

# Chartbook

Overview of macroeconomic,  
financial and monetary indicators

———— Summer 2022



Czech National Bank — Chartbook — Summer 2022



# 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 29 July 2022.

# Contents

<b>A — FORECASTS OF KEY VARIABLES</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>B — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>C — DOMESTIC ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>D — THE LABOUR MARKET</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>E — INFLATION AND OTHER PRICE AREAS</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>F — FINANCIAL AND MONETARY INDICATORS</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>G — FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>H — THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS</b>	<b>31</b>

# A — Forecasts of key variables

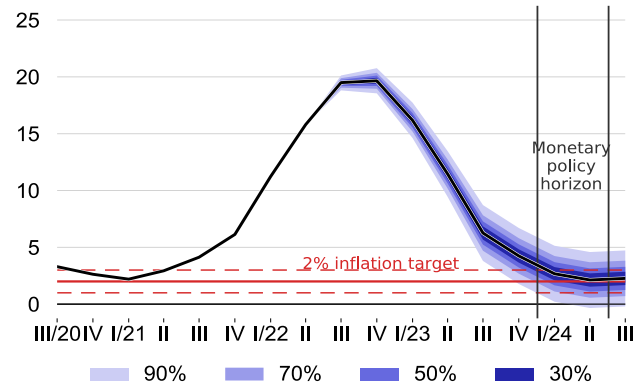
		2022	2023	2024	
<b>Headline inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>16.5</b> (3.4)	<b>9.5</b> (5.4)	<b>2.4</b> -	The marked upward revision of the inflation forecast is due to all its components.
<b>Monetary policy -relevant inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>16.2</b> (3.3)	<b>9.5</b> (5.6)	<b>2.0</b> -	The differences in the revision of monetary policy-relevant inflation relative to headline inflation are due to the incorporation of the waiver of the fee for renewable energy sources.
<b>GDP</b>	y-o-y changes % pp	<b>2.3</b> (1.5)	<b>1.1</b> (-2.5)	<b>3.8</b> -	The GDP growth outlook is higher for this year, due to better-than-expected figures at the start of the year, and significantly lower next year, due to a greater cooling of domestic demand.
<b>Interest rates</b>	3M PRIBOR in % pp	<b>6.2</b> (-0.8)	<b>5.2</b> (0.1)	<b>3.1</b> -	The market rate outlook for this year is significantly lower than in the spring forecast, while that for 2023 is little changed.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>24.8</b> (0.6)	<b>25.7</b> (1.4)	<b>25.5</b> -	The forecast predicts that the koruna will be significantly weaker than in the previous projection.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value or a shift to a weaker koruna, while a red label indicates a decrease in value or a shift to a stronger koruna).

## A — Forecasts of key variables

Chart A.1  
**Headline inflation**

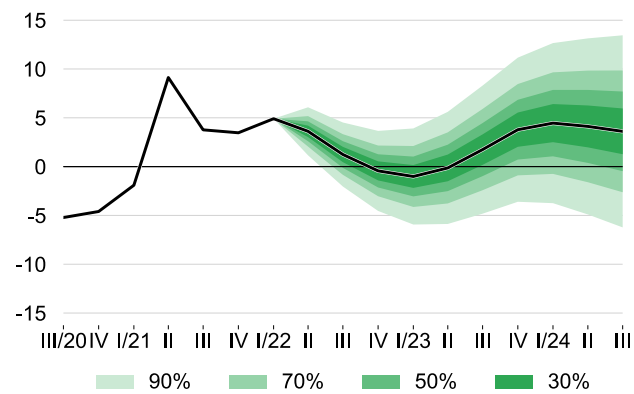
year on year in %; confidence intervals in colour



The confidence intervals of the headline inflation forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts and are symmetric. They widen linearly 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**

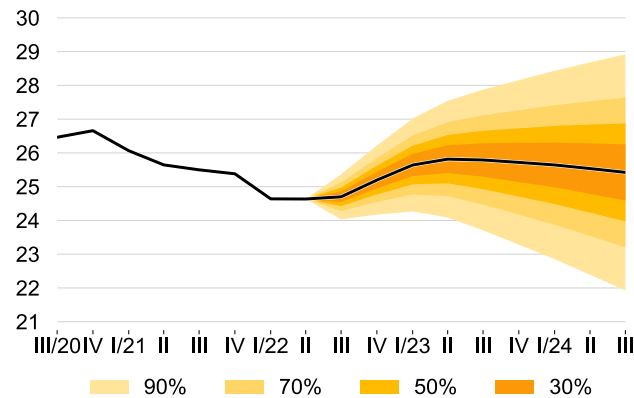
y-o-y changes in %; seasonally adjusted; confidence intervals in colour



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

Chart A.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.2  
**Headline inflation – comp. with previous forecast**

year on year in %; differences in pp

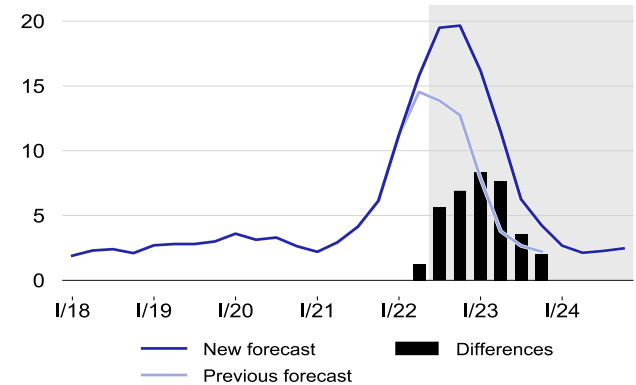


Chart A.4  
**GDP – comparison with previous forecast**

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

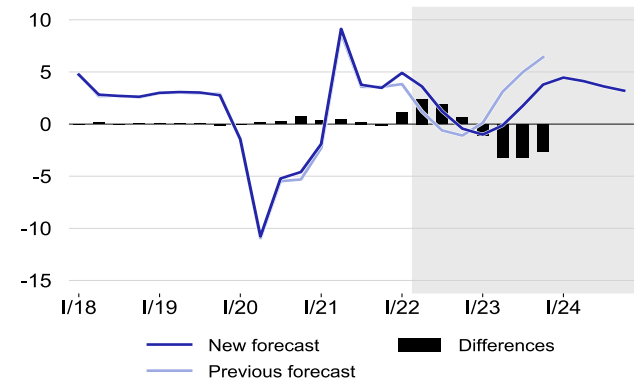
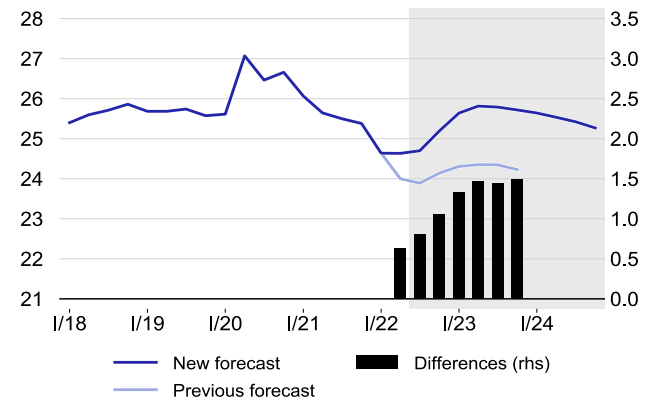


Chart A.6  
**Exchange rate – comp. with previous forecast**

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

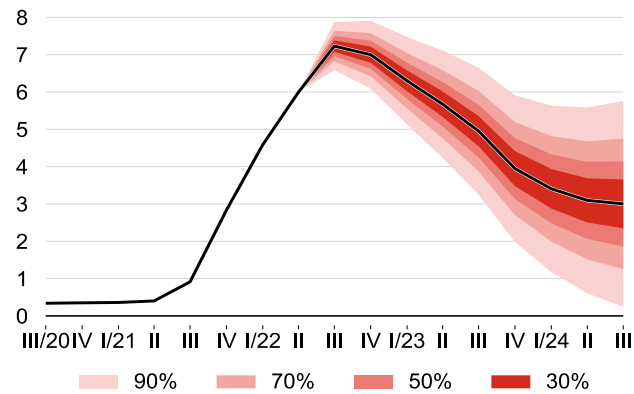


## A — Forecasts of key variables

Chart A.7

### Interest rate

3M PRIBOR in %; confidence intervals in colour

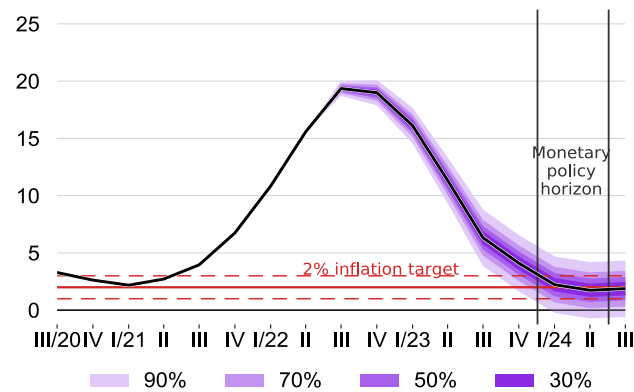


The confidence intervals of the 3M PRIBOR forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts (with the exception of the exchange rate commitment period). They are symmetric; linearly widening and limited below by the zero lower bound.

Chart A.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 linearly 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.11

### Decomposition of changes in int. rate forecast

3M PRIBOR; differences from previous forecast in pp

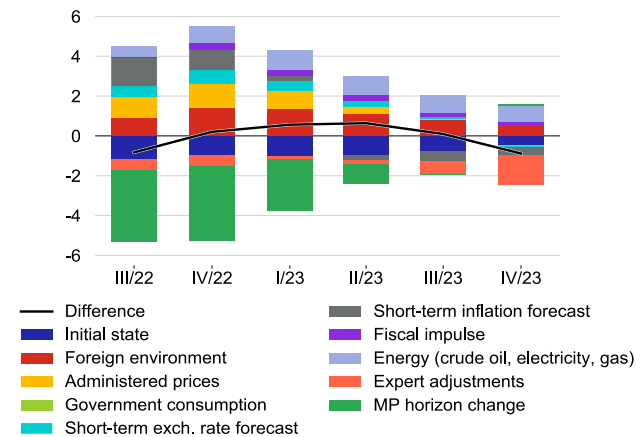


Chart A.8

### Interest rate – comparison with previous forecast

3M PRIBOR; differences in pp

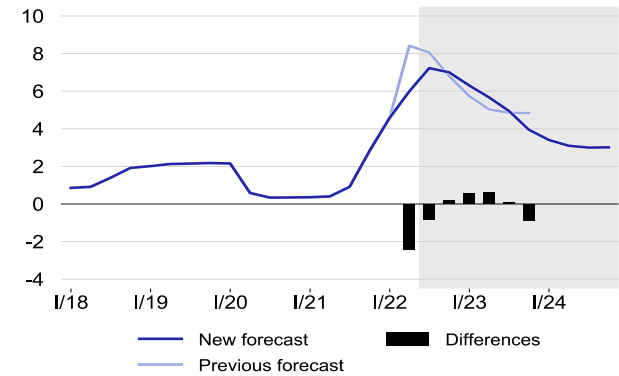
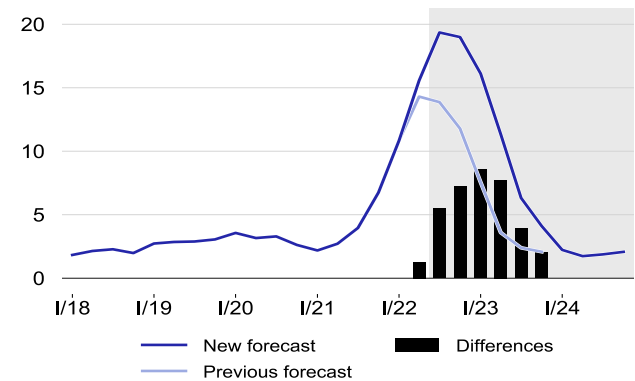


Chart A.10

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

year on year in %; differences in pp



## A — Forecasts of key variables

Table A.1

### Key macroeconomic indicators – years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>DEMAND AND SUPPLY</b>												
<b>Gross domestic product</b>												
GDP (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	4290.8	4387.8	4627.4	4740.8	4994.2	5154.3	5307.2	5014.3	5189.2	<b>5308.7</b>	<b>5366.4</b>	<b>5572.6</b>
GDP (CZK bn, current p., seas. adjusted)	4141.9	4344.6	4627.4	4794.9	5116.8	5416.4	5793.9	5710.7	6106.7	<b>6789.3</b>	<b>7341.7</b>	<b>7641.6</b>
GDP (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.0	2.3	5.5	2.5	5.3	3.2	3.0	-5.5	3.5	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
GDP (% , q-o-q, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.9	1.4	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.6	-7.4	4.0	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Government consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.8	3.9	2.5	4.2	1.5	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Gross capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-4.2	7.1	13.1	-3.9	6.5	7.7	4.5	-9.2	18.9	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Gross fixed capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-2.2	3.3	9.8	-3.1	5.1	10.0	5.9	-6.0	0.6	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Exports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.3	8.7	6.2	4.1	7.6	3.7	1.3	-8.1	6.8	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Imports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.1	10.0	7.0	2.7	6.5	5.8	1.5	-8.2	13.2	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Net exports (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	295.5	283.3	276.7	337.5	401.7	338.1	338.4	315.6	96.8	<b>140.5</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>496.3</b>
<b>PRICES</b>												
<b>Main price indicators</b>												
Consumer Price Index (% , y-o-y, average)	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.8	<b>16.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Administered prices (14.21%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	2.2	-3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.4	3.1	-0.2	<b>26.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco) (26.50%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	3.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	3.6	1.6	2.6	4.2	2.1	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Core inflation (56.14%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	-0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.8	<b>13.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Fuel prices (3.15%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	-2.1	0.2	-13.5	-8.5	6.7	6.3	-0.4	-11.4	16.8	<b>41.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
Monetary policy-relevant inflation (% , y-o-y, average)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.9	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Partial price indicators</b>												
Industrial producer prices (% , y-o-y, average)	0.8	-0.8	-3.2	-3.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	0.1	7.1	<b>26.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Agricultural prices (% , y-o-y, average)	-12.1	4.7	-6.2	-6.0	7.4	-0.2	5.7	-3.2	5.9	<b>35.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>												
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	-0.1	2.9	3.2	4.4	6.7	8.2	7.9	4.6	4.7	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Average monthly wage in market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	-0.3	3.0	3.2	4.3	6.7	7.7	7.6	4.1	5.1	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, real terms)	-1.6	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.3	6.0	5.0	1.5	0.9	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	0.9	1.6	-0.4	3.1	3.9	6.2	4.7	5.9	2.2	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	-0.4	1.7	3.9	0.9	3.6	1.9	2.8	-3.8	3.1	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
ILO general unemployment rate (% , average, age 15–64, seas. adjusted)	7.0	6.2	5.1	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.9	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Share of unemployed persons (MLSA) (% , average, seas. adjusted)	7.7	7.7	6.5	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.8	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Employment (ILO) (% , y-o-y)	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	-0.1	-1.6	-0.9	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	-1.0	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.5	-0.3	-1.7	-0.3	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>												
Government budget balance (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	-53.2	-90.2	-29.8	34.1	76.7	48.3	16.7	-329.2	-359.4	<b>-332.0</b>	<b>-343.7</b>	<b>-222.2</b>
Government budget balance/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-1.3	-2.1	-0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	-5.8	-5.9	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Government debt (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	1840.2	1818.9	1836.0	1754.7	1749.7	1734.6	1740.3	2149.3	2566.6	<b>2866.6</b>	<b>3228.6</b>	<b>3466.8</b>
Government debt/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	44.4	41.9	39.7	36.6	34.2	32.1	30.0	37.6	42.0	<b>42.2</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>45.4</b>
<b>EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>												
<b>Current account</b>												
Trade balance (CZK bn, current prices)	167.0	220.0	187.7	258.5	259.3	200.9	239.8	280.3	73.3	<b>-92.2</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>117.2</b>
Trade balance/GDP (% , nominal terms)	4.0	5.1	4.1	5.4	5.1	3.7	4.1	4.9	1.2	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Balance of services (CZK bn, current prices)	70.4	55.7	86.6	106.6	124.6	120.0	106.0	103.5	110.1	<b>120.4</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>145.5</b>
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	-21.8	7.9	20.7	85.2	79.1	24.1	19.2	113.7	-51.1	<b>-381.7</b>	<b>-203.1</b>	<b>-175.5</b>
Current account/GDP (% , nominal terms)	-0.5	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	-0.8	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>												
Direct investment (CZK bn, current prices)	7.4	-80.4	49.7	-186.5	-45.9	-51.0	-137.1	-149.1	-4.8	<b>-50.0</b>	<b>-60.0</b>	<b>-60.0</b>
<b>Exchange rates</b>												
CZK/USD (average)	19.6	20.8	24.6	24.4	23.4	21.7	22.9	23.2	21.7	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>
CZK/EUR (average)	26.0	27.5	27.3	27.0	26.3	25.6	25.7	26.5	25.6	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>
<b>MONEY AND INTEREST RATES</b>												
M3 (% , y-o-y, average)	5.1	5.1	7.3	9.1	11.7	6.6	6.3	9.0	9.6	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>
2W repo rate (% , average)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.9	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	0.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	-5.6	4.1	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	2.9	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	-0.1	-1.6	-2.5	-2.3	2.7	3.3	1.1	-1.6	11.0	<b>30.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Brent crude oil (in USD/barrel) (average)	108.8	99.5	53.6	45.0	54.8	71.5	64.2	43.2	70.8	<b>103.1</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>83.4</b>
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
USD/EUR (average)	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</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

	2022				2023				2024			
	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)	1332.6	1334.6	1326.2	1315.3	1319.1	1332.9	1349.4	1365.0	1377.9	1387.8	1398.1	1408.7
GDP (CZK bn, current p., seas. adjusted)	1639.4	1669.9	1712.2	1767.8	1797.1	1821.8	1848.5	1874.3	1889.1	1900.7	1915.5	1936.4
GDP (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	4.9	3.6	1.2	-0.4	-1.0	-0.1	1.7	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.2
GDP (% , q-o-q, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.9	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Household consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	7.3	-2.0	-6.4	-5.9	-4.6	-2.4	0.4	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.1
Government consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	2.9	3.2	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Gross capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	14.6	10.3	3.7	-0.4	-5.6	-7.6	-8.5	-7.8	-5.8	-3.1	-0.1	2.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	6.8	6.3	4.6	2.8	2.6	3.3	4.3	5.4	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.6
Exports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-0.3	0.9	4.5	2.8	3.0	5.2	9.5	12.6	12.5	10.9	8.5	7.1
Imports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	4.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	1.0	4.3	7.1	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.4
Net exports (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	19.8	31.8	39.8	49.1	59.4	78.4	98.0	113.1	120.4	122.7	125.1	128.1
<b>PRICES</b>												
<b>Main price indicators</b>												
Consumer Price Index (% , y-o-y, average)	11.2	15.8	19.5	19.7	16.2	11.5	6.3	4.2	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.5
Administered prices (14.21%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	15.7	23.4	30.5	37.3	28.8	22.6	15.3	13.1	7.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco) (26.50%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	6.2	11.4	18.0	17.7	13.1	7.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	1.0	1.2
Core inflation (56.14%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	10.5	13.8	15.6	14.8	13.2	10.3	6.6	4.4	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.4
Fuel prices (3.15%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	36.9	46.1	47.4	35.4	22.2	4.0	-2.9	-5.4	-5.9	-5.6	-5.1	-4.1
Monetary policy-relevant inflation (% , y-o-y, average)	10.8	15.6	19.4	19.0	16.1	11.3	6.3	4.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.1
<b>Partial price indicators</b>												
Industrial producer prices (% , y-o-y, average)	21.8	27.7	28.4	27.3	18.1	10.2	5.8	3.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.9
Agricultural prices (% , y-o-y, average)	23.9	39.1	43.5	34.2	19.1	-1.0	-6.7	-7.0	-7.1	-6.3	-5.2	-4.0
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>												
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	7.2	2.7	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.5	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.8
Average monthly wage in market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	8.0	2.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.9	7.1	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.4	7.7
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, real terms)	-4.1	-13.1	-15.6	-15.2	-10.9	-5.8	0.3	3.1	5.2	5.7	5.1	4.3
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	6.4	4.4	7.4	8.8	8.2	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	3.6	2.4	0.3	-1.5	-1.9	-0.8	1.2	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.6
ILO general unemployment rate (% , average, age 15–64, seas. adjusted)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Share of unemployed persons (MLSA) (% , average, seas. adjusted)	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Employment (ILO) (% , y-o-y)	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
<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)	8.2	-55.8	-28.7	-15.8	36.8	-5.9	23.3	28.2	77.7	12.2	19.8	7.5
Trade balance/GDP (% , nominal terms)	0.5	-3.3	-1.7	-0.9	2.2	-0.3	1.2	1.4	4.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
Balance of services (CZK bn, current prices)	24.7	25.7	39.8	30.2	29.7	35.2	31.8	32.3	30.3	41.3	39.3	34.6
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	-7.8	-161.9	-121.3	-90.7	16.5	-99.4	-75.0	-45.2	56.4	-82.2	-77.5	-72.2
Current account/GDP (% , nominal terms)	-0.5	-9.6	-7.0	-4.9	1.0	-5.4	-4.0	-2.3	3.2	-4.3	-4.0	-3.6
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>												
Direct investment (CZK bn, current prices)	-23.3	-8.9	-8.9	-8.9	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0
<b>Exchange rates</b>												
CZK/USD (average)	22.0	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.9	23.8	23.5	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.4	21.9
CZK/EUR (average)	24.6	24.6	24.7	25.2	25.6	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.4	25.3
<b>MONEY AND INTEREST RATES</b>												
M3 (% , y-o-y, average)	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.1	7.3	9.2	11.9	11.7	14.3	14.7	13.9	11.9
2W repo rate (% , average)	4.2	5.6	6.9	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	4.6	6.0	7.2	7.0	6.3	5.7	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	4.7	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	6.5	8.8	9.1	8.3	6.3	4.3	3.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective)	30.5	36.0	33.3	24.5	14.1	6.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Brent crude oil (in USD/barrel) (average)	97.9	112.0	105.3	97.8	93.6	91.2	89.2	87.3	85.5	84.0	82.7	81.3
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
USD/EUR (average)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	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

		2022	2023	2024	
<b>GDP</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>2.1</b> (0.1)	<b>1.3</b> (-1.5)	<b>2.5</b> -	The economic growth outlook for late 2022 and early 2023 is worse because of faster depletion of pandemic savings amid higher energy prices than previously expected.
<b>Consumer prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>8.2</b> (0.3)	<b>3.9</b> (1.0)	<b>1.8</b> -	The consumer price inflation outlook is higher mainly because of stronger growth in food prices and longer-lasting stress in global distribution chains.
<b>Producer prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>30.9</b> (3.2)	<b>5.6</b> (2.5)	<b>-0.1</b> -	The higher producer price outlook reflects outlooks for higher energy commodity prices and a weaker euro against the dollar coupled with longer-lasting supply chain disruptions.
<b>Brent crude oil price</b>	USD/barrel	<b>103.1</b> (2.6)	<b>90.3</b> (-2.2)	<b>83.4</b> -	The oil price outlook remains sharply falling; the decrease next year reflects a larger global growth slowdown.
<b>3M EURIBOR</b>	% pp	<b>0.2</b> (0.3)	<b>1.5</b> (0.4)	<b>1.6</b> -	The expected 3M EURIBOR market interest rate is higher due to the stronger reaction to the faster-rising inflation announced by the ECB.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	USD/EUR	<b>1.08</b> (-0.03)	<b>1.09</b> (-0.04)	<b>1.13</b> -	The outlook for the euro-dollar exchange rate is slightly weaker account of faster monetary policy tightening in the USA and greater concerns about the economic situation in Europe.

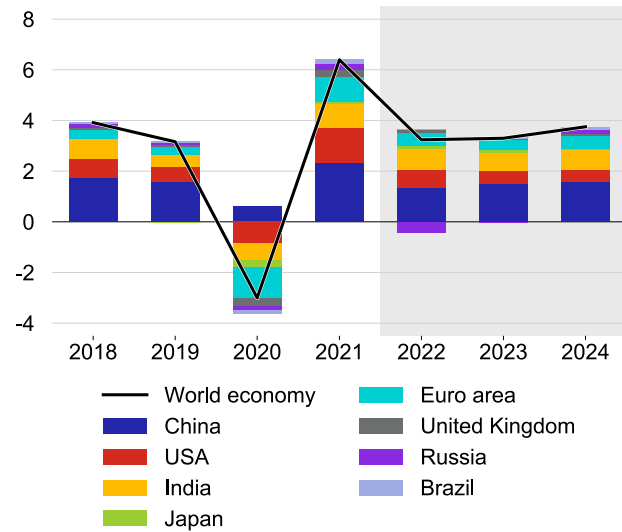
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value or a shift to a weaker dollar, while a red label indicates a decrease in value or a shift to a stronger dollar).

## B — Economic developments abroad

Chart B.1 (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.3 (Eurostat, CNB calculation)

### Structure of GDP in euro area

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

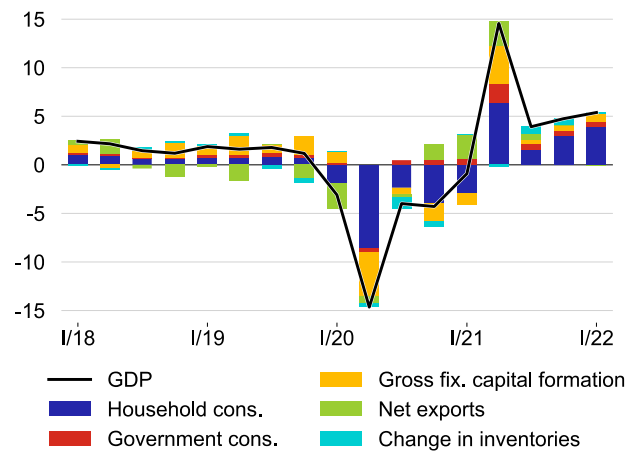


Chart B.5 (Eurostat)

### Sentiment indicator for industry

subindex of the Economic sentiment indicator (ESI)

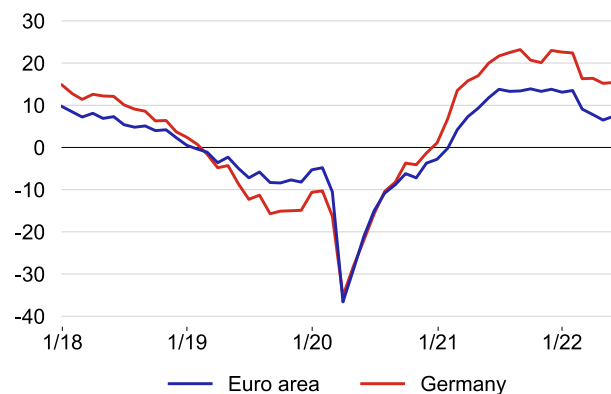
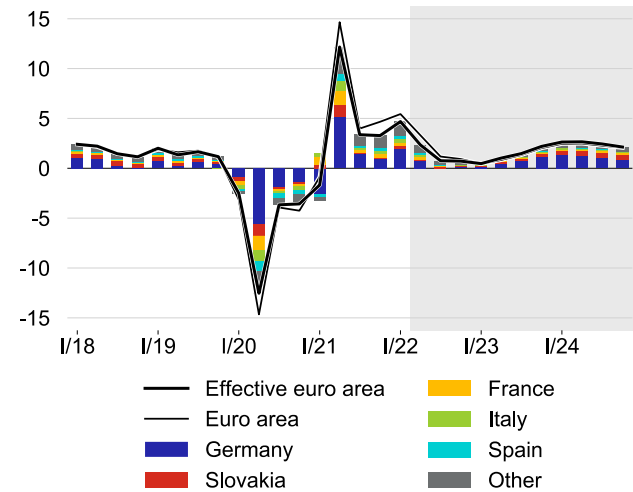


Chart B.2 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### 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.4 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### GDP level in effective euro area

index (2000 = 100)

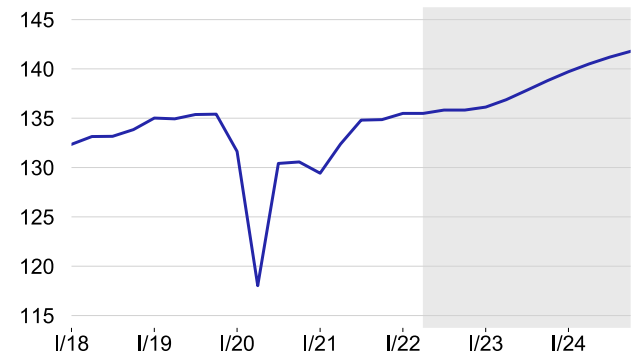
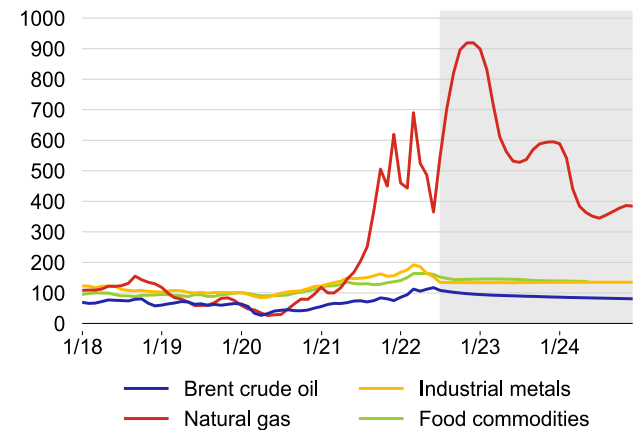


Chart B.6 (Bloomberg, World Bank, CNB calculation)

### Prices of crude oil and other commodities

oil in USD/barrel; other commodities: index (January 2018 = 100); average price of natural gas in Europe

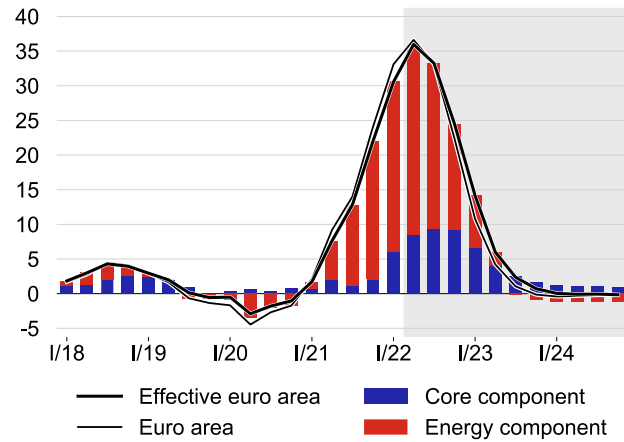


## B — Economic developments abroad

Chart B.7 (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 and, since mid-2021, also in the electricity and gas industries. The rest of the PPI index in effective terms is the core component.

Chart B.8 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Industrial producer prices by country

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

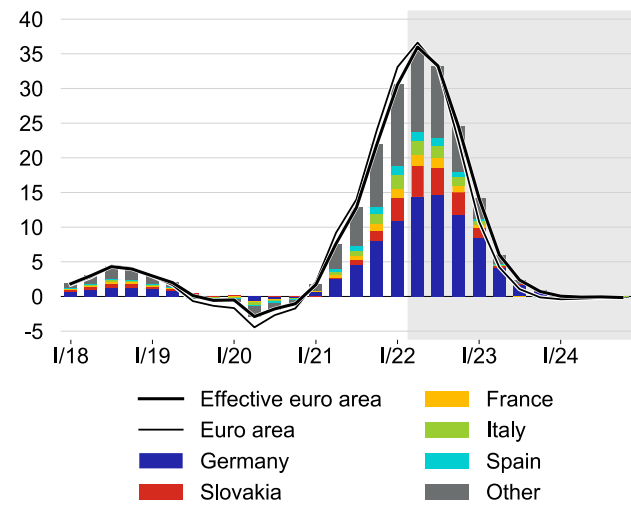
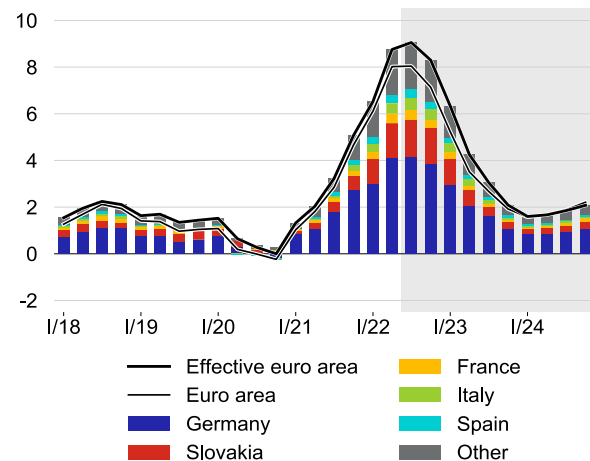


Chart B.9 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### 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 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### Euro exchange rate

USD/EUR; NEER of euro against currencies of euro area countries' 18 main partners (January 2018 = 100; right-hand scale)

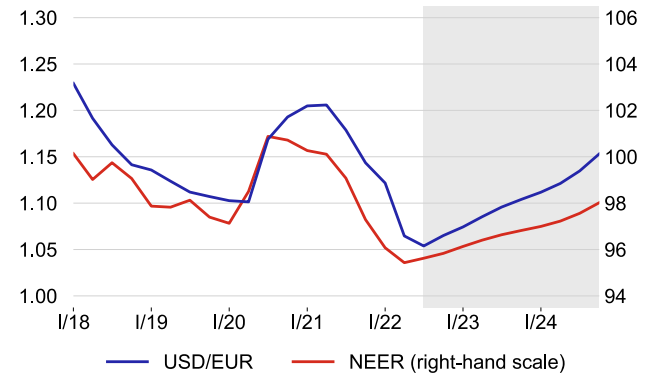


Chart B.11 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### 3M EURIBOR and 3M USD LIBOR

%; differences in pp

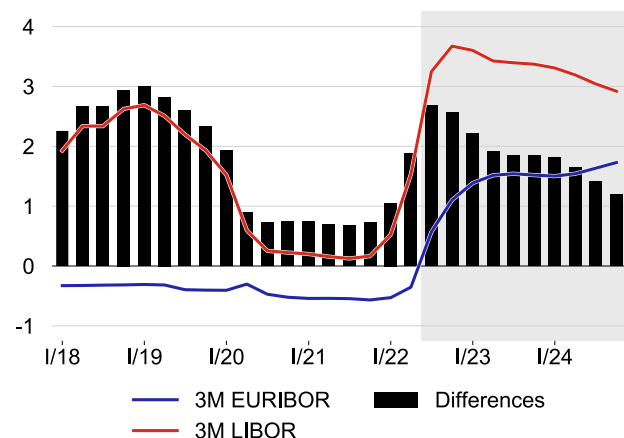
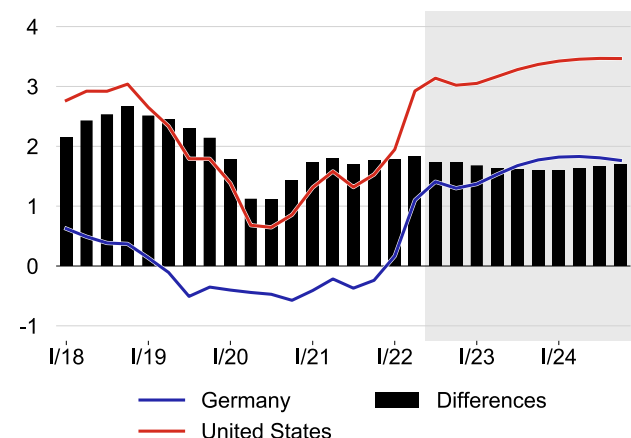


Chart B.12 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### 10Y government bond yields

%; differences in pp



## C — Domestic economic activity

		2022	2023	2024	
<b>GDP</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>2.3</b> (1.5)	<b>1.1</b> (-2.5)	<b>3.8</b> -	The GDP growth outlook is higher for this year, due to better-than-expected figures at the start of the year, and significantly lower next year, due to a greater cooling of domestic demand.
<b>Household consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-2.0</b> (-2.1)	<b>-0.8</b> (-2.7)	<b>3.7</b> -	The household consumption growth outlook is lower, due to a deeper decline in real wages and salaries and a greater deterioration in sentiment.
<b>Government consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.8</b> (0.0)	<b>1.6</b> -	The government consumption forecast is slightly higher for this year, due mainly to expected stronger growth in compensation of employees in the government sector, and unchanged for 2023.
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>5.1</b> (5.3)	<b>3.9</b> (-0.6)	<b>2.9</b> -	This year's higher growth in investment activity reflects data revisions and more solid figures at the start of the year; next year the figure is lower due to weaker external demand.
<b>Net exports</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>0.7</b> (0.2)	<b>3.5</b> (-0.6)	<b>2.4</b> -	The contribution of net exports to GDP growth is slightly higher this year due to moderately higher exports and a bigger drop in domestic demand; next year it will conversely be smaller.

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

## C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.1  
**Potential output**

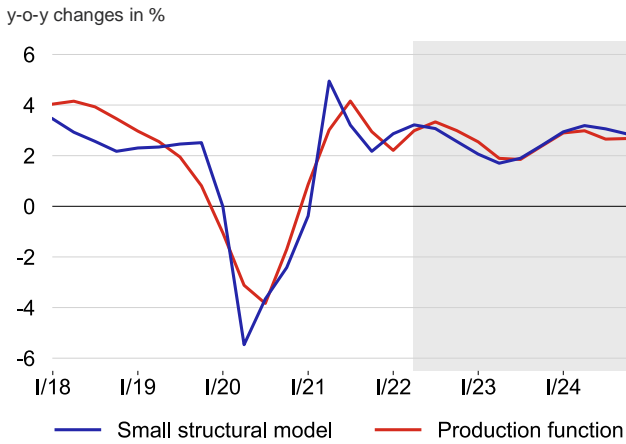


Chart C.2  
**Output gap**

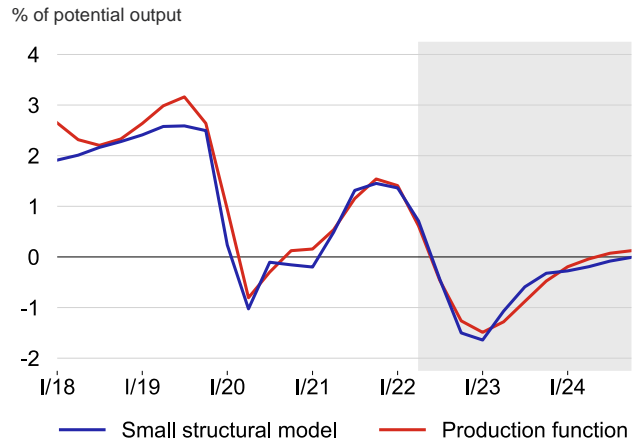


Chart C.3  
**Gross domestic product**

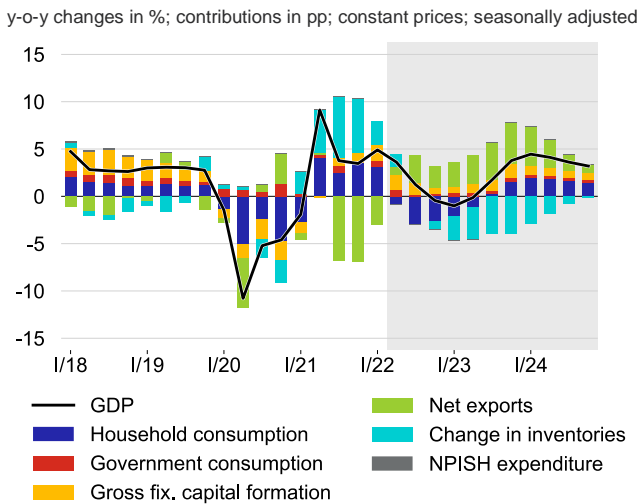
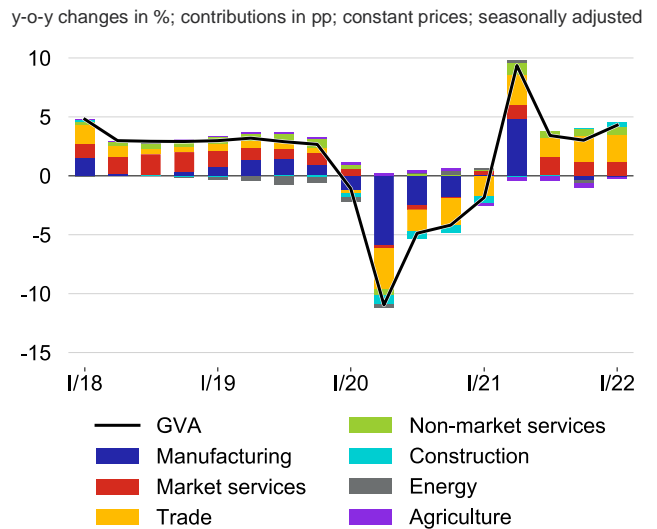


Chart C.4  
**Gross value added**



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

Chart C.5  
**Disposable income and household consumption**

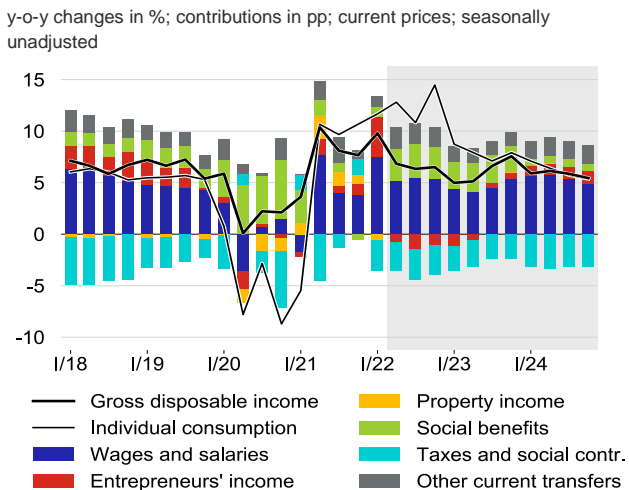
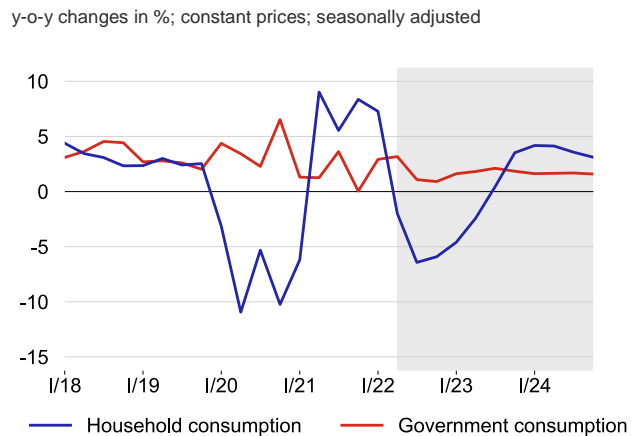


Chart C.6  
**Household and government consumption**



## C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.7

### Gross capital formation

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

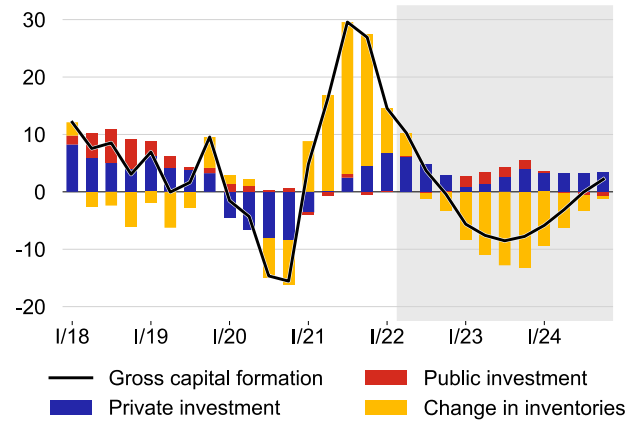


Chart C.8

### Gross fixed capital formation by type of capital

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

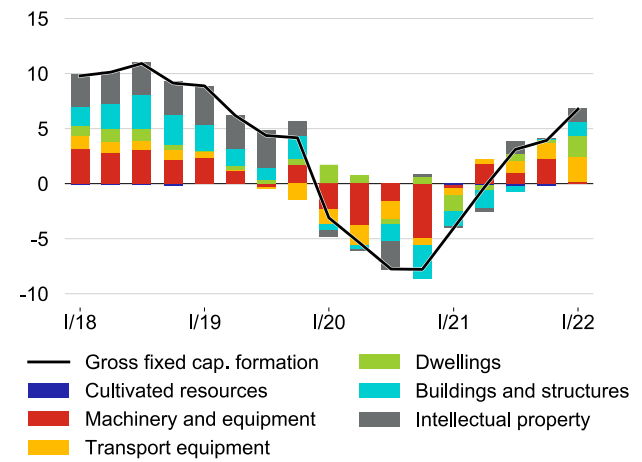


Chart C.9

### Gross fixed capital formation by sector

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

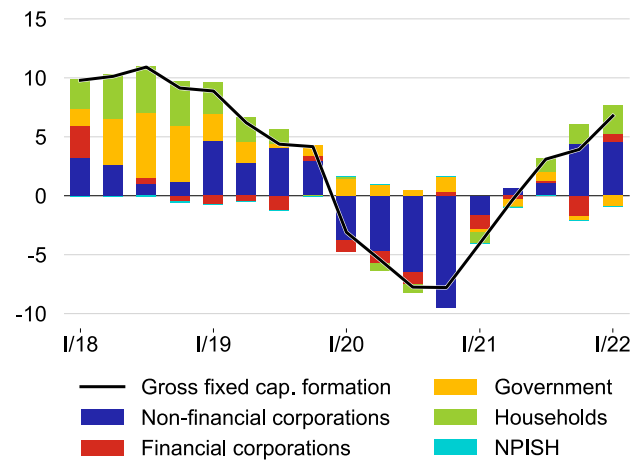


Chart C.10

### Exports and imports

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

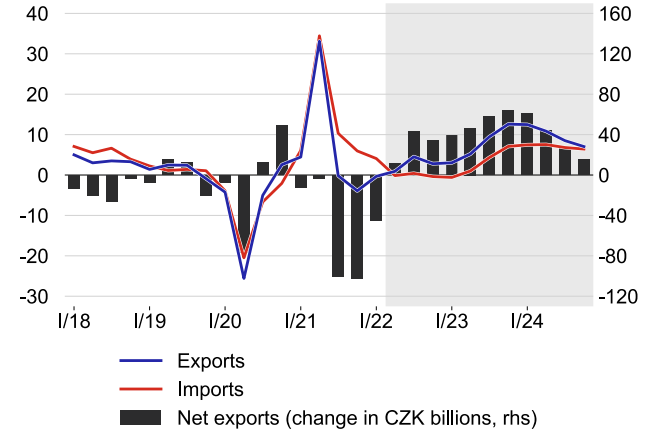


Chart C.11

### Industrial production and construction output

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

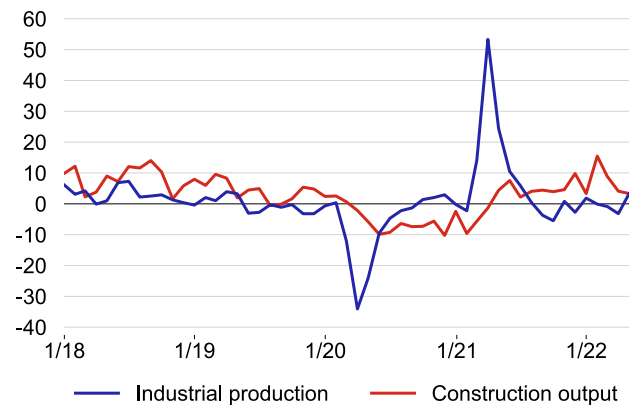
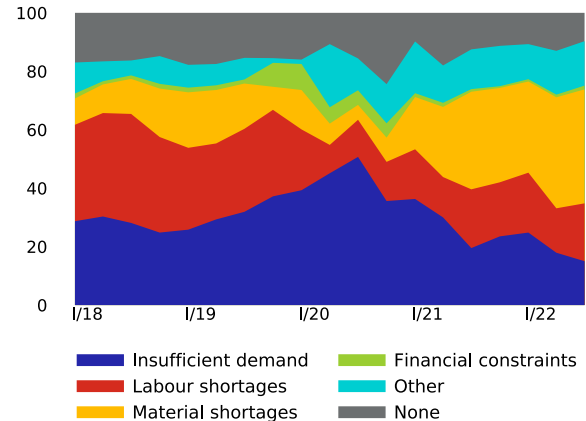


Chart C.12

### Barriers to growth in industry

%



## C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.13

### Key financial indicators

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

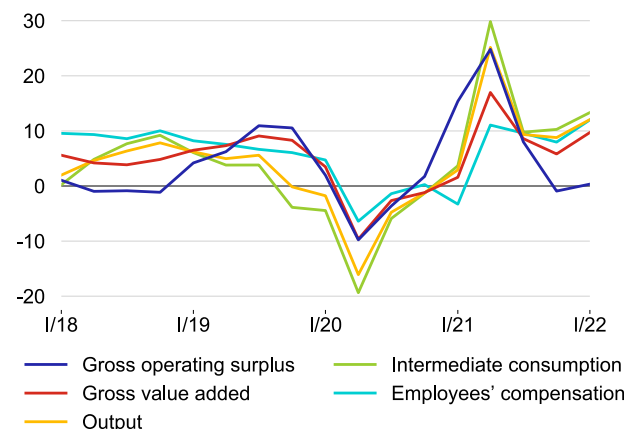


Chart C.14

### Retail sales and sales in services

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

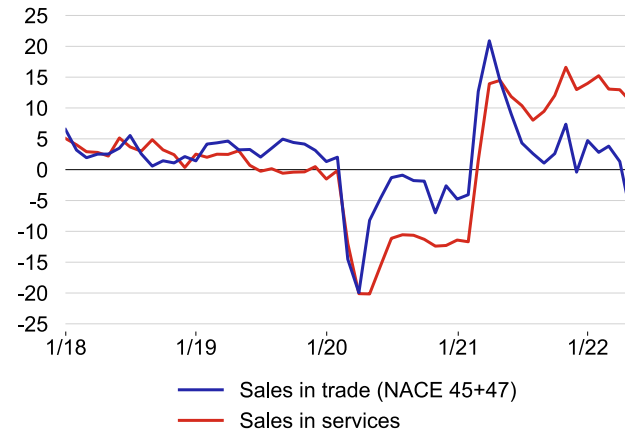


Chart C.15

### Consumer confidence balance

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

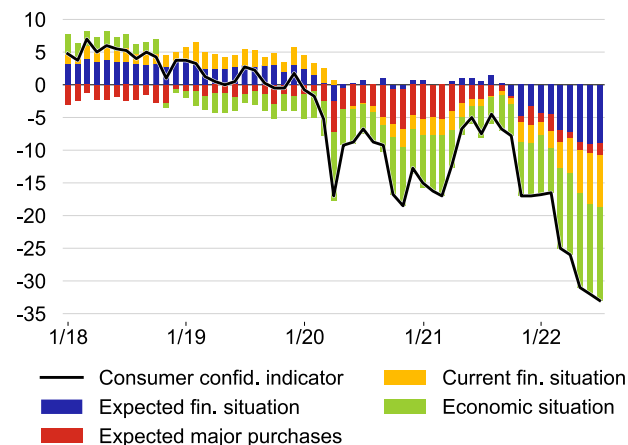


Chart C.16

### Business confidence indicator

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

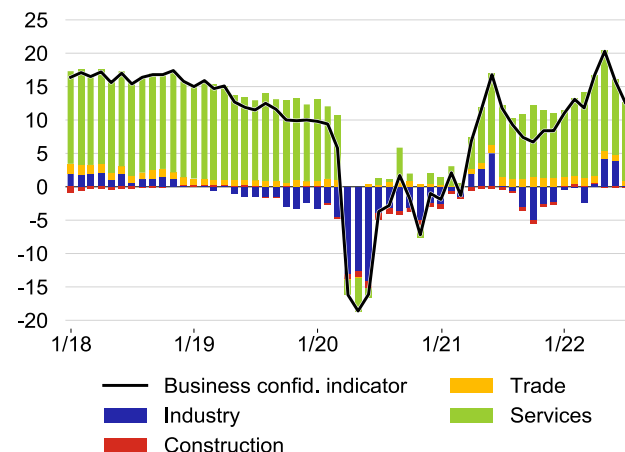


Chart C.17 (CZSO; Stat. survey of CNB and Confederation of Industry of CR)

### Capacity utilisation

in %

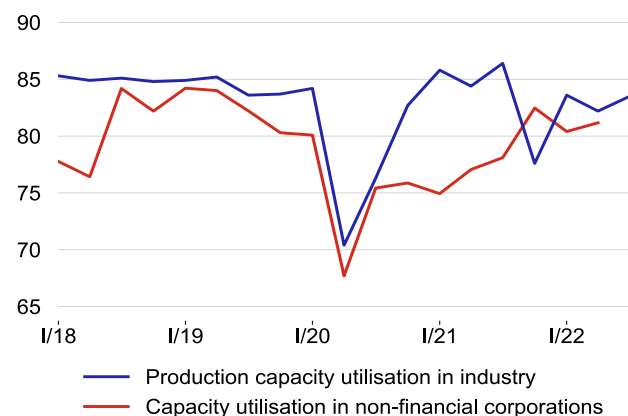


Table C.1

### Expected indicators of FMIE, CF and corporations

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

	3/22	4/22	5/22	6/22	7/22
<b>FMIE:</b>					
CPI	4.5	4.7	5.0	6.0	6.2
CPI, 3Y horizon	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Real GDP in 2022	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Real GDP in 2023	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.2
Nominal wages in 2022	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.2
Nominal wages in 2023	5.6	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.0
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	24.5	24.2	24.5	24.9	24.9
2W repo rate (%)	4.6	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.3
1Y PRIBOR (%)	4.6	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.4
<b>Corporations:</b>					
CPI	7.1			9.4	
CPI, 3Y horizon	5.9			7.1	
<b>CF:</b>					
Real GDP in 2022	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Real GDP in 2023	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.1
Nominal wages in 2022	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.3
Nominal wages in 2023	6.1	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.0
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.9
3M PRIBOR (%)	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.8

## D — The labour market

		2022	2023	2024	
<b>Employment</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>1.1</b> (-1.3)	<b>0.7</b> (-0.5)	<b>0.8</b> -	This year's lower growth in employment is caused mainly by the methodology (the effect of refugees from Ukraine is excluded); lower economic activity will have an effect in 2023.
<b>Unemployment (ILO)</b>	% pp	<b>2.5</b> (0.0)	<b>2.7</b> (0.1)	<b>2.7</b> -	The outlook for the general unemployment rate is almost unchanged.
<b>Average monthly nominal wage</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>4.5</b> (-0.1)	<b>6.2</b> (1.2)	<b>7.5</b> -	The higher wage growth in 2023 reflects greater compensation for the drop in real income this year caused by higher and more persistent inflation compared with the spring forecast.

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

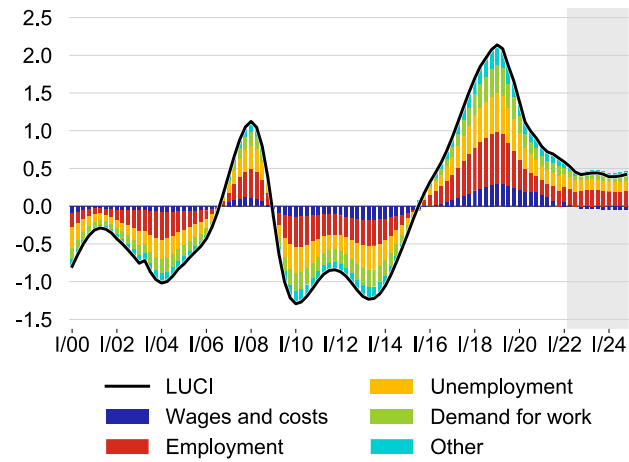


## D — The labour market

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

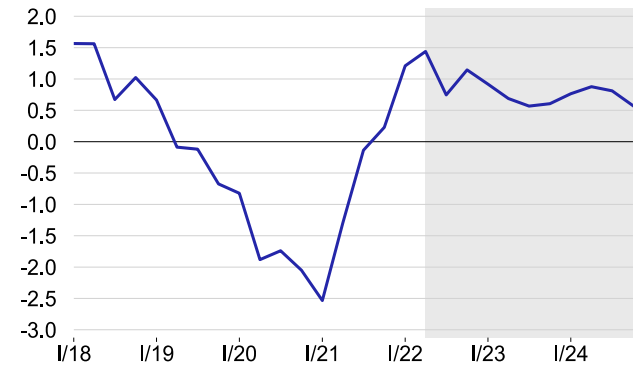


Chart D.3

### Converted number of employees – sectors

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

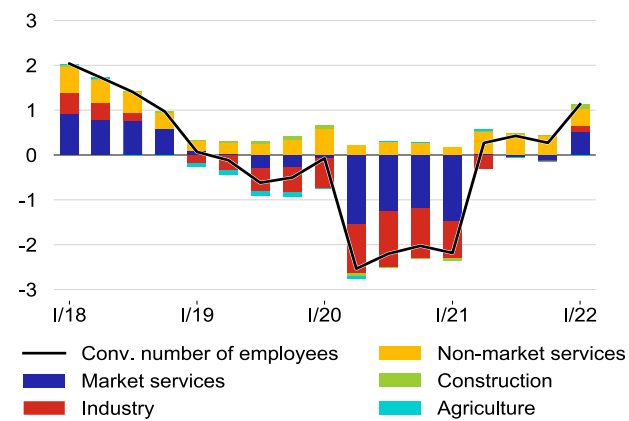


Chart D.4

### Converted number of employees – structure

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

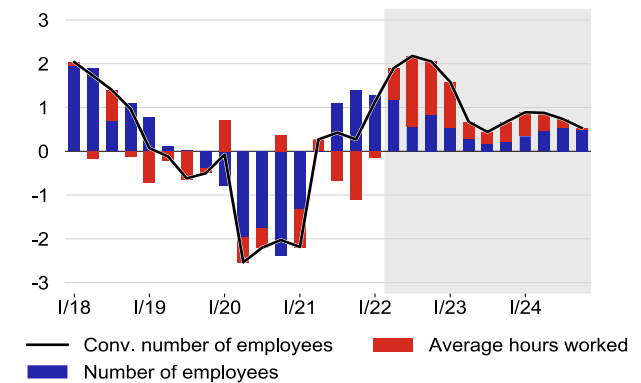


Chart D.5 (MLSA, CZSO, CNB forecast)

### Unemployment

%; seasonally adjusted

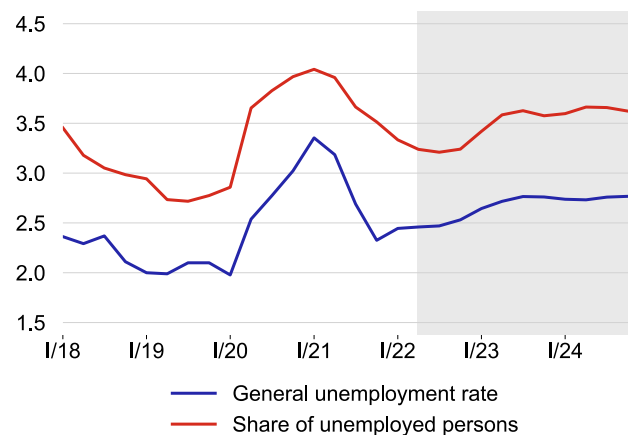
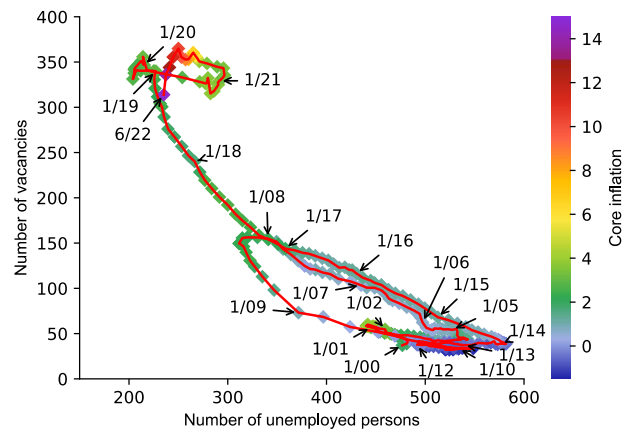


Chart D.6 (MLSA, CZSO)

### 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 %

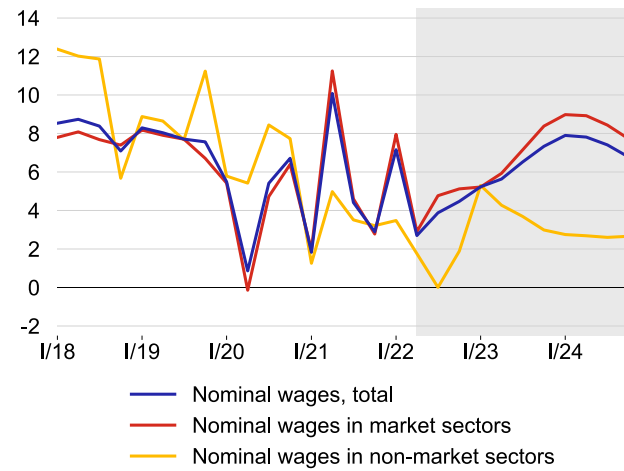


Chart D.8

### Average wage and whole-economy productivity

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

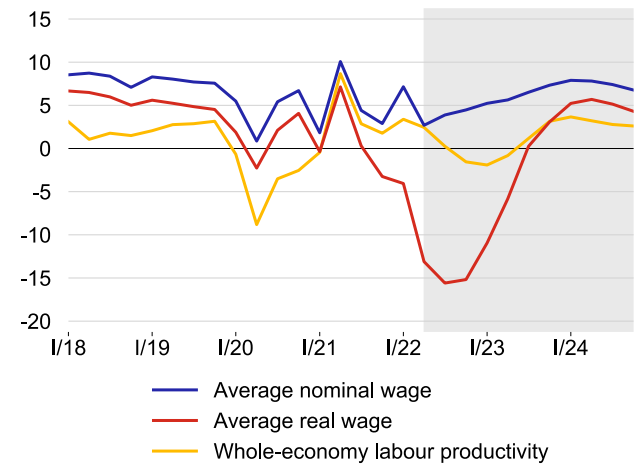


Chart D.9

### Volume of wages and salaries

y-o-y changes in %

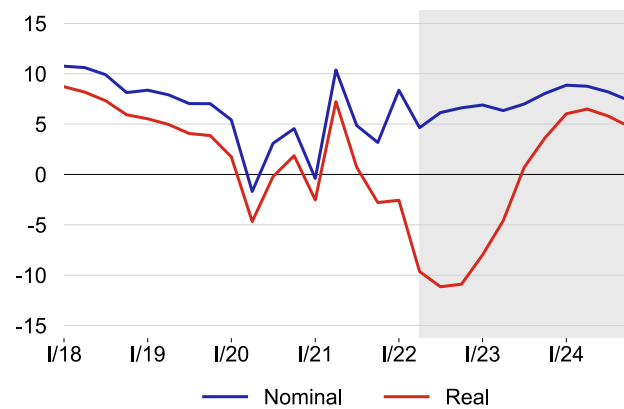


Chart D.10

### Labour productivity in sectors

y-o-y changes in %; seasonally adjusted

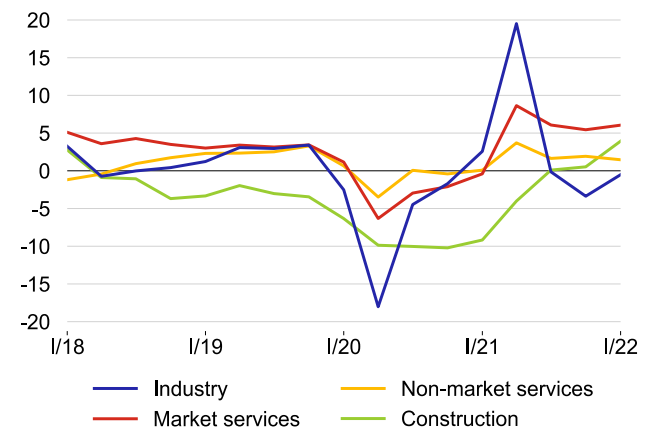


Chart D.11

### Nominal unit labour costs

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

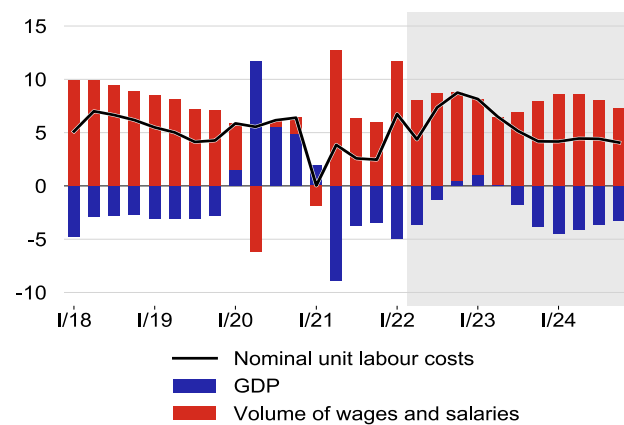
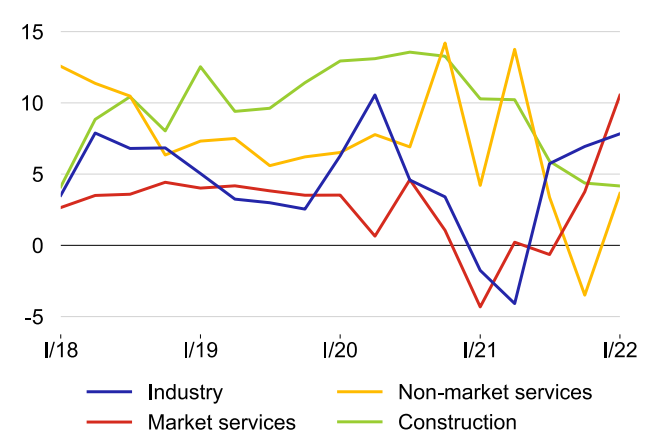


Chart D.12

### Nominal unit labour costs in sectors

y-o-y changes in %; seasonally adjusted



## E — Inflation and other price areas

		2022	2023	2024	
<b>Consumer prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>16.5</b> (3.4)	<b>9.5</b> (5.4)	<b>2.4</b> -	The marked upward revision of the inflation forecast is due to all its components.
<b>Administered prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>26.7</b> (4.0)	<b>20.0</b> (12.7)	<b>6.3</b> -	The extremely large rise in the administered price outlook for 2022 and especially 2023 is due to higher energy price growth than expected in the previous forecast.
<b>Core inflation</b>	% pp	<b>13.7</b> (2.8)	<b>8.6</b> (4.5)	<b>2.5</b> -	Higher margins and faster growth in inflation abroad than expected in the previous forecast have moved the outlook for core inflation in the Czech Republic upwards markedly.
<b>Food prices</b> (incl. alc. bev. and tobacco)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>13.3</b> (3.8)	<b>4.9</b> (3.0)	<b>0.5</b> -	The food price forecast is higher due to stronger growth in global agricultural commodity prices and domestic agricultural producer prices.
<b>Fuel prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>41.4</b> (9.6)	<b>4.5</b> (3.4)	<b>-5.2</b> -	Fuel price inflation is much higher this year than in the spring forecast due to higher oil prices and a weaker koruna.

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

## E — Inflation and other price areas

Chart E.1  
**Headline and monetary policy-relevant inflation**

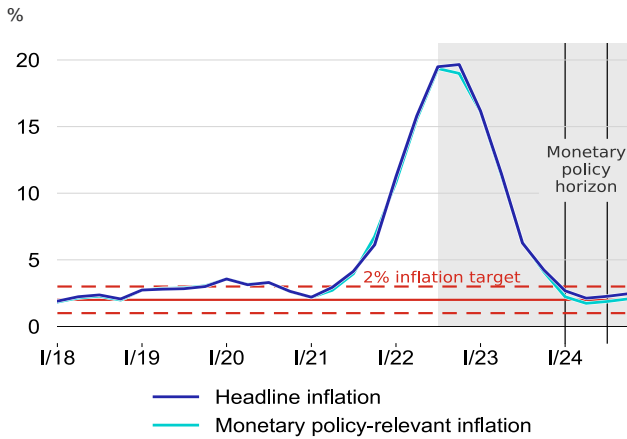


Chart E.2  
**Structure of inflation**

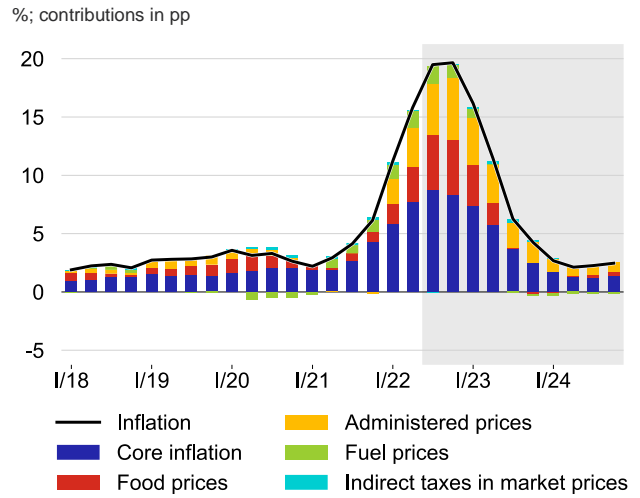


Chart E.3  
**Components of inflation**

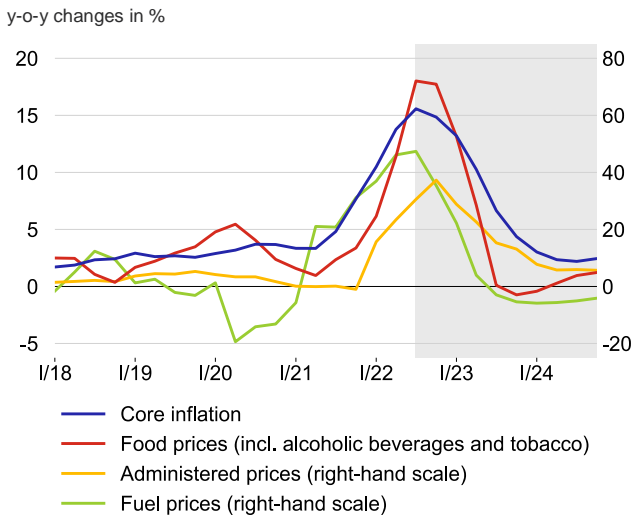


Chart E.4  
**Components of core inflation**

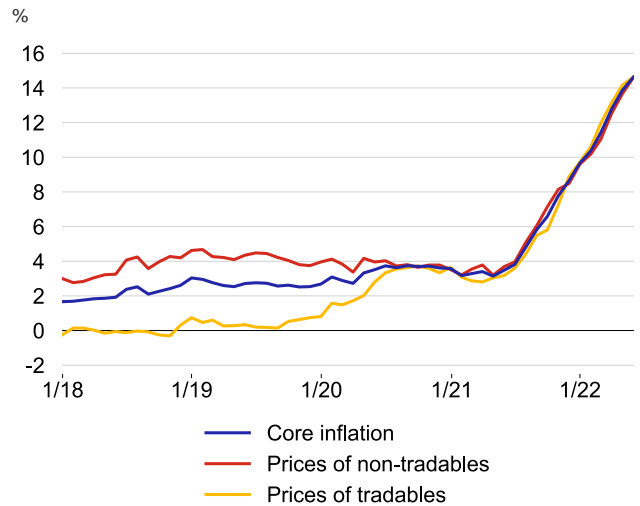


Chart E.5  
**Costs in consumer sector**

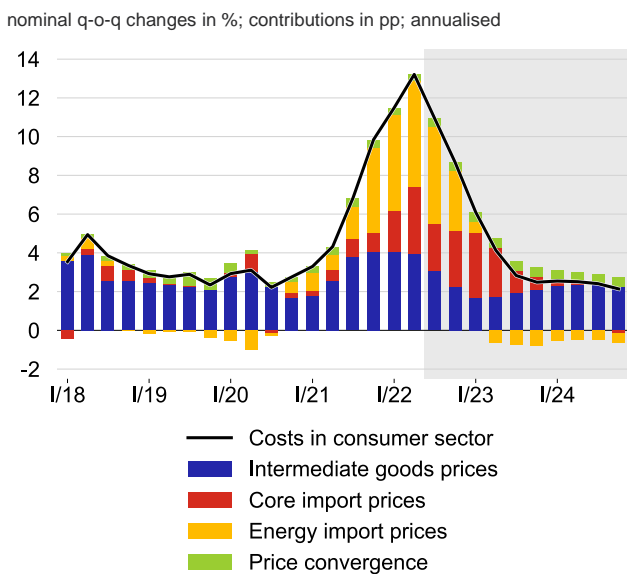
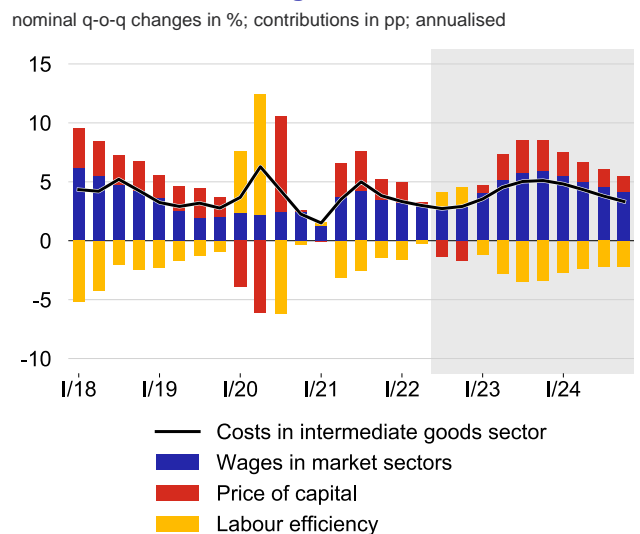


Chart E.6  
**Costs in intermediate goods sector**



## E — Inflation and other price areas

Table E.1

### Forecast of administrative effects

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

	2021	2022	2023	2024
IMPACTS OF CHANGES TO INDIRECT TAXES	-0.05	0.37	-0.09	0.40
ADMINISTERED PRICES <sup>a)</sup>	-0.2	-0.03	26.7	3.80
of which (main changes):				
electricity	-4.3	-0.16	34.1	1.35
natural gas	-4.7	-0.10	73.2	1.39
heat	0.2	0.00	18.1	0.25
water	4.4	0.03	5.3	0.04
health care	4.3	0.06	10.1	0.17
transport	2.4	0.03	9.8	0.11
			20.0	2.84
			6.3	0.89

a) including effects of indirect tax changes

Table E.2

### Inflation in the next few months

year on year in %

	7/22	8/22	9/22
Headline inflation	18.8	19.3	20.4
Administered prices	27.9	29.0	34.7
First-round impacts of changes to ind. taxes	0.1	0.1	0.1
Core inflation	15.3	15.7	15.7
Food prices	16.8	18.2	19.1
Fuel prices	50.6	47.3	44.1
Monetary policy-relevant inflation	18.6	19.2	20.2

Chart E.7

### Import prices

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

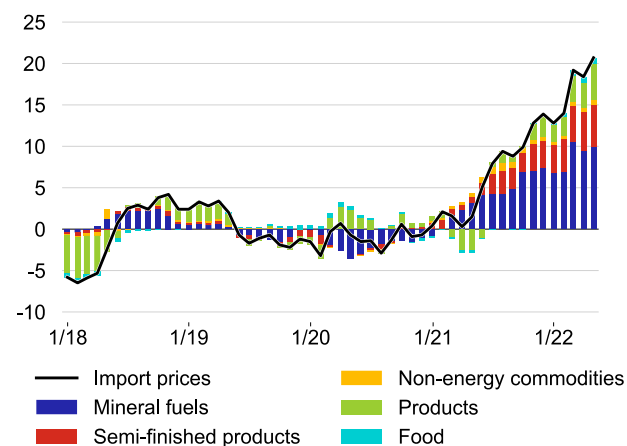


Chart E.8

### Industrial producer prices

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

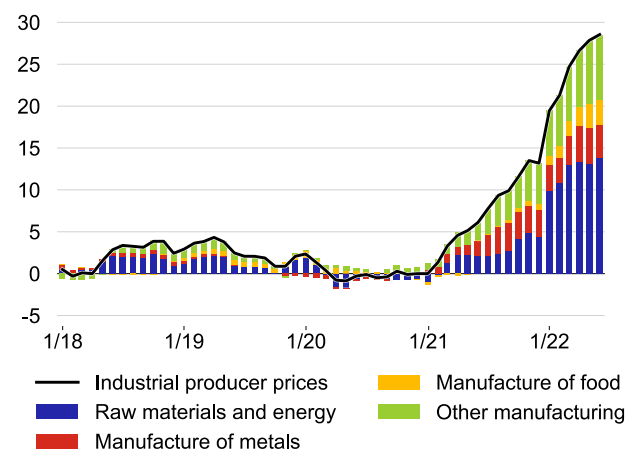


Chart E.9

### Agricultural producer prices

y-o-y changes in %

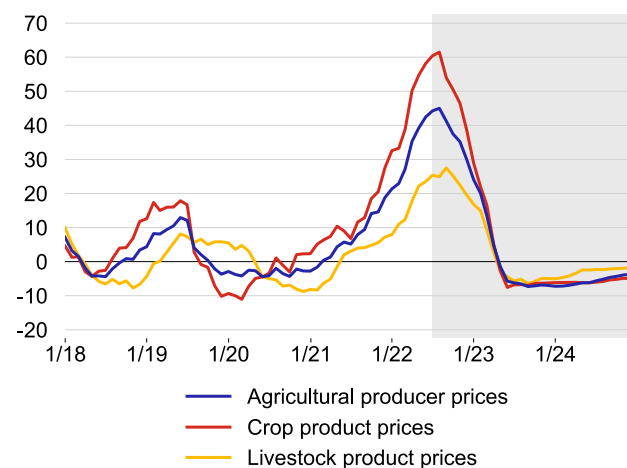
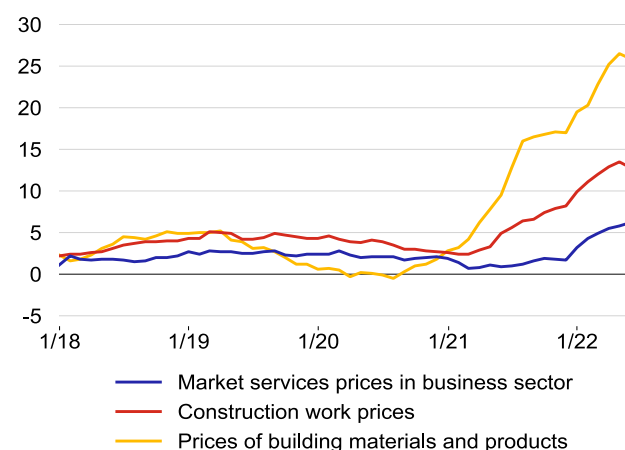


Chart E.10

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

y-o-y changes in %



## E — Inflation and other price areas

Chart E.11

### Inflation expectations at one-year horizon

%; 1Y horizon

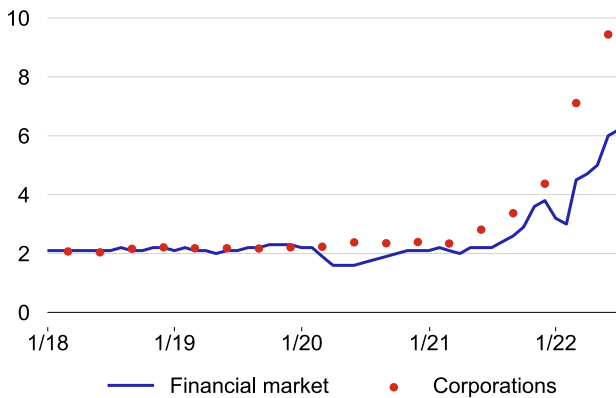


Chart E.12

### Inflation expectations at three-year horizon

%; 3Y horizon

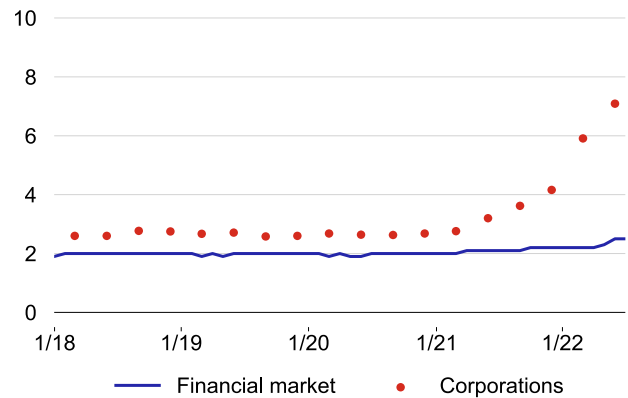


Chart E.13 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### Inflation perceived by households

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

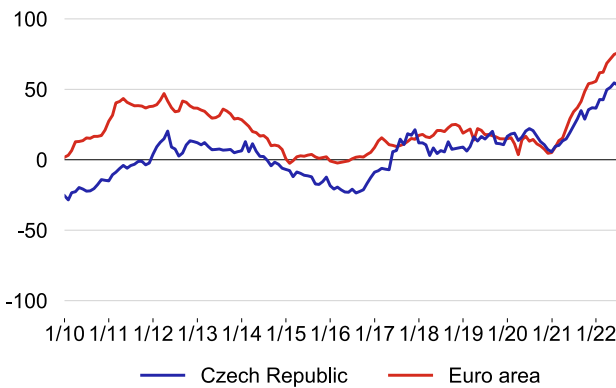


Chart E.14 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### Inflation expected by households

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

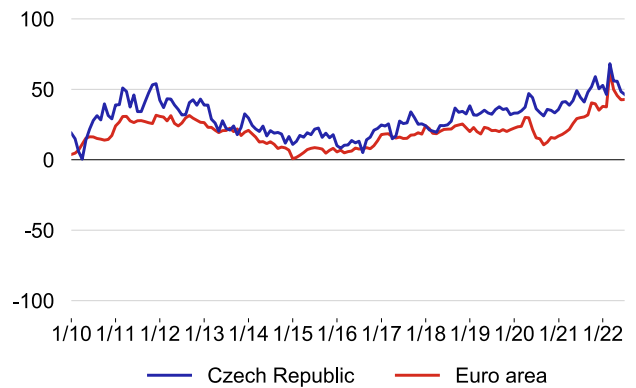
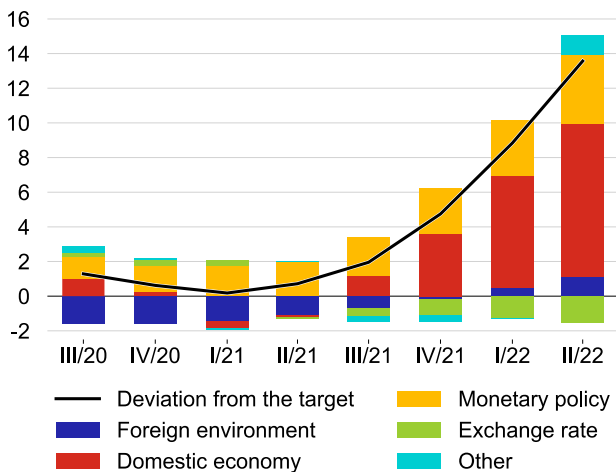


Chart E.15

### Deviation of monetary policy-relevant inflation from CNB's 2% target

contributions in pp



# F — Financial and monetary indicators

		2022	2023	2024	
<b>Interest rate</b>	3M PRIBOR in % pp	<b>6.2</b> (-0.8)	<b>5.2</b> (0.1)	<b>3.1</b> -	The market rate outlook for this year is significantly lower than in the spring forecast, while that for 2023 is little changed.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>24.8</b> (0.6)	<b>25.7</b> (1.4)	<b>25.5</b> -	The forecast predicts that the koruna will be significantly weaker than in the previous projection.

Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value or a shift to a weaker koruna, while a red label indicates a decrease in value or a shift to a stronger koruna).

F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.1  
Interest rate forecast

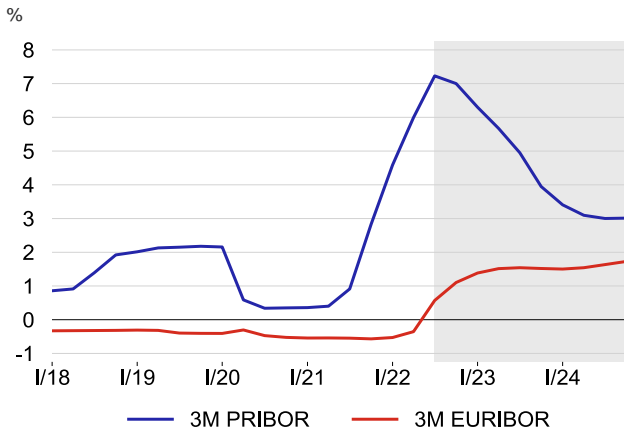


Chart F.2  
Exchange rate forecast

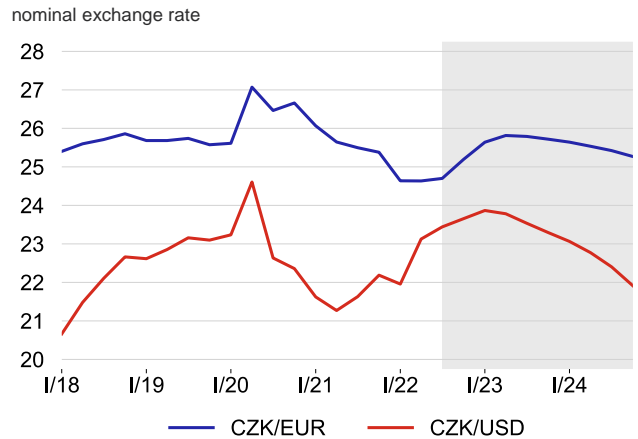


Chart F.3  
Interest rates

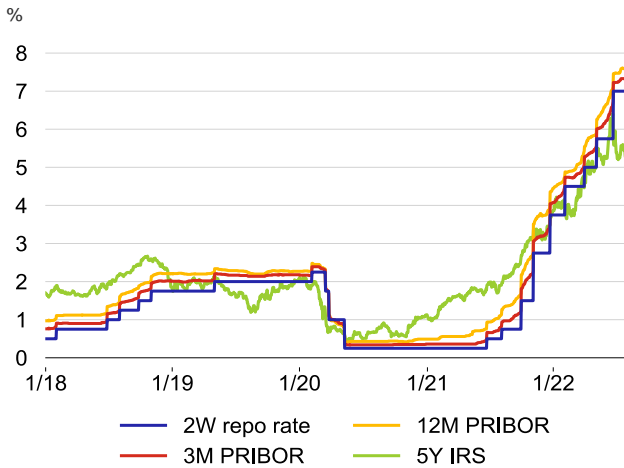


Chart F.4  
Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

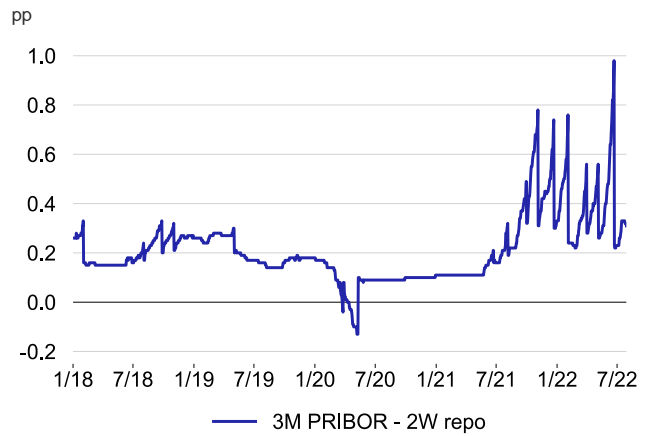


Chart F.5  
Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

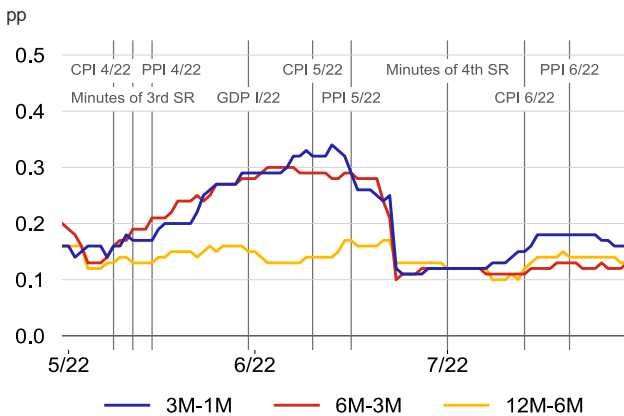
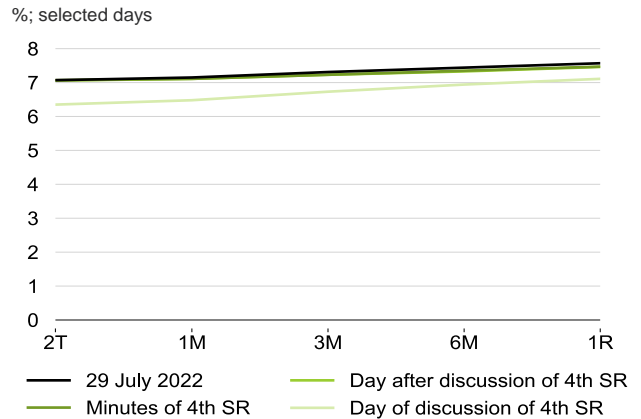


Chart F.6  
PRIBOR yield curve





F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.7  
**3M PRIBOR, FRA**

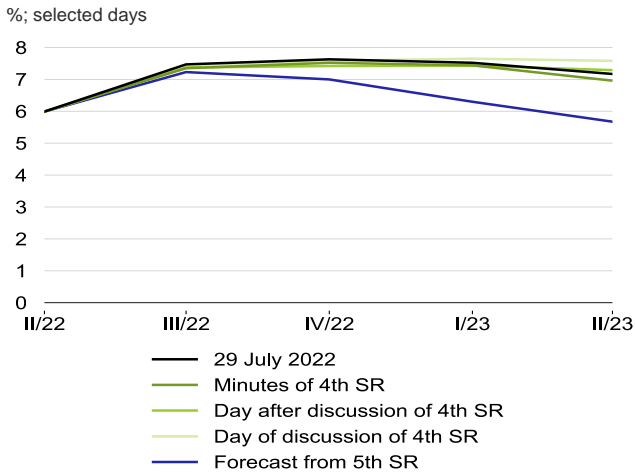


Chart F.8  
**IRS yield curve**

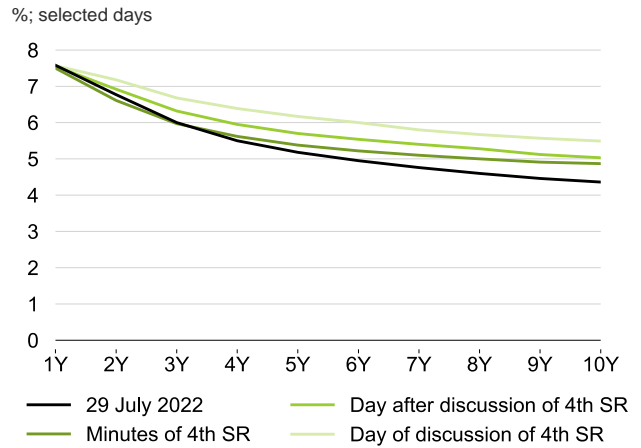


Chart F.9  
**Government bond yield curve**

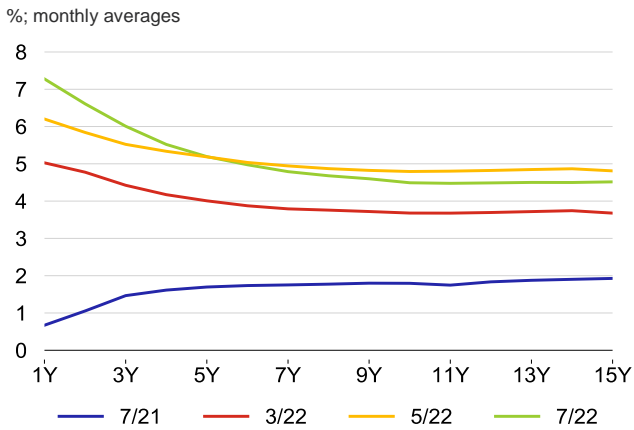


Chart F.10  
**Government bond yield curve**

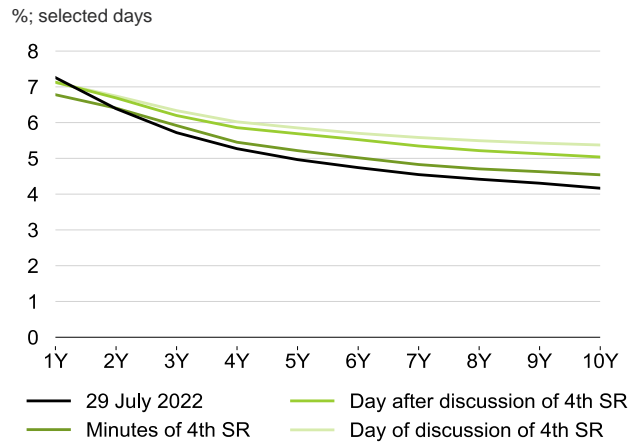


Chart F.11  
**Exchange rate**

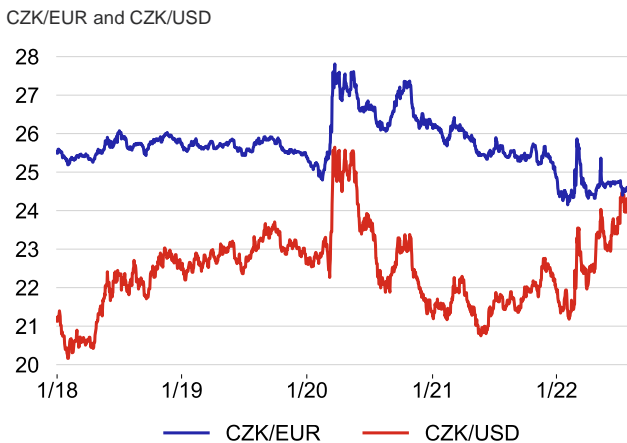
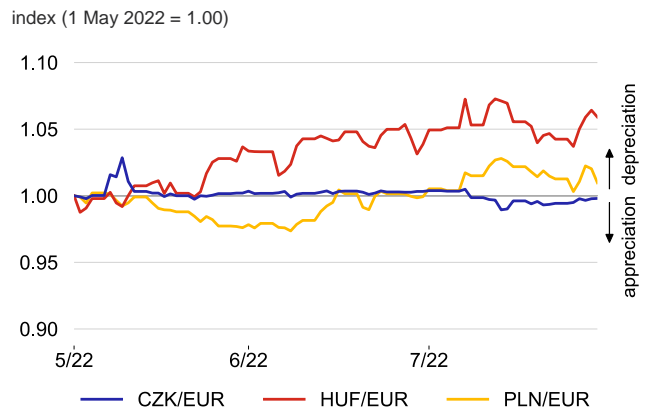


Chart F.12  
**Central European exchange rates**



F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.13

**Current development of koruna exchange rate**

nominal CZK/EUR exchange rate

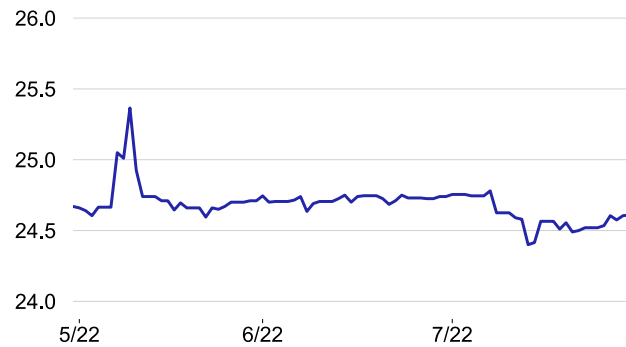


Chart F.14

**Expected change in koruna exchange rate**

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

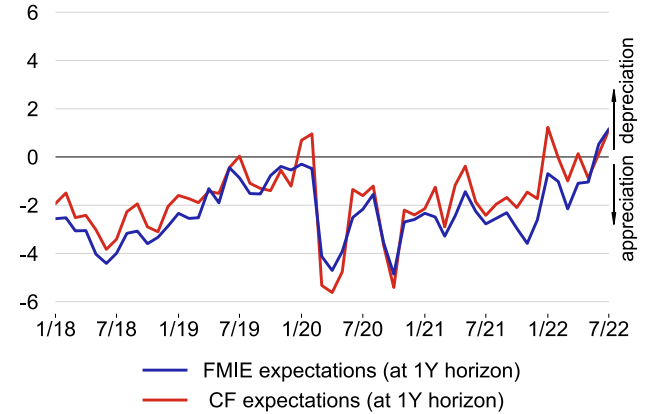


Chart F.15 (MF CR, CNB)

**Volume of koruna assets of non-residents**

CZK billions

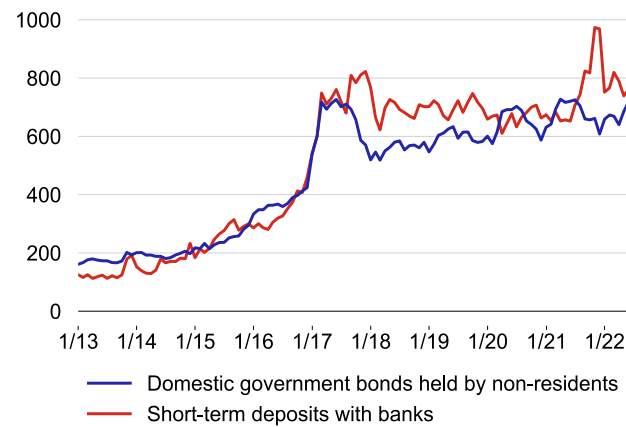


Chart F.16 (Statistical survey of CNB and Confederation of Industry of CR)

**Hedging of exports against exchange rate risks**

weighted mean in %

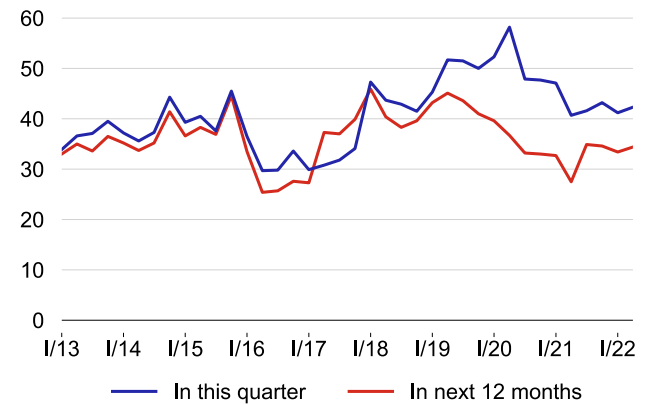


Chart F.17

**Interest rate differentials**

pp

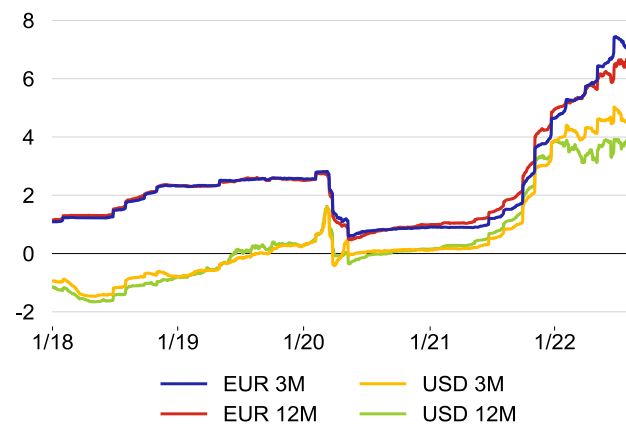
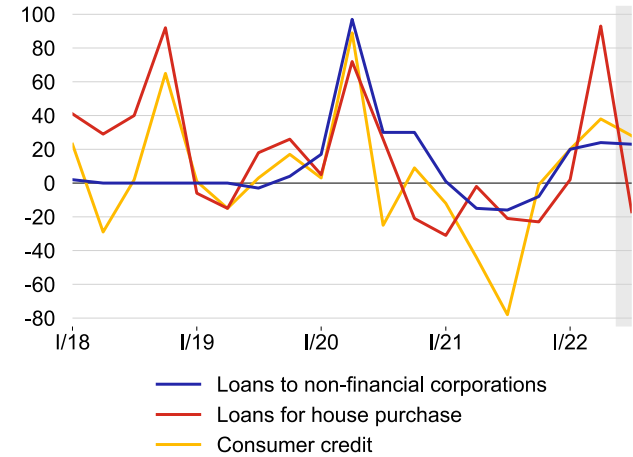


Chart F.18 (Bank Lending Survey, CNB)

**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	Change since		
		6/22	3/22	12/21
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
Mortgages	4.3	0.5	1.4	2.1
Mortgages with rate fixation 1–5 years	4.4	0.6	1.5	2.3
Mortgages with rate fixation 5–10 years	3.9	0.3	1.2	1.9
Genuinely new mortgages	5.1	0.9	2.0	2.9
Consumer credit	8.8	0.6	0.9	1.5
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9
Overnight deposits	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7
New deposits with agreed maturity	5.3	1.8	3.0	4.8
<b>NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS</b>				
Total loans	7.9	1.7	3.5	6.6
Small loans (up to CZK 30 million)	6.7	0.8	1.9	4.0
Large loans (over CZK 30 million)	8.1	1.9	3.8	6.9
Genuinely new loans	8.1	1.9	3.8	6.9
Total outstanding loans	7.0	1.4	2.3	4.3
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	2.2	0.9	1.8	2.1
Overnight deposits	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0
New deposits with agreed maturity	5.8	1.9	3.3	5.6

Chart F.19

### Client interest rates in CZ and euro area

total credit costs as expressed by cost of borrowing; %

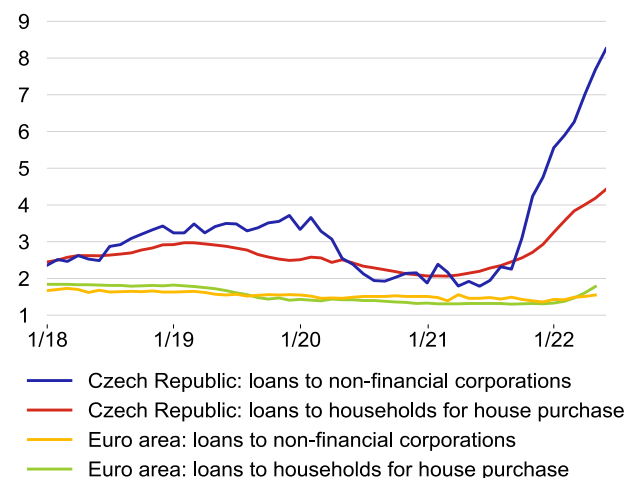


Chart F.20

### Interest rates on bank loans

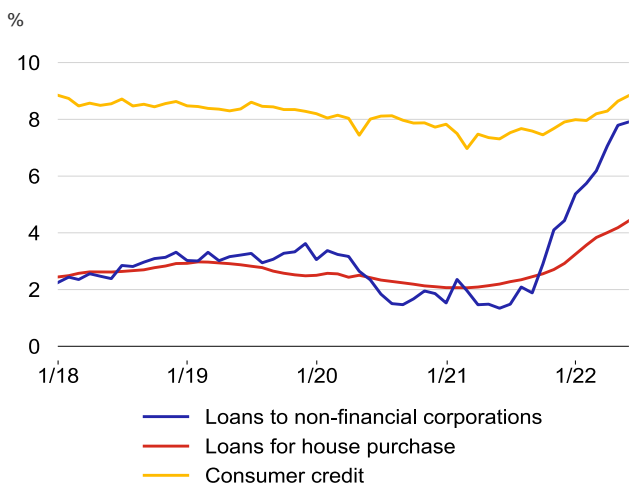


Chart F.21

### Interest rates on bank deposits

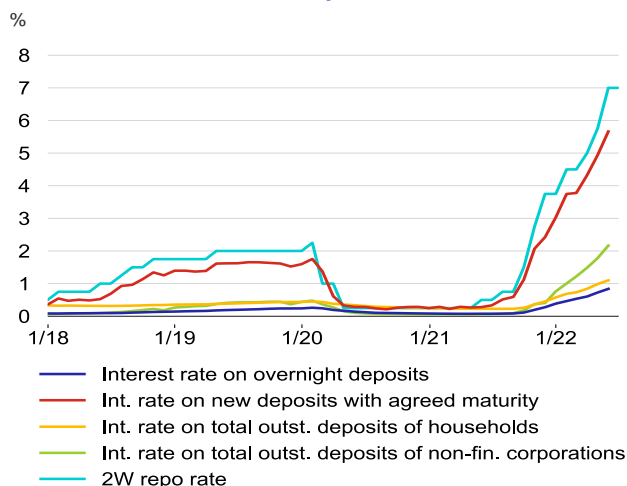


Chart F.22

### Loans to private sector

annual rates of growth in %

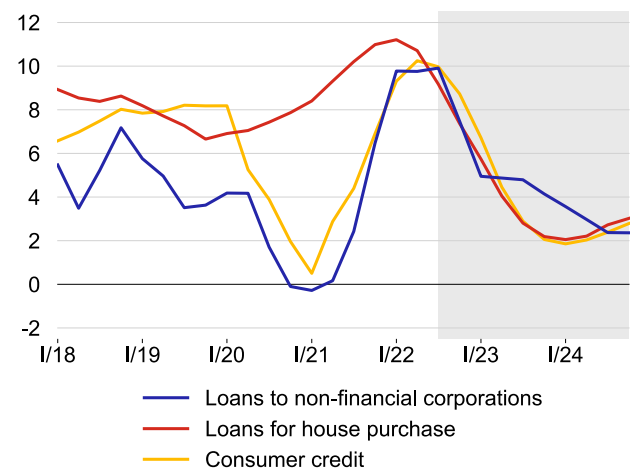
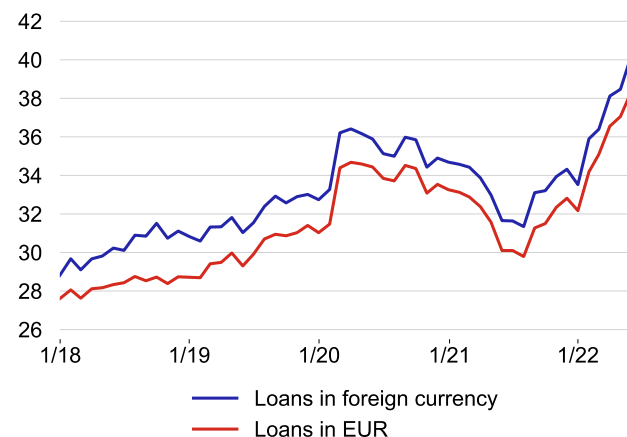


Chart F.23

### Share of foreign currency loans in total loans

non-financial corporations; %

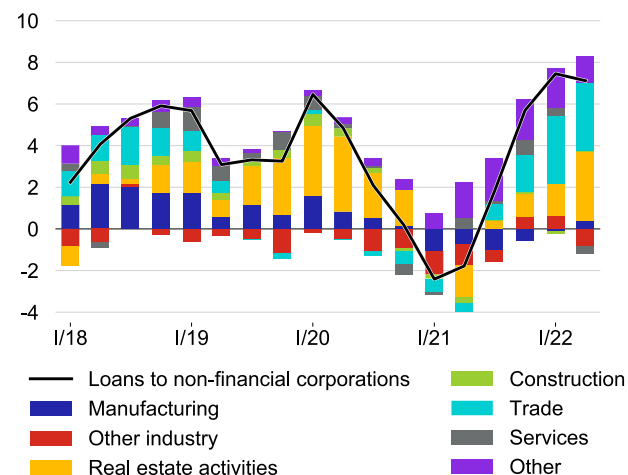


## F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.24

### Loans to non-financial corporations

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



Other comprises agriculture and transport.

Chart F.25

### Loans to households

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

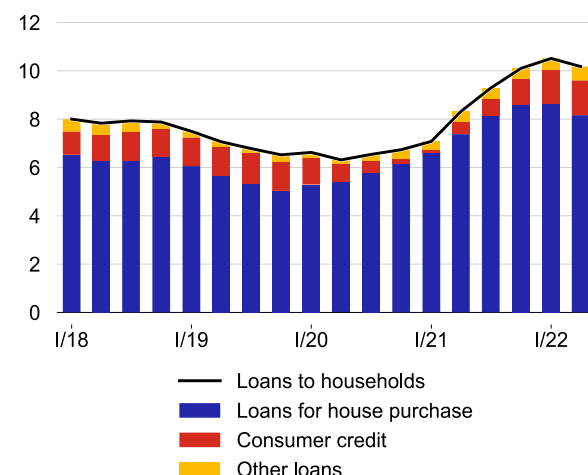


Chart F.26

### New loans to households for house purchase

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

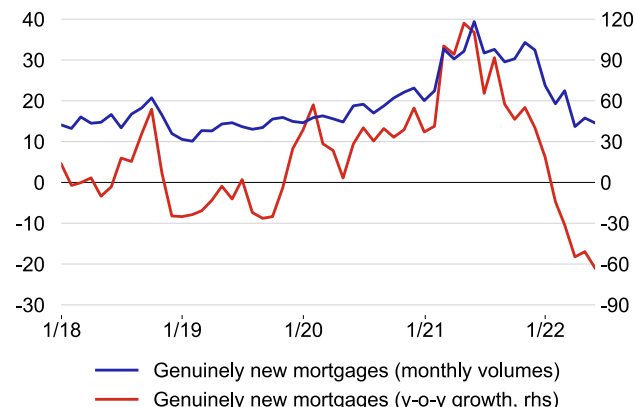


Chart F.27

### Debt of NFCs and households

ratios to annualised nominal GDP in %

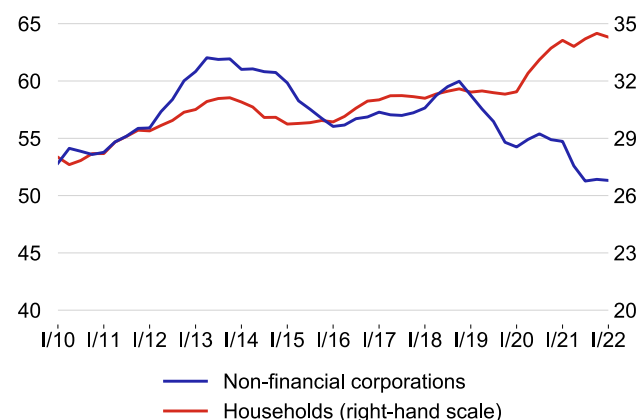


Chart F.28

### Loans and monetary aggregates

annual rates of growth in %

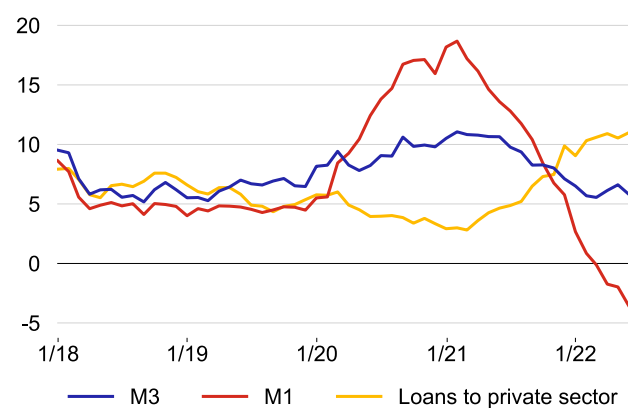
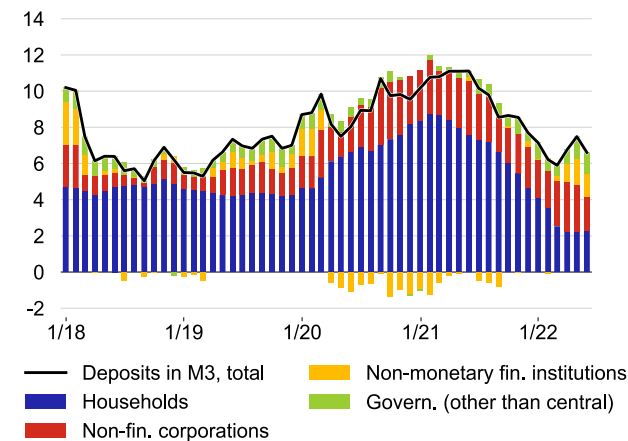


Chart F.29

### Deposits included in M3

annual rates of growth in %; contributions in pp



# G — Fiscal developments

		2022	2023	2024	
<b>Government budget balance</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>-4.9</b> (0.4)	<b>-4.7</b> (-0.1)	<b>-2.9</b> -	The govt. budget balance has been revised due mainly to better tax collection and also to extraordinary energy compensation spending, but is also affected by a higher GDP level.
<b>Government debt</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>42.2</b> (-2.0)	<b>44.0</b> (-2.0)	<b>45.4</b> -	The nominal debt as a percentage of GDP will rise more slowly as a result of higher nominal GDP; higher debt service expenditure and a worse government balance also have an effect next year.
<b>Fiscal impulse</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>-0.2</b> (0.3)	<b>0.1</b> (0.2)	<b>-0.5</b> -	The fiscal impulse has been revised in the expansionary direction, mainly due to new measures against high energy prices and an increase in the VAT registration threshold next year.

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

## G — Fiscal developments

Table G.1

### Fiscal forecast

% of nominal GDP

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Government revenue	40.6	39.7	38.9	39.6
Government expenditure	46.5	44.6	43.6	42.5
<b>GOVERN. BUDGET BALANCE</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
of which: primary balance <sup>a)</sup>	-5.1	-3.7	-3.5	-1.7
<b>ADJUSTED BUDGET BALANCE<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
Cyclical component <sup>c)</sup>	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Structural balance <sup>c)</sup>	-6.4	-4.7	-4.4	-3.1
Fiscal stance in pp <sup>d)</sup>	-0.4	1.7	0.3	1.3
<b>GOVERNMENT DEBT</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>45.4</b>

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.).

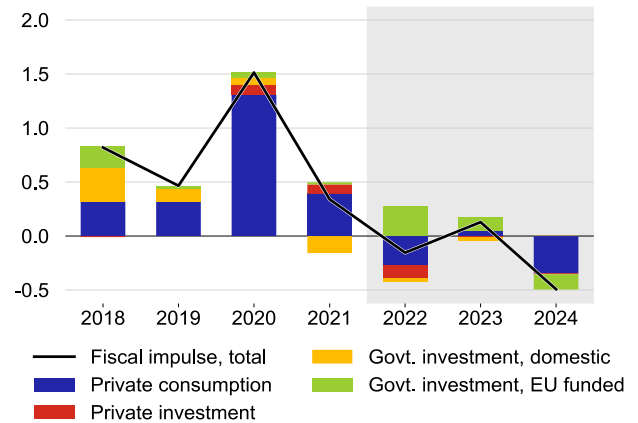
c) CNB estimate based on an aggregate method that defines the position of the cycle based on the output gap

d) year-on-year change in structural balance

Chart G.1

### Fiscal impulse

contributions to GDP growth in pp



# H — The balance of payments

		2022	2023	2024	
<b>Current account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>-5.6</b> (-0.7)	<b>-2.8</b> (-0.5)	<b>-2.3</b> -	The wider deficit than in the previous forecast is linked primarily with a worse goods and services balance and partially with growth in the secondary income deficit including assistance for Ukraine.
<b>Capital account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>0.9</b> (-0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (-0.1)	<b>1.0</b> -	The capital account balance this year is lower than in the spring forecast due to developments so far this year (especially emission allowance trading); the balance next year is almost unchanged.
<b>Goods and services balance</b>	CZK billions	<b>28</b> (-69)	<b>211</b> (-66)	<b>263</b> -	The decrease in the goods and services surplus is due largely to higher prices of commodities, especially energy ones.

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

This section presents an update of the main balance of payments variables monitored 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

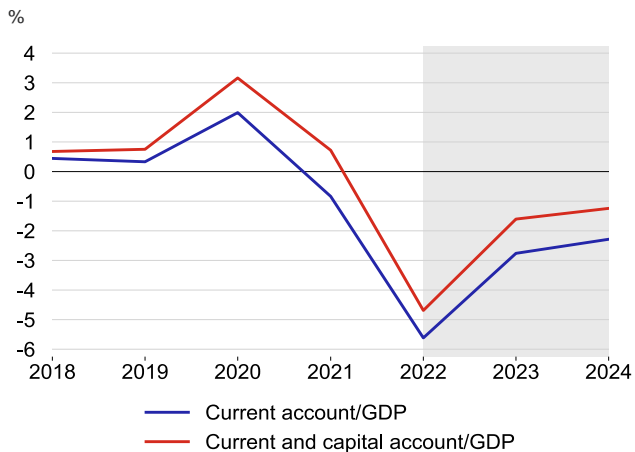


Table H.1

### Balance of payments forecast

CZK billions

	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>A. CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	-51.1	-381.7	-203.1	-175.5
Goods	73.3	-92.2	82.3	117.2
Services	110.1	120.4	129.0	145.5
Primary income	-203.8	-348.4	-363.8	-387.6
Secondary income	-30.6	-61.5	-50.6	-50.6
<b>B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	95.0	62.9	85.0	80.0
<b>C. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT<sup>a)</sup></b>	10.9	-25.0	85.0	120.0
Direct investment	-4.8	-50.0	-60.0	-60.0
Portfolio investment	75.2	65.0	40.0	60.0
Financial derivatives	-58.0			
Other investment	-297.4	-110.0	-50.0	-20.0
Reserve assets	296.1	70.0	155.0	140.0

a) forecast excluding operations of banking sector and financial derivatives

Chart H.2

### Direct investment structure

CZK billions

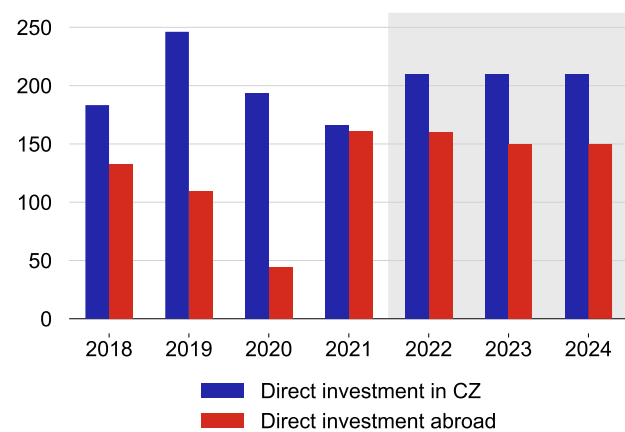
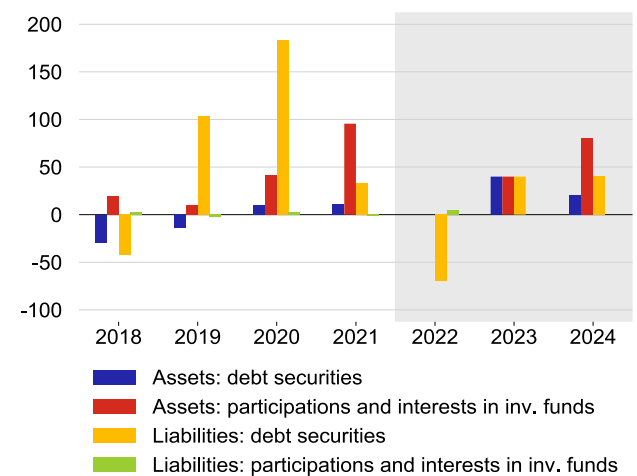


Chart H.3

### Portfolio investment structure

CZK billions





Issued by:  
CZECH NATIONAL BANK  
Na Příkopě 28  
115 03 Praha 1  
Czech Republic

Contact:  
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
Tel: +420 22441 3112  
[www.cnb.cz](http://www.cnb.cz)