

OTP Weekly Outlook

Next week:

- The FOMC meeting, US and Chinese February indicators could be in the spotlight next week

This week:

- Stock markets closed a positive week both in the US and Europe
- Rise in long-term US Treasury yields slowed, but kept on
- The ECB's intervention could only turn back the rise in Germany yields provisionally, but euro periphery treasury rates declined more persistently
- The dollar weakened slightly in the risk-on environment; oil prices stopped increasing.

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 (%)	Commo dity	Last price	1 week change (%)	YTD (%)
S&P500	3926.6	2.2	4.5	US 2 year	0.16	2.2	3.8	Dollar index	91.811	-0.2	2.1	Brent	69	0.1	34.0
Russel 2000	2337.1	6.6	18.3	US 10 year	1.61	4.8	70.1	EURUSD	1.193	0.1	-2.3	WTI	66	-0.4	35.7
Stoxx 600	422.7	3.4	5.9	DE 2 year	-0.69	0.8	2.7	USDJPY	109.01	-0.6	-5.3	Gold	1706	0.3	-10.1
DAX	14505.7	4.2	5.7	DE 10 Year	-0.30	0.5	27.4	GBPUSD	1.389	0.3	1.6	Silver	26	1.7	-2.8
CAC40	6034.3	4.4	8.7	SP 10 year	0.33	-6.0	28.8	AUDUSD	0.775	0.9	0.8	Palladium	2372	1.3	-3.1
FTSE100	6758.9	1.9	4.6	UK 10 year	0.82	6.9	63.2	USDCAD	1.252	1.1	1.6	Copper	411	0.5	16.7
FTSE MIB	24091.3	4.9	8.4	IT 10 year	0.64	-10.8	10.3	USDCHF	0.931	-0.2	-4.9	Steel	1258	-0.2	25.2
Nikkei 225	29717.8	3.0	8.3	JP 10 year	0.12	3.0	10.1	NZDUSD	0.717	0.1	-0.2	Wheat	636	-2.1	-0.7
CSI 300	5146.4	-2.2	-1.2	CH 10 year	3.26	1.5	11.7	CNHUSD	6.502	0.2	0.0	Corn	546	-2.8	12.8

Source: Bloomberg

The FOMC meeting, US and Chinese February indicators could be in the spotlight next week

Next week, the FOMC meeting, US and Chinese macroeconomic data will be in the spotlight, and surprisingly few indicators will arrive from the euro area. The primary focus should be on the FOMC meeting, where we will learn whether the Fed's decision makers think that anything material should be delivered, in addition to verbal interventions, to stop the increase in US yields. This seems even more relevant now, as the USD 1,900 bn third stimulus package was adopted in almost intact form. Still, pandemic news is worth following, particularly in Europe, where more and more countries seem to be forced to tighten on lockdowns due to new virus variants. Chinese data could be also in the spotlight as we will learn key hard data indicators for this year for the first time (January-February combined).

As for the **USA**, all eyes will be focusing on the Fed, which is to release its policy decision on Wednesday. Since its latest meeting, lots of things have changed. At the end of January, US recovery seemed to weaken, based on data from end-2020, furthermore the pandemic was on the rise. Since then, almost everything has turned rosier. First, in terms of the pandemic, new cases fell from 700 to 200 per million inhabitants, vaccination has been scaled up from 3% to almost 20% of the population (at least one dose). Moreover, January activity data and February confidence indices indicate that the recovery strengthened again, while January-February inflation remained muted. The only problem for the Fed is the sharp rise in long-term yields, roughly by 50 bps., despite the repeated dovish verbal interventions of FOMC members at various fora. Central bankers claim that they almost solely concentrate on employment outcomes in the following period, even if they expect inflation to increase above 2%. They deem this latter as fully transitory. Nevertheless, these statements have not reassured the market so far, and the five-year breakeven inflation rate reached 2.5%, the highest since 2013. All in all, several options are in the cards: the Fed could stop at verbal intervention, but it is also possible to scale up asset purchases, to cool bond markets. Further to this, we will learn the most important US monthly indicators for February for the real economy (*retail sales, industrial production, housing starts and permits, business inventories*), due on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday, the Conference Board *leading index* will be also published for the previous month. On Monday, we will also have the New York Fed's Manufacturing *business confidence index* for March, which showed a sizable improvement for February last time.

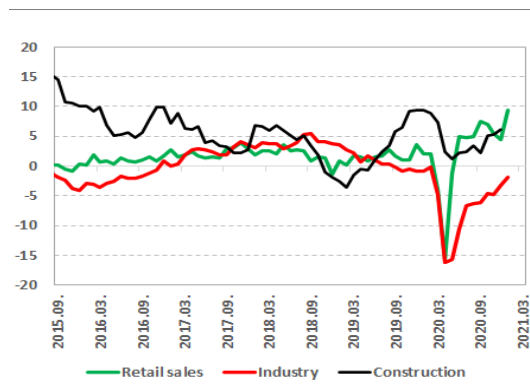
Key monthly activity indicators (*industrial production, retails sales and infrastructural investments*) for **China** for January-February will be published on Monday. These could be market moves for several reasons. First, we have not seen these indicators for this year so far, the January-February data will be released jointly for two months. Furthermore PMIs for January-February, both for manufacturing and services, pointed to a slowdown in the business cycle. Finally, contrary to PMIs, the market expects sharp YoY rebound in all these indicators for January-February. A 40% growth in investment, and around 30% growth for both industry and retail sales are the consensus, given the extremely low base due to the pandemic in January and February last year.

Very limited data release will be available from the **Euro area**. The **ZEW business confidence** index for March will be released for the area and Germany on Tuesday. The indicators posted continuous improvement since last November.

10Y government bond yield in the US (%)



Key US monthly real economy indicators (YoY, %)



Source: Bloomberg, Refinitiv

What to watch next week

Data	Cd.	Event/Data	Period	Cons.	Prev.
2021 3. 15.	3 : 00 CN	Infrastructural spending (YoY, %)	Feb	40.0	2.9
	3 : 00 CN	Industrial production (YoY, %)	Feb	30.0	7.3
	3 : 00 CN	Retail sales (YoY, %)	Feb	32.0	4.6
	13 : 30 US	New York Fed Manufacturing index (points)	Mar	14.5	12.1
16.	11 : 00 DE	ZEW Economic Sentiment (points)	Mar	74.0	71.2
	13 : 30 US	Retail sales (MoM, %)	Feb	-0.5	5.3
	14 : 15 US	Industrial production (MoM, %)	Feb	0.6	0.9
	15 : 00 US	Business inventories (MoM, %)	Jan	0.3	0.6
17	13 : 30 US	Building permits (annualized monthly, '000s)	Feb	1750	1886
	13 : 30 US	Housing starts (annualized monthly, '000s)	Feb	1570	1580
	19 : 00 US	Interest rate decision (%)	Mar	0-0,25	0-0,25
	0 : 0 NL	General election	-	-	-
18.	12 : 00 TR	Interest rate decision (%)	Mar	18.0	17.0
	13 : 00 UK	Interest rate decision (%)	Mar	0.1	0.1
	13 : 30 US	Initial jobless claims ('000s)	weekly		712
	13 : 30 US	Continuing jobless claims ('000s)	weekly		4144
	15 : 00 US	Leading index (MoM, %)	Feb	0.4	0.5
19.	0 : 30 JP	core-CPI (YoY, %)	Feb		-0.6
	0 : 30 JP	CPI (YoY, %)	Feb	-0.4	-0.6
	4 : 00 JP	Interest rate decision (%)	Mar	-0.1	-0.1

A good week for stock markets, as the third US stimulus was adopted and the rise in yields slowed, while the ECB committed itself to further asset purchases

European and US stock markets seemed to close a good week by Friday afternoon, which could be explained by several factors. First, the rise in yields slowed as inflation fears weakened somewhat given that February inflation data were in line with expectations for the US. Second, the quick adoption process of Joe Biden's new stimulus package fuelled earnings expectations. Finally, the ECB also stepped in, promising extra asset purchases to cool the surge in European bond yields. Still, so far the rise in yields only turned back temporarily in the US and Germany, and the weekly result was a modest increase. New daily COVID-19 cases fell in the USA but were mixed in Western Europe, where some countries (like Italy) even increased the stringency of the lockdowns due to new surges. CEE countries struggle with a severe third wave. Progress with vaccination in the EU continued to be mostly slow.

Pandemic situation: improvement in the USA, mixed data from Western Europe, and continuing outbreak in most of Central and Eastern Europe

The number of daily new covid cases and deaths continued to decline in the USA during the week. In Western Europe, countries that suffered from a strong wave of infection recently – Spain, Portugal, the UK, and Ireland – still report a decreasing number of covid-related cases and deaths. An alarming jump in infection statistics can be observed in Italy, Finland, and Norway, while the steady rise of new cases, which was reported from Germany, and Sweden a week before seemed to have lost momentum. A significant new wave of infections is ongoing without improvement in the CEE region, where nearly every country reports a jump in new cases and deaths.

In the USA, 19% of the population received at least one dose of vaccine, and about half of this portion has been fully vaccinated. The UK continues to administer one dose per person at first, about 34% of its population received a shot. Other countries in Western Europe gave about 6-10 percent of their population at least one shot. In the CEE region, Serbia came first by administering at least one dose to 17% of its population, followed by Hungary (12%). Other countries in the CEE region vaccinated 4-8% of their population with at least one dose. Israel is still in the global lead in vaccination: 59% of its population is vaccinated with at least one dose. Johnson&Johnson's single-dose vaccine was authorized in the EU this week, but supply will be more sluggish than initially foreseen.

Both European and US indices saw in decent weekly gains by Friday afternoon

In **Europe**, the *STOXX600* stood at 3.4% on Friday afternoon. Individual country indices grew to different degrees: *DAX*: 4.2%, *CAC40*: 4.4%, *FTSE100*: 1.9%, *FTSE MIB*: 4.9%. The majority of sectoral indices increased, with retail (7.7%), telco (6.5%) and construction materials plus travel (both 5.1%) leading the gains, but practically all indices stood in positive territory in week/week comparison.

In the **USA**, the *S&P* stood at 2.2% by Friday afternoon, the small-cap index *Russell 2000* improved by an outstanding 6.6%. As in Europe, all subindices

WEEKLY REPORT - 15 MARCH 2021



posted gains, with consumer discretionary (5.0%), real estate (4.5%) and materials (4.4%) making it into the top three.

Rise in long-term Treasury yields in the US and Germany seemed to turn back until Thursday on account of US inflation data and the ECB's intervention, but after Friday's increase, the week seems to be still in a modest plus. Oil prices stopped increasing.

The long-term *US Treasury yields* have fallen on Wednesday, related to the fact that US core inflation data for February were slightly below expectations. However, from Thursday afternoon, a dynamic increase has started again, given that President Biden signed the new stimulus package, eventually the 10 year bond has surpassed last Friday's closing value by roughly 5 bps. On Thursday, *European yields* declined, in particular long-term bonds in the Southern periphery, with Italian yields leading the fall by almost 16 bps, driven by the ECB's announcement of stepping up asset purchases. However, the fall was partly corrected by Friday, with Germany yields roughly flat, but Italian yields still roughly 11, Spanish yields roughly 6 bps below last week.

Oil prices were flat in weekly comparison, with Brent staying just a notch from USD 70 per barrel, as a rebound is expected in oil demand after reopening, but investors have become more cautious after this year's significant rally.

ECB scales up asset purchases, no surprise in US inflation

In the **euro area**, most importantly the *ECB* stepped further from verbal intervention by promising to significantly scale up asset purchases from the current weekly EUR 12 bn. The announcement has already had a notable impact on peripheral bond yields. The central bank also published its new macro forecast, which suggests GDP growth rates of 4.0%, 4.1% and 2.1% (as opposed to 3.9% and 4.2% in December) for the period of 2021-2023. Inflation is expected to turn out at 1.5%, 1.2%, and 1.4% (up from 1.0%, 1.1% and 1.4% before). Macro data from January were rather mixed, *German industrial production* surprised significantly on the downside, by falling by 2.5% MoM, as opposed to a consensus of 0.2% growth. This was largely due to a slump in construction and semi-conductor shortages in the auto sector, both of which should prove temporary. At the same time, *exports* performed well (1.4% vs. -1.2% MoM) and *French industrial production* was also good news (3.3% vs. 0.5% MoM). Overall, January *eurozone industrial production* turned out better than expected (0.8 vs. 0.2% MoM), as France and probably other countries data overweighted the weak German performance. The *Sentix confidence index* for March increased to 5 points, after two months of stagnation.

In the **United States**, February *inflation* data for headline CPI was fully in line with expectations (1.7%), while core inflation even turned out slightly weaker than the consensus (1.3% vs. 1.4 YoY). The increase in the headline rate from 1.4% was largely due to higher energy prices, with core inflation still subdued. Following two consecutive unchanged monthly readings, core prices rose by just 0.1% m/m, which means the annual core inflation rate slipped to 1.3%, from 1.4%. The USD 1,900 bn *stimulus package* was adopted by both houses and signed by President Biden on Thursday. The package remained almost intact compared to the original plans, and contains a stimulus check of USD 1,400 below an annual income of USD 75,000, a weekly unemployment support of USD 300 those who lost their job due to the pandemic, extended child care benefit, extra support for municipalities, pandemic and housing support. What seems clear is that the more 8% of GDP package will not only turbocharge this year's recovery but also add to inflation and higher bond

WEEKLY REPORT - 15 MARCH 2021



yields. The University of Michigan consumer confidence index came out at 83 points, well above expectations (78.5), which adds to the indicators that underpin the decent US recovery.

Sectoral performance in the USA and Europe

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	3926.6	2.2	4.5	Stoxx 600	SXXP Index	422.7	3.4	5.9
IT	S5INFT Index	2298.7	1.6	0.3	Health care	SXDP Index	865.4	2.7	-1.5
Health care	S5HLTH Index	1328.2	1.0	0.3	Industrial goods & services	SXNP Index	680.1	4.2	8.1
Financials	S5FINL Index	578.0	3.5	17.9	Banks	SX7P Index	129.3	1.9	19.5
Telco	S5TELS Index	239.1	0.6	7.8	Personal & households goods	SXQP Index	958.2	4.4	2.7
Consumer discretionary	S5COND Index	1321.1	5.0	1.4	Insurance	SXIP Index	309.1	2.8	10.7
Industrials	S5INDU Index	811.2	2.9	8.2	Food and beverages	SX3P Index	709.9	1.6	-0.7
Consumer staples	S5CONS Index	674.2	1.9	-3.2	Technology	SX8P Index	635.0	4.0	5.2
Utilities	S5UTIL Index	311.8	3.4	-2.3	Utilities	SX6P Index	369.5	4.6	-3.8
Energy	S5ENRS Index	401.3	1.2	40.3	Oil & gas	SXEP Index	272.6	3.7	15.3
Real estate	S5RLST Index	239.4	4.5	5.0	Chemicals	SX4P Index	1163.2	5.0	4.4
Materials	S5MATR Index	492.3	4.4	8.0	Construction & materials	SXOP Index	545.9	5.1	10.8
Source: Bloomberg					Telco	SXKP Index	224.2	6.5	9.0
					Retail	SXRP Index	428.8	7.7	8.3
					Financial services	SXFP Index	643.4	2.1	6.1
					Basic resources	SXPP Index	580.7	1.7	16.3
					Real estate	SX86P Index	165.7	2.5	-3.0
					Auto & parts	SXAP Index	597.3	2.0	13.3
					Media	SXMP Index	303.3	2.8	7.1
					Travel & leisure	SXTP Index	263.8	5.1	17.6

Source: Bloomberg

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	3927	-0.2	7.2	17.5	58.3	31.9	4.3	2.9	11.3	1.4	119.5	1.6	22.1
Europe	SXXP Index	423	2.1	8.4	14.9	43.3	50.5	2.1	1.5	4.7	1.1	176.4	0.3	38.1
Germany	DAX Index	14506	3.2	10.6	9.9	58.3	47.9	1.9	1.2	4.5	1.1	127.1	10.2	31.2
France	CAC Index	6034	5.8	9.6	19.9	49.2	57.1	1.8	1.5	3.2	1.1	194.9	2.1	59.6
Poland	WIG20 Index	2009	3.7	3.0	13.3	53.8	37.2	1.2	1.0	2.7	1.1	57.5	4.9	48.0
Czechia	PX Index	1077	1.6	11.2	20.0	32.0	18.0	1.3	1.6	7.0		142.9	1.7	17.2
Hungary	BUX Index	43921	1.2	6.4	26.1	35.9	21.5	1.2	1.0	5.2	1.1	55.2	134.3	45.7
Romania	BET Index	10750	2.5	12.9	15.6	35.2	12.5	1.1	1.5	9.1	1.5	35.1		
Bulgaria	SOFIX Index	491	-1.1	12.1	13.8	7.4	4.2	0.6	0.7	12.9	3.1	62.3		
Russia	IMOEX Index	3534	3.1	7.9	21.4	54.6	16.4	1.1	1.3	7.0	1.5	53.3	0.3	77.7
Ukraine	PFTS Index	517	-0.8	1.8	3.3	-2.8	26.3	0.8	0.9	6.3	0.8	10.4		
Slovenia	SBITOP Index	990	6.3	10.6	16.8	31.4	9.0	0.9	0.6	9.8	1.6	28.6		
Croatia	CRO Index	1871	3.2	7.3	16.2	30.9	74.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	52.3	5.1	
Serbia	BELEX15 Index	747	1.0	4.3	8.1	2.9	16.3	0.6	0.8	4.3	1.7	20.6		
Montenegro	MNSE10 Index	734	-1.1	16.4	12.9	-5.5	16.0	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	15.0		

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

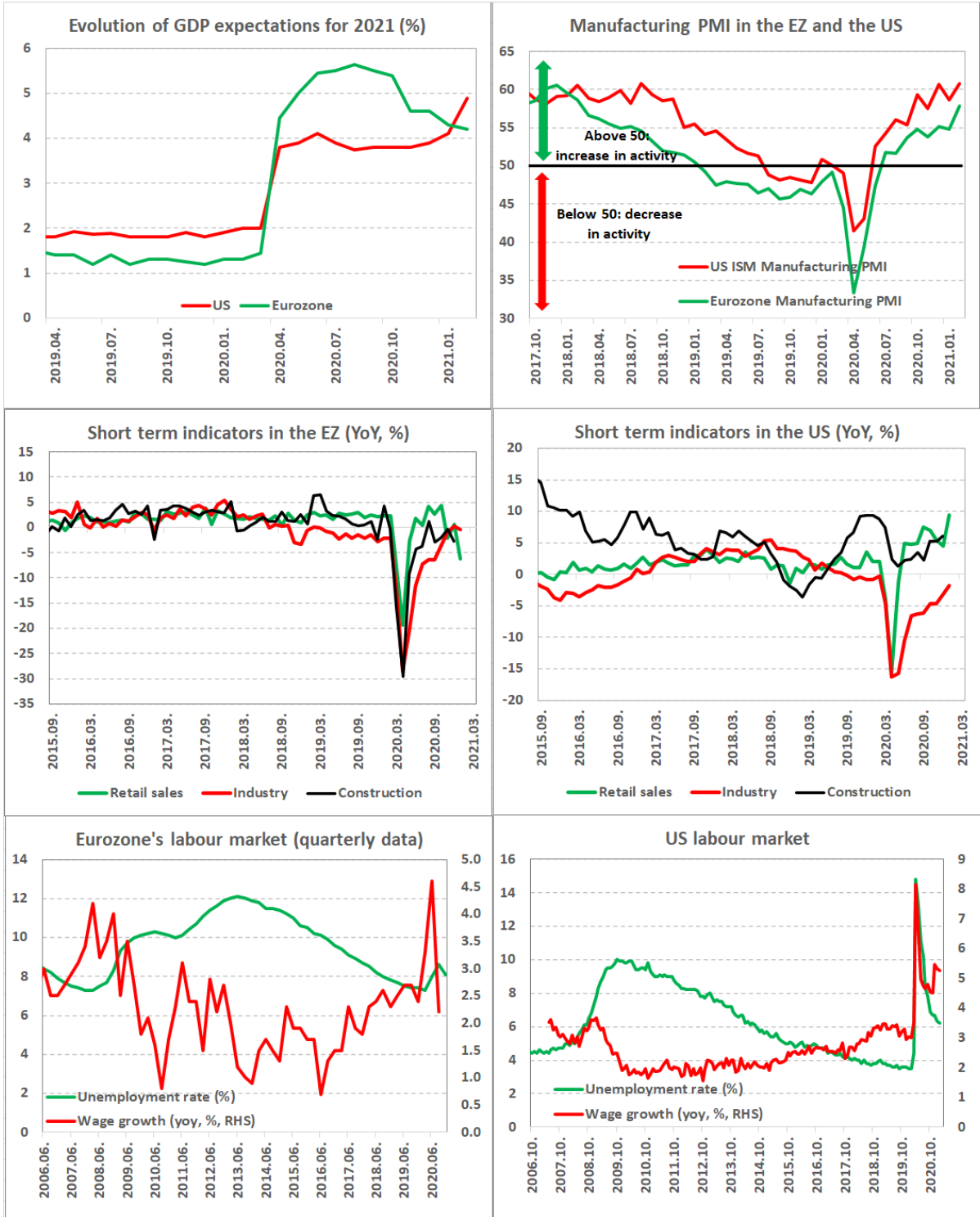
***Some of the country indices could be sector heavy (only a handful industry comprise the majority of the indices).

***therefore direct comparison of valuation metrics alone could be misleading.

This week's data

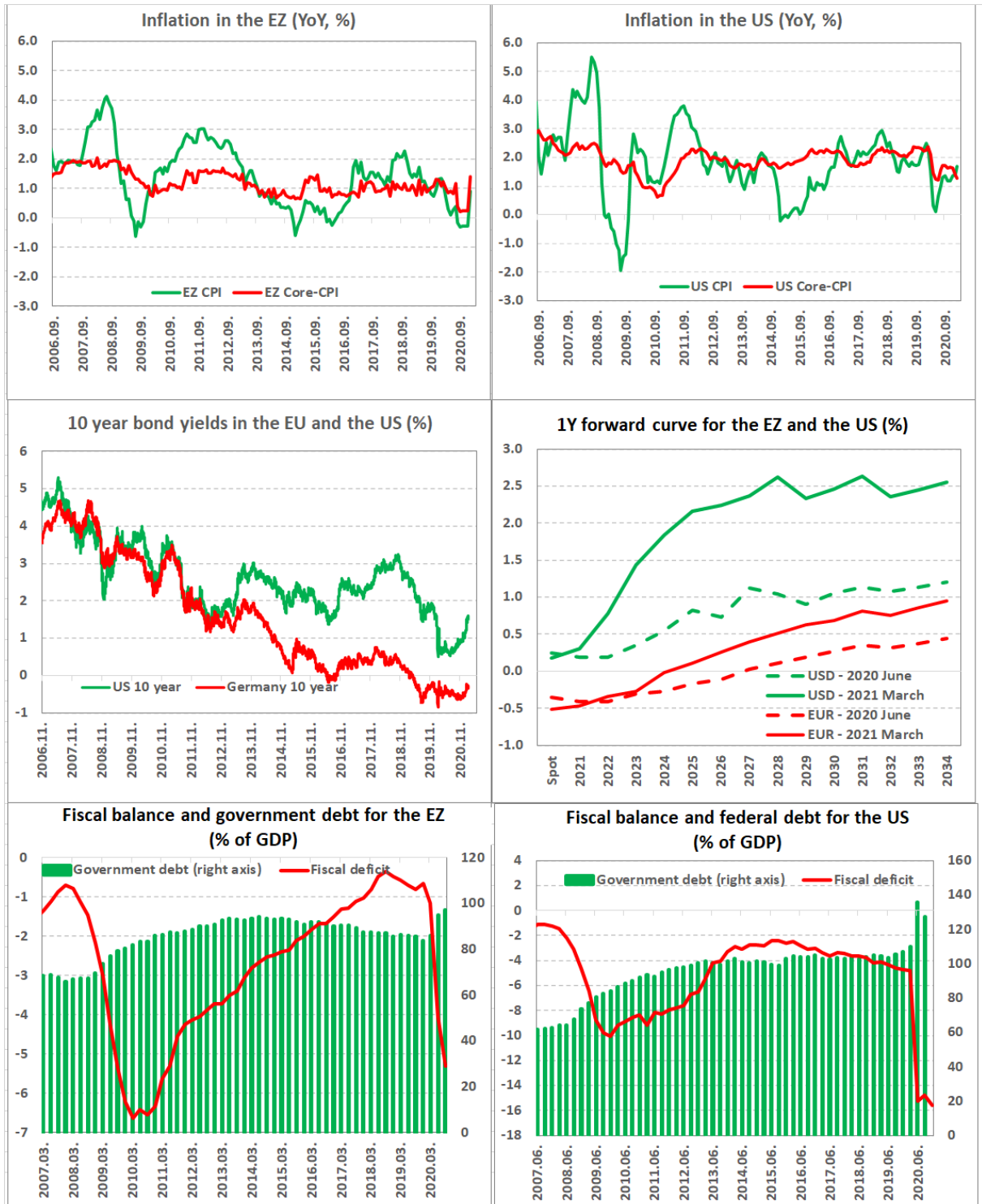
Data	Cd.	Event/Data	Period	Fact	Cons.	Prev.
2021 3. 8. 8 : 00	DE	Industrial production (MoM, %)	Jan	-2.5	0.2	0.0
10 : 30	EZ	Sentix Investor confidence (points)	Mar	5.0	1.9	-0.2
9. 8 : 00	DE	Export (MoM, SA, %)	Jan	1.4	-1.2	0.1
10 : 00	IT	Industrial production (MoM, SA, %)	Jan	1.0	0.7	-0.2
11 : 00	EZ	GDP (detailed, YoY, %)	Q4	-4.9	-5.0	-5.0**
11 : 00	EZ	GDP (detailed, QoQ, %)	Feb	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6**
10. 8 : 45	FR	Industrial production (MoM, %)	Feb	3.3	0.5	-0.8
14 : 30	US	CPI (YoY, %)	Feb	1.7	1.7	1.4
14 : 30	US	CPI (MoM, SA, %)	Feb	0.4	0.4	0.3
14 : 30	US	core-CPI (YoY, %)	Feb	1.3	1.4	1.4
14 : 30	US	core-CPI (MoM, SA, %)	Feb	0.1	0.2	0.0
16 : 00	CA	Interest rate decision (%)	Mar	0.25	0.25	0.25
20 : 00	US	Federal budget balance (USDbn)	Feb	-311.0	-265	-163
11 13 : 45	EZ	Interest rate decision (deposit rate, %)	Mar	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
13 : 45	EZ	Interest rate decision (lending rate, %)	Mar	0.0	0	0
14 : 30	US	Continuing jobless claims ('000s)	weekly	4144	4220	4337
14 : 30	US	Initial jobless claims ('000s)	weekly	712	725	754
12. 9 : 00	ES	Retail sales (YoY, %)	Jan	-9.5		-1.5
11 : 00	EZ	Industrial production (MoM, %)	Jan	0.8	0.2	-0.1
16 : 00	US	Michigan Consumer confidence (preliminary, points)	Mar	83.0	78.5	76.8

Eurozone and US chart set



Source: Refinitiv

Eurozone and US chart set



Source: Refinitiv

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	1.19	1.21	1.21	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.22
EURGBP	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.85
EURCHF	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.13	1.15
USDJPY	107.0	106.0	104.0	104.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	109.0	112.0

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	4.6	-5.1	5.2	-5.4	4.5	Hungary	-2.1	-8.3	-6.4	-8.6	-6.0
Romania	4.1	-3.9	5.5	-5.2	4.0	Romania	-4.4	-9.5	-8.2	-9.7	-6.9
Bulgaria	3.8	-3.8	3.3	-4.6	3.2	Bulgaria	1.9	-3.6	-3.2	-4.1	-3.4
Russia	2.0	-3.1	4.0	-3.1	2.9	Russia	1.8	-3.9	-2.6	-3.8	-2.2
Ukraine	3.2	-4.4	4.5	-4.7	4.0	Ukraine	-2.2	-5.5	-6.0	-6.1	-5.0
Slovenia	3.2	-7.1	5.9	-6.7	4.8	Slovenia	0.5	-8.0	-3.6	-8.5	-4.7
Croatia	2.9	-8.7	4.8	-8.8	4.6	Croatia	0.4	-8.5	-5.5	-8.0	-4.2
Serbia	4.2	-1.0	4.2	-1.0	4.5	Serbia	-0.2	-8.3	-3.0	-8.2	-3.2
Montenegro	4.1	-14.3	4.0	-13.3	5.6	Montenegro	-2.9	-9.9	-6.2	-9.9	-4.7
Albania	2.2	-4.0	4.0	-5.2	5.1	Albania	-1.9	-6.8	-4.7	-7.3	-5.9
Moldova	3.6	-7.3	4.9	-7.0	4.5	Moldova	-1.4	-7.5	-5.0	-7.7	-4.3

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	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	Hungary	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.5
Romania	3.8	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	Romania	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.5
Bulgaria	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	Bulgaria	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.5
Russia	4.5	3.4	4.9	3.4	4.0	Russia	4.6	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.5
Ukraine	7.9	2.7	6.4	2.7	6.2	Ukraine	8.2	9.9	9.2	9.9	9.2
Slovenia	1.7	0.0	1.3	-0.3	1.1	Slovenia	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.6
Croatia	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	Croatia	7.9	7.0	7.0	9.5	9.0
Serbia	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	Serbia	10.4	10.0	9.7	8.9	9.9
Montenegro	0.4	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.9	Montenegro	15.1	17.6	17.5	17.5	16.4
Albania	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	Albania	11.6	12.4	11.8	12.8	12.2
Moldova	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.9	Moldova	5.1	7.1	5.3	5.1	4.9

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	363.0	361.0	360.0	359.0	357.0
Romania	EURRON (eop)	4.78	4.83	4.84	4.87	4.87	4.89	4.91	4.92	4.94
Russia	USDRUB (eop)	61.9	77.7	70.0	79.7	73.9	73.1	72.0	71.6	70.9
Ukraine	USDUAH (eop)	23.70	27.62	26.70	28.30	28.34	28.06	28.11	28.38	28.83
Croatia	EURHRK (eop)	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5
Serbia	EURRSD (eop)	118.0	117.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	118.0
Montenegro	EURUSD (eop)	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23

*Slovenia and Montenegro uses EUR as a base currency.

**No forecast available for Moldova and Albania

Source: Focus Economics

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