

# OTP Weekly Outlook

## Next week:

- Q3 GDP data and ECB decision could set the tone of the week. But most importantly, we arrive to the final stretch of the US elections.

## This week:

- Stock markets were down during the week, the US depreciated against the EUR
- Oil prices fell, but precious metals gained
- Still no agreement on the new US stimulus package, but Democrats and Republican proposals getting closer to each other



Market summary table

Indices	Last price	1 week change (%)	YTD (%)	Interest rates	Last price	1 week change (bps)	YTD (bps)	FX rates	Last price	1 week change (%)	YTD (%)	Commodity	Last price	1 week change (%)	YTD (%)
S&P500	3465	-0,5	7,3	US 2 year	0,16	1,0	-141,4	Dollar index	92,768	-1,0	-3,8	Brent	42	-2,7	-36,7
Russel 2000	1641	0,4	-1,7	US 10 year	0,84	7,4	-107,5	EURUSD	1,186	1,2	5,8	WTI	40	-2,5	-34,7
Stoxx 600	363	-1,4	-12,8	DE 2 year	-0,76	3,0	-15,0	USDJPY	104,71	0,7	3,7	Gold	1902	0,1	25,4
DAX	12646	-2,0	-4,6	DE 10 Year	-0,58	5,3	-38,8	GBPUSD	1,304	1,0	-1,6	Silver	25	1,9	37,8
CAC40	4910	-0,5	-17,9	SP 10 year	0,19	3,6	-27,0	AUDUSD	0,714	0,8	1,7	Palladium	2398	2,7	23,2
FTSE100	5860	-1,0	-22,3	UK 10 year	0,28	11,1	-53,9	USDCAD	1,313	0,5	-1,0	Copper	313	2,0	11,9
FTSE MIB	19285	-0,5	-18,0	IT 10 year	0,76	3,8	-65,2	USDCHF	0,904	1,2	6,9	Steel	645	0,9	9,7
Nikkei 225	23517	0,5	-0,6	JP 10 year	0,04	1,5	5,6	NZDUSD	0,669	1,3	-0,7	Wheat	633	1,2	13,2
CSI 300	4718	-1,5	15,2	CH 10 year	3,19	-0,7	5,0	CNHUSD	6,668	0,4	4,4	Corn	419	4,3	8,1

Source: Bloomberg

## The ECB's decision and Q3 GDP data could set the tone for the week, but with US election day less than two weeks away, anything can happen in the markets

**On Monday**, Germany's IFO index and US new home sales figures are due out. As the pandemic is way worse than expected in Europe, and Germany's Chancellor warned about additional social distancing measures, the incoming German IFO could undershoot expectations. Additionally, the EZ's fiscal stimulus package has been stalling for several months, due to political negotiations in the EU, which also poses a downside risk to recovery. Despite the epidemic, US new home sales held up very well, due to the large US fiscal stimulus measures already taken. Analysts do not expect significant change in the dynamic of the indicator. The data will be followed by additional US indicators on Tuesday. Among the Case-Shiller home price index, consumer confidence, and durable goods orders, the latter two will be more important as they will indicate the current state of the US economy. Although analysts expect a MoM gain in durable goods orders and an increase in US consumer confidence, the data may hold surprise, as the US fiscal stimulus stalls.

**Wednesday** will begin with Italy's consumer confidence, and the European Commission's Economic Sentiment Index. These two indicators will provide insights how concerned the economic actors are about the current pandemic and economic situations.

On the same day, **US GDP data** are expected to be released, showing an 32.5% annualized QoQ gain in the third quarter. Looking at the US recovery, it was more rapid than in the EZ, due to stronger and swifter fiscal and monetary supports. For example, retail sales in the USA exceed pre-virus levels by almost 7%, while it is still nearly 1% below that in the EZ.

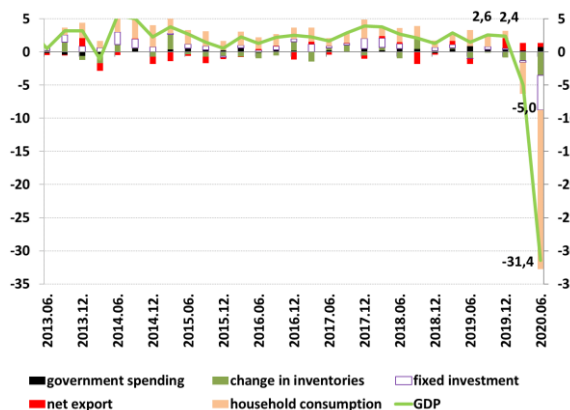
Finally, the **ECB** is expected to hold monetary policy meeting. Seeing the current disappointing inflation dynamic and the newly imposed lockdowns in some EZ countries, the ECB may ready to boost its QE programme. But, aside from stepping up QE, there is not much more the ECB can do. As the Fed and the IMF had already called for more fiscal support, the ECB will probably get in line too, and may suggest prompt and large fiscal stimuli in Europe as well.

**On Thursday**, Q3 GDP data will be released in many European countries, including the EZ, Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. Based on the available monthly data, the market expects a sharp rebound in Q3. However, industrial production and construction data are not available for September for the EZ, and as we have seen a slowdown in recovery last month, there may be downside risks to the market consensus. Moreover, the virus has changed the seasonality of many economic activities, therefore the forecast error could be much larger than usual (as it was the case with the Q2 data as well.)

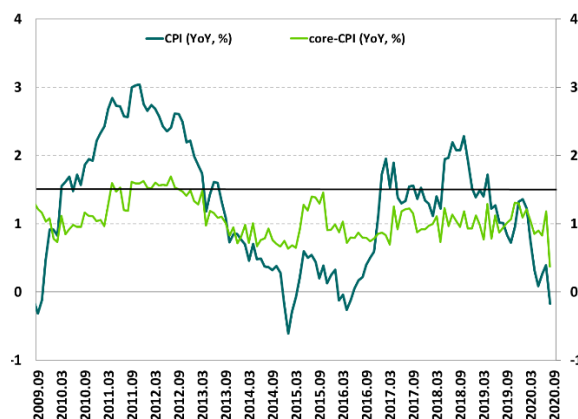
Later on **Thursday**, EZ inflation data will be published. Seeing the deep dive in inflation and core inflation last month, it will be important to see whether inflation figure fall deeper into negative territory. However, as the monetary policy is stretched thin, only fiscal stimulus could help. The unemployment statistics due from the EZ and Italy are likely to signify further increase. However, the real risk for the labour market in the near future is the virus-induced corporate defaults in some sectors and the slow fiscal response from EU leaders.

**On early Friday**, China is scheduled to release PMI data. As China is one of the very few countries in the world that might expect positive GDP growth in 2020, it will be important to see how its services and manufacturing PMI data fared. Concerning the latter, as recession risk for Q4 increases in the rest of the world, we might see a downside surprise in the manufacturing PMI indicator.

US GDP



EZ inflation (yoy, %)



Source: Refinitiv

## What to watch next week

Data	Cd.	Event/Data	Period	Cons.	Prev.
2020 10. 26.	10 : 00	DE IFO Economic sentiment index (points)	Oct	ewill	93,4
	15 : 00	US New home sales (annualized monthly, '000s)	Sept	1025,0	1011,0
	27. 13 : 30	US Durable goods orders (MoM, %)	Sept	0,5	0,5
	14 : 00	US Case-Shiller Home Price Index (YoY, %)	Aug	4,2	3,9
	15 : 00	US Consumer confidence (point)	Oct	102,5	101,8
	28. 9 : 00	ES Retail sales (YoY, %)	Sept	-3,4	-2,4
	15 : 00	CA Interest rate decision (%)	Oct	0,3	0,3
	29. 5 : 00	JP Interest rate decision (%)	Oct	-0,1	-0,1
	10 : 00	IT Consumer confidence (point)	Oct	102,2	103,4
	11 : 00	EZ EC Economic Sentiment Index (points)	Oct	89,6	91,1
	13 : 30	US GDP (preliminary, annualized QoQ, %)	Q3	31,9	-31,4
	13 : 30	US Initial jobless claims ('000s)	weekly	780,0	787,0
	13 : 30	US Continuing jobless claims ('000s)	weekly	-	8373,0
	13 : 45	EZ Interest rate decision (lending rate, %)	Oct	0,0	0,0
	13 : 45	EZ Interest rate decision (deposit rate, %)	Oct	-0,5	-0,5
	14 : 00	DE CPI (preliminary, YoY, %)	Oct	-0,3	-0,2
	15 : 00	US Pending home sales (MoM, %)	Sept	4,5	8,8
	30. 7 : 30	FR GDP (preliminary, QoQ, %)	Q3	15,2	-13,8
	8 : 00	DE GDP (QoQ, SA, preliminary, %)	Q3	7,2	-9,7
	8 : 00	DE GDP (preliminary, YoY, %)	Q3	-5,2	-11,3
	8 : 00	DE Retail sales (MoM, %)	Sept	-0,6	3,1
	9 : 00	ES GDP (preliminary, QoQ, %)	Q3	13,2	-17,8
	9 : 00	AT GDP (preliminary, QoQ, %)	Q3	9,2	-10,4
	9 : 00	CZ GDP (QoQ, %)	Q3	5,1	-8,7
	10 : 00	IT Unemployment rate (%)	Sept	10,0	9,7
	11 : 00	EZ CPI (flash, YoY, %)	Oct	-0,3	-0,3
	11 : 00	EZ Core CPI (flash, YoY, %)	Oct	0,2	0,2
	11 : 00	EZ Unemployment rate (%)	Sept	8,3	8,1
	11 : 00	EZ GDP (preliminary, QoQ, %)	Q3	9,2	-11,8
	11 : 00	EZ GDP (preliminary, YoY, %)	Q3	-7,0	-14,7
	12 : 00	IT GDP (preliminary, QoQ, %)	Q3	11,2	-13,0
	13 : 30	US Personal income (MoM, %)	Sept	0,5	-2,7
	13 : 30	US Personal consumption (adjusted, MoM, %)	Sept	1,0	1,0
	14 : 45	US Chicago PMI (points)	Oct	59,3	62,4
	31. 2 : 00	CN NBS Non-manufacturing PMI (points)	Oct	56,1	55,9
	2 : 00	CN NBS Manufacturing PMI (points)	Oct	51,5	51,5

## **US stock market closed the week mixed, but European market fell as more countries forced to lockdown their economies**

### **Stock markets declined amid the deteriorating virus situations**

During the week, investor sentiment were mainly negative due to the increasing spreading of the virus, followed by partial lockdowns in some countries. Additionally, US stimulus hopes fading less than two weeks before the upcoming US elections. In the US, the large cap S&P500 declined by 0.5%, while the small cap Russel 2000 were up by 0.4%. Among the US sectors, IT, consumer staples and REIT's underperformed, while Telco, Financials and Utilities over performed. In Europe, the Stoxx600 fell by 1.4%, the DAX by 2% and the CAC40 by 0.5%. Among the European sectors, health care, IT and personal & households goods underperformed, while Banks, Telco, and cyclicals, like Auto & parts and Travel & leisure over performed. It seems, that investors slightly favoured the hardest hit sectors by the virus this week, despite increasing infection rates in the US and the EU.

### **As the pandemic worsens, partial lock-down inevitably follows**

The epidemic situation continues to worsen in the United States. Daily new cases have been rising since the middle of September, and now getting near to their previous peak in July. The positive rate of new tests and daily deaths have also risen slightly recently. In Europe, the second wave of the pandemic is raging on and governments across the continent are introducing ever-stricter rules to contain the spread of the virus. Countries where the situation is the worse are Belgium, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain, but new cases have risen considerable in Italy as well. Among CEE countries, the situation in the Czech Republic is the most critical, where new cases and deaths continues to rise exponentially. In response, the Czech government introduced a full lockdown to prevent the healthcare system from being completely overwhelmed. Other countries in the region are also imposing ever-stricter measures, as new cases and deaths are both increasing.

### **Incoming data confirmed the slowdown in the European service sector, while manufacturing PMI remained strong in the EZ and the US**

Last week, the widely expected Q3 GDP data from China disappointed as GDP increased by 4.9% vs the expected 5.2%. However, the September's retail sales and industrial production data came somewhat better than expected. US building permits and housing starts came in broadly in line with expectations; building permits and existing home sales showed healthy gains compared to last month. US weekly jobless claims came in better than expected as it declined from 860.000 to 787.000 people and continuing jobless claims declined by more than 1 million people. Finally, the European and US PMI data confirmed the diverging recovery in the two economy. In the EZ, manufacturing PMI remained strong, with notable over performance from Germany, however service PMI continued to showed weakness in the EZ as well as in Germany and France. However, in the US and the UK, service PMI is still above 50 points, additionally in the US it even improved in October. Overall, this week's incoming data showed that the recovery in the US is stronger than in Europe due to the more aggressive fiscal support by the US government.

### **The USD depreciated, oil declined, precious metals gained**

Last week, the USD depreciated by 1.2% against the EUR, but appreciated 0.7% against the JPY. The GBP appreciated 1% against the USD. Brent and WTI crude oil prices were down by around 2.5%. Among the precious metals, gold increased by only slightly, but silver gained by almost 2%. In the last two weeks, the co-movement between the stock markets and precious metals broke down. This week precious metals gained despite the stock market was down. The divergence may be due to the

increasing uncertainty due to the US fiscal stimulus talks and the upcoming US elections. Government bond yield were up slightly during the week, but in the medium term, no major increase in bond yields is in sight due to ultra-loose monetary policy conditions around the world.

### An agreement may be closer about the US fiscal stimulus, but probably not before the election. The Fed's Beige book confirmed that recovery in the manufacturing sector is strong

Senate and the House of Representatives are edging closer to an agreement on a new stimulus package before the US presidential election. The White House has boosted its bid to USD 1,900 billion, which is already nearing Democrats' USD 2,200 billion plan, and is the multiple of the USD 500 billion proposal of the Republican-led Senate. Speaking in an interview with Fox News, Donald Trump said he wanted even more stimulus than Democrats had originally planned.

The Fed released its latest Beige Book, a report on the US economy. The survey conducted in early October found that the economic recovery from April's trough is beginning to peter out. Among individual sectors, retail sales are levelling off, while demand for cars remained steady. The number of employees is growing, albeit at a slow pace, and most new jobs openings are in manufacturing.

Performance of US sectors					Performance of Europe's sectors				
Sector	Bloomberg ticker	Last price	1 week change (%)	YTD (%)	Sector	Bloomberg ticker	Last price	1 week change (%)	YTD (%)
S&P500	SPX Index	3465,4	-0,5	7,3	Stoxx 600	SXXP Index	362,5	-1,4	-12,8
IT	S5INFT Index	2083,5	-2,2	29,3	Health care	SXDP Index	864,3	-3,2	-5,0
Health care	S5HLTH Index	1256,0	-0,1	5,7	Industrial goods & services	SXNP Index	568,6	-0,8	-5,5
Financials	S5FINL Index	419,5	1,0	-18,0	Banks	SX7P Index	88,0	3,7	-38,6
Telco	S5TELS Index	204,6	2,1	12,7	Personal & households goods	SXQP Index	872,1	-1,9	-3,2
Consumer discretionary	S5COND Index	1250,0	-0,6	26,7	Insurance	SXIP Index	233,7	0,0	-27,6
Industrials	S5INDU Index	685,7	-0,6	-0,3	Food and beverages	SX3P Index	670,4	-0,5	-13,4
Consumer staples	S5CONS Index	671,6	-1,4	3,8	Technology	SX8P Index	563,6	-4,4	6,3
Utilities	S5UTIL Index	329,1	1,2	0,2	Utilities	SX6P Index	356,7	-1,6	0,2
Energy	S5ENRS Index	230,0	0,5	-49,6	Oil & gas	SXEP Index	184,5	-1,8	-42,1
Real estate	S5RLST Index	220,8	-1,3	-8,1	Chemicals	SX4P Index	1040,8	-1,8	1,1
Materials	S5MATR Index	414,6	-0,4	7,5	Construction & materials	SXOP Index	459,7	-2,1	-10,3
					Telco	SXKP Index	199,6	1,3	-18,6
					Retail	SXRP Index	367,3	-0,4	1,5
					Financial services	SXFP Index	539,7	-0,4	-7,5
					Basic resources	SXPP Index	405,8	-1,0	-12,1
					Real estate	SX86P Index	152,9	-0,7	-20,8
					Auto & parts	SXAP Index	448,6	0,6	-11,8
					Media	SXMP Index	249,5	-0,4	-18,6
					Travel & leisure	SXTP Index	184,9	0,5	-30,3

Source: Bloomberg

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## Performance of the regional stock indices

Name		Performance					Valuation***			Fundamentals				
Country	Index	Last Price	1M change (%)	3M change (%)	6M change (%)	12M change (%)	P/E*	P/B	P/S	ROE (%)	Current Ratio	Debt to equity (%)	Change in EPS growth in the last 4 week (%)	Change in EPS growth in the last 3 month (%)
USA	SPX Index	3465	5,1	7,8	22,2	14,7	26,8	3,9	2,6	11,4	1,4	123,5	4,2	6,9
Europe	SXXP Index	363	2,0	-1,3	10,0	-8,9	37,4	1,8	1,3	5,0	1,1	188,4	0,2	-0,7
Germany	DAX Index	12646	1,4	-1,5	22,3	-1,9	38,5	1,6	1,0	5,5	1,1	133,8	36,4	4,5
France	CAC Index	4910	3,8	-0,9	11,8	-14,2	43,8	1,5	1,1	3,5	1,1	200,0	-3,1	-7,4
Poland	WIG20 Index	1645	-1,7	-9,1	2,7	-24,4	20,0	0,9	0,7	3,8	1,2	60,5	-1,1	-8,8
Czechia	PX Index	863	-0,1	-5,8	1,3	-18,7	11,6	1,0	1,2	8,8	1,1	162,8	-0,1	1,9
Hungary	BUX Index	33655	3,5	-5,4	2,6	-19,6	14,5	0,9	0,7	2,6	1,1	102,0	22,5	-3,6
Romania	BET Index	8795	-1,9	2,9	11,1	-9,1	9,3	0,9	1,2	10,1		38,6	127,6	16,5
Bulgaria	SOFIX Index	427	1,1	-3,0	-4,8	-23,9	3,7	0,5	0,6	13,0	3,2	57,2		
Russia	IMOEX Index	2817	-2,8	-1,6	9,9	-2,0	9,3	0,9	1,0	9,2	1,4	66,3	-3,3	6,8
Ukraine	PFTS Index	501	0,2	0,2	0,1	-4,0	4,9	0,8	0,3	31,8	0,6	15,8		
Slovenia	SBITOP Index	824	-2,6	-3,4	6,5	-4,9	6,9	0,7	0,4	10,9	1,6	29,8		
Croatia	CRO Index	1601	-1,1	0,3	2,3	-20,5	25,1	0,9	0,9	4,0	1,3	53,4		
Serbia	BELEX15 Index	693	-0,1	4,4	2,4	-7,3	12,3	0,6	0,7	5,1	2,0	17,6		
Montenegro	MNSE10 Index	644	-1,8	-7,0	-3,8	-18,8	12,2	0,3	0,8	2,2	2,1	14,5		

\*Price to earnings (P/E) ratio is calculation with the 12M trailing EPS in the denominator.

\*\*\*Bear in mind that some of the country index could be very sector heavy (only a handful industry consists of the majority of the index),

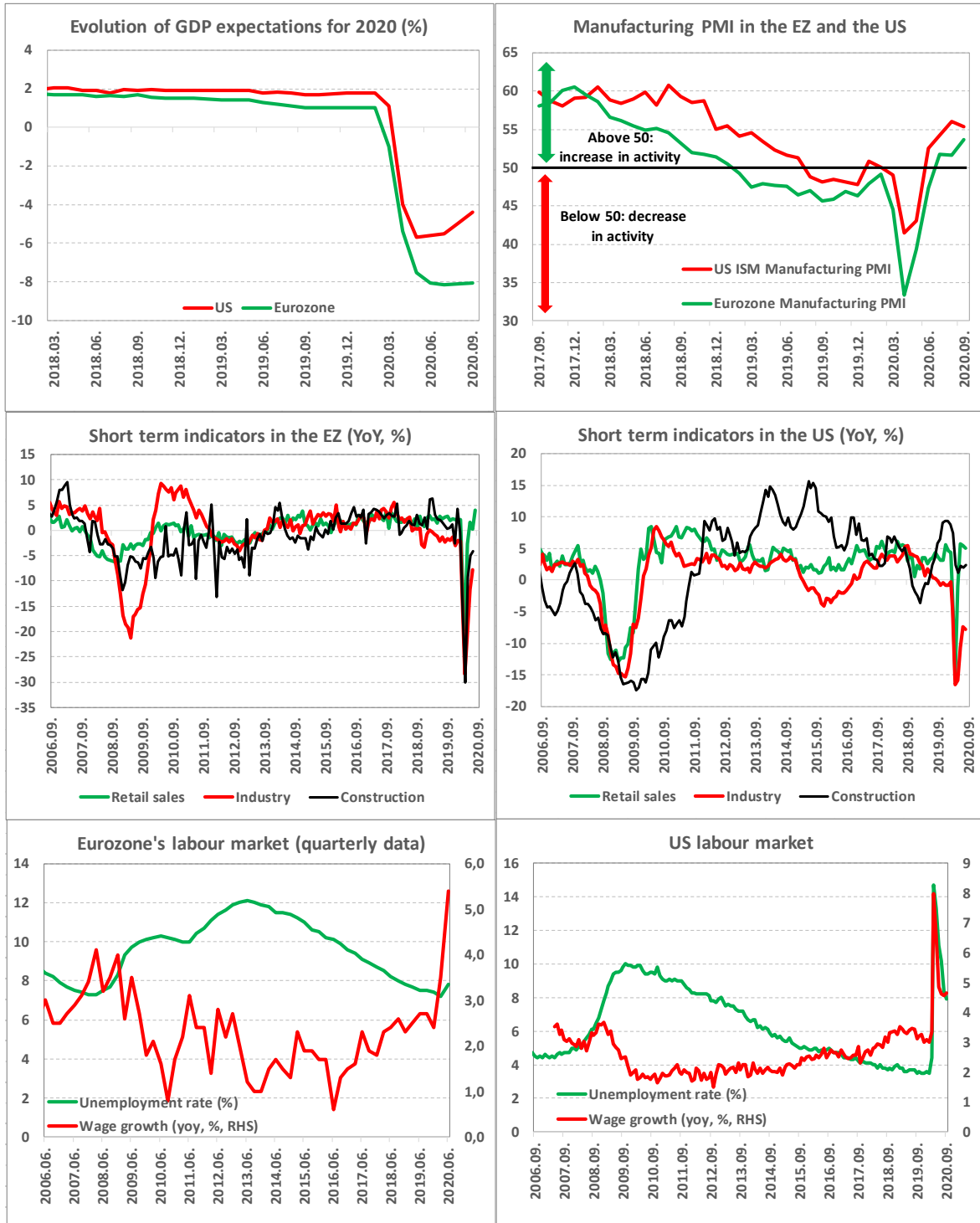
\*\*\*therefore direct comparison of only valuation metrics could be misleading.

## Last week's data

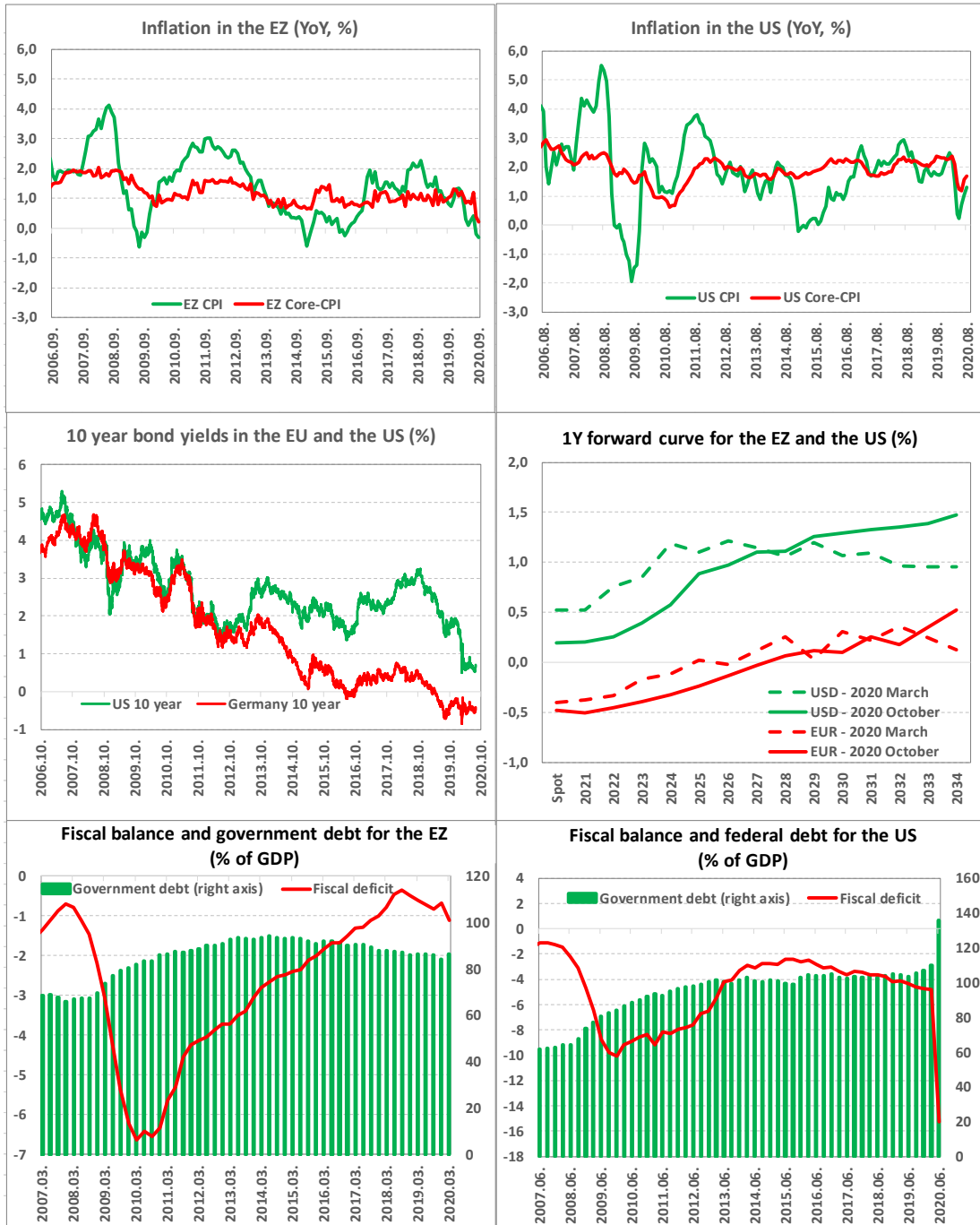
Data	Cd.	Event/Data	Period	Fact	Cons.	Prev.
2020 10. 19. 4 : 00	CN	Infrastructural spending (YoY, %)	Sept	0,8	0,8	-0,3
4 : 00	CN	Industrial production (YoY, %)	Sept	6,9	5,8	5,6
4 : 00	CN	Retail sales (YoY, %)	Sept	3,3	1,8	0,5
4 : 00	CN	GDP (YoY, %)	Q3	4,9	5,2	3,2
4 : 00	CN	GDP (QoQ, SA, %)	Q3	2,7	3,2	11,5
20. 14 : 30	US	Building permits (annualized monthly, '000s)	Sept	1553,0	1520,0	1476,0
14 : 30	US	Housing starts (annualized monthly, '000s)	Sept	1415,0	1457,0	1416,0
21. 8 : 00	UK	Inflation (YoY, %)	Sept	0,5	0,5	0,2
20 : 00	US	Beige Book	-	-	-	-
22. 13 : 00	TR	Interest rate decision (%)	Oct	10,3	12,0	10,3
14 : 30	US	Continuing jobless claims ('000s)	weekly	8373,0	9500,0	10018,0
14 : 30	US	Initial jobless claims ('000s)	weekly	787,0	860,0	898,0
16 : 00	US	Existing home sales (MoM, %)	Sept	6540,0	6300,0	6000,0
16 : 00	US	Leading index (MoM, %)	Sept	0,7	0,7	1,2
16 : 00	EZ	Consumer confidence (point)	Oct	-15,5	-15,0	-13,9
23. 1 : 30	JP	core-CPI (YoY, %)	Sept	-0,3	-0,4	-0,4
1 : 30	JP	CPI (YoY, %)	Sept	0,0	0,0	0,2
8 : 00	UK	Retail sales (MoM, %)	Sept	1,5	0,4	0,8
9 : 15	FR	Markit Manufacturing PMI (points)	Oct	51,0	51,0	51,2
9 : 15	FR	Markit Service PMI (points)	Oct	46,5	46,8	47,5
9 : 30	DE	Markit Manufacturing PMI (points)	Oct	58,0	55,1	56,4
9 : 30	DE	Markit Service PMI (points)	Oct	48,9	49,2	50,6
10 : 00	EZ	Markit Manufacturing PMI (points)	Oct	54,4	53,1	53,7
10 : 00	EZ	Markit Service PMI (points)	Oct	46,2	47,0	48,0
10 : 30	UK	Manufacturing PMI (points)	Oct	53,3	53,1	54,1
10 : 30	UK	Service PMI (points)	Oct	52,3	54,0	56,1
15 : 45	US	Markit Manufacturing PMI (points)	Oct	53,3	53,4	53,2
15 : 45	US	Markit Service PMI (points)	Oct	56,0	54,6	54,6



### Eurozone and US chart set



### Eurozone and US chart set



### FX forecast for the majors

FX pair	2020.Q2	2020.Q3	2020.Q4	2021.Q1	2021.Q2	2021.Q3	2021.Q4	2022.Q4	2023.Q4	2024.Q4
EURUSD	1,09	1,18	1,18	1,19	1,20	1,22	1,23	1,22	1,23	1,25
EURGBP	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
EURCHF	1,06	1,08	1,08	1,09	1,09	1,10	1,11	1,10	1,11	1,15
USDJPY	107,0	106,0	105,0	105,0	106,0	105,5	105,0	103,5	100,5	99,0

Source: Bloomberg



## Regional macro forecast

Countries	GDP (yoy, %)					Countries	Fiscal balance (% of GDP)				
	2019	OTP		Focus Economics			2019	OTP		Focus Economics	
		2020	2021	2020	2021			2020	2021	2020	2021
Hungary	4,9	-6,3	5,8	-5,8	4,8	Hungary	-2,0	-8,0	-5,5	-6,7	-4,1
Romania	4,1	-4,4	4,6	-5,3	4,4	Romania	-4,3	-9,5	-6,5	-9,4	-6,4
Bulgaria	3,4	-4,7	4,3	-5,0	4,2	Bulgaria	2,1	-4,4	-1,2	-3,5	-1,8
Russia	1,3	-3,3	3,6	-4,6	3,3	Russia	1,8	-4,4	-2,5	-4,6	-2,0
Ukraine	3,2	-5,7	4,7	-5,3	4,2	Ukraine	-2,2	-7,5	-6,0	-7,2	-4,4
Slovenia	2,4	-7,1	5,9	-7,9	5,2	Slovenia	0,5	-8,0	-3,6	-7,8	-3,6
Croatia	2,9	-8,4	5,4	-9,2	5,1	Croatia	0,4	-9,0	-6,0	-8,0	-3,7
Serbia	4,2	-1,9	5,3	-2,2	4,9	Serbia	-0,2	-8,0	-2,5	-7,9	-2,7
Montenegro	3,6	-12,7	7,8	-8,7	5,2	Montenegro	-2,9	-11,0	-4,2	-8,8	-3,0
Albania	2,2	-5,9	5,5	-5,8	6,2	Albania	-1,9	-7,7	-3,8	-6,9	-4,0
Moldova	3,6	-6,3	5,9	-5,1	4,1	Moldova	-1,4	-7,5	-5,0	-6,8	-3,9

Countries	Inflation (average (yoy), %)					Countries	Unemployment (%)				
	2019	OTP		Focus Economics			2019	OTP		Focus Economics	
		2020	2021	2020	2021			2020	2021	2020	2021
Hungary	3,4	3,4	3,1	3,3	3,1	Hungary	3,4	4,7	4,0	5,3	5,1
Romania	3,8	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,7	Romania	3,9	5,8	6,0	6,0	5,9
Bulgaria	3,1	1,2	1,5	2,0	2,3	Bulgaria	4,2	6,0	5,0	7,2	6,7
Russia	4,5	3,3	4,0	3,3	3,6	Russia	4,6	6,0	5,0	6,2	5,3
Ukraine	7,9	2,5	6,4	3,0	5,8	Ukraine	8,2	9,9	9,2	10,2	9,2
Slovenia	1,7	0,0	1,3	0,3	1,4	Slovenia	4,5	4,6	4,5	6,4	6,0
Croatia	0,8	0,2	1,2	0,1	1,0	Croatia	7,9	9,0	8,5	11,1	9,4
Serbia	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,6	2,0	Serbia	10,4	12,0	9,7	11,5	11,1
Montenegro	0,4	0,2	1,0	0,4	1,1	Montenegro	15,1	19,7	17,4	17,3	16,7
Albania	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,8	2,2	Albania	11,6	13,1	13,1	14,7	13,6
Moldova	4,8	2,8	2,3	4,7	4,5	Moldova	5,1	8,9	3,3	8,4	8,2

Source: Focus Economics, OTP Research Center

## FX forecast for the OTP countries

Country	FX pair	2019.Q4	2020.Q1	2020.Q2	2020.Q3	2020.Q4	2021.Q1	2021.Q2	2021.Q3	2021.Q4
Hungary	EURHUF (eop)	331,0	361,0	354,0	364,0	352,0	352,0	352,0	352,0	352,0
Romania	EURRON (eop)	4,78	4,83	4,84	4,87	4,86	4,87	4,88	4,93	4,94
Russia	USDRUB (eop)	61,9	77,7	70,0	79,7	72,9	71,6	71,4	70,5	70,3
Ukraine	USDUAH (eop)	23,70	27,62	26,70	28,30	28,31	28,18	28,09	28,50	28,72
Croatia	EURHRK (eop)	7,4	7,6	7,6	7,6	7,6	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
Serbia	EURRSD (eop)	118,0	117,0	118,0	118,0	118,0	118,0	118,0	118,0	118,0
Montenegro	EURUSD (eop)	1,12	1,10	1,12	1,18	1,19	1,20	1,21	1,21	1,21

\*Slovenia and Montenegro uses EUR as a base currency.

\*\*No forecast available for Moldova and Albania

Source: Focus Economics

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