

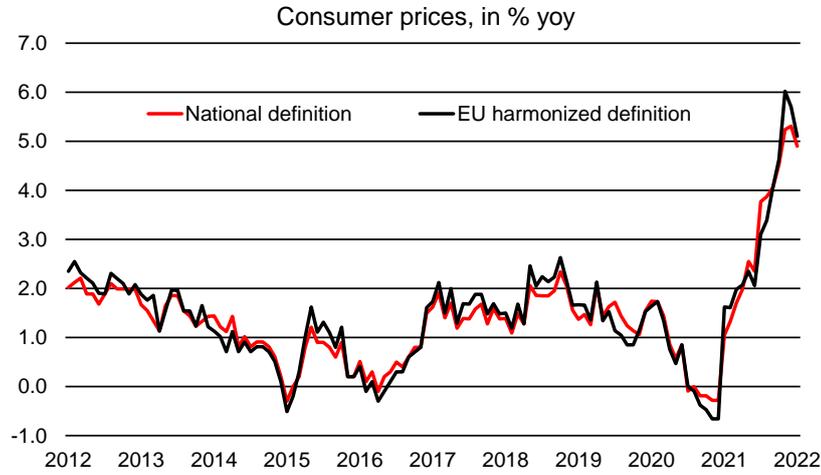
German inflation: A long way back to 2%

- German consumer prices (national definition) increased 4.9% yoy in January (UniCredit: +4.7%; consensus: +4.4%). It was the first deceleration after six consecutive rises in the yearly rate from 2.3% in June to 5.3% in December 2021. The key driver behind the less pronounced increase was largely a technical effect in the form of an unwinding of the VAT effect which had significantly been driving up inflation rates last year. Furthermore, some base effects for food prices and transportation costs took place which contributed to the decline.
- However, the underlying “fundamental” upward pressure remained strong as flagged by persistently high goods prices triggered by ongoing supply shortages. The passing on of markedly higher electricity and natural gas prices by energy companies to consumers, which usually takes place at the start of the year, also prevented a more marked decline in headline inflation. This has been flagged by today’s release of inflation subcomponents of various federal states which showed rises of about 4½-7½% yoy for housing which includes utilities but also rents.
- Going forward, we expect this sluggish deceleration to continue in the next few months. In all probability, there will be a tug of war between two factors. On the one hand, base effects such as the VAT will continue to exert downward pressure on yearly rates. On the other hand, energy prices are likely to remain elevated, at least in the short-term, as geopolitical risks have intensified. Furthermore, the easing of supply shortages has only been gradual until recently. In the light of the latest developments, inflation rates may only decline back to 2% at the start of 2023. So far, we have expected this to happen in 4Q22. One pattern which could still contribute to a somewhat stronger deceleration this year is the abrogation of the so-called EEG levy for renewable energies which has contributed to higher electricity prices for consumers. Finance minister Christian Lindner has recently announced to push for an end of the EEG levy already this summer instead of the start of 2023.
- For the medium to longer-term inflation outlook, the upcoming collective bargaining rounds in Germany are crucial and will certainly be closely watched by the ECB. In comparison to other eurozone countries, there has considerably less slack on the German labor market with an unemployment rate of slightly above 5%. In March 2022, the pay agreement in the chemical sector with about 0.6mn employees will end. The same is true for the metal and electrical industry in September with 3.8mn employees. So far, the upward pressure in tariff wages including one-off payments have remained contained, as they only rose 2¼% yoy in October/November 2021 (latest available data). The ECB may also pay attention to the upcoming hikes in the minimum wage. It is already planned that the minimum wage will rise to EUR 10.45 per hour from July 2022 onwards (+6½%). The traffic light coalition signaled to hike it further to EUR 12 per hour already this year which would equal another rise of about 15% for 8-10mn employees.

In greater detail:

Both the national and the EU harmonized CPI figure have declined in January to 4.9% (December: 5.3%) and 5.1% yoy (December: 5.7%), respectively. In contrast to the national reading, the EU harmonized data include the recurring yearly changes in the weights of the CPI basket which have led to a temporary overshooting last year.

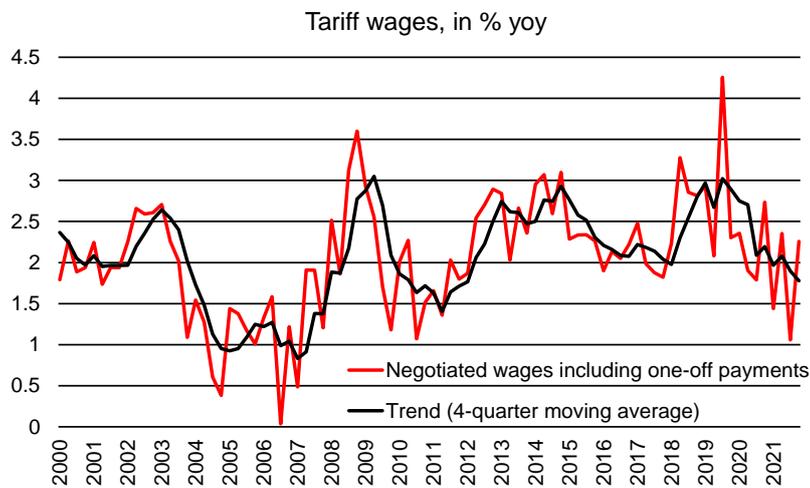
CHART 1: INFLATION HAS FINALLY SHIFTED INTO REVERSE GEAR



Source: Federal Statistical Office, UniCredit Research

The latest tariff wage data still signals subdued upward pressure.

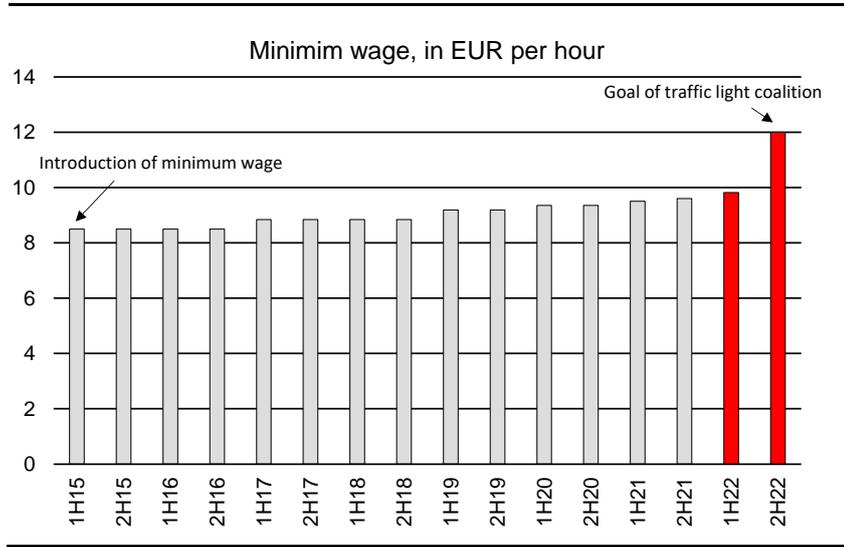
CHART 2: WAGE PRESSURE HAS REMAINED CONTAINED SO FAR



Source: Deutsche Bundesbank, UniCredit Research

However, two significant increases in the minimum wage are likely this year.

CHART 3: HIKES IN MINIMUM WAGE PENDING



Source: Minimum Wage Commission, UniCredit Research

Dr. Andreas Rees, Chief German Economist (UniCredit Bank, Frankfurt)
+49 69 2717-2074
andreas.rees@unicredit.de

Legal Notices

Glossary

A comprehensive glossary for many of the terms used in the report is available on our website: <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=glossary>

Disclaimer

Our recommendations are based on information obtained from or are based upon public information sources that we consider to be reliable, but for the completeness and accuracy of which we assume no liability. All information, estimates, opinions, projections and forecasts included in this report represent the independent judgment of the analysts as of the date of the issue unless stated otherwise. We reserve the right to modify the views expressed herein at any time without notice. Moreover, we reserve the right not to update this information or to discontinue it altogether without notice. This report may contain links to websites of third parties, the content of which is not controlled by UniCredit Bank. No liability is assumed for the content of these third-party websites.

This report is for information purposes only and (i) does not constitute or form part of any offer for sale or subscription of or solicitation of any offer to buy or subscribe for any financial, money market or investment instrument or any security, (ii) is neither intended as such an offer for sale or subscription of or solicitation of an offer to buy or subscribe for any financial, money market or investment instrument or any security nor (iii) as marketing material within the meaning of applicable prospectus law. The investment possibilities discussed in this report may not be suitable for certain investors depending on their specific investment objectives and time horizon or in the context of their overall financial situation. The investments discussed may fluctuate in price or value. Investors may get back less than they invested. Fluctuations in exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the value of investments. Furthermore, past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. In particular, the risks associated with an investment in the financial, money market or investment instrument or security under discussion are not explained in their entirety.

This information is given without any warranty on an "as is" basis and should not be regarded as a substitute for obtaining individual advice. Investors must make their own determination of the appropriateness of an investment in any instruments referred to herein based on the merits and risks involved, their own investment strategy and their legal, fiscal and financial position. As this document does not qualify as an investment recommendation or as a direct investment recommendation, neither this document nor any part of it shall form the basis of, or be relied on in connection with or act as an inducement to enter into, any contract or commitment whatsoever. Investors are urged to contact their bank's investment advisor for individual explanations and advice.

Neither UniCredit Bank AG, UniCredit Bank AG London Branch, UniCredit Bank AG Milan Branch, UniCredit Bank AG Vienna Branch, UniCredit Bank Austria AG, UniCredit Bulbank, Zagrebačka banka d.d., UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, ZAO UniCredit Bank Russia, UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia Slovakia Branch, UniCredit Bank Romania, UniCredit Bank AG New York Branch nor any of their respective directors, officers or employees nor any other person accepts any liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) for any loss howsoever arising from any use of this document or its contents or otherwise arising in connection therewith.

This report is being distributed by electronic and ordinary mail to professional investors, who are expected to make their own investment decisions without undue reliance on this publication, and may not be redistributed, reproduced or published in whole or in part for any purpose.

This report was completed and first published on 31 January 2022 at 15:01.

Responsibility for the content of this publication lies with:

UniCredit Group and its subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the European Central Bank

a) UniCredit Bank AG (UniCredit Bank, Munich or Frankfurt), Arabellastraße 12, 81925 Munich, Germany, (also responsible for the distribution pursuant to §85 WpHG). Regulatory authority: "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany.

b) UniCredit Bank AG London Branch (UniCredit Bank, London), Moor House, 120 London Wall, London EC2Y 5ET, United Kingdom. Regulatory authority: "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority, 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN, United Kingdom and Prudential Regulation Authority 20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DA, United Kingdom. Further details regarding our regulatory status are available on request.

c) UniCredit Bank AG Milan Branch (UniCredit Bank, Milan), Piazza Gae Aulenti, 4 - Torre C, 20154 Milan, Italy, duly authorized by the Bank of Italy to provide investment services. Regulatory authority: "Bank of Italy", Via Nazionale 91, 00184 Roma, Italy and Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany.

d) UniCredit Bank AG Vienna Branch (UniCredit Bank, Vienna), Rothschildplatz 1, 1020 Vienna, Austria. Regulatory authority: Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde (FMA), Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, 1090 Vienna, Austria and subject to limited regulation by the "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht are available from us on request.

e) UniCredit Bank Austria AG (Bank Austria), Rothschildplatz 1, 1020 Vienna, Austria. Regulatory authority: Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde (FMA), Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, 1090 Vienna, Austria

f) UniCredit Bulbank, Sveta Nedelya Sq. 7, BG-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria. Regulatory authority: Financial Supervision Commission (FSC), 16 Budapeshta str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria

g) Zagrebačka banka d.d., Trg bana Josipa Jelačića 10, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia. Regulatory authority: Croatian Agency for Supervision of Financial Services, Franje Račkoga 6, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

h) UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, Želetavská 1525/1, 140 92 Praga 4, Czech Republic. Regulatory authority: CNB Czech National Bank, Na Příkopě 28, 115 03 Praga 1, Czech Republic

i) ZAO UniCredit Bank Russia (UniCredit Russia), Prechistsenskaya nab. 9, RF-119034 Moscow, Russia. Regulatory authority: Federal Service on Financial Markets, 9 Leninsky prospekt, Moscow 119991, Russia

j) UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, Slovakia Branch, Šancova 1/A, SK-813 33 Bratislava, Slovakia. Regulatory authority: CNB Czech National Bank, Na Příkopě 28, 115 03 Praha 1, Czech Republic and subject to limited regulation by the National Bank of Slovakia, Imricha Karvaša 1, 813 25 Bratislava, Slovakia. Regulatory authority: National Bank of Slovakia, Imricha Karvaša 1, 813 25 Bratislava, Slovakia

k) UniCredit Bank Romania, Bucharest 1F Expozitiei Boulevard, 012101 Bucharest 1, Romania. Regulatory authority: National Bank of Romania, 25 Lipskani Street, 030031, 3rd District, Bucharest, Romania

l) UniCredit Bank AG New York Branch (UniCredit Bank, New York), 150 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Regulatory authority: "BaFin" – Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, Marie-Curie-Str. 24-28, 60439 Frankfurt, Germany and New York State Department of Financial Services, One State Street, New York, NY 10004-1511 Further details regarding our regulatory status are available on request.

ANALYST DECLARATION

The analyst's remuneration has not been, and will not be, geared to the recommendations or views expressed in this report, neither directly nor indirectly.

All of the views expressed accurately reflect the analyst's views, which have not been influenced by considerations of UniCredit Bank's business or client relationships.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

You will find a list of keys for company specific regulatory disclosures on our website <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=disclaimer>.

RECOMMENDATIONS, RATINGS AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

You will find the history of rating regarding recommendation changes as well as an overview of the breakdown in absolute and relative terms of our investment ratings, and a note on the evaluation basis for interest-bearing securities on our website <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=disclaimer> and <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=legalnotices>.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED DISCLOSURES UNDER THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF JURISDICTIONS INDICATED

You will find a list of further additional required disclosures under the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions indicated on our website <https://www.unicreditresearch.eu/index.php?id=disclaimer>.

E 20/1

UniCredit Research*

Macro Research



Marco Valli
Global Head of Research,
Chief European Economist
+39 02 8862-0537
marco.valli@unicredit.eu



Dr. Ingo Heimig
Head of Research Operations
& Regulatory Controls
+49 89 378-13952
ingo.heimig@unicredit.de

Head of Macro Research



Marco Valli
Global Head of Research,
Chief European Economist
+39 02 8862-0537
marco.valli@unicredit.eu

European Economics Research



Dr. Andreas Rees
Chief German Economist
+49 69 2717-2074
andreas.rees@unicredit.de



Dr. Loredana Federico
Chief Italian Economist
+39 02 8862-0534
loredanamaría.federico@unicredit.eu



Stefan Bruckbauer
Chief Austrian Economist
+43 50505-41951
stefan.bruckbauer@unicreditgroup.at



Tullia Bucco
Economist
+39 02 8862-0532
tullia.bucco@unicredit.eu



Edoardo Campanella
Economist
+39 02 8862-0522
edoardo.campanella@unicredit.eu



Walter Pudschedl
Economist
+43 50505-41957
walter.pudschedl@unicreditgroup.at



Chiara Silvestre
Economist
chiara.silvestre@unicredit.eu

International Economics Research



Daniel Vernazza, Ph.D.
Chief International Economist
+44 207 826-7805
daniel.vernazza@unicredit.eu

EEMEA Economics Research



Dan Bucsa
Chief CEE Economist
+44 207 826-7954
dan.bucsa@unicredit.eu



Gökçe Çelik
Senior CEE Economist
+44 207 826-6077
gokce.celik@unicredit.eu



Mauro Giorgio Marrano
Senior CEE Economist
+43 50505-82712
mauro.giorgiomarrano@unicredit.de



Artem Arkhipov
Head, Macroeconomic Analysis
and Research, Russia
+7 495 258-7258
artem.arkhipov@unicredit.ru



Hrvoje Dolenc
Chief Economist, Croatia
+385 1 6006-678
hrvoje.dolenc@unicreditgroup.zaba.hr



Dr. Ágnes Halász
Chief Economist, Head, Economics and
Strategic Analysis, Hungary
+36 1 301-1907
agnes.halasz@unicreditgroup.hu



Ľubomír Koršňák
Chief Economist, Slovakia
+421 2 4950 2427
lubomir.korsnak@unicreditgroup.sk



Anca Maria Negrescu
Senior Economist, Romania
+40 21 200-1377
anca.negrescu@unicredit.ro



Kristofor Pavlov
Chief Economist, Bulgaria
+359 2 923-2192
kristofor.pavlov@unicreditgroup.bg



Pavel Sobíšek
Chief Economist, Czech Republic
+420 955 960-716
pavel.sobisek@unicreditgroup.cz

UniCredit Research, Corporate & Investment Banking, UniCredit Bank AG, Am Eisbach 4, D-80538 Munich, globalresearch@unicredit.de
Bloomberg: UCCR, Internet: www.unicreditresearch.eu

MR 22/1

*UniCredit Research is the joint research department of UniCredit Bank AG (UniCredit Bank, Munich or Frankfurt), UniCredit Bank AG London Branch (UniCredit Bank, London), UniCredit Bank AG Milan Branch (UniCredit Bank, Milan), UniCredit Bank AG Vienna Branch (UniCredit Bank, Vienna), UniCredit Bank Austria AG (Bank Austria), UniCredit Bulbank, Zagrebačka banka d.d., UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, ZAO UniCredit Bank Russia (UniCredit Russia), UniCredit Bank Romania.