (KBC)		Global Sales Force	
Mathias van der Jeugt	+32 2 417 51 94	Brussels	
Peter Wuyts	+32 2 417 32 35	Corporate Desk	+32 2 417 45 82
Mathias Janssens	+32 2 417 51 95	Institutional Desk	+32 2 417 46 25
		France	+32 2 417 32 65
Dublin Research		London	+44 207 256 4848
Austin Hughes	+353 1 664 6889	Singapore	+65 533 34 10
Shawn Britton	+353 1 664 6892		
Prague Research (CSOB)		Prague	+420 2 6135 3535
Jan Čermák	+420 2 6135 3578	Prague (Equities)	+420 2 2142 4216
Petr Dufek	+420 2 6135 3560		
Bratislava Research (CSOB)			
Marek Gabris	+421 2 5966 8809	Bratislava	+421 2 5966 8820
Budapest Research			
David Nemeth	+36 1 328 9989	Budapest	+36 1 328 99 85

ALL OUR REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE VIA OUR KBC RESEARCH APP (iPhone, iPad, Android)

This non-exhaustive information is based on short-term forecasts for expected developments on the financial markets. KBC Bank cannot guarantee that these forecasts will materialize and cannot be held liable in any way for direct or consequential loss arising from any use of this document or its content. The document is not intended as personalized investment advice and does not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold investments described herein. Although information has been obtained from and is based upon sources KBC believes to be reliable, KBC does not guarantee the accuracy of this information, which may be incomplete or condensed. All opinions and estimates constitute a KBC judgment as of the data of the report and are subject to change without notice.

