

# Chartbook

Overview of macroeconomic,  
financial and monetary indicators

—— Spring 2021



Czech National Bank — Chartbook — Spring 2021



# 2%

The chartbook is a parallel publication to the Monetary Policy Report. It contains an up-to-date overview of the main macroeconomic, financial and monetary indicators that enter the CNB's monetary policy decisions. Unless stated otherwise, the historical data are sourced from the CZSO or the CNB. The outlook (indicated by the grey area) is the CNB forecast, with a few exceptions. The deadline for this issue was 30 April 2021.

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## A — Forecasts of key variables

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>Headline inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>3.2</b> (0.0)	<b>2.7</b> (0.7)	<b>2.4</b> (0.2)	The upward revision of the inflation forecast this year is due to all its components except administered prices, whose growth remains temporarily subdued.
<b>Monetary policy -relevant inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>3.2</b> (0.0)	<b>2.5</b> (0.7)	<b>2.2</b> (0.2)	Monetary policy-relevant inflation has been revised similarly to headline inflation
<b>GDP</b>	y-o-y changes % pp	<b>-5.6</b> (0.2)	<b>1.2</b> (-1.0)	<b>4.3</b> (0.5)	The GDP forecast for this year has been revised downwards due to the longer duration of the pandemic and the wobble in industry recorded in the first half of this year.
<b>Interest rate</b>	3M PRIBOR in % pp	<b>0.9</b> (0.0)	<b>0.7</b> (0.0)	<b>1.6</b> (0.1)	The market rate outlook remains similar.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>26.5</b> (0.0)	<b>25.7</b> (-0.1)	<b>25.1</b> (0.2)	The koruna exchange rate path is broadly in line with the winter forecast.

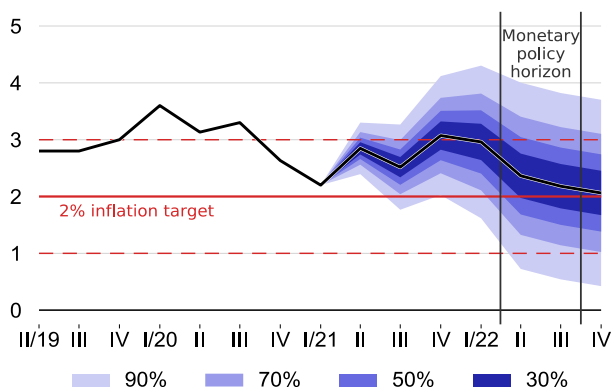
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

## A — Forecasts of key variables

Chart A.1

### Headline inflation

year on year in %; confidence intervals in colour

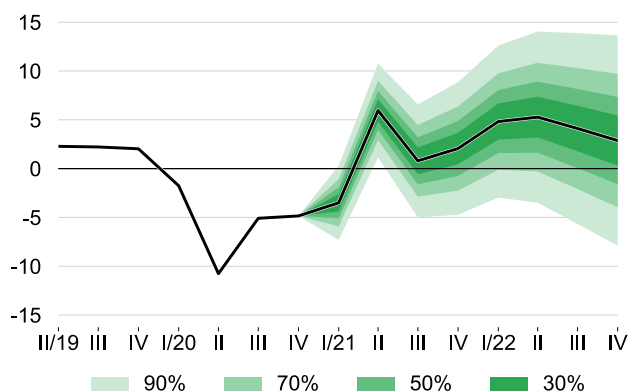


The confidence intervals of the headline inflation forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts and are symmetric. They widen only for the first five quarters and then stay constant. This is consistent with both the past predictive power and the stabilising role of monetary policy.

Chart A.3

### GDP

y-o-y changes in %; seasonally adjusted; confidence intervals in colour



The confidence intervals of the GDP growth forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts. They are symmetric and linearly widening.

Chart A.2

### Headline inflation – comp. with previous forecast

year on year in %; differences in pp

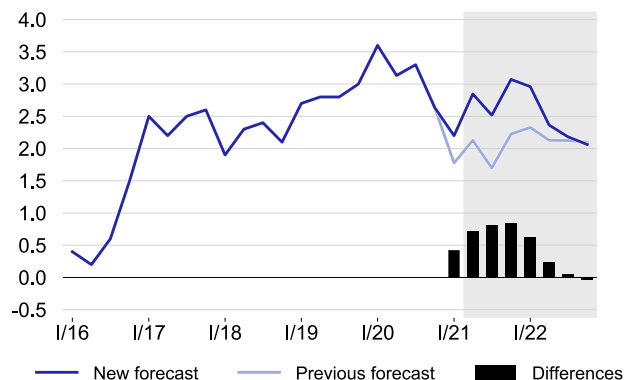


Chart A.4

### GDP – comparison with previous forecast

y-o-y changes in %; differences in pp; seasonally adjusted

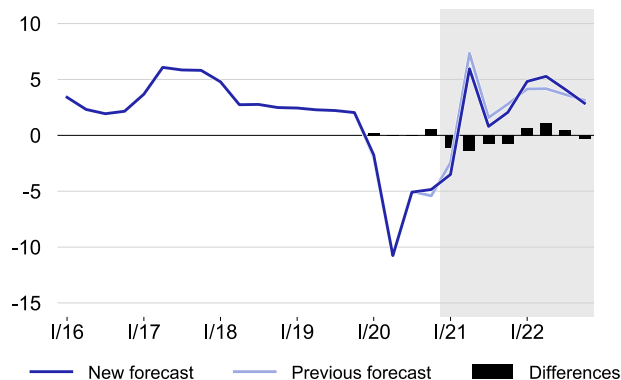
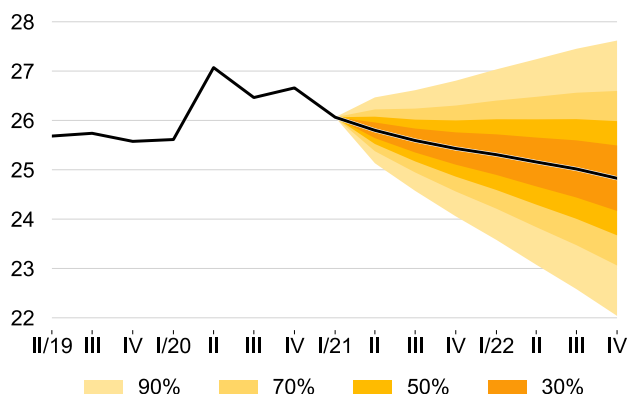


Chart A.5

### Exchange rate

CZK/EUR; confidence intervals in colour

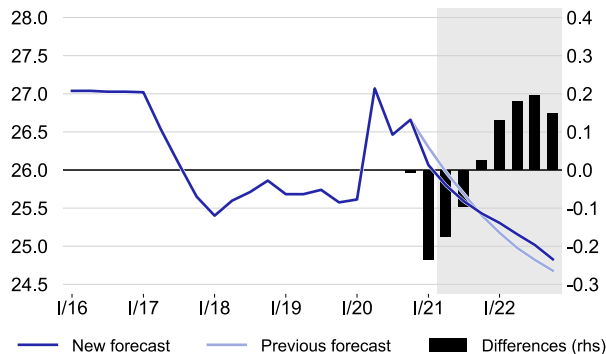


The confidence intervals of the CZK/EUR exchange rate reflect the predictive power of past forecasts (with the exception of the exchange rate commitment period). They are symmetric and linearly widening.

Chart A.6

### Exchange rate – comp. with previous forecast

CZK/EUR; differences in CZK (right-hand scale)

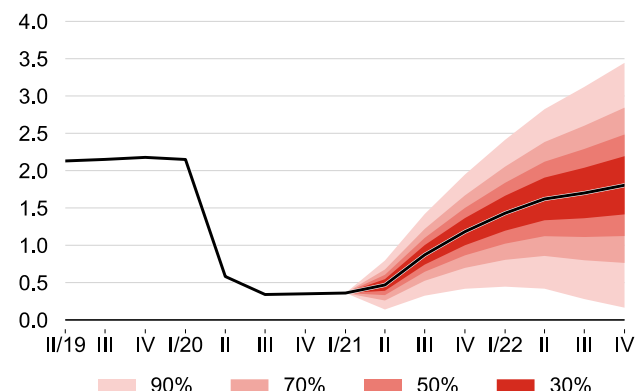


## A — Forecasts of key variables

Chart A.7

### Interest rate

3M PRIBOR in %; confidence intervals in colour



The confidence intervals of the 3M PRIBOR forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts (with the exception of the exchange rate commitment period). They are symmetric; linearly widening and limited below by the zero lower bound.

Chart A.8

### Interest rate – comparison with previous forecast

3M PRIBOR; differences in pp

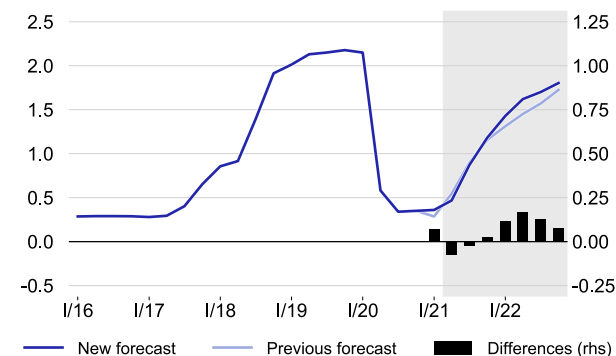
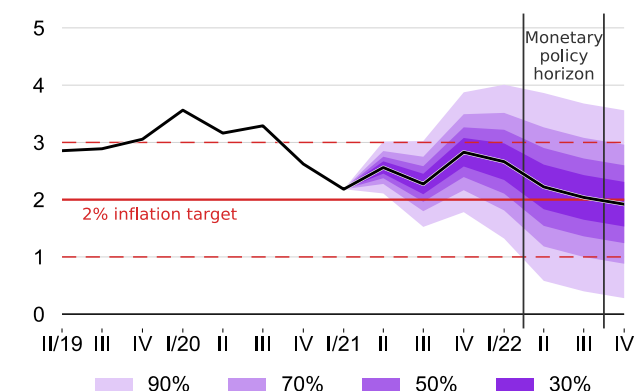


Chart A.9

### Monetary policy-relevant inflation

year on year in %; confidence intervals in colour



The confidence intervals of the monetary policy-relevant inflation forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts and are symmetric. They widen only for the first five quarters and then stay constant. This is consistent with both the past predictive power and the stabilising role of monetary policy.

Chart A.10

### Monetary policy-relevant inflation – comparison with previous forecast

year on year in %; differences in pp

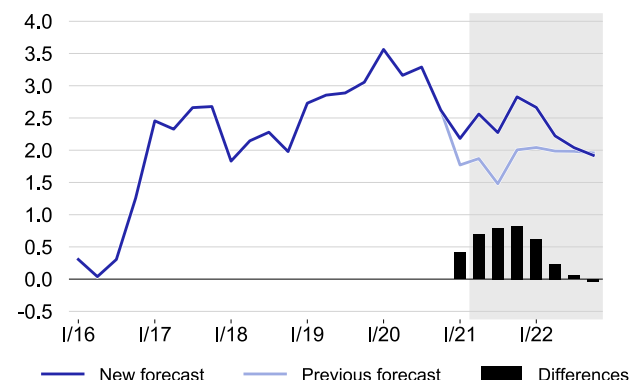
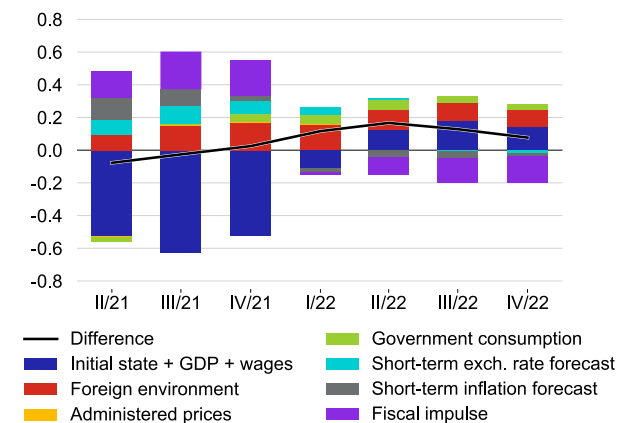


Chart A.11

### Decomposition of changes in int. rate forecast

3M PRIBOR; differences from previous forecast in pp



## A — Forecasts of key variables

Table A.1

### Key macroeconomic indicators – years

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>DEMAND AND SUPPLY</b>												
<b>Gross domestic product</b>												
GDP (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	4323.3	4292.6	4290.7	4387.7	4627.5	4740.7	4994.7	5153.6	5269.3	4973.5	<b>5034.5</b>	<b>5248.8</b>
GDP (CZK bn, current p., seas. adjusted)	4058.3	4087.8	4141.8	4344.6	4627.5	4794.8	5117.4	5415.7	5751.4	5654.4	<b>5881.1</b>	<b>6289.5</b>
GDP (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	1.8	-0.7	0.0	2.3	5.5	2.4	5.4	3.2	2.2	-5.6	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
GDP (% , q-o-q, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.4	-1.1	0.9	1.4	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.9	-5.2	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Government consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-3.5	-1.9	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.8	3.8	2.2	3.5	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Gross capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	1.8	-4.1	-4.3	7.1	13.1	-4.0	6.6	7.7	1.5	-13.2	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Gross fixed capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	1.1	-3.2	-2.2	3.3	9.8	-3.1	5.1	10.0	2.2	-8.1	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Exports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	9.2	4.4	0.3	8.7	6.2	4.1	7.6	3.7	1.2	-6.0	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Imports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	6.7	2.7	0.1	10.0	6.9	2.7	6.5	5.8	1.3	-6.1	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Net exports (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	230.1	289.0	295.6	283.1	276.4	337.4	400.7	337.3	336.8	320.7	<b>311.5</b>	<b>314.1</b>
<b>PRICES</b>												
<b>Main price indicators</b>												
Consumer Price Index (% , y-o-y, average)	1.9	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Regulated prices (14.58%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	4.7	8.6	2.2	-3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.4	3.1	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco) (26.41%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	4.3	2.9	3.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	3.6	1.6	2.6	4.2	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Core inflation (55.61%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Fuel prices (3.40%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	7.2	6.0	-2.1	0.2	-13.5	-8.5	6.7	6.3	-0.4	-11.4	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Monetary policy-relevant inflation (% , y-o-y, average)	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Partial price indicators</b>												
Industrial producer prices (% , y-o-y, average)	5.6	2.1	0.8	-0.8	-3.2	-3.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	0.1	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Agricultural prices (% , y-o-y, average)	22.1	3.3	-12.1	4.7	-6.2	-6.0	7.4	-0.2	5.7	-3.2	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>												
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	2.5	2.5	-0.1	2.9	3.2	4.4	6.7	8.2	6.4	4.4	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Average monthly wage in market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	2.9	2.6	-0.3	3.0	3.2	4.3	6.7	7.7	5.9	4.0	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, real terms)	0.6	-0.8	-1.6	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.3	6.0	3.6	1.2	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	0.5	3.6	0.9	1.6	-0.4	3.1	3.9	6.2	4.3	5.9	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	2.1	-1.2	-0.4	1.7	3.9	0.9	3.6	1.8	2.1	-4.2	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
ILO general unemployment rate (% , average, age 15–64, seas. adjusted)	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.2	5.1	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.6	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Share of unemployed persons (MLSA) (% , average, seas. adjusted)	6.7	6.8	7.7	7.7	6.5	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.8	3.6	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Employment (ILO) (% , y-o-y)	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	-1.3	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	-0.3	0.0	-1.0	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.3	-2.6	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>												
Government budget balance (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	-109.7	-159.3	-53.2	-90.2	-29.8	34.1	76.7	49.4	17.9	-348.0	<b>-482.5</b>	<b>-342.0</b>
Government budget balance / GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-2.7	-3.9	-1.3	-2.1	-0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	-6.2	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Government debt (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	1613.7	1805.3	1840.2	1818.9	1836.0	1754.7	1749.7	1734.6	1739.9	2153.0	<b>2614.9</b>	<b>2947.6</b>
Government debt / GDP** (% , nominal terms)	39.7	44.2	44.4	41.9	39.7	36.6	34.2	32.1	30.3	38.1	<b>44.4</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>												
<b>Current account</b>												
Trade balance (CZK bn, current prices)	75.5	123.8	167.0	220.0	187.7	258.5	259.3	200.9	239.8	285.2	<b>292.8</b>	<b>290.5</b>
Trade balance / GDP (% , nominal terms)	1.9	3.0	4.0	5.1	4.1	5.4	5.1	3.7	4.2	5.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Balance of services (CZK bn, current prices)	81.3	77.6	70.4	55.7	86.6	106.6	124.6	120.0	106.0	104.6	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116.0</b>
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	-84.8	-63.3	-21.8	7.9	20.7	85.2	79.1	24.1	19.2	203.5	<b>139.3</b>	<b>81.5</b>
Current account / GDP (% , nominal terms)	-2.1	-1.5	-0.5	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	3.6	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>												
Direct investment (CZK bn, current prices)	-46.8	-121.3	7.4	-80.4	49.7	-186.5	-45.9	-51.0	-137.1	-73.1	<b>-110.0</b>	<b>-70.0</b>
<b>Exchange rates</b>												
CZK/USD (average)	17.7	19.6	19.6	20.8	24.6	24.4	23.4	21.7	22.9	23.2	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>
CZK/EUR (average)	24.6	25.1	26.0	27.5	27.3	27.0	26.3	25.6	25.7	26.5	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>MONEY AND INTEREST RATES</b>												
M3 (% , y-o-y, average)	1.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.3	9.1	11.7	6.6	6.3	9.0	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>
2W repo rate (% , average)	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.50	1.75	2.00	0.25	<b>0.61</b>	<b>1.53</b>
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	2.9	0.3	0.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.2	-5.9	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	5.3	2.1	-0.1	-1.6	-2.5	-2.3	2.7	3.3	1.1	-1.6	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Brent crude oil (in USD/barrel) (% , y-o-y, average)	38.2	0.7	-2.6	-8.5	-46.1	-16.0	21.7	30.5	-10.3	-32.7	<b>42.9</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
USD/ EUR (average)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

\* figures in brackets are constant weights in current consumer basket

\*\* CNB calculation

- data not available/forecasted/released

data in bold = CNB forecast

## A — Forecasts of key variables

Table A.2

### Key macroeconomic indicators – quarters

	2020				2021				2022			
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII	QIV
<b>DEMAND AND SUPPLY</b>												
<b>Gross domestic product</b>												
GDP (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	1284.8	1173.3	1253.8	1261.6	1239.9	1243.2	1263.8	1287.7	1299.6	1308.8	1315.7	1324.7
GDP (CZK bn, current p., seas. adjusted)	1442.0	1330.0	1427.8	1454.6	1423.2	1461.1	1479.8	1517.0	1542.4	1563.3	1582.3	1601.6
GDP (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-1.8	-10.8	-5.1	-4.8	-3.5	6.0	0.8	2.1	4.8	5.3	4.1	2.9
GDP (% , q-o-q, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-3.1	-8.7	6.9	0.6	-1.7	0.3	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7
Household consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-0.3	-8.6	-3.6	-8.3	-6.2	2.0	-0.5	5.8	7.7	8.0	5.6	4.2
Government consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	4.8	1.9	0.3	7.0	1.5	3.8	5.7	-1.2	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.7
Gross capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-7.1	-7.3	-17.5	-20.9	-7.8	-0.2	10.7	11.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-4.9	-5.0	-9.6	-12.8	-5.0	-4.0	1.4	4.1	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.2
Exports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-2.1	-23.4	-3.1	4.7	0.8	29.0	5.3	1.5	8.7	8.1	5.8	3.9
Imports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-1.4	-18.2	-5.2	0.2	-0.8	23.3	9.8	5.9	9.8	8.5	5.7	4.3
Net exports (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	66.1	22.3	109.6	122.6	83.4	75.6	72.6	79.9	80.1	77.8	77.8	78.4
<b>PRICES</b>												
<b>Main price indicators</b>												
Consumer Price Index (% , y-o-y, average)	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1
Regulated prices (14.58%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	4.2	3.4	3.4	1.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco) (26.41%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	4.8	5.5	4.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.1
Core inflation (55.61%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9
Fuel prices (3.40%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	1.3	-19.4	-14.1	-13.2	-5.8	18.2	8.5	8.1	3.0	-1.9	-0.2	-2.4
Monetary policy-relevant inflation (% , y-o-y, average)	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9
<b>Partial price indicators</b>												
Industrial producer prices (% , y-o-y, average)	1.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	1.5	4.3	4.4	4.1	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
Agricultural prices (% , y-o-y, average)	-3.6	-3.2	-3.2	-3.1	-1.3	3.9	7.7	7.0	2.3	-2.9	-2.5	1.7
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>												
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	5.2	0.7	5.2	6.5	3.3	11.3	3.0	2.0	4.8	1.2	4.5	4.4
Average monthly wage in market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	5.2	-0.2	4.6	6.4	2.6	12.3	3.0	1.7	5.2	0.8	4.7	4.6
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, real terms)	1.5	-2.3	1.8	3.8	1.1	8.5	0.4	-1.1	1.8	-1.1	2.3	2.4
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	5.5	4.7	7.0	6.4	4.2	6.9	1.5	1.4	0.1	-3.0	1.3	2.5
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	-1.0	-8.8	-3.8	-2.9	-1.4	6.8	1.8	2.3	4.7	4.7	3.4	2.1
ILO general unemployment rate (% , average, age 15–64, seas. adjusted)	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Share of unemployed persons (MLSA) (% , average, seas. adjusted)	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Employment (ILO) (% , y-o-y)	-0.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1.6	-1.9	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	-1.1	-3.4	-3.1	-2.9	-2.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>												
Government budget balance (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government budget balance / GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government debt (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government debt / GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>												
<b>Current account</b>												
Trade balance (CZK bn, current prices)	66.7	29.2	78.8	110.4	96.1	85.7	56.8	54.1	101.3	88.2	51.8	49.2
Trade balance / GDP (% , nominal terms)	4.9	2.2	5.4	7.3	7.2	5.8	3.8	3.4	7.0	5.6	3.2	3.0
Balance of services (CZK bn, current prices)	37.0	27.6	30.3	9.8	15.0	30.0	27.0	28.0	32.0	34.0	27.0	23.0
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	84.0	16.8	84.6	18.1	87.2	42.2	4.6	5.2	106.3	11.6	-23.1	-13.3
Current account / GDP (% , nominal terms)	6.2	1.3	5.8	1.2	6.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	7.3	0.7	-1.4	-0.8
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>												
Direct investment (CZK bn, current prices)	6.5	-34.3	21.2	-66.5	-27.5	-27.5	-27.5	-27.5	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5
<b>Exchange rates</b>												
CZK/USD (average)	23.2	24.6	22.6	22.4	21.6	21.6	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.5	20.4
CZK/EUR (average)	25.6	27.1	26.5	26.7	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.2	25.0	24.8
<b>MONEY AND INTEREST RATES</b>												
M3 (% , y-o-y, average)	8.6	8.2	9.5	9.9	10.8	11.3	10.2	9.7	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.5
2W repo rate (% , average)	1.90	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.36	0.76	1.07	1.32	1.51	1.59	1.69
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	-2.8	-12.8	-3.8	-4.1	-2.3	10.2	1.5	3.4	5.6	4.7	3.1	1.9
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective)	-3.1	-10.3	10.6	-0.2	-1.3	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	-0.5	-2.9	-1.8	-1.0	1.5	4.8	4.3	3.6	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
Brent crude oil (in USD/barrel) (% , y-o-y, average)	-19.3	-50.7	-29.9	-27.7	31.3	95.5	43.0	35.5	-1.2	-5.8	-5.1	-4.3
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
USD/ EUR (average)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

\* figures in brackets are constant weights in current consumer basket

\*\* CNB calculation

- data not available/forecasted/released

data in bold = CNB forecast



## B — Economic developments abroad

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>GDP</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-5.9</b> (0.1)	<b>3.1</b> (-0.7)	<b>3.8</b> (-0.1)	The downward revision of the GDP forecast is due mainly to the worse course of the pandemic in early 2021 and to later and slower reopening of economies.
<b>Consumer prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>0.6</b> (0.0)	<b>2.0</b> (0.6)	<b>1.4</b> (-0.2)	Higher energy prices coupled with growth in industrial prices will be reflected in higher cons. price inflation this year. Next year, by contrast, inflation pressures will ease slightly more.
<b>Producer prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-1.6</b> (0.0)	<b>3.5</b> (2.0)	<b>1.1</b> (-0.3)	A favourable trend in demand for miscellaneous manufactured articles together with higher prices of oil and other industrial commodities will foster higher prod. price inflation this year.
<b>Brent crude oil price</b>	USD/barrel	<b>43.2</b> (0.0)	<b>61.8</b> (9.6)	<b>59.1</b> (8.6)	The market curve for Brent crude oil futures has shifted higher compared to the winter forecast but retains a slightly falling slope.
<b>3M EURIBOR</b>	% pp	<b>-0.4</b> (0.0)	<b>-0.5</b> (0.0)	<b>-0.6</b> (0.0)	The 3M EURIBOR outlook is unchanged for this year and the next. The outlook for the shadow interest rate has shifted slightly higher.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	USD/EUR	<b>1.14</b> (0.00)	<b>1.21</b> (-0.01)	<b>1.22</b> (-0.01)	The euro-dollar exchange rate forecast remains roughly the same as in the winter forecast.

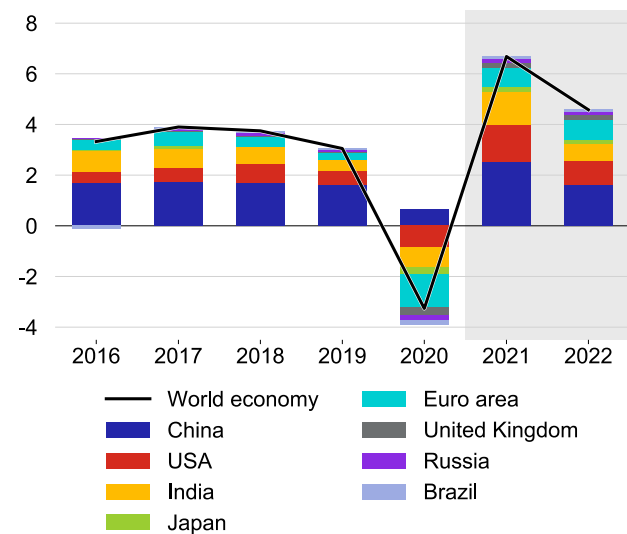
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

## B — Economic developments abroad

Chart B.1 (source EIU, CF, CNB calculation)

### Economic growth abroad

real GDP; y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp



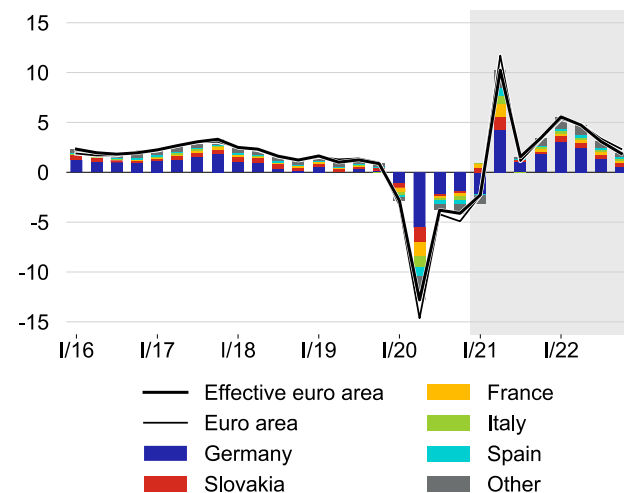
The growth of the world economy is proxied by the growth of the eight largest economies, which account for around 75% of global GDP. The weights of the industrial economies are calculated on the basis of nominal GDP at PPP.

Chart B.2 (source Eurostat, CNB forecast)

Chart B.2 (source Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Economic growth in euro area

real GDP; y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; seasonally adjusted



Other comprises 12 other euro area countries. Its forecasted growth corresponds to the average growth of the five countries shown in the chart.

Chart B.3 (source Eurostat, CNB calculation)

### Structure of GDP in euro area

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; seasonally adjusted

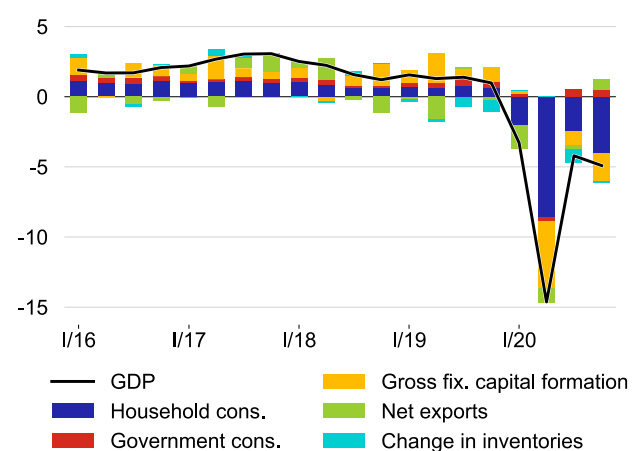


Chart B.4 (source Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### GDP level in effective euro area

index (2000 = 100)

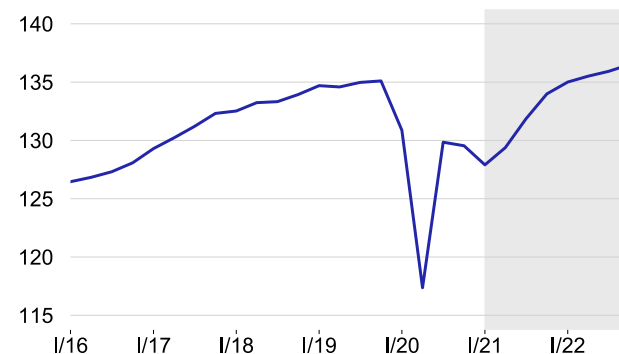


Chart B.5 (source Eurostat)

### Sentiment indicator for industry

subindex of the Economic sentiment indicator (ESI)

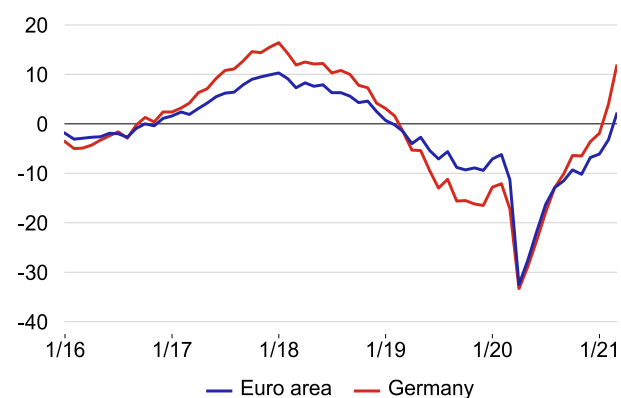
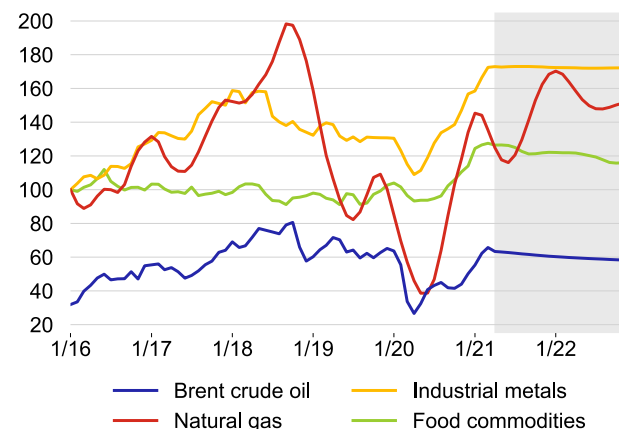


Chart B.6 (source Bloomberg, World Bank, CNB calculation)

### Prices of crude oil and other commodities

oil in USD/barrel; other commodities: index (January 2016 = 100); average price of natural gas in Europe

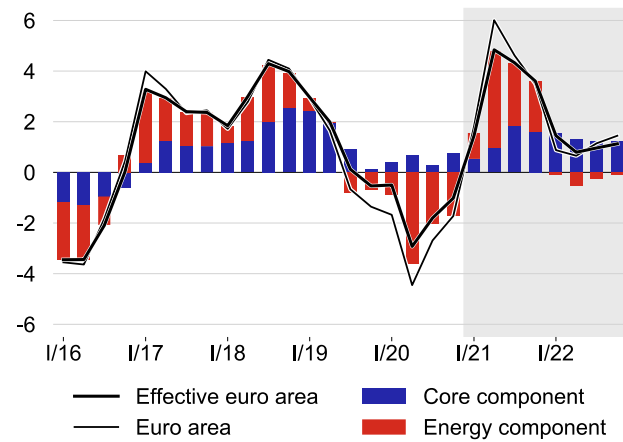


## B — Economic developments abroad

Chart B.7 (source Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Industrial producer prices in euro area

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; seasonally adjusted



The energy component is determined by developments in industries strongly linked to the oil price. The rest of the PPI index in effective terms is the core component.

Chart B.8 (source Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Industrial producer prices by country

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; seasonally adjusted

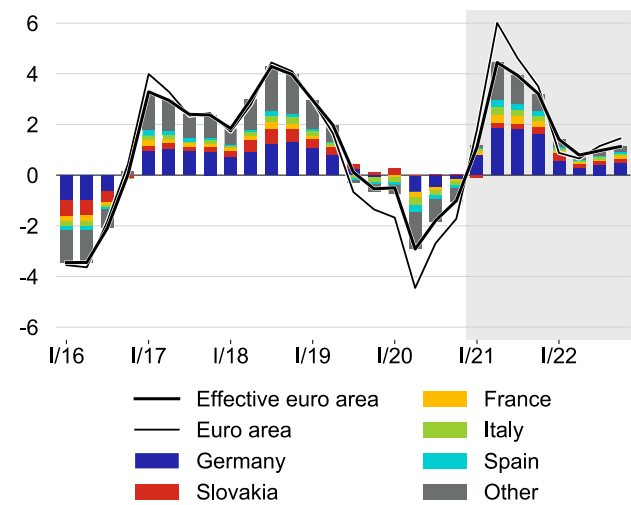
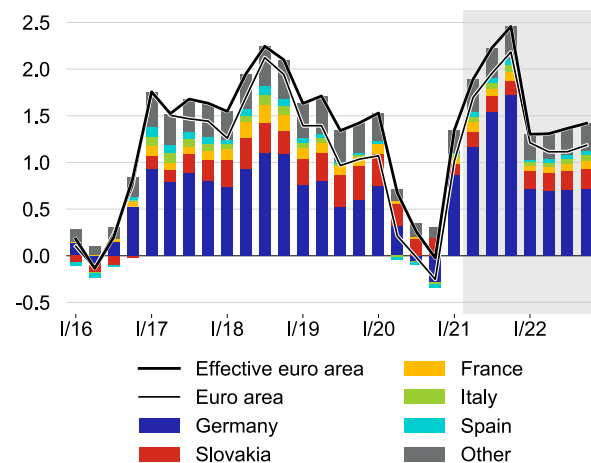


Chart B.9 (source Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Consumer price inflation in euro area

HICP; year on year in %; contributions in pp; seasonally adjusted



Other comprises 12 other euro area countries. Its forecasted growth corresponds to the average growth of the five countries shown in the chart.

Chart B.10 (source Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### Euro exchange rate

USD/EUR; NEER of euro against currencies of euro area countries' 18 main partners (January 2016 = 100; right-hand scale)

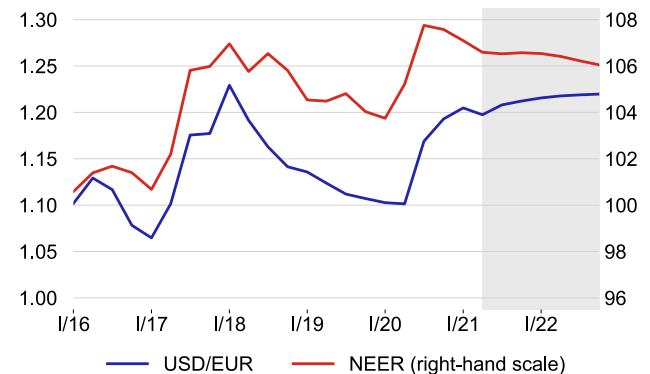


Chart B.11 (source Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### 3M EURIBOR and 3M USD LIBOR

%; differences in pp

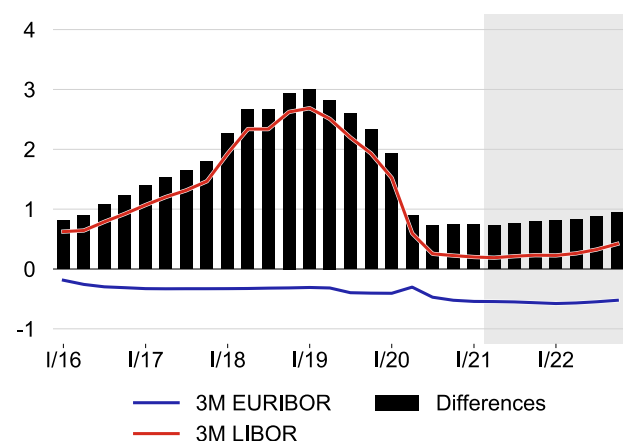
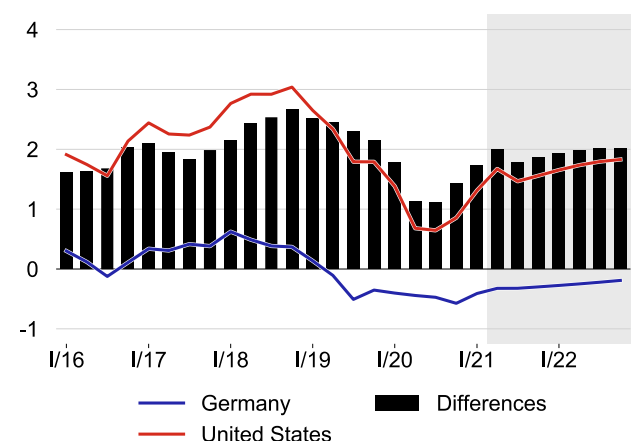


Chart B.12 (source Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### 10Y government bond yields

%; differences in pp



## C — Domestic economic activity

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>GDP</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-5.6</b> (0.2)	<b>1.2</b> (-1.0)	<b>4.3</b> (0.5)	The GDP forecast for this year has been revised downwards due to the longer duration of the pandemic and the wobble in industry recorded in the first half of this year.
<b>Household consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-5.2</b> (-0.2)	<b>0.2</b> (-0.8)	<b>6.3</b> (1.5)	Growth in household consumption will be more subdued this year than in the winter forecast, reflecting longer-lasting and broader-based shutdowns and their more gradual fade-out.
<b>Government consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>3.5</b> (1.0)	<b>2.4</b> (0.7)	<b>1.4</b> (-0.8)	Compared to the winter forecast, growth in government consumption is slightly higher this year due to additional health care expenditure and somewhat lower next year.
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-8.1</b> (0.8)	<b>-1.0</b> (-0.5)	<b>4.0</b> (-0.3)	The forecast for fixed investment is slightly lower this year and the next due to a worse initial situation in industry.
<b>Net exports</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>-0.3</b> (0.1)	<b>0.0</b> (-1.1)	<b>-0.1</b> (0.4)	Temporary overloading of global production chains has caused the export performance of industry to decline and pushed down the expected contr. of net exports to GDP this year.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

## C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.1

### Potential output

y-o-y changes in %

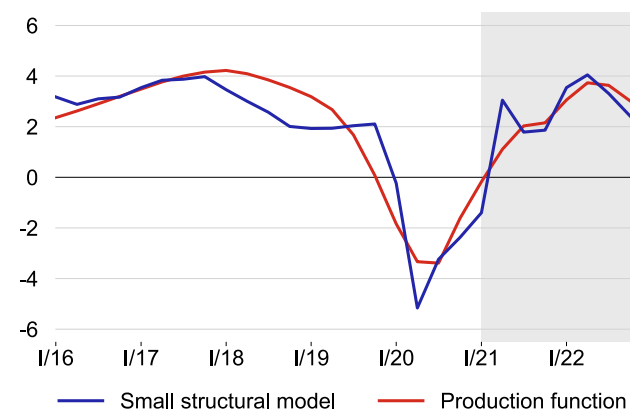


Chart C.2

### Output gap

% of potential output

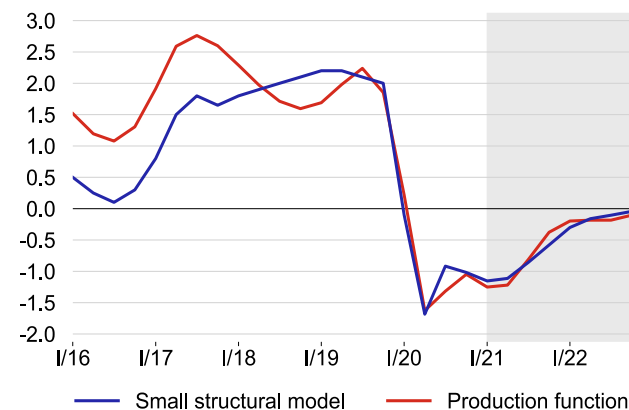


Chart C.3

### Gross domestic product

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; constant prices; seasonally adjusted

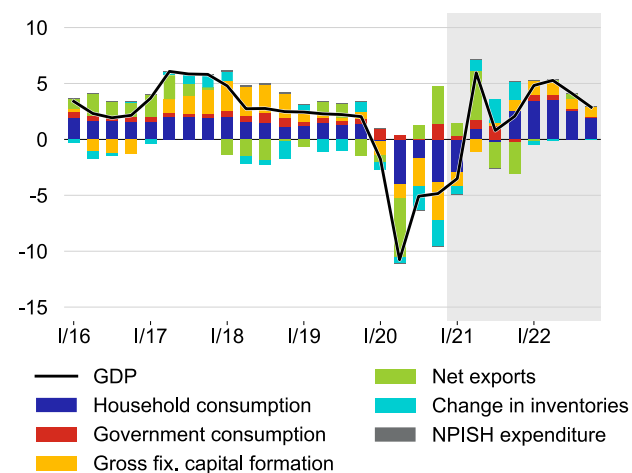
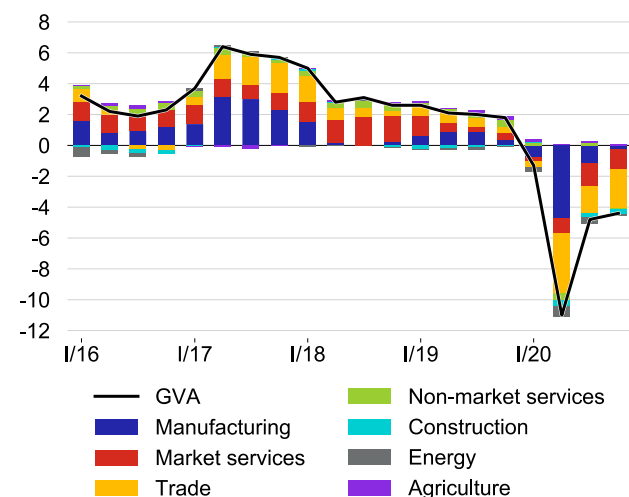


Chart C.4

### Gross value added

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; constant prices; seasonally adjusted



Trade also includes hotels and restaurants and transport. Energy also includes mining and quarrying.

Chart C.5

### Disposable income and household consumption

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; current prices; seasonally unadjusted

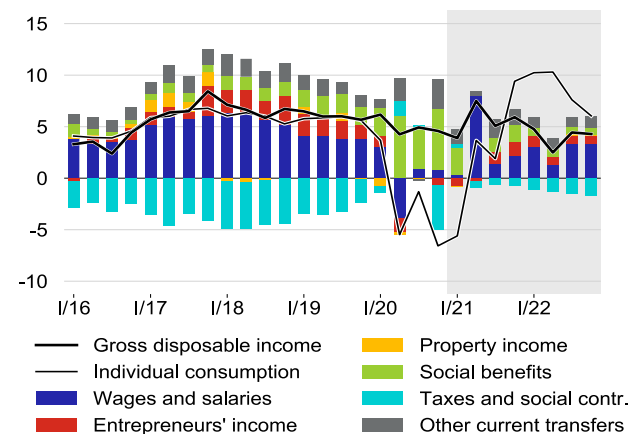


Chart C.6

### Household and government consumption

y-o-y changes in %; constant prices; seasonally adjusted

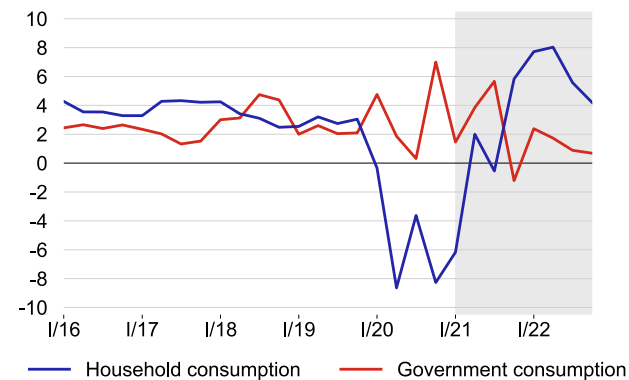


Chart C.7

### Gross capital formation

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; constant prices; seasonally adjusted

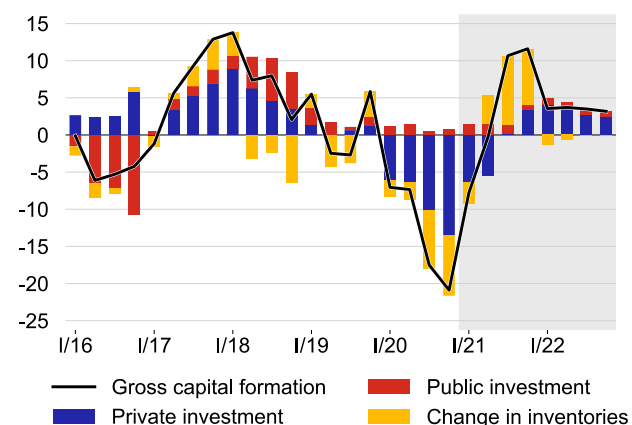


Chart C.8

### Exports and imports

y-o-y changes in % and CZK billions; constant prices; seasonally adjusted

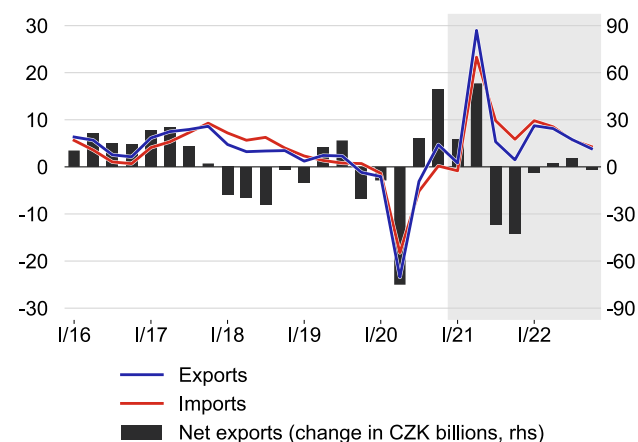


Chart C.9

### Industrial production and construction output

y-o-y changes in %; constant prices; seasonally adjusted

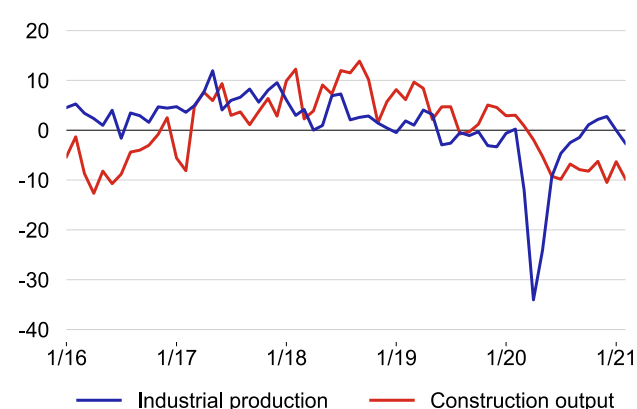


Chart C.10

### Barriers to growth in industry

%

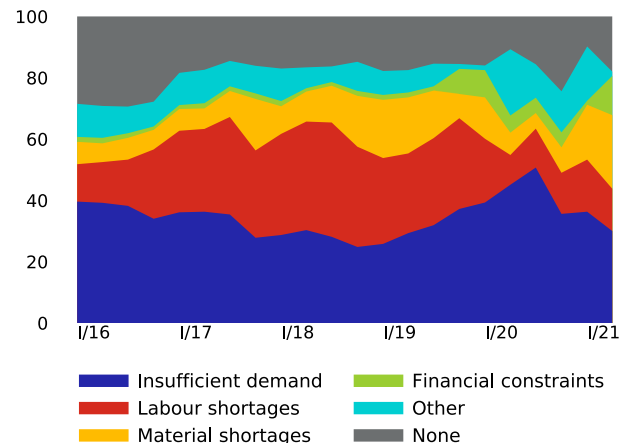


Chart C.11

### Key financial indicators

y-o-y changes in %; current prices; seasonally unadjusted

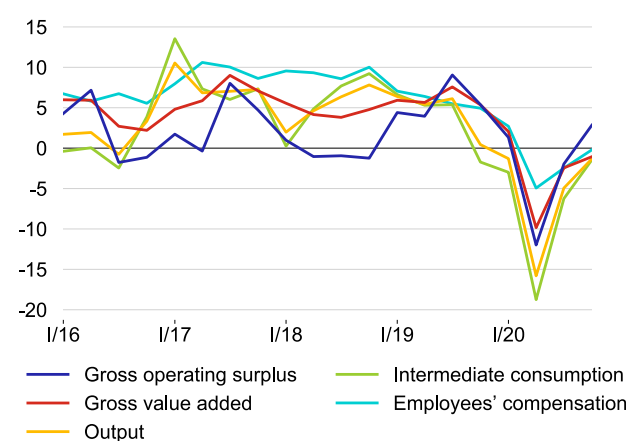
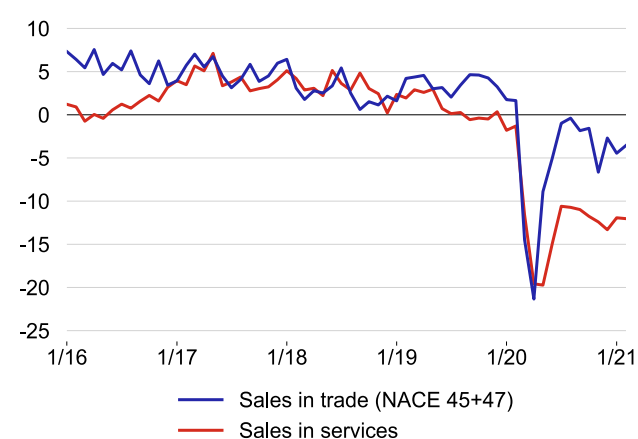


Chart C.12

### Retail sales and sales in services

y-o-y changes in %; constant prices; seasonally adjusted



## C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.13

### Consumer confidence balance

balance is difference in % between answers expressing improvement and deterioration in expected and ongoing tendencies

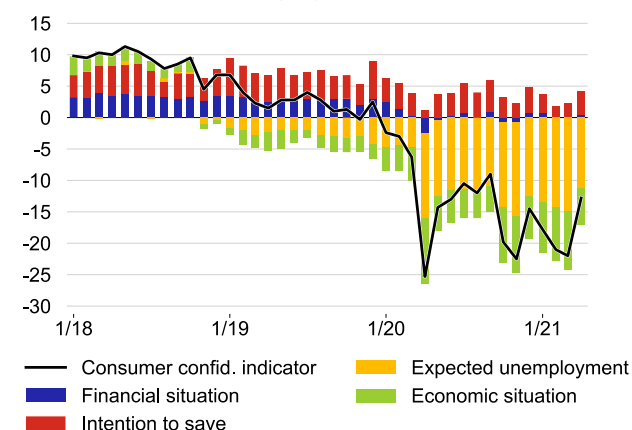


Chart C.14

### Business confidence indicator

balance is difference in % between answers expressing improvement and deterioration in expected and ongoing tendencies

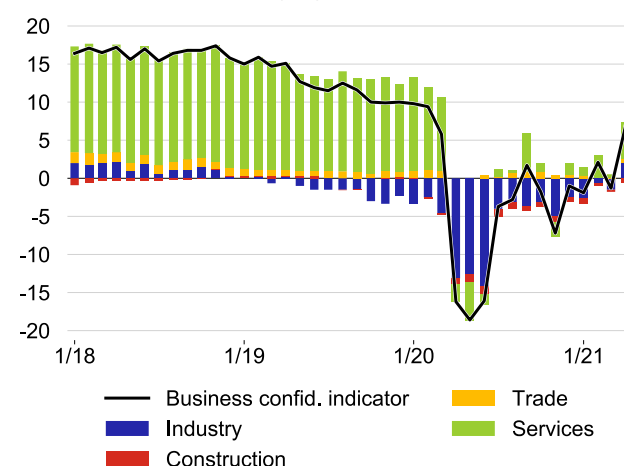


Table C.1

### Expected indicators of FMIE, CF and corporations

1Y horizon; y-o-y changes in % unless otherwise indicated

	12/20	1/21	2/21	3/21	4/21
<b>FMIE:</b>					
CPI	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
CPI, 3Y horizon	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Real GDP in 2020	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
Real GDP in 2021		4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4
Nominal wages in 2020	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Nominal wages in 2021		4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	25.6	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.3
2W repo rate (%)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
1Y PRIBOR (%)	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
<b>Corporations:</b>					
CPI	2.4			2.3	
CPI, 3Y horizon	2.7			2.8	
<b>CF:</b>					
Real GDP in 2020	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
Real GDP in 2021		4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6
Nominal wages in 2020	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.5
Nominal wages in 2021		4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.6
3M PRIBOR (%)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8

## D — The labour market

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>Employment</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-1.3</b> (-0.1)	<b>-0.9</b> (0.0)	<b>0.5</b> (0.0)	The outlook for employment is unchanged from the previous forecast.
<b>Unemployment (ILO)</b>	% pp	<b>2.6</b> (0.1)	<b>3.5</b> (-0.1)	<b>3.5</b> (0.0)	A more moderate cooling of the labour market will be reflected in slightly lower growth in the unemployment rate this year compared to the winter forecast.
<b>Average monthly nominal wage</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>4.4</b> (1.2)	<b>4.8</b> (-0.4)	<b>3.7</b> (0.4)	The minor revision to wage growth in the spring forecast is linked mostly with statistical effects.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

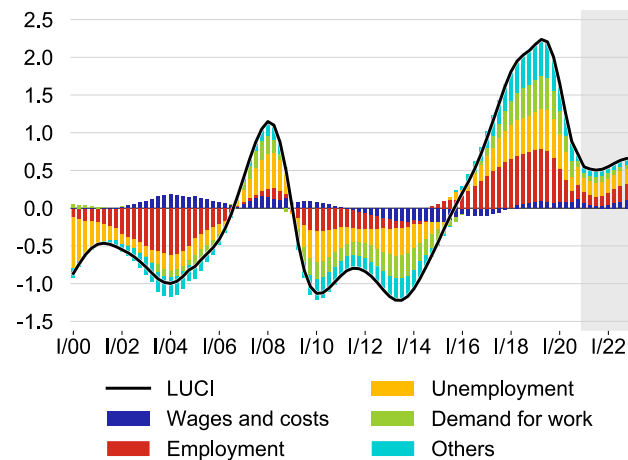


## D — The labour market

Chart D.1

### LUCI – Labour Utilisation Composite Index

index; standard deviations



Positive values mean that the labour market is above its long-term equilibrium level. Negative values indicate the opposite situation.

Chart D.2

### Employment

y-o-y changes in %; Labour Force Survey methodology

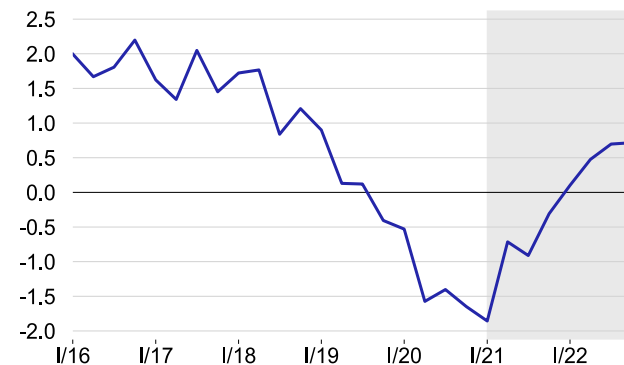


Chart D.3

### Converted number of employees – sectors

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp

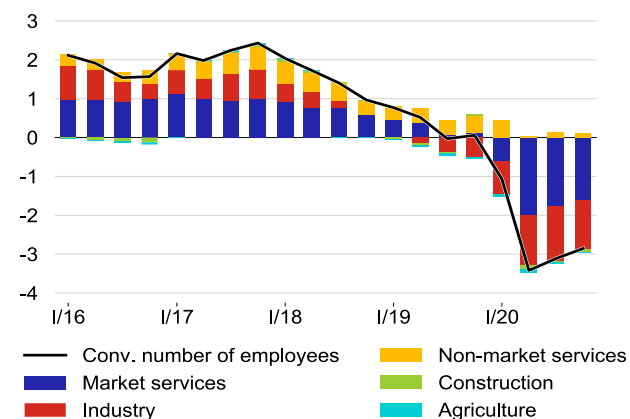


Chart D.4

### Converted number of employees – structure

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp

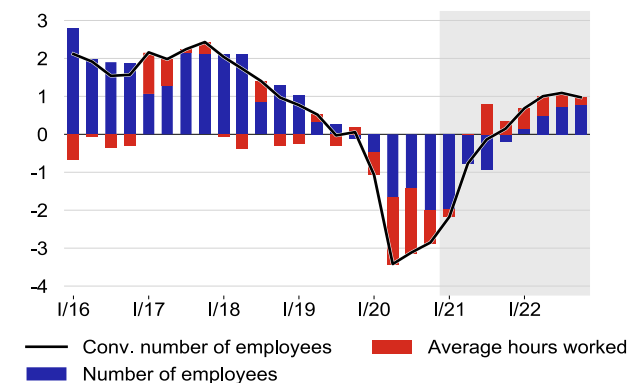


Chart D.5 (source MLSA, CZSO, CNB forecast)

### Unemployment

%; seasonally adjusted

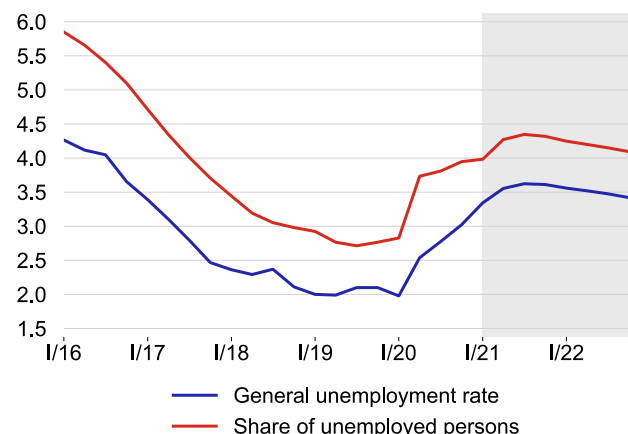
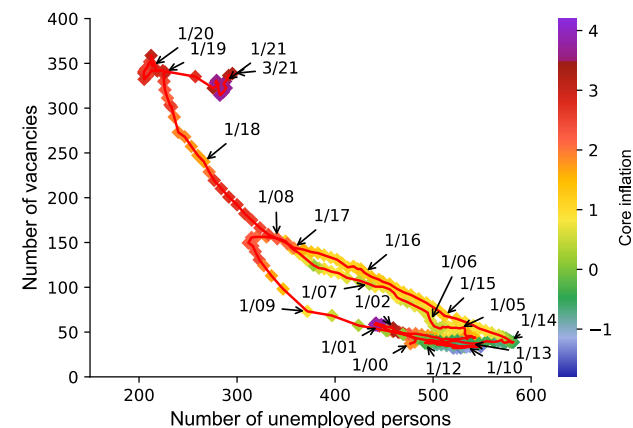


Chart D.6 (source MLSA, CZSO)

### Beveridge curve

numbers in thousands; seas. adjusted; core inflation: year on year in %



## D — The labour market

Chart D.7

### Average nominal wage

y-o-y changes in %

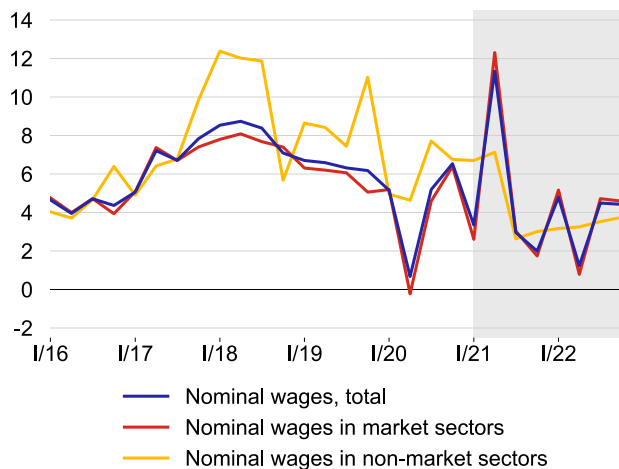


Chart D.8

### Average wage and whole-economy productivity

y-o-y changes in %; whole-economy productivity - seasonally adjusted

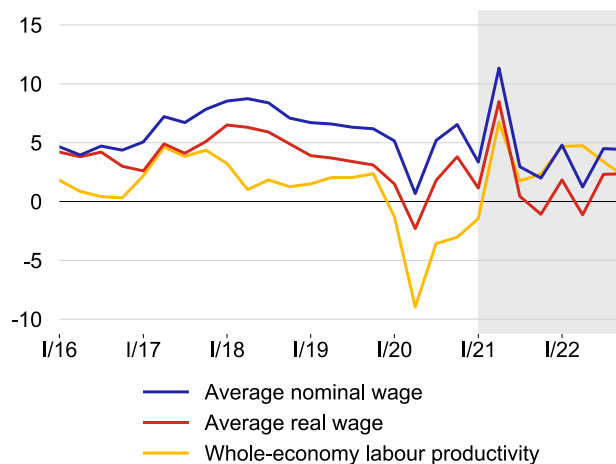


Chart D.9

### Volume of wages and salaries

y-o-y changes in %

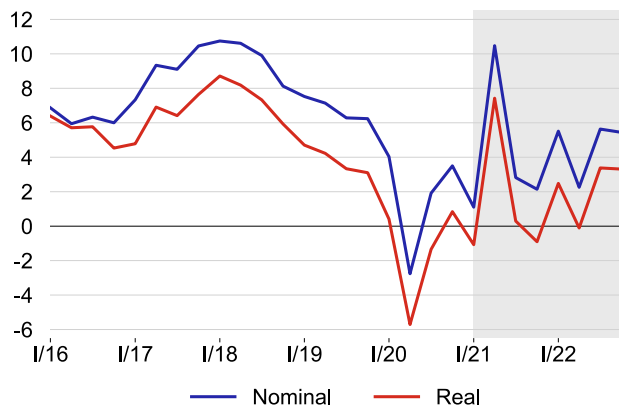


Chart D.10

### Labour productivity in sectors

y-o-y changes in %; seasonally adjusted

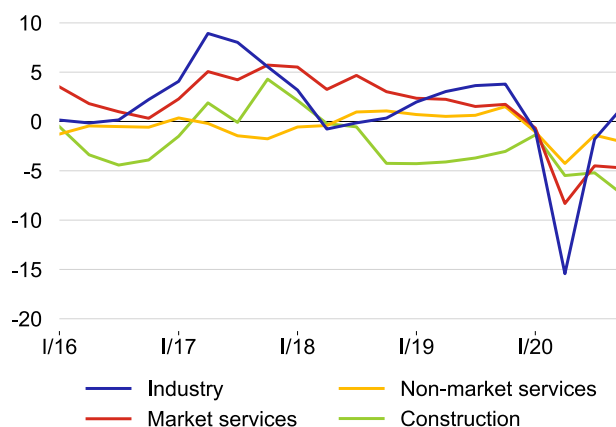


Chart D.11

### Nominal unit labour costs

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; seasonally adjusted

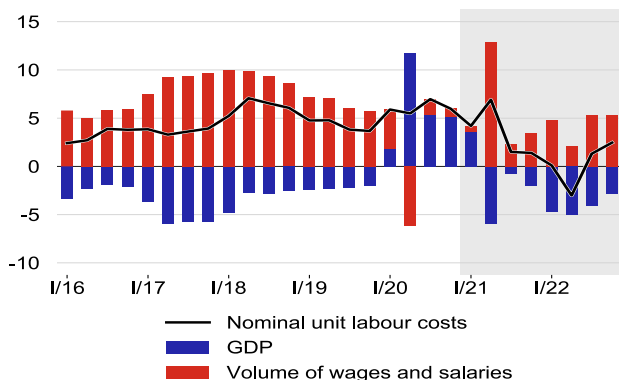
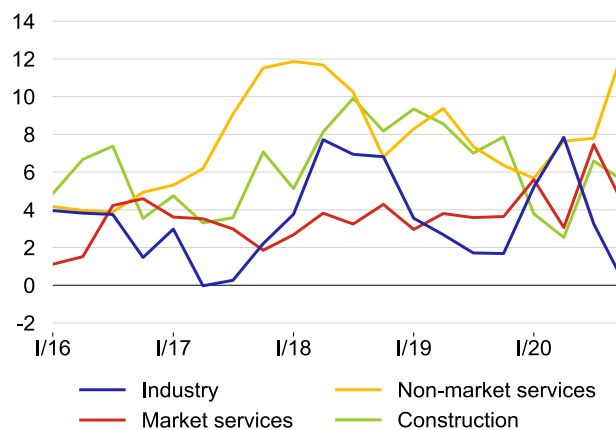


Chart D.12

### Nominal unit labour costs in sectors

y-o-y changes in %; seasonally adjusted



## E — Inflation and other price areas

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>Consumer prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>3.2</b> (0.0)	<b>2.7</b> (0.7)	<b>2.4</b> (0.2)	The upward revision of the inflation forecast this year is due to all its components except administered prices, whose growth remains temporarily subdued.
<b>Administered prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>3.1</b> (0.0)	<b>0.3</b> (-0.3)	<b>2.8</b> (0.1)	The decrease in administered price inflation this year is mainly due to lower heating costs.
<b>Core inflation</b>	% pp	<b>3.4</b> (0.0)	<b>2.8</b> (0.7)	<b>2.0</b> (0.0)	A more substantial recovery in inflation abroad and stronger domestic demand, supported to a greater extent by deferred consumption, have moved the core inflation outlook for this year upwards.
<b>Food prices</b> (incl. alc. bev. and tobacco)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>4.2</b> (0.0)	<b>2.3</b> (0.8)	<b>2.6</b> (0.3)	Faster growing domestic agricultural producer prices in response to stronger growth in global prices of agricultural commodities are reflected in higher food price inflation.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

## E — Inflation and other price areas

Chart E.1

### Headline and monetary policy-relevant inflation

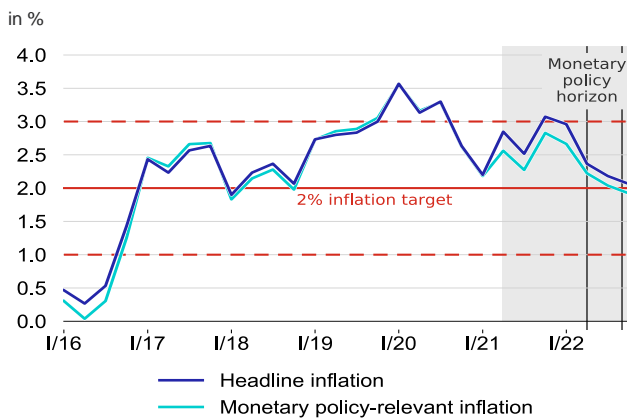


Chart E.2

### Structure of inflation

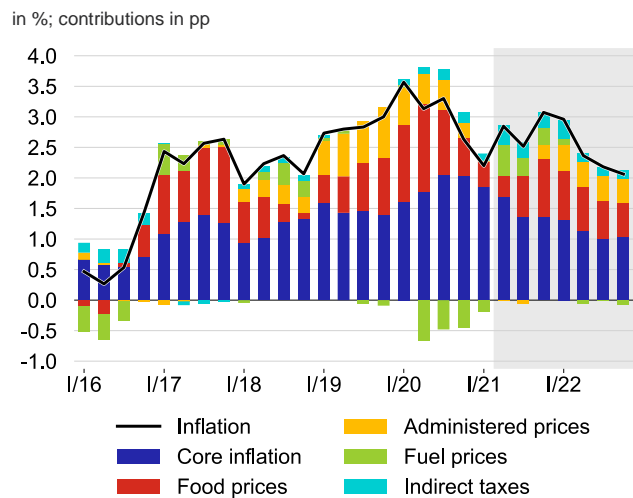


Chart E.3

### Components of inflation

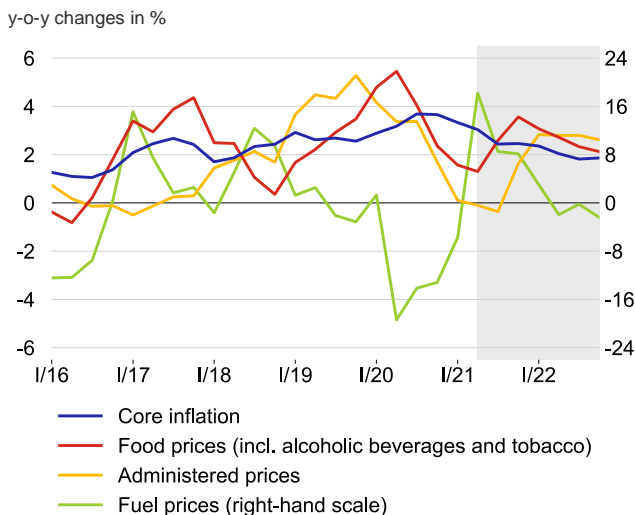


Table E.1

### Forecast of administrative effects

average y-o-y changes in %; contributions to headline inflation in pp

	2019	2020	2021	2022
IMPACTS OF CHANGES TO INDIRECT TAXES	-0.04	0.00	0.20	0.18
ADMINISTERED PRICES <sup>a)</sup>	4.4	0.69	3.1	0.46
of which (main changes):				
electricity	10.6	0.45	7.2	0.28
natural gas	3.3	0.08	-0.5	-0.01
heat	4.6	0.08	-1.2	-0.02
water	2.6	0.02	2.9	0.02
health care	2.3	0.03	3.1	0.04
transport	-5.0	-0.08	1.3	0.02

a) including effects of indirect tax changes

Chart E.4

### Costs in consumer sector

nominal q-o-q changes in %; contributions in pp; annualised

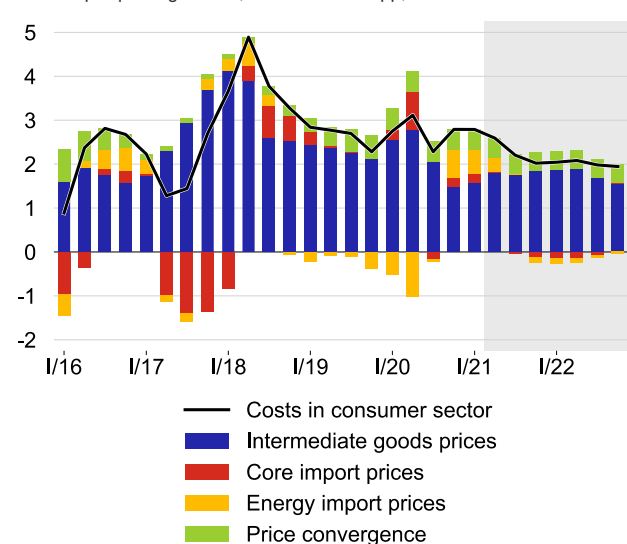
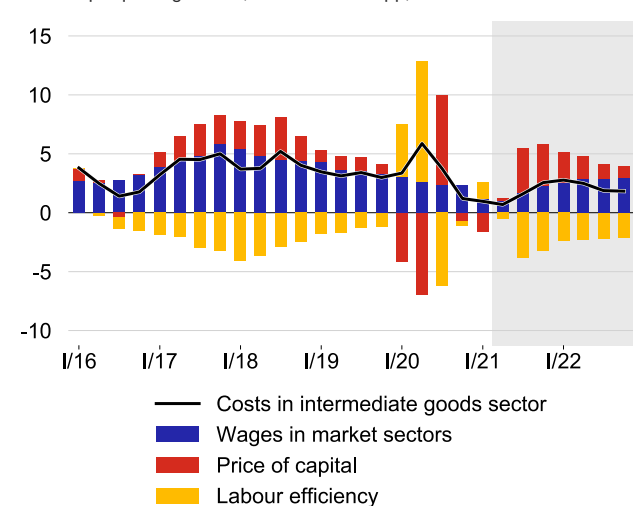


Chart E.5

### Costs in intermediate goods sector

nominal q-o-q changes in %; contributions in pp; annualised



## E — Inflation and other price areas

Chart E.6

### Components of core inflation

in %

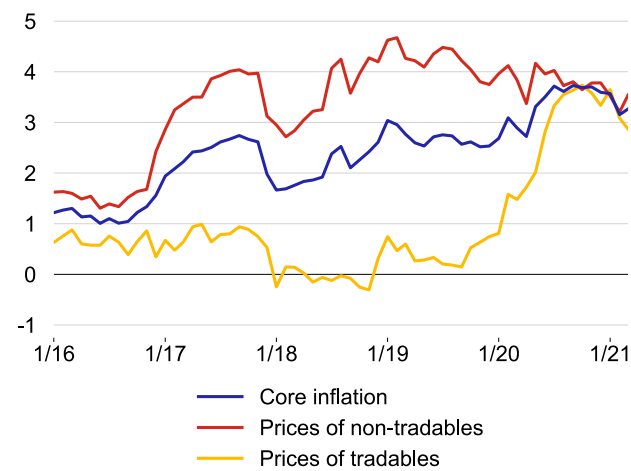
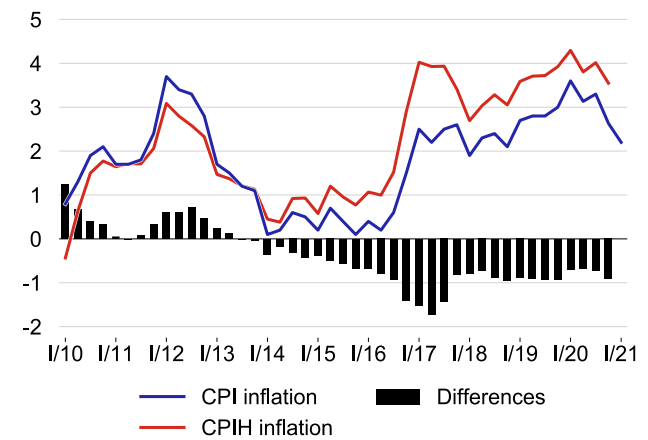


Chart E.7

### Inflation and experimental CPIH price index

in %; differences in pp



In contrast to CPI inflation, the experimental CPIH index also includes prices of older real estate, including land.

Chart E.8

### Import prices

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp

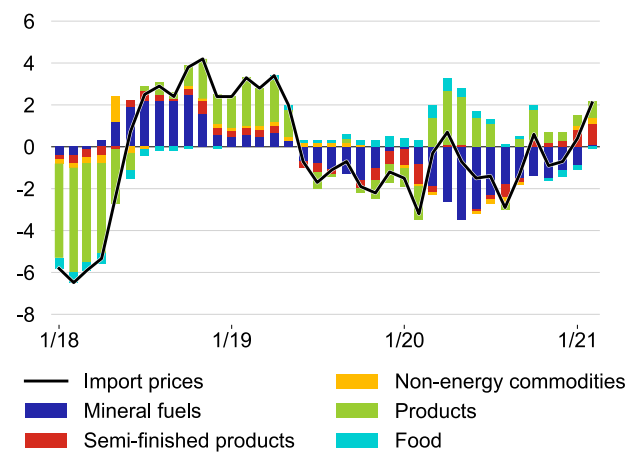


Chart E.9

### Industrial producer prices

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp

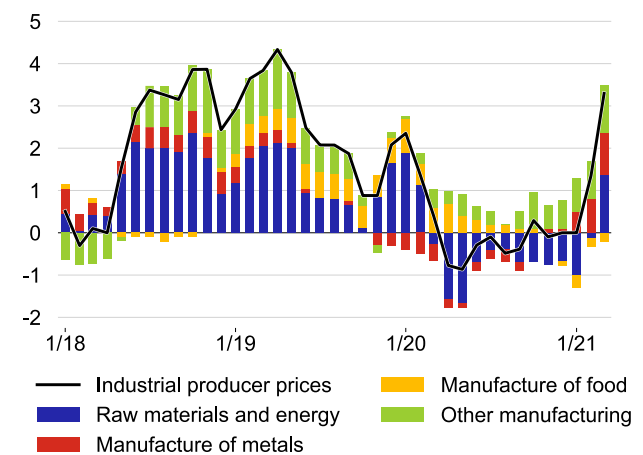


Chart E.10

### Agricultural producer prices

y-o-y changes in %

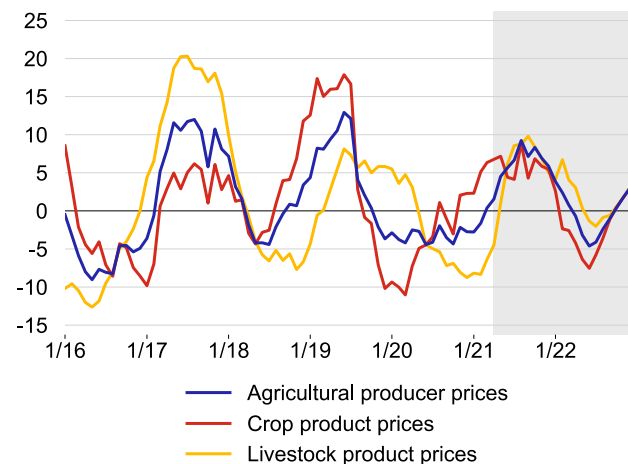
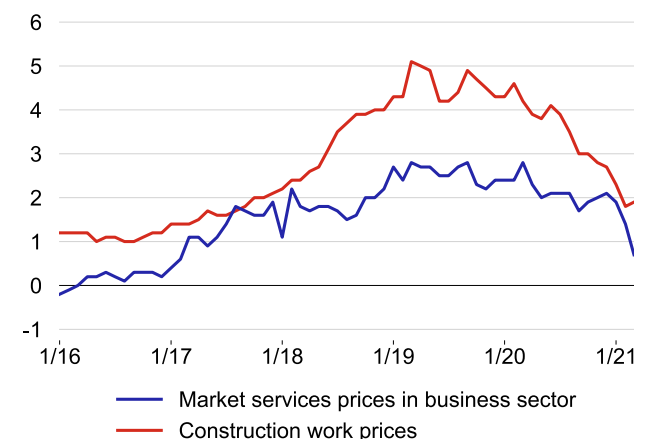


Chart E.11

### Market services prices in business sector and construction work prices

y-o-y changes in %



## E — Inflation and other price areas

Chart E.12

### Inflation expectations at one-year horizon

%; 1Y horizon

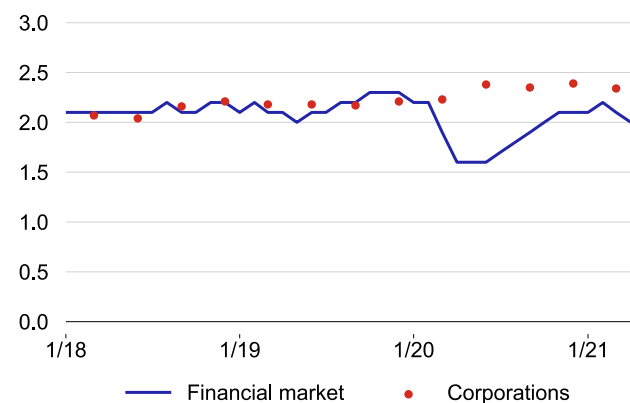


Chart E.13

### Inflation expectations at three-year horizon

%; 3Y horizon

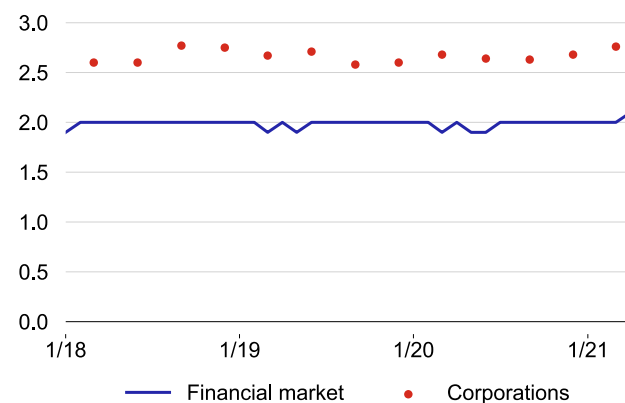


Chart E.14 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### Inflation perceived by households

indicator of inflation perceived in last 12 months; balance of answers

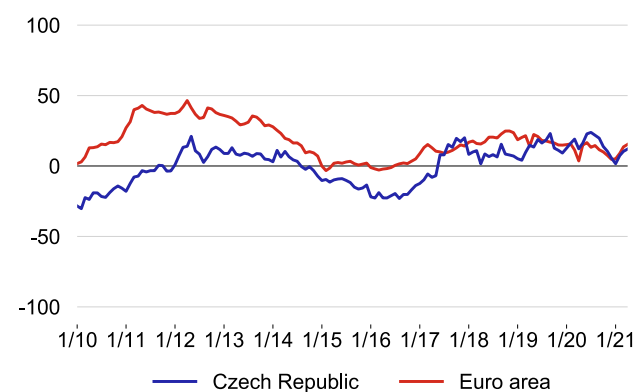


Chart E.15 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### Inflation expected by households

indicator of expected inflation in next 12 months; balance of answers

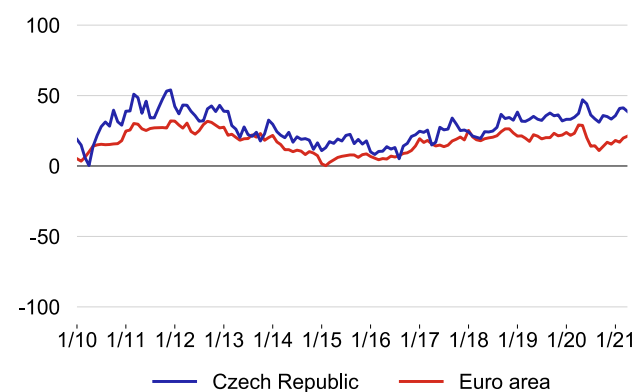


Chart E.16 (CZSO)

### Concerns about rises in prices

balance of answers

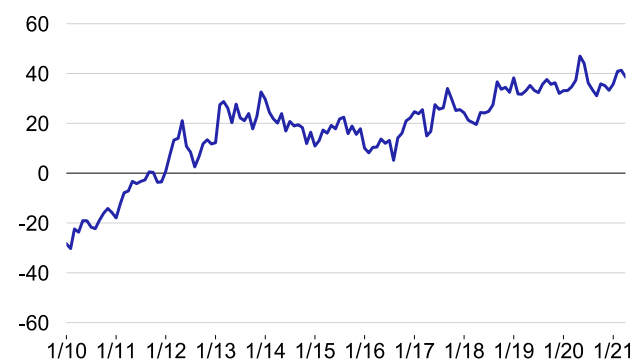


Table E.2

### Inflation in the next few months

year on year in %

	4/21	5/21	6/21
Headline inflation	2.9	2.9	2.7
Administered prices	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
First-round impacts of changes to ind. taxes	0.2	0.4	0.2
Core inflation	3.4	2.9	2.9
Food prices	1.0	1.3	1.6
Fuel prices	16.4	21.2	17.1
Monetary policy-relevant inflation	2.7	2.5	2.5

## F — Financial and monetary indicators

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>Interest rate</b>	3M PRIBOR in % pp	<b>0.9</b> (0.0)	<b>0.7</b> (0.0)	<b>1.6</b> (0.1)	The market rate outlook remains similar.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>26.5</b> (0.0)	<b>25.7</b> (-0.1)	<b>25.1</b> (0.2)	The koruna exchange rate path is broadly in line with the winter forecast.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

## F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.1

### Interest rate forecast

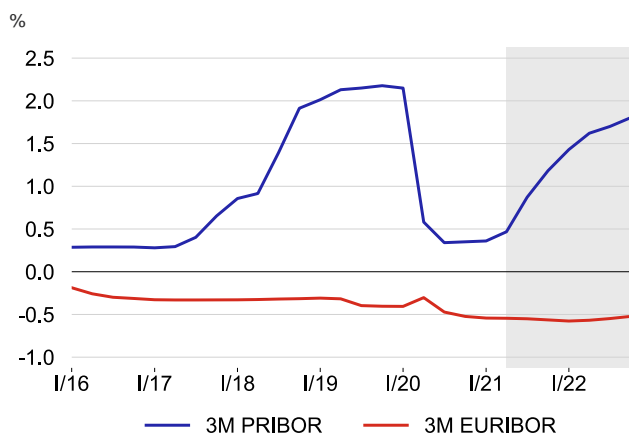


Chart F.2

### Exchange rate forecast

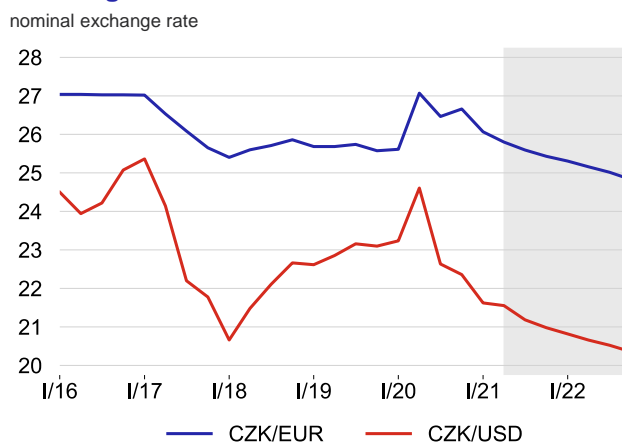


Chart F.3

### Interest rates

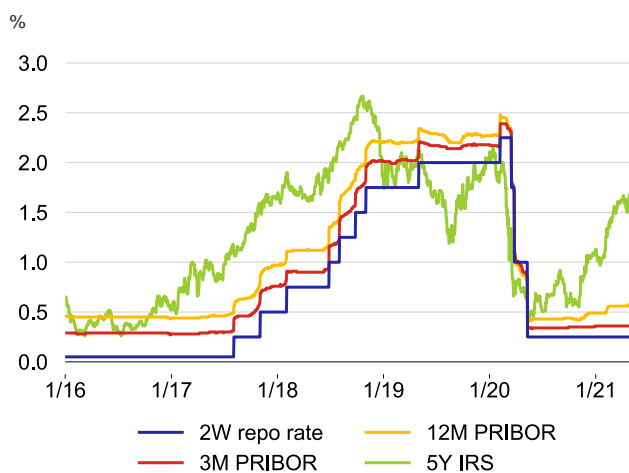


Chart F.4

### Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

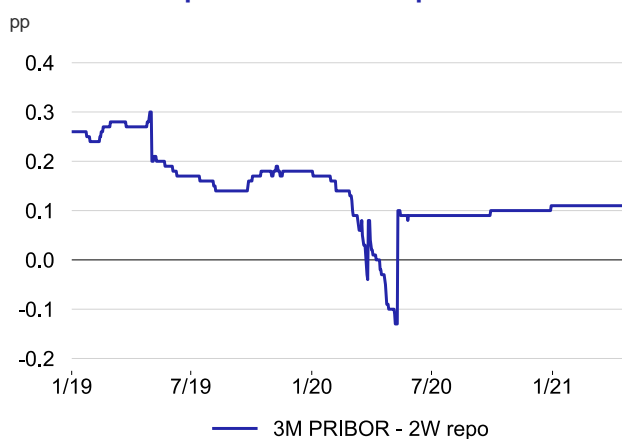


Chart F.5

### Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

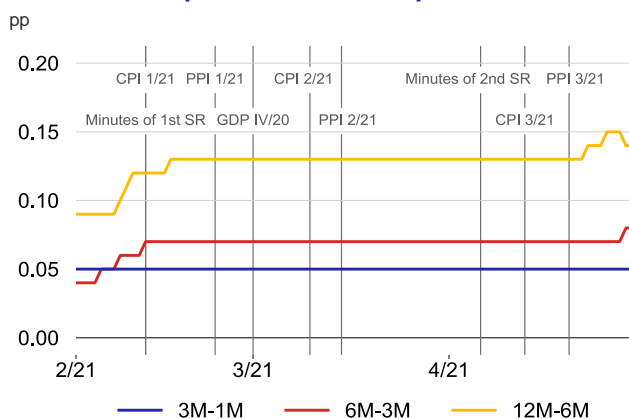


Chart F.6

### PRIBOR yield curve

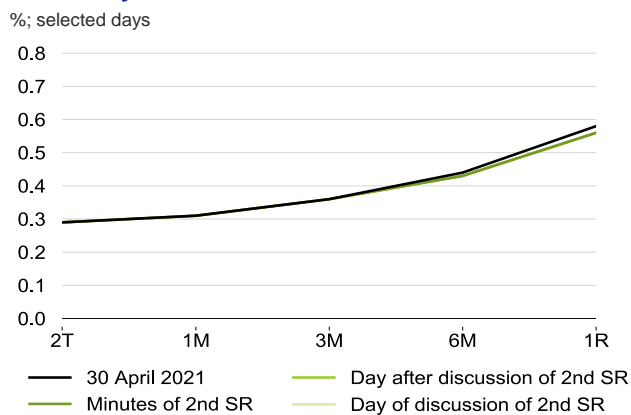




Chart F.7

### 3M PRIBOR, FRA

%; selected days

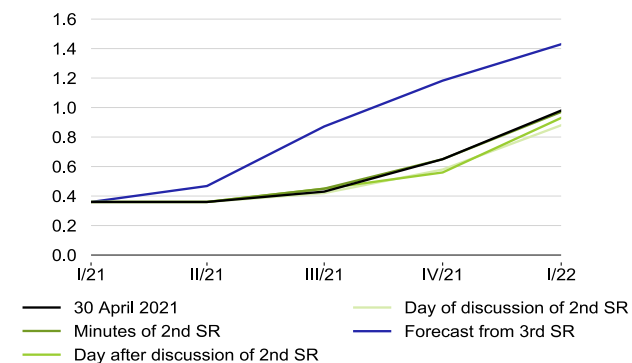


Chart F.8

### IRS yield curve

%; selected days

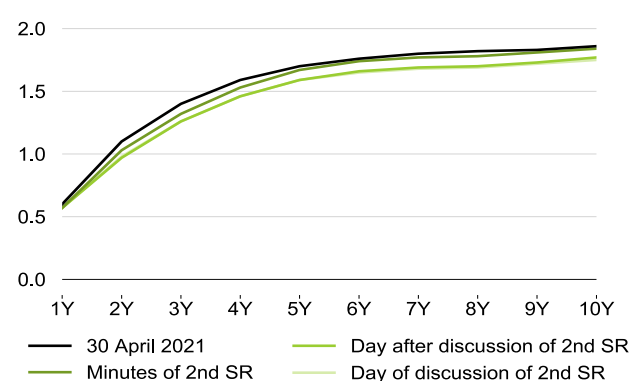


Chart F.9

### Government bond yield curve

%; monthly averages

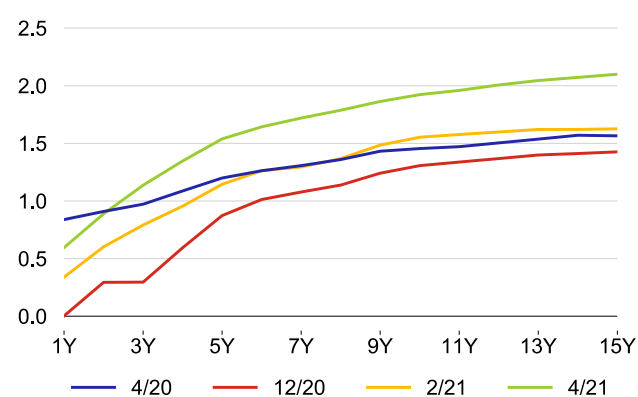


Chart F.10

### Government bond yield curve

%; selected days

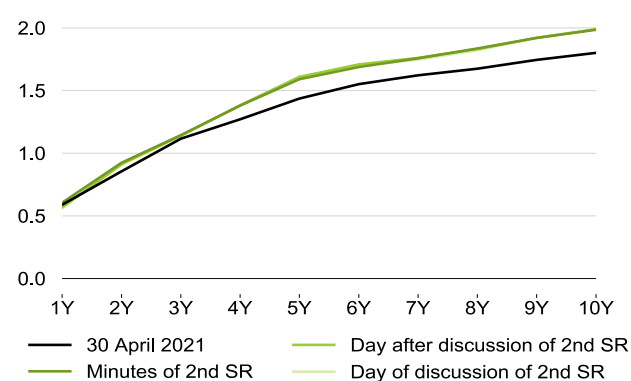


Chart F.11

### Exchange rate

CZK/EUR and CZK/USD

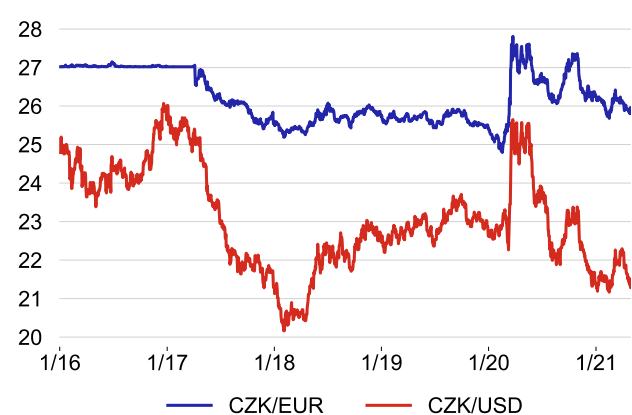
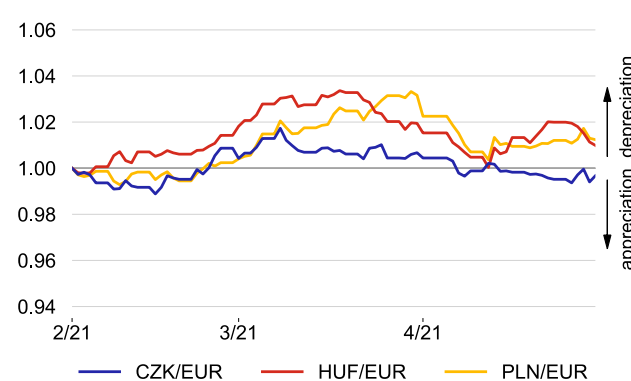


Chart F.12

### Central European exchange rates

index (1 February 2021 = 1.00)



## F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.13

### Current development of koruna exchange rate

nominal CZK/EUR exchange rate



Chart F.14

### Expected change in koruna exchange rate

nominal CZK/EUR exchange rate at 1Y horizon; %

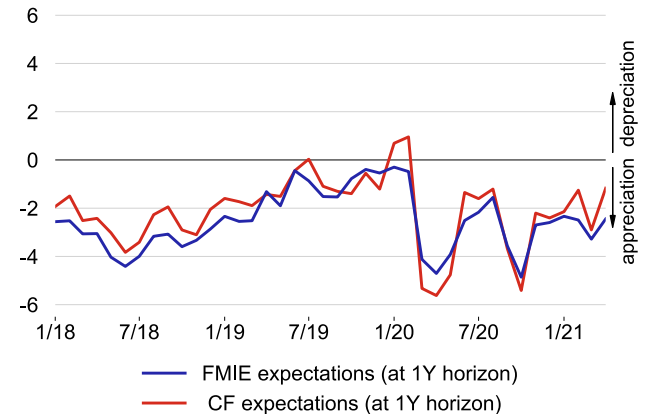


Chart F.15 (MF CR, CNB)

### Volume of koruna assets of non-residents

CZK billions

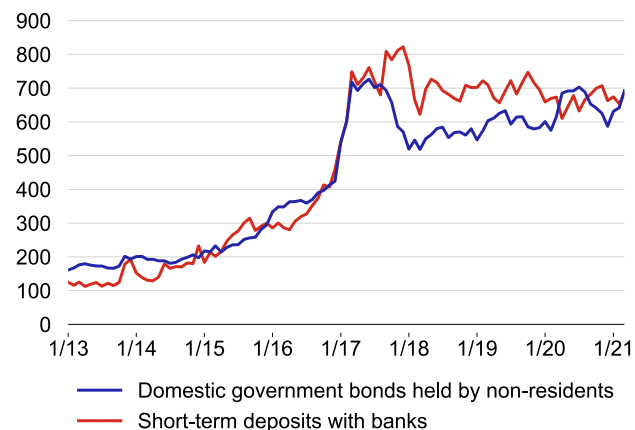


Chart F.16 (Statistical survey of CNB and Confederation of Industry of CR)

### Hedging of exports against exchange rate risks

weighted mean in %

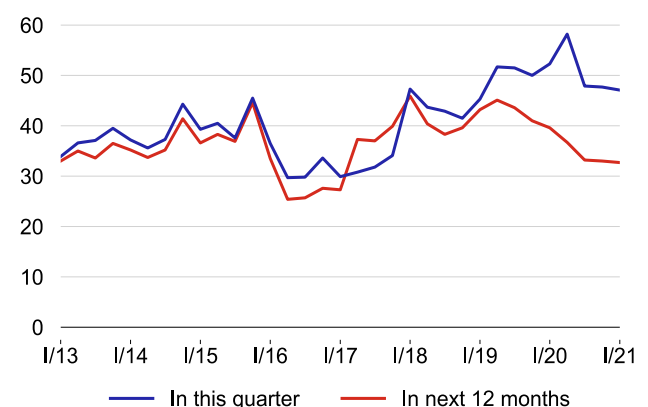


Chart F.17

### Interest rate differentials

pp

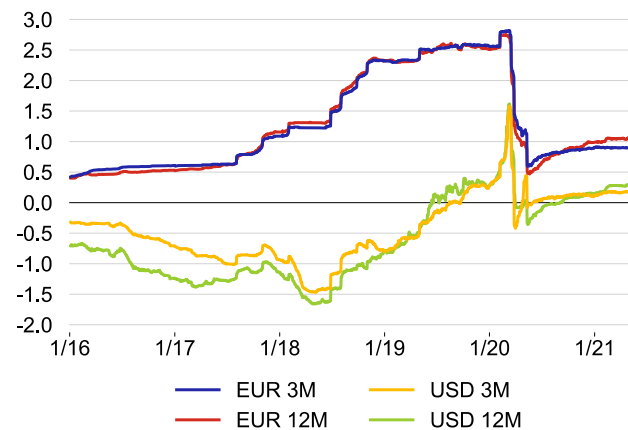
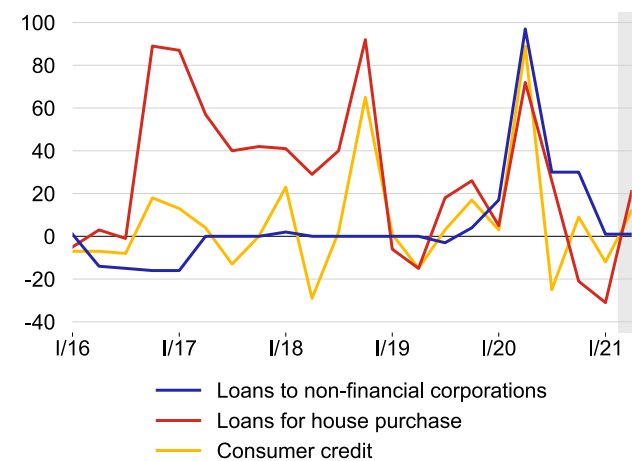


Chart F.18 (Bank Lending Survey, CNB)

### Credit standards of banks

q-o-q changes; net market shares of banking market in %



Positive (negative) values indicate a tightening (relaxing) of credit standards. Banks' expectations for the next quarter are shown in the grey area.

## F — Financial and monetary indicators

Table F.1

### Client interest rates on loans and deposits

new business unless otherwise indicated; %; changes in pp

	Interest rate 3/21	Change since		
		12/20	2/20	11/16
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
Mortgages	2.0	0.0	-0.5	0.1
Mortgages with rate fixation 1–5 years	2.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Mortgages with rate fixation 5–10 years	1.9	0.0	-0.5	0.1
Genuinely new mortgages	2.0	0.0	-0.5	0.1
Consumer credit	7.0	-0.7	-1.1	-3.2
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Overnight deposits	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
New deposits with agreed maturity	0.5	-0.1	-1.2	-0.6
<b>NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS</b>				
Total loans	2.0	0.1	-1.4	0.1
Small loans (up to CZK 30 million)	2.9	0.1	-1.3	0.5
Large loans (over CZK 30 million)	1.8	0.1	-1.4	0.1
Genuinely new loans	1.8	0.1	-1.3	0.0
Total outstanding loans	2.5	0.0	-1.4	0.0
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Overnight deposits	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
New deposits with agreed maturity	0.1	0.0	-1.6	0.0

Client interest rates were close to their historical lows in 2016.

Chart F.19

### Client interest rates in CZ and euro area

total credit costs as expressed by cost of borrowing; %

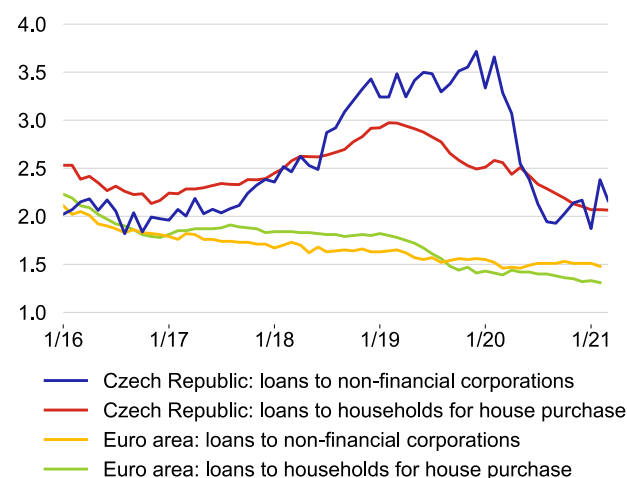


Chart F.20

### Interest rates on bank loans

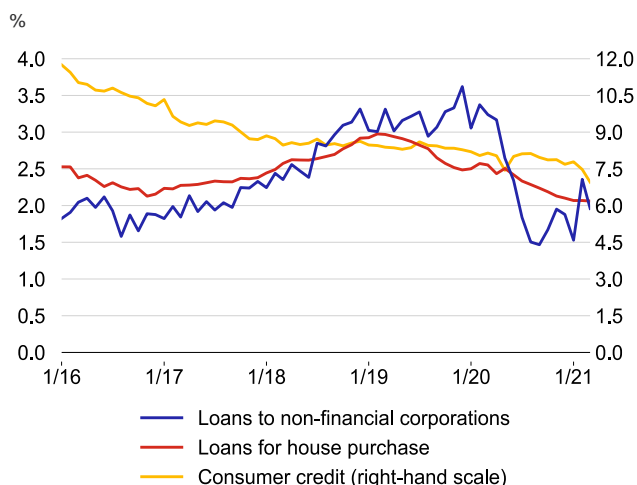


Chart F.21

### Interest rates on bank deposits

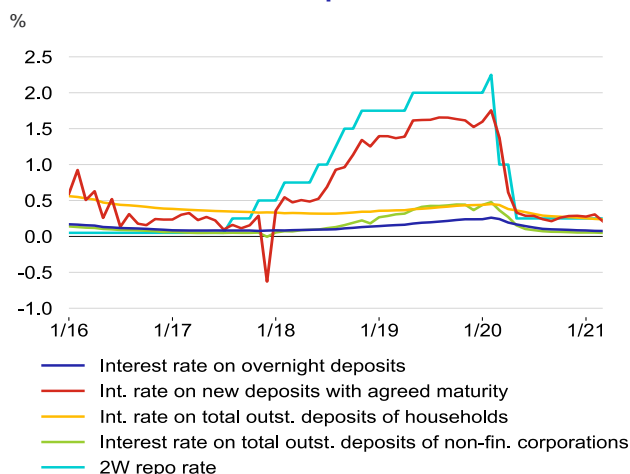


Chart F.22

### Loans to private sector

annual rates of growth in %

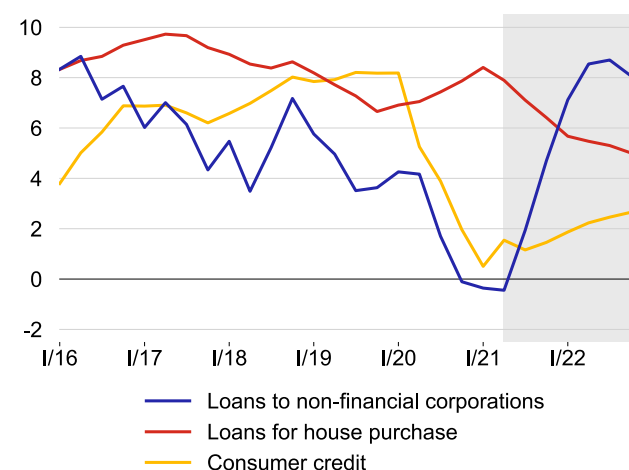
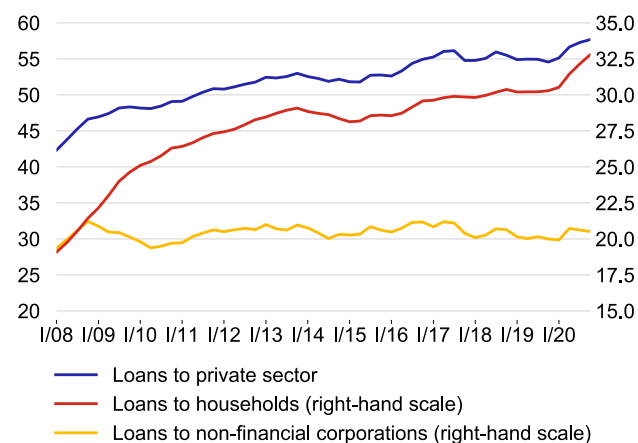


Chart F.23

### Ratios of loans to private sector to GDP

ratios to annualised nominal GDP in %

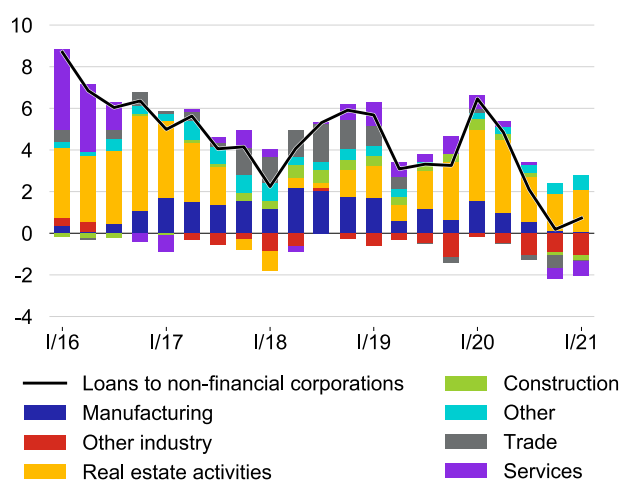


## F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.24

### Loans to non-financial corporations

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; end-of-quarter data, most recent data are for February 2021



Other comprises agriculture and transport.

Chart F.25

### Loans to households

y-o-y changes in %; contributions in pp; end-of-quarter data

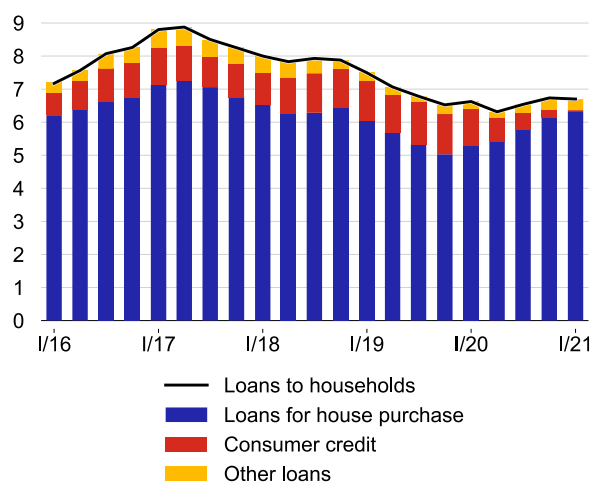


Chart F.26

### New loans to households for house purchase

genuinely new mortgages including increases; volumes in CZK billions; y-o-y changes in %

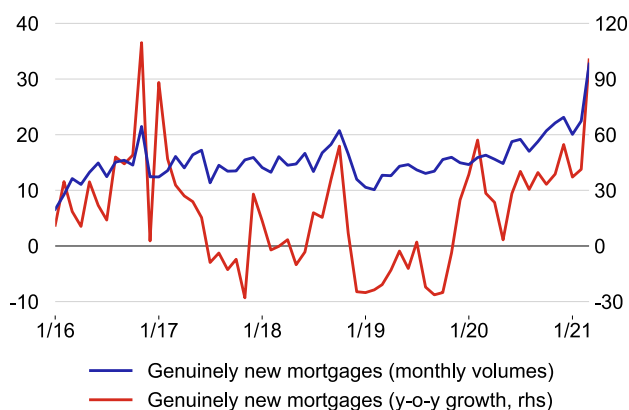


Chart F.27

### Debt of NFCs and households

ratios to annualised nominal GDP in %

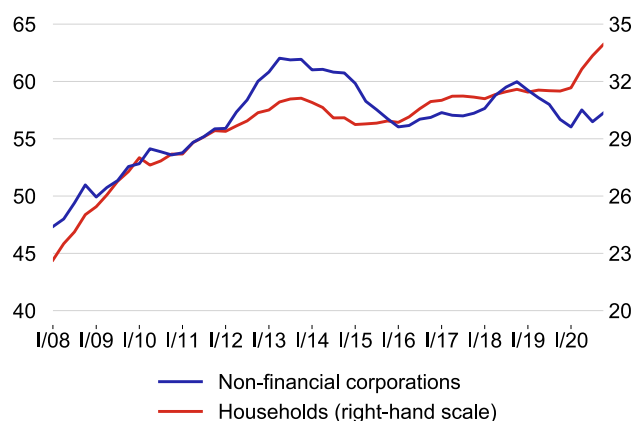


Chart F.28

### Loans and monetary aggregates

annual rates of growth in %

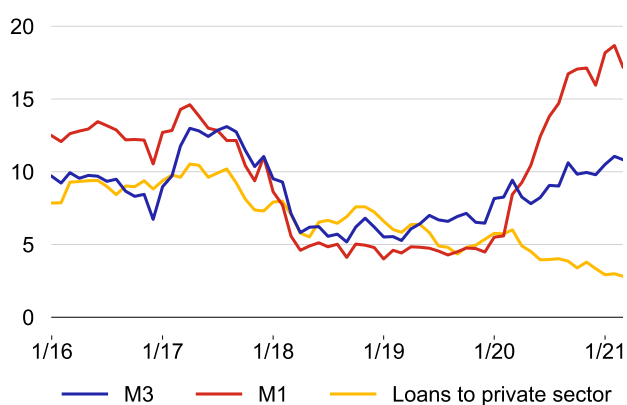
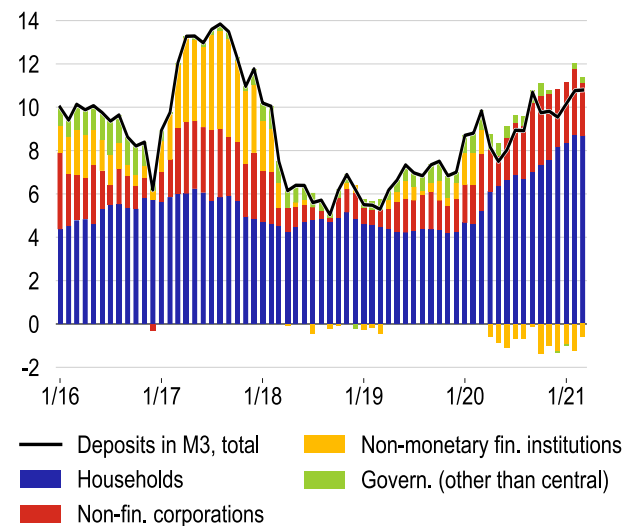


Chart F.29

### Deposits included in M3

annual rates of growth in %; contributions in pp



## G — Fiscal developments

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>Government budget balance</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>-6.2</b> (0.0)	<b>-8.2</b> (-1.7)	<b>-5.4</b> (0.2)	The government budget balance has been revised down significantly this year, mainly due to higher pandemic-related government expenditure.
<b>Government debt</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>38.1</b> (-0.3)	<b>44.4</b> (1.1)	<b>46.9</b> (0.1)	The nominal debt will rise substantially faster this year, mainly due to a worse government budget balance.
<b>Fiscal impulse</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>1.5</b> (-0.4)	<b>0.6</b> (0.9)	<b>-0.8</b> (-0.4)	Unlike in the winter forecast, the fiscal impulse is positive this year due to the inclusion of further measures to support firms and households in response to the continuing pandemic.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

Table G.1

### Fiscal forecast

% of nominal GDP

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Government revenue	41.7	41.3	40.4	39.8
Government expenditure	41.4	47.5	48.6	45.2
GOVERN. BUDGET BALANCE	0.3	-6.2	-8.2	-5.4
of which: primary balance <sup>a)</sup>	1.0	-5.4	-7.4	-4.6
ADJUSTED BUDGET BALANCE <sup>b)</sup>	0.1	-6.4	-8.5	-5.6
Cyclical component <sup>c)</sup>	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Structural balance <sup>c)</sup>	-0.6	-6.1	-8.2	-5.5
Fiscal stance in pp <sup>d)</sup>	-0.8	-5.6	-2.1	2.7
GOVERNMENT DEBT	30.3	38.1	44.4	46.9

a) government budget balance minus interest payments

b) CNB estimate, balance adjusted for extraordinary one-off operations (revenues from the sale of emission permits, expenditures on the (new) Green Savings Programme, realised guarantees and revenues from the sale of frequency bands to mobile operators, etc.).

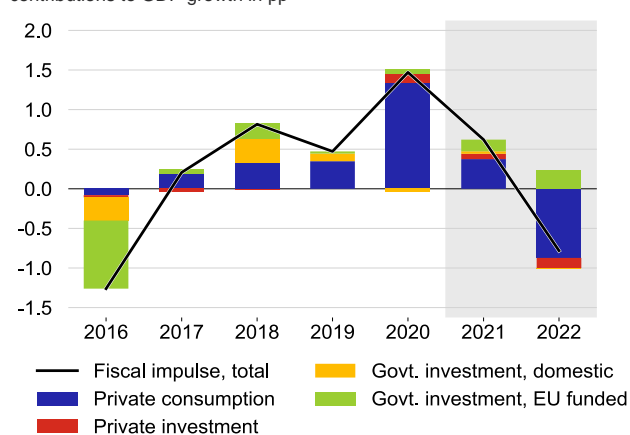
c) CNB estimate based on an aggregate method that defines the position of the cycle based on the output gap

d) year-on-year change in structural balance

Chart G.1

### Fiscal impulse

contributions to GDP growth in pp



## H — The balance of payments

		2020	2021	2022	
<b>Current account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>3.6</b> (0.6)	<b>2.4</b> (1.8)	<b>1.3</b> (0.2)	The increase in the forecasted current account surplus is linked with a lower projected primary income deficit.
<b>Capital account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>1.3</b> (-0.1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.0)	<b>1.1</b> (0.0)	The capital account surplus is unchanged compared with the previous forecast.
<b>Goods and services balance</b>	CZK billions	<b>390</b> (4)	<b>393</b> (14)	<b>406</b> (15)	Higher surpluses will be fostered primarily by foreign goods trade due to the improving domestic and international situation.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast are in brackets (green label indicates an increase in value, red label indicates a decrease).

In this section, we update the main balance of payments variables which we monitor when creating a forecast. More detailed information can be found once a year in the [Balance of Payments Report](#).

## H — The balance of payments

Chart H.1

### Ratios of balance of payments accounts to GDP

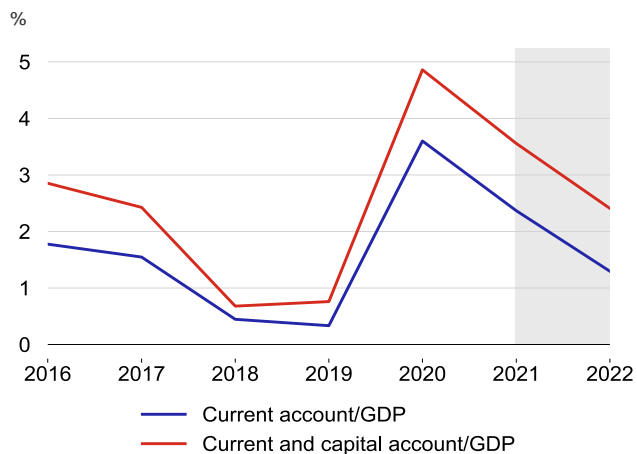


Table H.1

### Balance of payments forecast

CZK billions

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>A. CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	19.2	203.5	139.3	81.5
Goods	239.8	285.2	292.8	290.5
Services	106.0	104.6	100.0	116.0
Primary income	-292.2	-157.8	-219.0	-290.0
Secondary income	-34.4	-28.5	-34.5	-35.0
<b>B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	24.5	71.2	70.0	70.0
<b>C. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT<sup>a)</sup></b>	8.4	243.9	-40.0	5.0
Direct investment	-137.1	-73.1	-110.0	-70.0
Portfolio investment	-104.7	-135.7	-70.0	-80.0
Financial derivatives	1.0	12.2		
Other investment	138.9	392.7	40.0	40.0
Reserve assets	110.2	47.8	100.0	115.0

a) forecast excluding operations of banking sector and financial derivatives

Chart H.2

### Direct investment structure

CZK billions

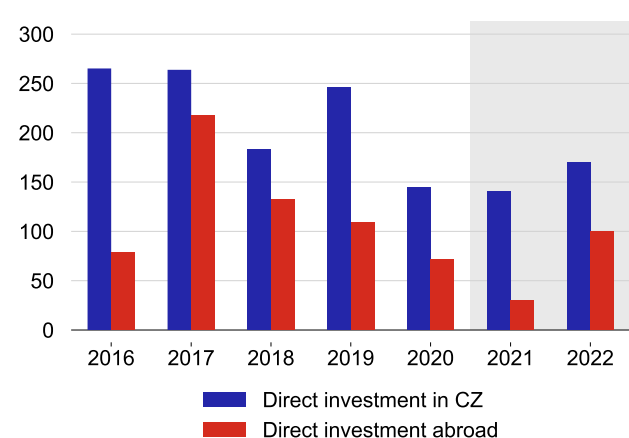
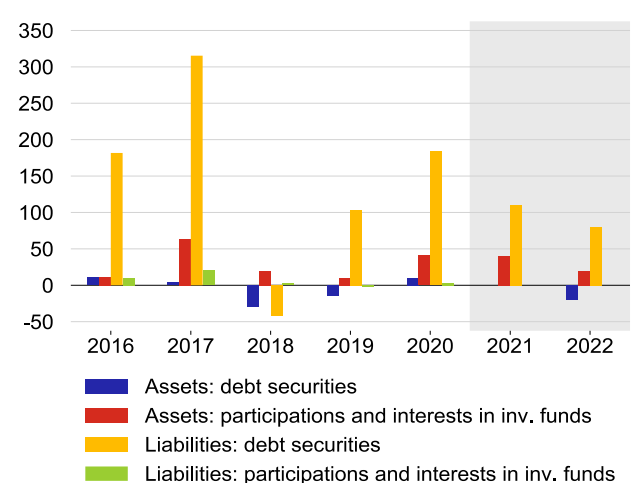


Chart H.3

### Portfolio investment structure

CZK billions





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