CEE Research

August 31, 2007

Fixed Income and Foreign Exchange

CEE Insights

- **Czech Republic:** CNB hiked rate to 3.25%
- **Hungary:** August budget deficit figures and 2Q GDP breakdown to be released next week
- **Poland:** Central bank hiked to 4.75%
- **Romania:** GM put Romania on shortlist for greenfield investment
- **Slovakia:** Detailed 2Q GDP to be released next week

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Czech Republic:

- CNB hiked rate to 3.25%
- Real wage growth solid in 2Q

Hungary:

- NBH kept base rate unchanged (7.75%)
- Investments decreased by 0.4% y/y in 2Q07
- August budget deficit figures and 2Q GDP breakdown to be released next week

Poland:

- Central bank hiked to 4.75%
- Polish economy still flying high
- Strong domestic consumption to continue

Romania:

- GM put Romania on shortlist for greenfield investment
- RON flat this week, amid low volatility
- Short-term interest rates repositioned lower, below key rate

Slovakia:

- Central bank kept interest rates unchanged
- Detailed 2Q GDP to be released next week

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Thursday's close		Current	w/w	m/m	ytd	Spreads vs. Euroland		
						current	- 1m	02/01/2007
Czech Republic	EUR/CZK	27.71	-0.1%	1.2%	-0.4%			
	3Y (yield bp)	3.90	8	0	69	-13	-34	-66
	10Y (yield bp)	4.62	7	2	91	39	25	-23
Croatia	EUR/HRK	7.32	0.1%	-0.1%	0.4%			
	3Y (yield bp)	4.51	-18	-5	-3	42	12	66
	10Y (yield bp)	5.31	-5	-2	n/a	109	102	n/a
Hungary	EUR/HUF	254.70	1.5%	-1.4%	-1.3%			
	3Y (yield bp)	7.21	-4	24	-34	319	265	368
	10Y (yield bp)	6.79	-8	9	51	256	235	276
Poland	EUR/PLN	3.82	0.7%	-1.0%	0.3%			
	3Y (yield bp)	5.47	1	13	82	145	101	78
	10Y (yield bp)	5.80	2	9	63	157	125	124
Romania	EUR/RON	3.26	-0.1%	-3.1%	3.8%			
Slovakia	EUR/SKK	33.68	0.3%	-1.0%	2.4%			
	3Y (yield bp)	4.50	-1	-8	12	36	25	50
	12Y (yield bp)	4.78	-1	-3	47	51	46	38

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg (+ means strengthening / - means easing of the exchange rate)

Trading Ideas

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Positions

#	Position	Date of opening	Instruments	Entry values	Today's values	flat P/L (%)	flat P/L inc. carry (%)	P/L p.a. inc. carry (%)	Target values	Target P/L flat inc. carry (%)	Target P/L p.a. (%)
		04/06/07	6m Bribid/ 6m Euribor	3,9/ 4,28%			0.5%	1.9%	32.8	3.2%	6.4%
12	short EUR/SKK		EUR/SKK	33.92	33.74	0.54%					
		07/06/07	12m Pribid/ 12m Euribor	3,21/4,47%			2.1%	9.1%	26.8	4.7%	4.7%
13	short EUR/CZK		EUR/CZK	28.39	27.72	2.42%					

Rationale at inception

12) The Slovak koruna might soon become an attractive buy. While we do not rule out short-term weakening, we see these eventual dips into the 34.0-34.2 EUR/SKK range as a good opportunity to buy the Slovak currency, as we expect it to strengthen in the euro run-up. We advise profit taking at 32.8 EUR/SKK, as the previous ERM-2 band at 32.69 EUR/SKK could be defended by the central bank. The expected time horizon is six months.

13) EUR/CZK is currently by roughly 0.30 CZK weaker that we estimate its fundamental level should be. Even though we expect milder appreciation this year than what we have seen over previous years, we still see Koruna strengthening owing to the convergence of Czech economy and real and monetary flows. Our prognosis for July 2008 sees CZK at 26.80 and hence we recommend entering long positions in CZK against EUR.

Closed positions

#	Recommendation	opened	closed	P/L inc.carry
1	long: PLGB10y / 4m Euribor	16/09/2005	27/10/2005	-3%
2	short: CZGB15y / 6m PRIBID	16/09/2005	21/11/2005	5.97%
5	long: SKK/CZK	09/11/2005	20/01/2006	1.90%
3	short EUR/SKK	29/09/2005	07/02/2006	3.45%
4	EUR/PLN options	21/10/2005	28/07/2006	-2.69%
6	SKK/CZK long	23/03/2006	30/10/2006	2.16%
7	FRA 9*12 short	28/07/2006	08/11/2006	8bp
8	long HUGB 5y	13/10/2006	29/01/2006	5.70%
9	short CZGB/ long GDBR	09/01/2007	27/02/2007	1.80%
10	long CZK/EUR	27/02/2007	19/03/2007	2.30%
11	short CZGB/ long PLGB	07/03/2007	10/05/2007	5.5%
14	long SKKFRA 9x12, short EURF	16/07/2007	13/08/2007	30 bp

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Forecasts

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Capital markets forecasts

	Exchange Rate vs EUR												Intervention Rate					
	CZK	Forward	HRK	Forward	HUF	Forward	PLN	Forward	RON	Forward	SKK	Forward	CZ	HR	HU	PL	RO	SK
Spot	27.7		7.32		254		3.82		3.26		33.6		3.25	3.50	7.75	4.75	7.00	4.25
Sep-07	28.0	27.7	7.40	7.40	255	255	3.80	3.82	3.25	3.26	33.1	33.6	3.25	3.50	7.50	4.75	7.00	4.25
Dec-07	27.6	27.7	7.40	7.40	253	257	3.72	3.83	3.20	3.28	32.5	33.6	3.25	3.50	7.00	5.00	6.75	4.25
Mar-08	27.3	27.6	7.40	7.40	255	259	3.70	3.83	3.18	3.30	32.4	33.5	3.50	3.50	6.75	5.00	6.75	4.25
Jun-08	27.1	27.5	7.25	7.25	255	260	3.69	3.84	3.15	3.31	32.5	33.5	3.50	3.50	6.75	5.25	6.50	4.25

	3m Money Market Rate										10y Govt. Yield					5y Yield
	CZ	Forward	HU	Forward	PL	Forward	RO	Forward	SK	Forward	CZ	HR	HU	PL	SK	RO
Spot	3.34		7.60		5.03		6.71		4.34		4.62	5.31	6.75	5.80	4.72	7.00
Sep-07	3.30	3.51	7.50	7.61	5.00	5.14	6.85	6.77	4.30	4.35	4.55	5.20	6.60	5.50	4.70	6.90
Dec-07	3.40	3.71	7.00	7.14	5.20	5.30	6.55	6.77	4.30	4.42	4.80	5.10	6.20	5.65	4.70	6.85
Mar-08	3.55	3.90	6.80	6.95	5.30	5.47	6.45	6.62	4.30	4.45	4.90	5.00	6.00	5.71	4.80	6.80
Jun-08	3.60	3.91	6.70	6.82	5.40	5.37	6.35	6.51	4.30	4.54	4.80	4.90	5.90	5.78	4.80	6.70

Long-term forecasts

GDP growth (%)	2005	2006	2007f	2008f
Czech Republic	6.5	6.4	5.4	4.1
Croatia	4.3	4.8	5.4	4.7
Hungary	4.1	3.9	2.5	3.2
Poland	3.6	6.1	6.3	5.7
Romania	4.4	7.7	6.5	6.3
Slovakia	6.0	8.3	8.9	7.1

C/A (%GDP)	2005	2006	2007f	2008f
Czech Republic	-1.5	-3.0	-3.5	-3.7
Croatia	-6.4	-7.8	-8.2	-7.9
Hungary	-6.8	-5.8	-4.4	-4.2
Poland	-1.7	-2.3	-2.9	-3.3
Romania	-8.7	-10.3	-13.5	-14.2
Slovakia	-8.5	-8.4	-3.6	-2.4

CPI (%), eoy	2005	2006	2007f	2008f
Czech Republic	2.2	2.5	3.9	4.9
Croatia	3.6	2.0	3.4	3.0
Hungary	3.3	6.5	5.7	3.4
Poland	0.7	1.4	2.7	2.9
Romania	8.6	4.9	4.2	4.1
Slovakia	3.7	4.2	2.8	3.3

Budget Balance (%GDP)	2005	2006	2007f	2008f
Czech Republic	-2.2	-3.3	-4.0	-3.3
Croatia	-4.2	-3.0	-2.6	-3.0
Hungary	-7.8	-9.2	-6.0	-4.5
Poland	-4.3	-3.9	-3.2	-3.5
Romania	-0.8	-1.6	-2.8	-2.7
Slovakia	-2.8	-3.4	-2.9	-2.9

Diaries

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Looking ahead

Country	Date	Release/event/figures	Our expectation	Consensus*
Czech Republic	Sep-04	Trade balance (July)		
		Current Account (Q2)		
		GDP (Q2)		
Croatia	5-Sep	Retail trade	4.5% y/y	
	6-Sep	PPI	3.0% y/y	
Hungary	Sep-06	July Industrial production	8.2% y/y	8.0% y/y
	Sep-06	Aug Budget balance	HUF -85bn	-
	Sep-07	July Trade balance	EUR -90mn	-
	Sep-07	2Q GDP breakdown	1.4% y/y	-
Poland	No data releases scheduled			
Romania	04-Sep-07	GDP H1 2007	6.2%	6.0%
Slovakia	Sep-04	2Q GDP	9.2%	9.2%
	Sep-07	July industrial production	10.0%	n.a.

**Sources: Bloomberg, Reuters*

Auction diary

Country	Code	Auction-date	Pay-date	Maturity	Cupon	Offer	Forecast
Czech Republic		Sep-05-2007	Sep-10-2007	Oct-18-2012	3.55%	6 bn CZK	
Hungary		Sep-04	Sep-12	Dec-12-2007	-	HUF 25bn	7.50%
		Sep-05	Sep-12	Feb-13-2008	-	HUF 35bn	7.50%
		Sep-06	Sep-12	Aug-27-2008	-	HUF 45bn	7.40%
Poland		No auction scheduled					
Romania		06-Sep-07	10-Sep-07	10Y	6.75%	100,000,000	6.70%
Slovakia		Sep-03	Sep-05	Feb-08-10	-	-	4.40%

Major Markets

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Major markets

Outcome of ECB meeting close call

Without doubt, the most watched event next week will be the ECB rate decision on Thursday. Signals from ECB President Trichet about the outcome of the meeting have been mixed, so the market consensus is just barely tilted towards an "unchanged" scenario. We think that the central bank will remain on course and hike. The assessment of recent events on financial markets will of course be decisive. Cautiousness, the lack of a reason to hurry and the chance that the ECB knows more about troubled institutions than the markets speak in favor of unchanged rates. However, unchanged interest rates would probably send a signal of a strongly concerned central bank, which might add to market nervousness, not reduce it. Other releases for Euroland are second-tier. PMI indices are scheduled for Monday. On Thursday, German factory orders will be released. In our view, yields are already at a low level, so a further drop would likely only be triggered by negative data from the US.

Bernanke speech today and important data next week to keep markets tense

After the holiday on Monday, important releases are scheduled for the remainder of the week. The ISM index will show the current status of the largest US manufacturers. This has been one of the few indicators that have been improving since spring of this year. The market expects a more or less unchanged value vs. the previous month, which seems slightly optimistic in our view. The Beige Book the following day and the ISM index non-manufacturing will be of lesser importance. The week will close with the labor market report, which will of course get a lot of attention. Markets expect moderate non-farm payroll growth, but still an acceleration vs. the previous month. Again, we think that the consensus is too optimistic and rather expect slower growth of non-farm employment. However, before all of that happens, Fed Chairman Bernanke will hold his speech at the yearly Fed meeting in Jackson Hole today. Markets are waiting for clear indications of an interest rate cut as soon as September. Given the handling of the turmoil by the Fed during the last few weeks, we think the chances are that markets might be disappointed, and that the remarks will be more of a general nature. We see yields as already pricing in lower interest rates and a weak economy, so only considerably negative surprises should trigger a further yield drop.

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Forecasts

	Intervention Rate		3m Money Market Rate				10y Govt. Yield		FX	
	EUL	USA	EUL	Forwards	USA	Forwards	EUL	USA	EUR/USD	Forwards
Spot	4.00	5.25	4.74		5.58		4.27	4.55	1.366	
Sep-07	4.25	5.25	4.45	4.83	5.40	5.48	4.40	4.80	1.33	1.367
Dec-07	4.25	5.00	4.35	4.70	4.90	5.15	4.60	4.70	1.37	1.371
Mar-08	4.25	4.75	4.30	4.66	4.70	4.76	4.70	4.70	1.33	1.372
Jun-08	4.25	4.50	4.30	4.51	4.40	4.75	4.70	4.70	1.33	1.373

Czech Republic

CNB hiked rate to 3.25%

Last week, the Czech national bank hiked the key rate by 25bps to 3.25%. We saw more factors speaking in favor of a small delay in the next rate hike, mainly in connection with the recent strengthening of the koruna and the uneasiness on global credit markets. We thus expected the next hike to come in September. This did not happen, and it appears that the predominant concern of the CNB remains the buoyant Czech economy, as evidenced by Governor Tuma's statement that one of the key factors showing a strong, very robust economy is the tight labor market. As the board said, the risks to the July prognosis "have probably risen", with risks to headline inflation being pro-inflationary (their July prognosis did not include the reform package, while our baseline scenario does), risks to core inflation being "slightly anti-inflationary" and the external environment being "neutral to slightly anti-inflationary". At the same time, the July prognosis was very hawkish, so the risks got skewed somewhat to the downside (the vote was close, probably on account of this, with three voting against the hike). We still think that, fundamentally, there is a case for the rates to rise. However, our scenario of a strengthening CZK (with the current liquidity stress not going away soon enough to renew the appetite for carry) calls for slower rate hikes than what the CNB prognosis indicates (their prognosis assumes the CZK around 28.30 throughout the remainder of 2007).

Real wage growth solid in 2Q

In a separate development, the average real wage grew at a still solid 4.9% in 2Q (5.5% for 1H07) for the entire economy, growing faster in the private than in the public sector. The average nominal wage in 2Q was CZK 21,462, 7.4% higher than in 2Q06. The wage dynamics remained solid and we expect y/y growth of 4.5% for FY07. This reading will say more regarding the underlying inflation pressures in the real economy when the GDP data and its structure are released next week. The structure should not be surprising - the major impulse for the growth will in all likelihood have come from domestic consumption. GDP is expected to have grown at 5.2% in 2Q.

As for other data releases next week, we are going to have data on the trade balance, but this will be overshadowed by the GDP data. The impact of both will be of limited importance as far as the koruna or bonds are concerned, as the force majeure behind current developments remains the global financial nervousness.

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Hungary

NBH kept base rate unchanged (7.75%)

On Monday, the Monetary Council again kept its base rate unchanged (7.75%), which did not come as a surprise. In its statements, the Council mentioned the current more uncertain market environment as the main reason for the caution: "…the current great degree of uncertainty of the global investment environment justifies increased caution in monetary policy decisions." However, the Council still believes that the 3% inflation goal is achievable by 2009. According to them, there are several signs that the pace of wage growth started to moderate in 1H07. Furthermore, they mentioned the possible disinflationary effects of lower GDP growth. Concerning the shock of the coming food price increases, the Council said that they had no intention of reacting to one-off, temporary price changes, in line with their previous practice.

In the August Inflation Report, the bank's analysts increased the forecast for the 2007 yearly average inflation from 7.3% (published in May) to 7.6%. More importantly, the 2008 yearly average inflation forecast was significantly raised to 4.5% (from 3.6% in May), which the report justified with the higher oil prices and the expected sharp increase in food prices. However, the forecast for the 2009 average CPI was cut to 2.4% (from 2.8%). As for the economic growth outlook, the report contains a forecast of only 2% y/y for the 2007 GDP growth, after the 2.5% y/y published in May. For 2008, they expect 2.7% y/y GDP growth. My view is that the Council was surprisingly dovish in its Monday statement, especially considering the likely (further) missing of the inflation goal in 2008. It is true that the missing of the goal would likely be due to some kind of one-off supply shocks. However, at the moment, no one can asses the possible second-round inflationary effects of food and oil price increases, in my view. The Council members currently seem barely able to wait for the opportunity to carry out rate cuts, which is somewhat in contrast with their more or less hawkish statements in the previous months. Based on the above, and assuming an improvement in the international market environment, I still believe that rate reductions will accelerate in the last quarter of the year. We thus expect the base rate to stand at 7% at the end of December.

Investments decreased by 0.4% y/y in 2Q07

The CSO reported 2Q07 investments figures this morning. Investments decreased by 0.4% y/y in the April- June period, while they showed a modest increase of 0.1% compared to the previous quarter. My view is that the y/y decline was lower than the 2Q GDP figures suggested earlier. (According to the flash estimate, GDP rose only 1.4% y/y in 2Q07.) In addition, the structure of investments proved to be relatively favorable, as, for example, investments in the processing industry jumped by 26.4% y/y in the period. However, there were sharp yearly drops in the categories of "public administration and defense, compulsory social security" (-48.1% y/y) and "transport, storage and communications" (-8.5% y/y). This latter one was due to the decrease in the volume of motorway construction. All in all, the figures showed that the negative investment figures were due to drops in state-financed investments, while private investments should again revive in the mid run.

August budget deficit figures and 2Q GDP breakdown to be released next week

The Finance Ministry is scheduled to release August budget balance figures on Thursday afternoon. For August, the ministry expects a deficit amounting to HUF 87.5bn, after the July surplus of HUF 90.6bn. Next Friday, the whole breakdown of 2Q GDP should be the most watched domestic fundamental figures, even after seeing today's investments figures.

After the more or less weakening bias seen in the first half of the week, the forint started to appreciate from Thursday, as the overall sentiment on global markets improved significantly. Markets seem to trust in a Fed rate reduction in September, which is supportive for the forint, as well. If today's speech from the Fed's Bernanke causes a negative surprise regarding monetary policy in the US, the forint may again correct to the weaker side.

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Poland

Central bank hiked to 4.75%

Two major events occurred last week. First, the Polish National Bank hiked the key rate by 25bps to 4.75%. The rationale for the recent hike was the tightening labor market and subsequent wage pressures, as well as strong domestic demand. We expect that the tightening cycle will not stop this year (we see the rates standing at 5.00% at the end of 2007). The reasoning behind this hiking cycle is that the rapidly growing economy, driven by consumption, might engender inflationary pressures. Also, the approaching elections might also tempt the government to increase spending, especially as the economy is doing well.

Polish economy still flying high

That the Polish economy is still red-hot was shown in last week's second important release, on 2Q GDP. Real GDP grew 6.7% y/y in 2Q, slightly above our expectation and that of the market (6.1%), but below the first quarter growth of 7.4% y/y. The growth dynamics were primarily driven by domestic consumption, which was also a main driving force in 1Q. Domestic consumption rose by 9.3% y/y in 2Q (likely also helped by falling social security contributions), which was also a factor behind the increasing negative addition of net exports to GDP growth (rising consumption translates into higher imports). Net exports fell by 2.6% y/y, compared to the drop of 1.1% seen in the previous quarter. Since domestic consumption remained buoyant (the q/q rise was 2.2%) and is expected to remain so for at least a few quarters to come, net exports will likely remain a drag on growth. The biggest change vis-à-vis 1Q were fixed investments: they were almost 15% lower than in 1Q, but still a fifth higher than in the same quarter of the previous year. The q/q drop was due to the unusually high investment activity in 1Q, which in turn was boosted by the unusually warm 1Q, when construction activity continued unabated.

Strong domestic consumption to continue

The data as such confirms that the Polish economy is on an upswing. We see the economy expanding by 6.3% for FY07. The major trend we are likely to see is continuing strong domestic consumption, which will remain the driving force behind the growth for the foreseeable future, thus providing a rationale for the central bank to remain hawkish.

As for next week, there will not be any important data releases. Thus, the zloty and bonds will be driven by events abroad (any upsurge in risk aversion would lead to weakening).

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Romania

GM put Romania on shortlist for greenfield investment

General Motors might soon begin the construction of a car factory in Romania, following the suppliers that came to Romania during the last few years. The investment would amount to EUR 500mn and the new factory would produce Opel cars. Previously, GM intended to participate in the privatization of the Daewoo factory in Craiova, but this did not move forward, and GM was surpassed by its American rival Ford. The decision will be taken in the next two months, after evaluating other countries from the region. Among the advantages offered by Romania to the new investor are rather low costs, proximity to Balkan and Middle East markets and the high number of suppliers already present in Romania. We estimate that, after 2010, Romania will become a major car exporter in the region, with total exports from GM, Ford and Renault amounting to around EUR 7bn.

RON flat this week, amid low volatility

The RON lacked direction the whole week, ranging in the 3.24-3.26 zone, amid modest transacted volumes, as off-shore players stood outside the market. Foreign investors have refrained from taking positions in emerging markets lately, until they manage to clarify the impact of the sub-prime mortgage problems. The domestic currency started the week on a strong foot, rallying to 3.24, which proved to be a strong support level, as it was not broken by the end of the week. Afterwards, the RON reversed and found stability in the 3.25-3.26 zone, ranging within this narrow zone for the rest of the week. For next week, we expect higher volatility on the Romanian forex market. Off-shore investors are likely to be more active on emerging markets, as they will have a better handle on future developments for US and Eurozone economies.

Short-term interest rates repositioned lower, below key rate

Since the minimum reserve maintenance period began, the liquidity of the Romanian money market has improved substantially, and short-term interest rates decreased gradually during the week to the 5.0% level. On Monday, the overnight interest rates were quoted at 6.3/7.2% bids/asks before the NBR's usual 2-week deposit auction. The central bank decided to sterilize RON 1.5bn, although RON 2bn came to maturity the very same day. The NBR has likely taken into account the last repo auction, which was to expire on Thursday, with banks having to reimburse the NBR with RON 0.5bn. Liquidity seemed to be relatively well distributed in the system, as 15 commercial banks participated in the deposit auction. The NBR seems to have anticipated the excess liquidity in the market very well, as the overall offer of the banks outpaced the indicative amount by less than one hundred million. The interest rates demanded by the banks decreased slightly compared to the last auction and the average accepted rate dropped to 6.71% (vs. 6.89% previously), while the maximum accepted interest rate fell to 6.84%

(vs. 7.0% previously). However, the minimum interest rate asked by the banks rose to 6.50% (from 6.40% last week), indicating that banks are more confident in the NBR's commitment to narrow the spread between the key rate and the average sterilization rate. The interest rates stayed unchanged after the release of the depo auction, but started to decrease at a slow pace the next day. Gradually, the overnight tenors dropped until 5.0/6.0% bids/asks. We expect that the commercial banks will want to place larger amounts at the NBR on Monday, trying to obtain higher yields than on the interbank market. If the NBR sterilizes a large part of the overall offer, we might see higher short-term rates on the interbank market.

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Slovakia

Central bank kept interest rates unchanged

Meeting the broad market expectations, the Slovak central bank left interest rates on hold on Tuesday (the key rate is at 4.25%). The central bank said that the overall economic picture did not significantly change from a month ago (July HICP inflation was slightly below the central bank forecasts, as was the flash 2Q GDP growth). The weaker koruna also spoke against the need to cut interest rates. The SKK has fallen back recently, due to the surge of global risk aversion. Going forward, we expect the CB to wait until the ECB converges with its interest rates to the level of Slovak rates, and later on to trail ECB moves until the Eurozone entry. The ECB should hike rates by 25 bps this autumn, which should also represent the peak. Accordingly, we assume that the Slovak CB will keep rates stable until euro adoption.

Detailed 2Q GDP to be released next week

On Tuesday, the Statistics Office will reveal details on the 2Q GDP growth, which reached 9.2% y/y, according to the flash estimate. We expect confirmation of the headline figure, as there were only minor changes to the flash release in the past. The structure will likely show that both domestic and foreign demand drove the growth, although domestic demand has likely added more to the growth than net exports (and also more than in 1Q07). In our view, this was the result of stronger investments (particularly in stock building, which disappointed in the past two quarters), rather than of accelerating household consumption. We expect household consumption to maintain a similar growth rate as in 1Q07 (around 6.5%). Productivity gains likely continued to outpace real wage growth. Hence, the structure should not be problematic from the central bank's point of view.

July industrial production will also be released on Friday. The figure could slip near to or below 10%, as one of the car factories announced a summer break. However, local numbers should stay in the shadow of global risk aversion, which has set the tone for the CEE markets over the past few weeks. The koruna partially recovered by the end of the week to 33.65 EUR/SKK. Should the sentiment remain positive, we expect a gradual strengthening towards 33.10 EUR/SKK by the end of September.

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Appendix Charts

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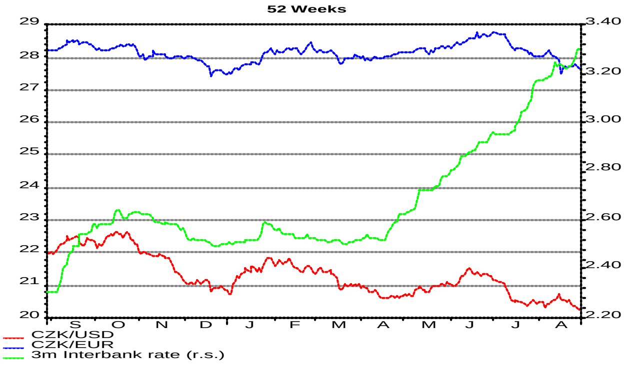
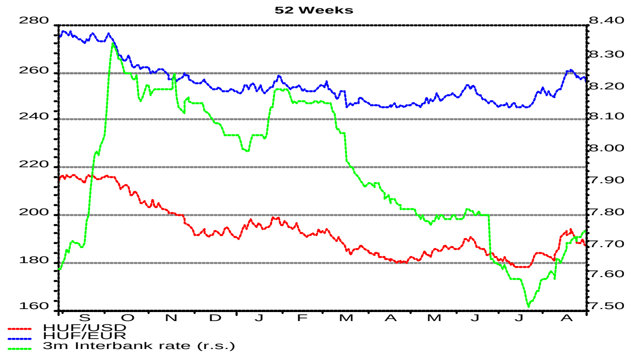
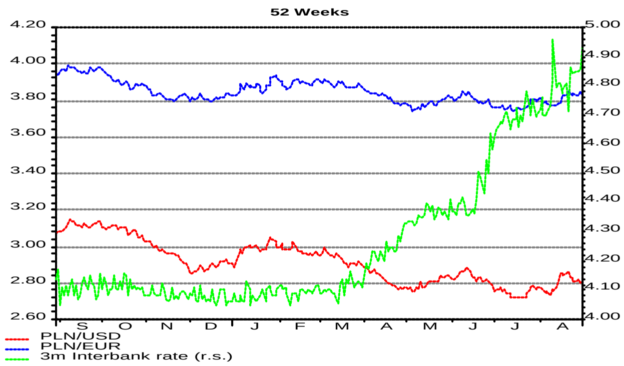
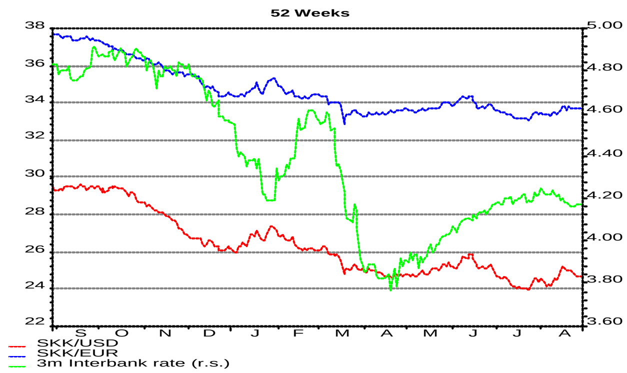
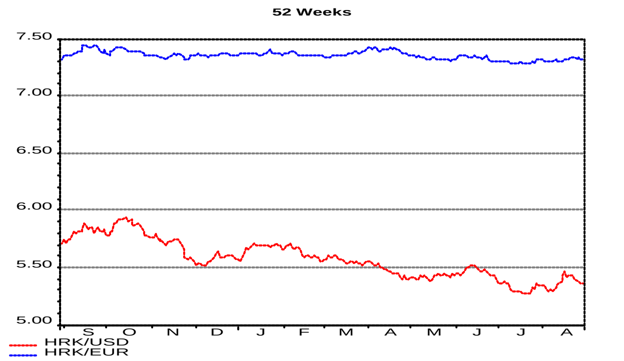
Exchange rates and interest rates (52 weeks)

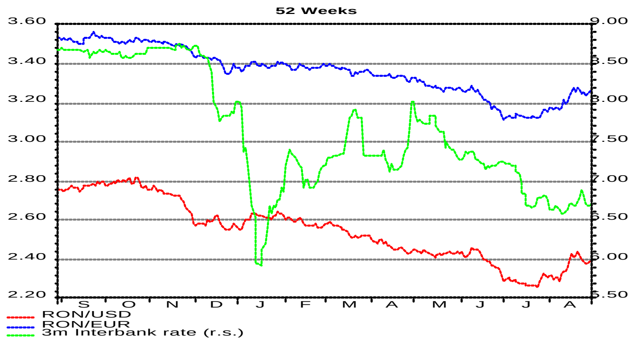








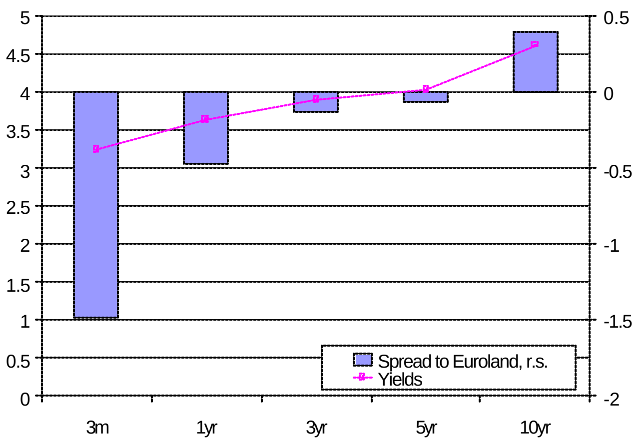




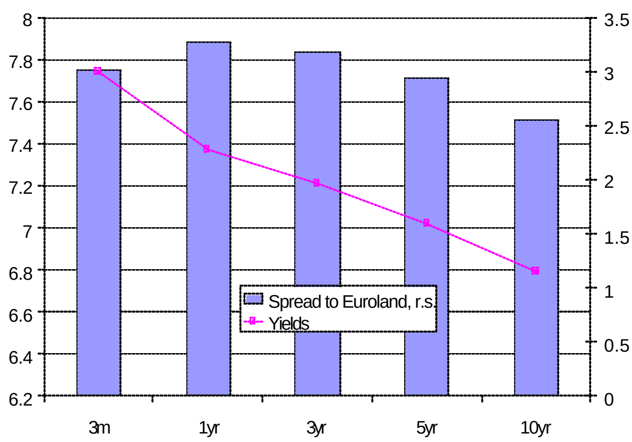
Source: Datastream

Benchmarks

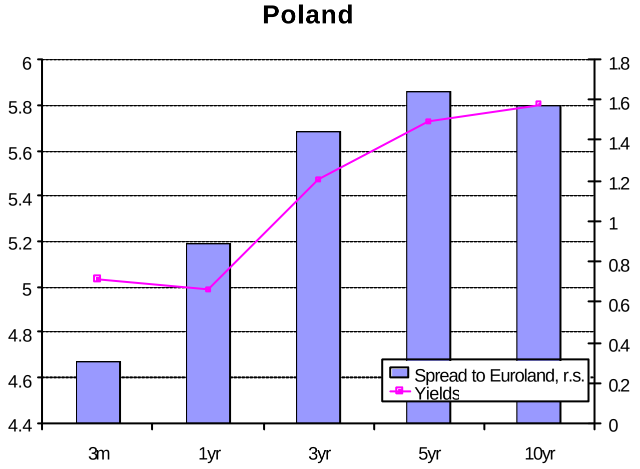
Czech Republic

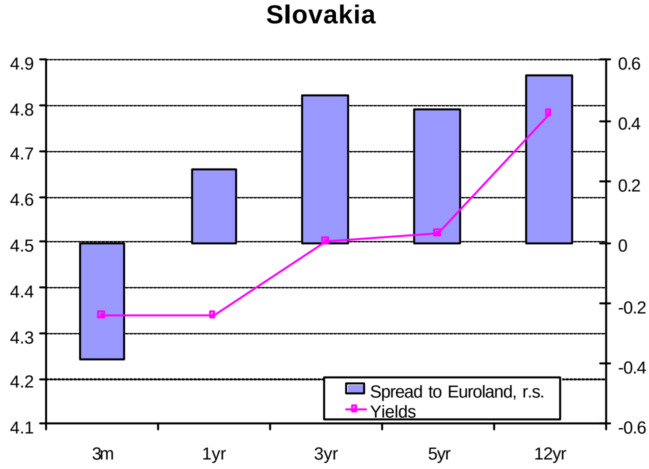


Hungary



Appendix Forwards





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