

# Chartbook

Overview of macroeconomic,  
financial and monetary indicators

———— Winter 2024



Czech National Bank — Chartbook — Winter 2024



# 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 31 January 2024.

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# A — Forecasts of key variables

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Headline inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>10.7</b> (-0.1)	<b>2.6</b> (0.0)	<b>2.0</b> (-0.1)	The inflation forecast remains unchanged this year, with higher expected administered price inflation offset by lower growth in market price inflation.
<b>Monetary policy -relevant inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>10.6</b> (-0.1)	<b>2.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.7</b> (-0.1)	The differences in the revision of monetary policy-relevant inflation relative to headline inflation are negligible.
<b>GDP</b>	y-o-y changes % pp	<b>-0.5</b> (-0.1)	<b>0.6</b> (-0.6)	<b>2.4</b> (-0.4)	The GDP outlook is lower over the entire forecast horizon due to weaker domestic and external demand.
<b>Interest rates</b>	3M PRIBOR in % pp	<b>7.1</b> (0.1)	<b>4.0</b> (-0.3)	<b>2.6</b> (-0.8)	The market interest rate outlook for the next two years is lower compared with the autumn forecast.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>24.0</b> (0.0)	<b>24.6</b> (0.0)	<b>24.3</b> (0.2)	The forecasted exchange rate of the koruna is unchanged for this year and will be only slightly weaker than in the previous projection next year.

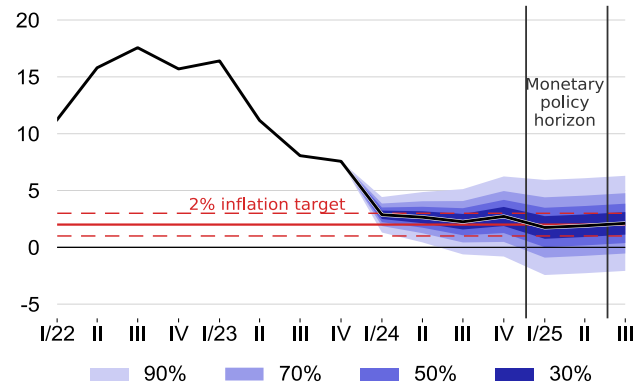
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value or a shift to a weaker koruna, while a red label indicates a decrease in value or a shift to a stronger koruna).

## A — Forecasts of key variables

Chart A.1

### Headline inflation

year on year in %; confidence intervals in colour

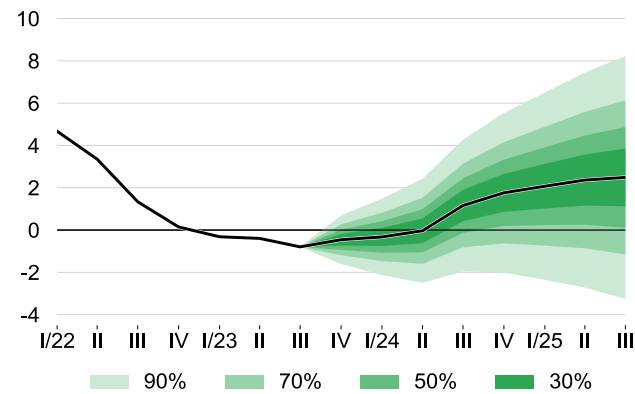


The confidence intervals of the headline inflation forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts and are symmetric. They widen linearly for the first five quarters and then stay constant. This is consistent with both the past predictive power and the stabilising role of monetary policy.

Chart A.3

### GDP

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

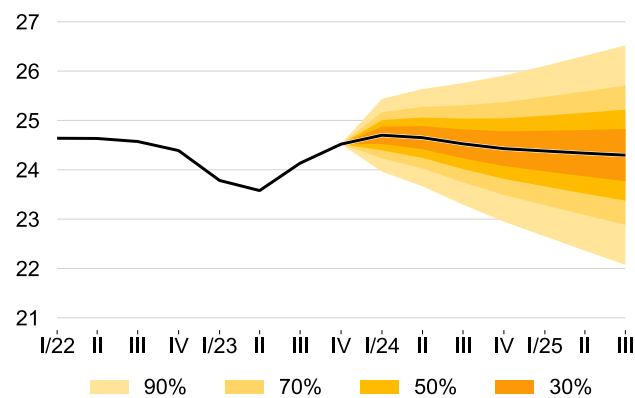


The confidence intervals of the GDP growth forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts. They are symmetric and linearly widening.

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. They are symmetric and linearly widening.

Chart A.2

### Headline inflation – comp. with previous forecast

year on year in %; differences in pp

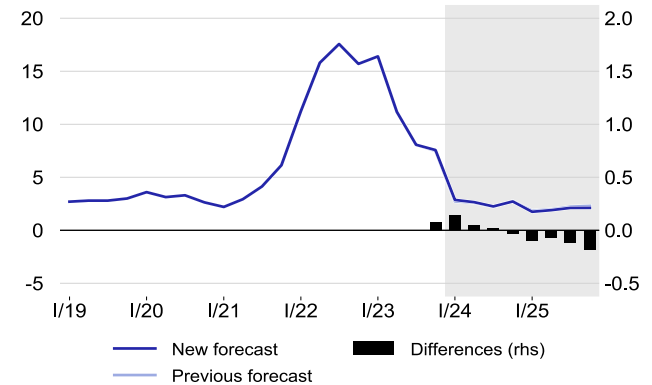


Chart A.4

### GDP – comparison with previous forecast

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

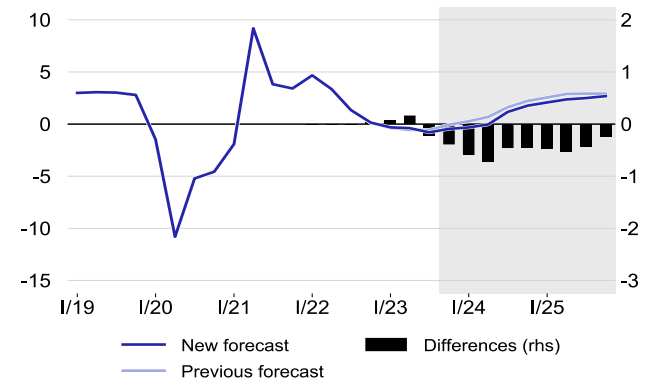
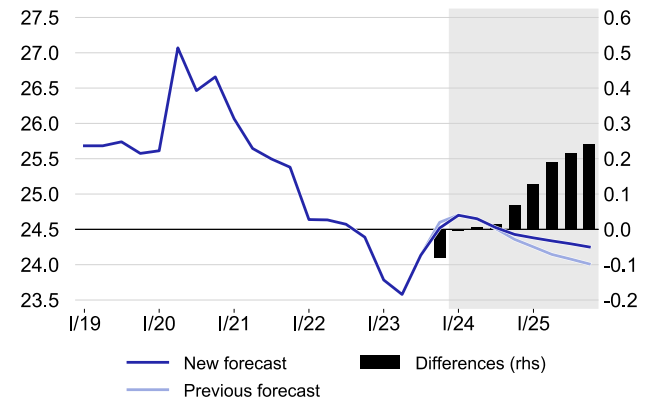


Chart A.6

### Exchange rate – comp. with previous forecast

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

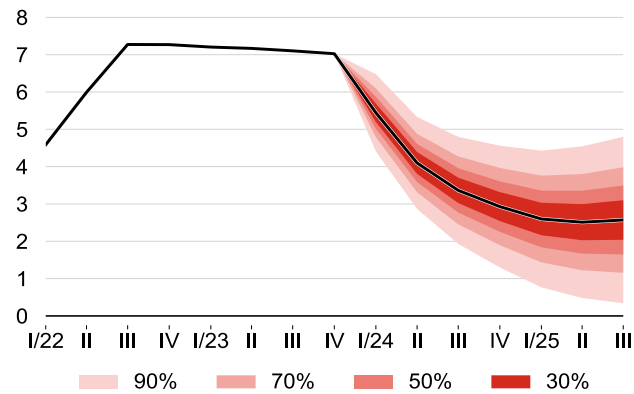


## A — Forecasts of key variables

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. 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

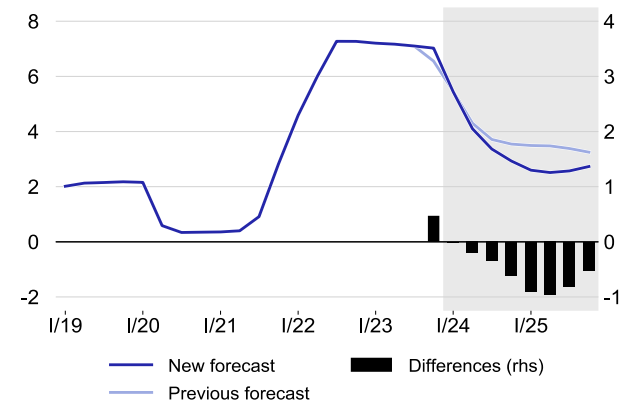
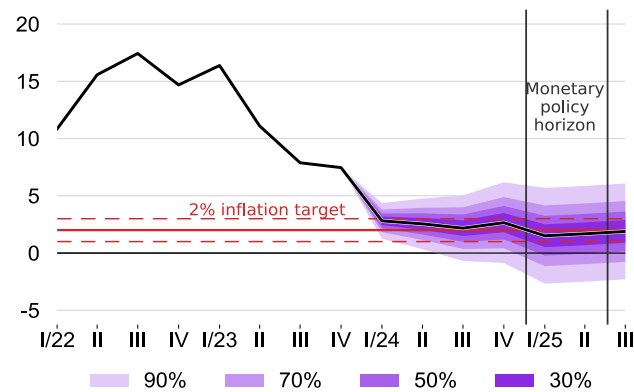


Chart A.9

### 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 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.10

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

year on year in %; differences in pp

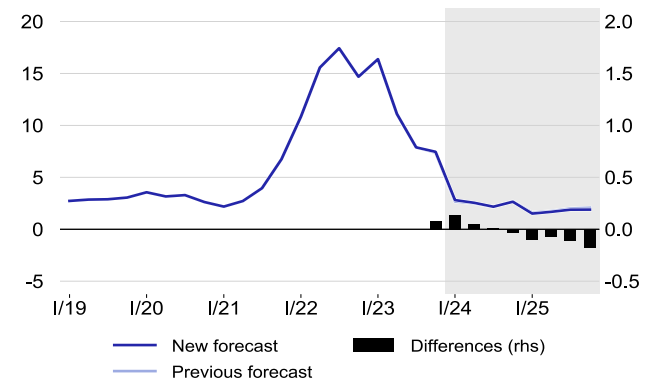
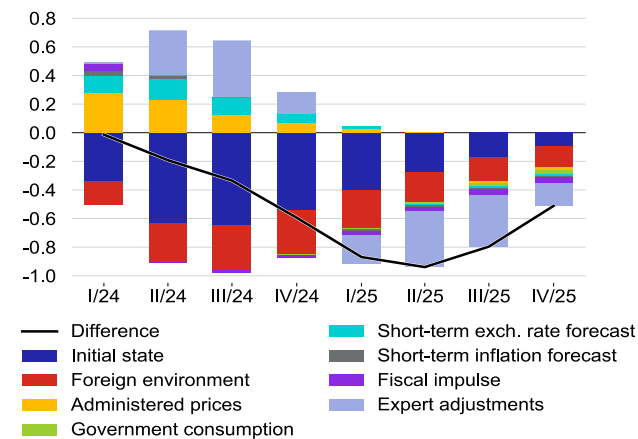


Chart A.11

### 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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>DEMAND AND SUPPLY</b>												
<b>Gross domestic product</b>												
GDP (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	4387.8	4627.4	4740.8	4994.2	5154.3	5307.2	5014.3	5189.6	5311.6	<b>5285.6</b>	<b>5319.4</b>	<b>5447.2</b>
GDP (CZK bn, current p., seas. adjusted)	4344.6	4627.4	4794.9	5116.9	5416.4	5793.9	5710.8	6107.0	6785.2	<b>7344.4</b>	<b>7588.7</b>	<b>7919.0</b>
GDP (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	2.3	5.5	2.5	5.3	3.2	3.0	-5.5	3.5	2.4	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
GDP (% , q-o-q, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	1.4	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.6	-7.4	4.1	-0.8	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Government consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.8	3.9	2.5	4.2	1.4	0.3	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Gross capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	7.1	13.1	-4.0	6.6	7.7	4.4	-9.2	19.0	5.6	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Gross fixed capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	3.3	9.8	-3.1	5.1	10.0	5.8	-6.0	0.7	3.1	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Exports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	8.7	6.2	4.1	7.6	3.7	1.4	-8.1	6.8	7.2	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Imports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	10.0	7.0	2.7	6.5	5.8	1.4	-8.2	13.2	6.3	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Net exports (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	283.4	276.2	337.7	400.0	336.5	337.6	315.3	97.2	144.2	<b>252.0</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>318.2</b>
<b>PRICES</b>												
<b>Main price indicators</b>												
Consumer Price Index (% , y-o-y, average)	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.8	15.1	10.7	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Administered prices (14.21%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	-3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.4	3.1	-0.2	20.9	27.8	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco) (26.50%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	1.8	0.1	0.2	3.6	1.6	2.6	4.2	2.1	12.9	10.0	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Core inflation (56.14%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.8	13.2	7.6	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Fuel prices (3.15%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	0.2	-13.5	-8.5	6.7	6.3	-0.4	-11.4	16.7	33.6	-12.1	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Monetary policy-relevant inflation (% , y-o-y, average)	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.9	14.6	10.6	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Partial price indicators</b>												
Industrial producer prices (% , y-o-y, average)	-0.8	-3.2	-3.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	0.1	7.1	24.3	5.0	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Agricultural prices (% , y-o-y, average)	-3.7	-5.9	-5.8	7.4	-0.1	5.4	-3.8	7.4	31.8	-5.5	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>												
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	2.9	3.2	4.4	6.7	8.2	7.9	4.6	5.8	5.3	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Average monthly wage in market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	3.0	3.2	4.3	6.7	7.7	7.6	4.1	6.1	5.9	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, real terms)	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.1	5.9	4.9	1.4	2.0	-8.4	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	1.6	-0.4	3.1	3.9	6.2	4.7	5.9	2.2	6.8	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	1.7	3.9	0.9	3.6	1.9	2.8	-3.8	3.1	0.9	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
ILO general unemployment rate (% , average, age 15–64, seas. adjusted)	6.2	5.1	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Share of unemployed persons (MLSA) (% , average, seas. adjusted)	7.7	6.5	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.4	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Employment (ILO) (% , y-o-y)	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	-1.4	0.1	-1.4	0.3	-1.6	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.5	-0.3	-1.7	0.2	0.5	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>												
Government budget balance (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	-90.2	-29.8	34.1	76.7	48.3	16.7	-329.2	-310.6	-217.9	<b>-277.6</b>	<b>-150.0</b>	<b>-118.1</b>
Government budget balance/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-2.1	-0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	-5.8	-5.1	-3.2	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Government debt (ESA2010) (CZK bn, current prices)	1818.9	1836.0	1754.7	1749.7	1734.6	1740.3	2149.8	2566.7	2997.6	<b>3243.4</b>	<b>3409.5</b>	<b>3539.0</b>
Government debt/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	41.9	39.7	36.6	34.2	32.1	30.0	37.7	42.0	44.2	<b>44.2</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<b>EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>												
<b>Current account</b>												
Trade balance (CZK bn, current prices)	220.0	187.7	258.5	259.3	200.9	239.8	280.3	69.0	-99.3	<b>265.5</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>391.3</b>
Trade balance/GDP (% , nominal terms)	5.1	4.1	5.4	5.1	3.7	4.1	4.9	1.1	-1.5	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Balance of services (CZK bn, current prices)	55.7	86.6	106.6	124.6	120.0	106.0	103.5	105.0	89.9	<b>92.4</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>90.1</b>
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	7.9	20.7	85.2	79.1	24.1	19.2	113.7	-168.0	-415.3	<b>68.1</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>
Current account/GDP (% , nominal terms)	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	-2.8	-6.1	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>												
Direct investment (CZK bn, current prices)	-80.4	49.7	-186.5	-45.9	-51.0	-137.1	-149.1	-28.5	-172.4	<b>-25.0</b>	<b>-80.0</b>	<b>-90.0</b>
<b>Exchange rates</b>												
CZK/USD (average)	20.8	24.6	24.4	23.4	21.7	22.9	23.2	21.7	23.4	22.2	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>
CZK/EUR (average)	27.5	27.3	27.0	26.3	25.6	25.7	26.5	25.6	24.6	24.0	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>MONEY AND INTEREST RATES</b>												
M3 (% , y-o-y, average)	5.1	7.3	9.1	11.7	6.6	6.3	9.0	9.6	6.4	9.0	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>
2W repo rate (% , average)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.9	5.9	7.0	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	6.3	7.1	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	-5.1	4.6	2.7	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	2.9	9.2	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	-1.6	-2.5	-2.3	2.7	3.3	1.1	-1.6	10.8	35.0	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Brent crude oil (in USD/barrel) (average)	99.5	53.6	45.0	54.8	71.5	64.2	43.2	70.8	98.9	82.2	<b>76.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	3.4	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
USD/EUR (average)	1.33	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.05	1.08	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.12</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

	2023				2024				2025			
	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)	1324.9	1325.9	1317.5	1317.3	1320.5	1325.5	1332.8	1340.5	1348.0	1356.8	1366.0	1376.4
GDP (CZK bn, current p., seas. adjusted)	1816.5	1837.4	1841.9	1848.6	1862.4	1886.1	1910.4	1929.8	1948.1	1968.1	1988.2	2014.6
GDP (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7
GDP (% , q-o-q, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Household consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-5.4	-4.0	-2.4	-0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2
Government consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.4	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Gross capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-3.4	-4.7	-4.5	-6.8	-5.9	-5.4	-3.2	-1.2	0.3	1.6	2.1	2.8
Gross fixed capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-0.9	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.9	1.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9
Exports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	6.4	5.0	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	0.3	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.9
Imports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	3.0	2.1	-1.8	-2.7	-1.1	-0.8	1.2	2.3	3.4	4.2	4.7	5.0
Net exports (CZK bn, constant p. of 2015, seas. adjusted)	62.5	62.3	60.5	66.8	71.6	75.1	76.8	79.0	78.2	78.6	79.3	82.1
<b>PRICES</b>												
<b>Main price indicators</b>												
Consumer Price Index (% , y-o-y, average)	16.4	11.2	8.1	7.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1
Administered prices (14.21%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	32.8	25.2	19.9	33.2	8.8	8.8	8.9	10.4	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco) (26.50%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	18.2	11.8	7.3	2.6	-1.7	-2.2	-2.3	-1.2	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
Core inflation (56.14%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	11.9	8.7	5.9	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4
Fuel prices (3.15%)* (% , y-o-y, average)	-3.7	-21.5	-15.5	-7.6	-3.1	1.4	-5.4	-6.0	-0.9	-1.8	0.2	0.4
Monetary policy-relevant inflation (% , y-o-y, average)	16.4	11.1	7.9	7.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
<b>Partial price indicators</b>												
Industrial producer prices (% , y-o-y, average)	15.0	3.9	1.3	0.8	-0.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.6
Agricultural prices (% , y-o-y, average)	19.6	-8.2	-14.7	-15.0	-19.4	-12.1	-4.7	-5.1	-2.8	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>												
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	8.7	8.0	7.1	6.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4
Average monthly wage in market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	8.9	8.5	7.5	6.6	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.8
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, real terms)	-6.6	-2.9	-0.9	-1.3	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.2
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	10.2	9.4	8.5	6.2	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.9
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	-1.3	-1.8	-1.5	-0.9	-0.6	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
ILO general unemployment rate (% , average, age 15–64, seas. adjusted)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Share of unemployed persons (MLSA) (% , average, seas. adjusted)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Employment (ILO) (% , y-o-y)	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
<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)	80.1	79.4	38.3	67.8	113.4	100.2	65.3	73.3	125.9	110.4	74.8	80.2
Trade balance/GDP (% , nominal terms)	4.7	4.3	2.1	3.6	6.4	5.3	3.4	3.7	6.8	5.6	3.7	3.9
Balance of services (CZK bn, current prices)	19.7	22.2	23.7	26.8	30.4	30.4	23.9	14.6	25.8	28.4	22.4	13.6
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	34.1	-25.4	4.6	54.8	83.9	6.7	-47.1	-1.2	97.6	14.6	-36.7	7.1
Current account/GDP (% , nominal terms)	2.0	-1.4	0.2	2.9	4.8	0.4	-2.4	-0.1	5.3	0.7	-1.8	0.3
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>												
Direct investment (CZK bn, current prices)	-32.8	-14.9	31.9	-9.2	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-22.5	-22.5	-22.5	-22.5
<b>Exchange rates</b>												
CZK/USD (average)	22.2	21.6	22.2	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.2	21.9	21.7	21.5	21.3
CZK/EUR (average)	23.8	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3
<b>MONEY AND INTEREST RATES</b>												
M3 (% , y-o-y, average)	8.5	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	10.0	10.6	10.4	8.6	7.0
2W repo rate (% , average)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	5.4	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	9.4	7.4	5.8	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	15.7	3.3	-7.8	-6.7	-6.6	-3.5	-2.3	-1.6	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6
Brent crude oil (in USD/barrel) (average)	82.2	77.7	85.9	82.9	77.2	76.6	75.8	74.9	74.1	73.3	72.7	72.1
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
USD/EUR (average)	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14

\* 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

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>GDP</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>0.2</b> (0.0)	<b>0.5</b> (-0.4)	<b>1.4</b> (-0.3)	The outlook for economic growth in the effective euro area has worsened compared with the previous forecast, mainly reflecting a slower recovery in Germany.
<b>Consumer prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>6.4</b> (-0.2)	<b>1.8</b> (-1.2)	<b>1.8</b> (-0.1)	The consumer price inflation forecast has been lowered, mainly due to a larger-than-expected decrease in inflation at the end of last year.
<b>Indust. prod. prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>0.5</b> (-0.1)	<b>-3.5</b> (-2.8)	<b>0.4</b> (-0.5)	A lower energy commodity price forecast, coupled with the worse economic outlook for the effective euro area, has led to a decrease in the industrial producer price forecast.
<b>Brent crude oil price</b>	USD/barrel	<b>82.2</b> (-1.4)	<b>76.1</b> (-6.5)	<b>73.1</b> (-4.9)	The Brent price outlook has shifted markedly lower over the entire horizon due to a worse outlook for global oil demand amid unexpectedly strong oil production outside OPEC+.
<b>3M EURIBOR</b>	% pp	<b>3.4</b> (0.0)	<b>3.1</b> (-0.6)	<b>2.4</b> (-0.7)	The lower market rate outlook reflects financial market expectations that inflation will fall and the ECB will start cutting rates earlier than assumed in the previous forecast.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	USD/EUR	<b>1.08</b> (0.0)	<b>1.09</b> (0.0)	<b>1.12</b> (0.0)	The expected slight appreciation of the euro against the dollar is unchanged compared with the previous forecast.

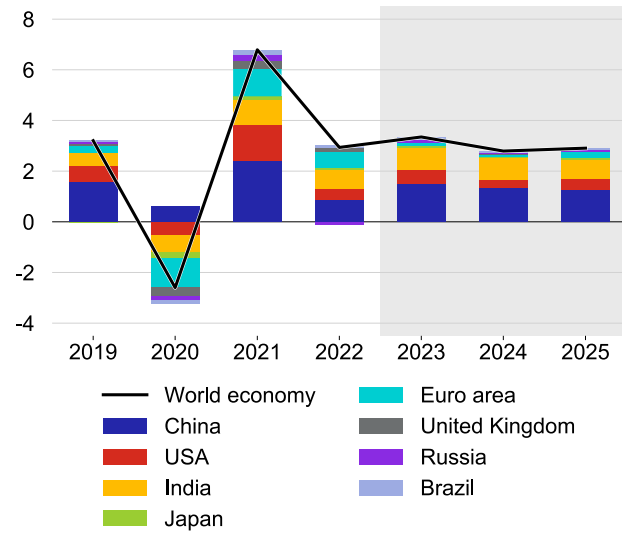
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value or a shift to a weaker dollar, while a red label indicates a decrease in value or a shift to a stronger dollar).

## 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

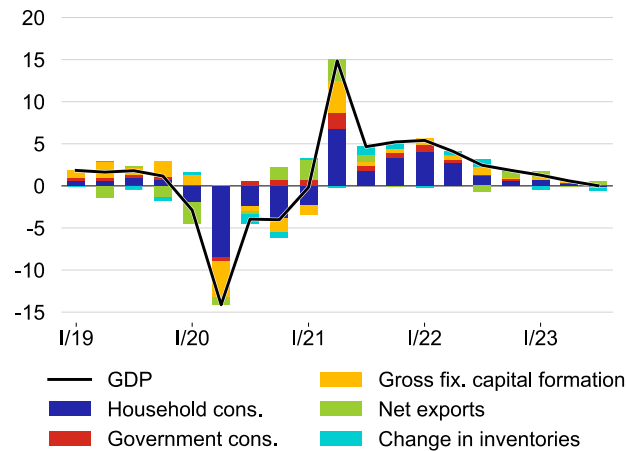


Chart B.5 (Eurostat)

### Sentiment indicator for industry

subindex of the Economic sentiment indicator (ESI)

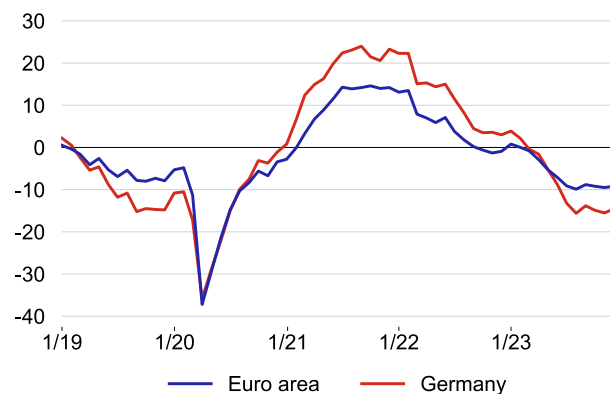
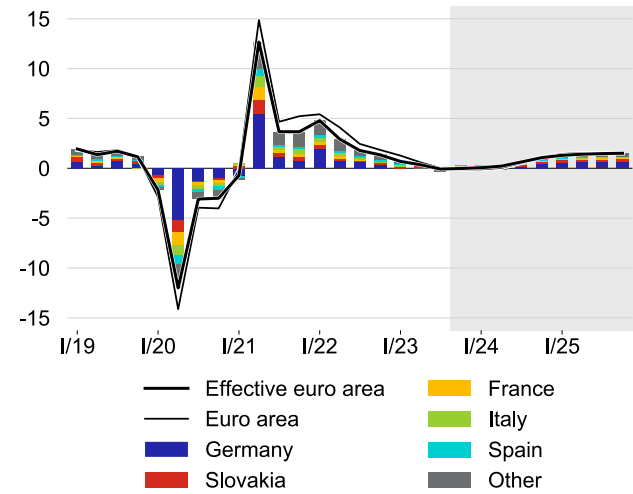


Chart B.2 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### 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)

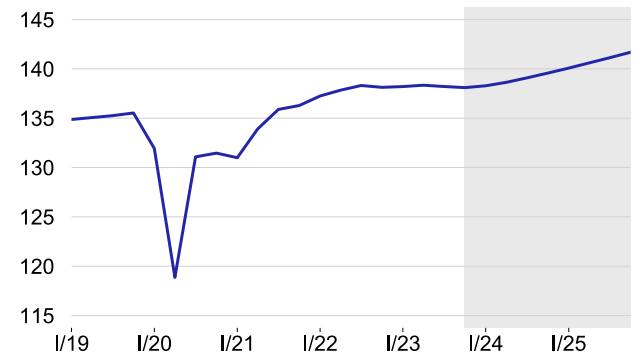
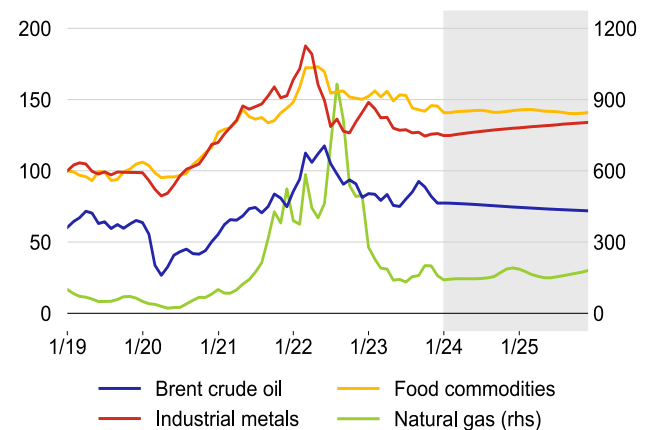


Chart B.6 (Bloomberg, World Bank, CNB calculation)

### Prices of crude oil and other commodities

oil in USD/barrel; other commodities: index (January 2019 = 100); average price of natural gas in Europe

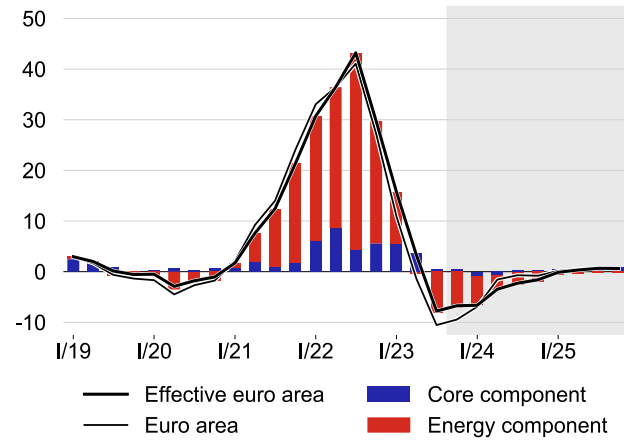


## B — Economic developments abroad

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

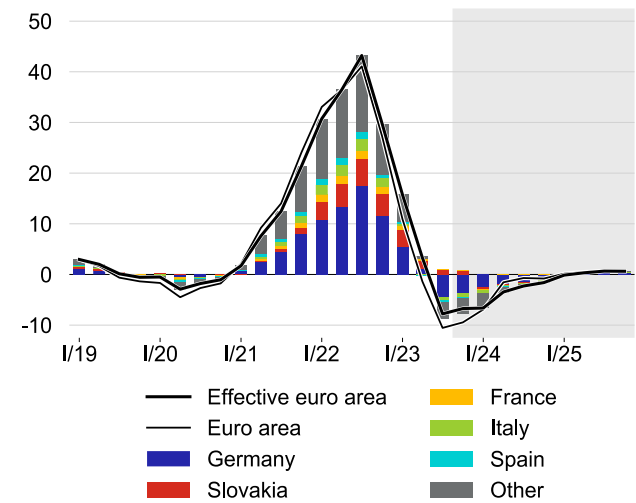
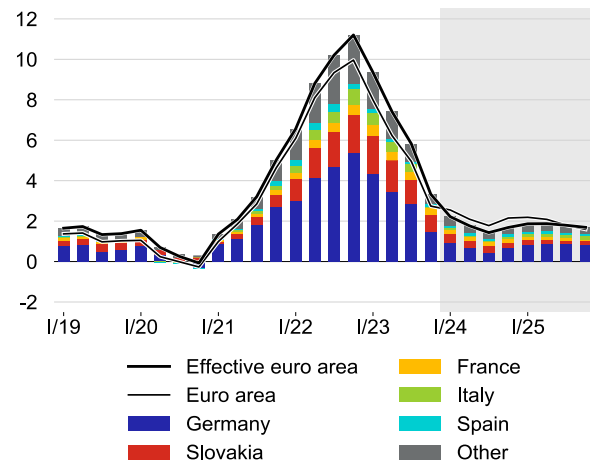


Chart B.9 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### 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' 17 main partners (January 2019 = 100; right-hand scale)

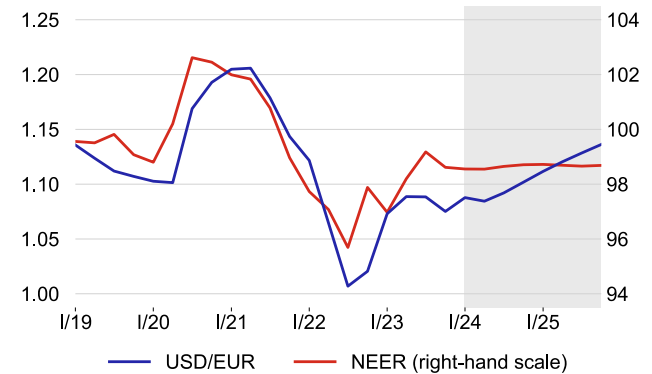


Chart B.11 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### Overnight interest rates

%; differences in pp

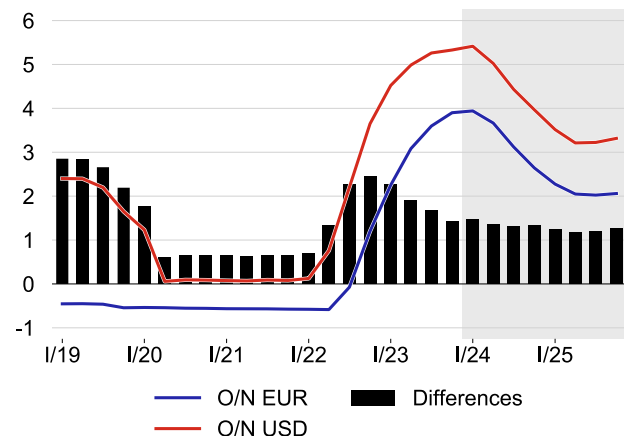
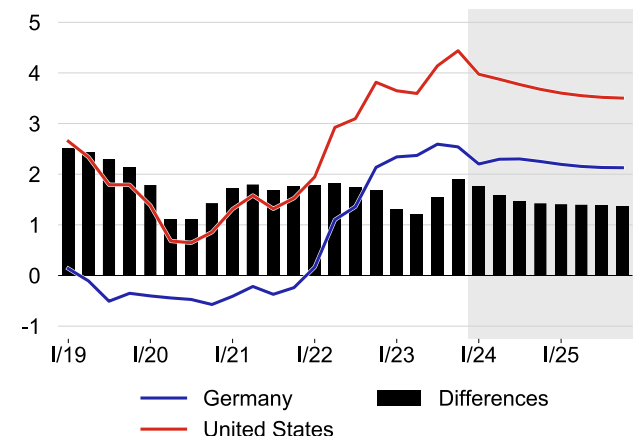


Chart B.12 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### 10Y government bond yields

%; differences in pp



## C — Domestic economic activity

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>GDP</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-0.5</b> (-0.1)	<b>0.6</b> (-0.6)	<b>2.4</b> (-0.4)	The GDP outlook is lower over the entire forecast horizon due to weaker domestic and external demand.
<b>Household consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-3.2</b> (0.0)	<b>1.4</b> (-1.3)	<b>3.1</b> (-0.6)	The household consumption forecast for this year and the next has been revised downwards due to slower growth in real wages.
<b>Government consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>3.6</b> (1.1)	<b>1.6</b> (0.5)	<b>1.1</b> (0.1)	The government consumption forecast has been revised upwards over the entire forecast horizon due to higher observed and expected non-wage expenditure.
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>2.8</b> (-0.1)	<b>3.4</b> (-1.1)	<b>3.2</b> (-0.1)	Growth in fixed investment has been revised downwards due to a slower recovery in external demand, especially this year.
<b>Net exports</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>1.8</b> (-0.5)	<b>0.8</b> (0.3)	<b>0.3</b> (0.0)	The contribution of net exports is slightly higher this year, with the effect of weaker domestic demand outweighing more subdued external demand.

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**

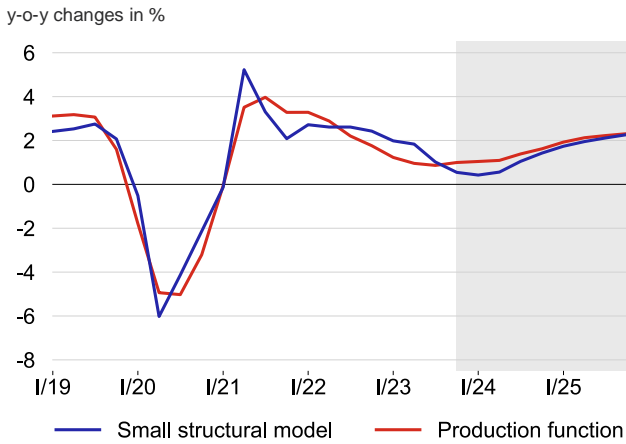


Chart C.2  
**Output gap**

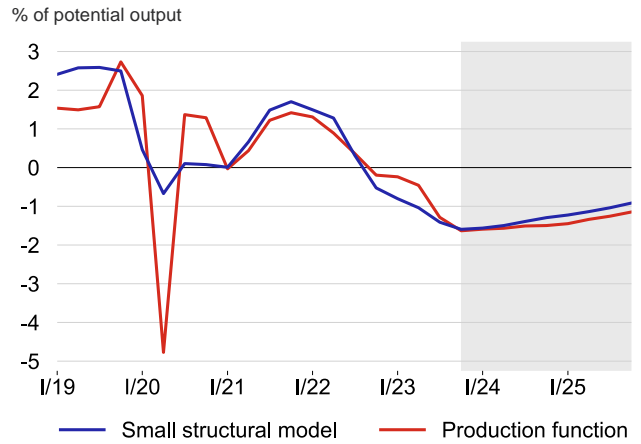


Chart C.3  
**Gross domestic product**

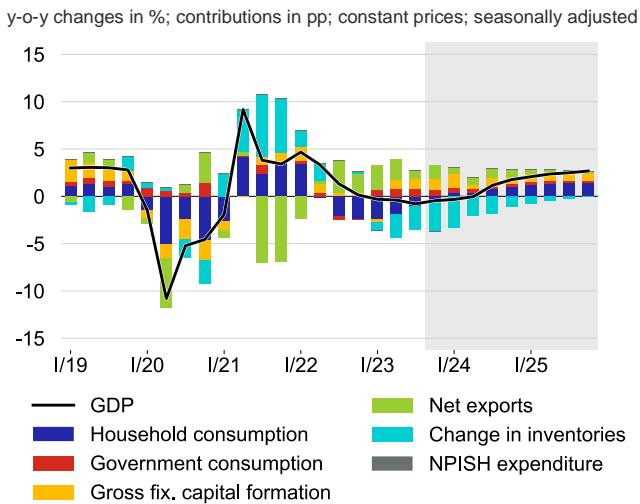
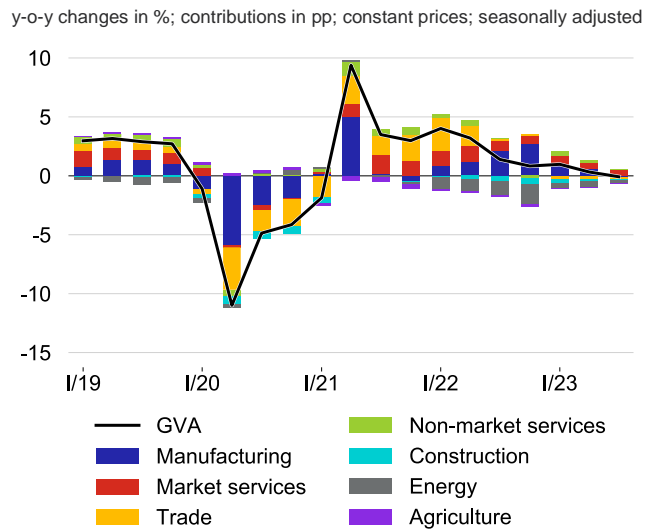


Chart C.4  
**Gross value added**



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

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

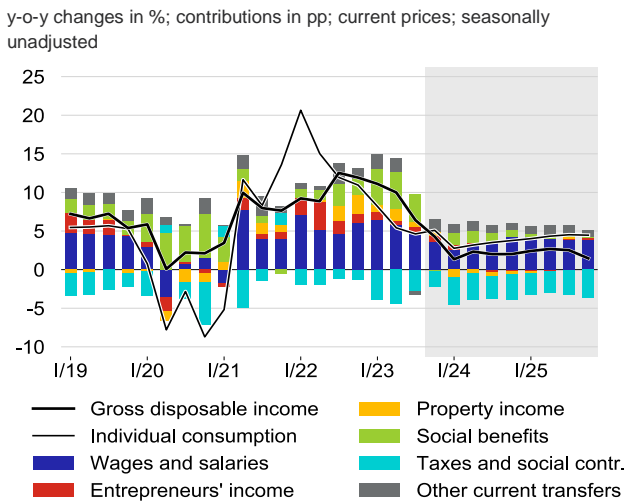
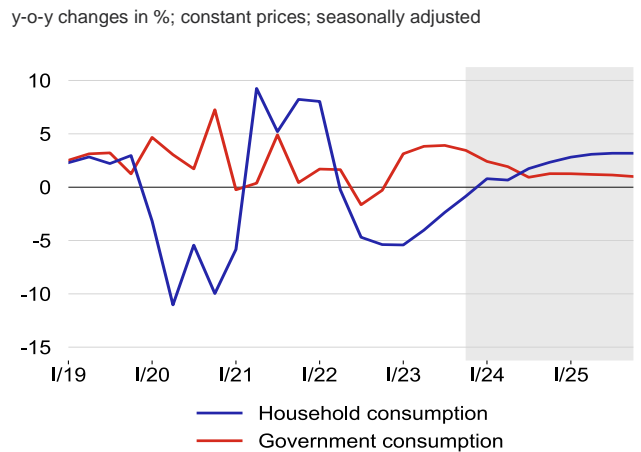


Chart C.6  
**Household and government consumption**



C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.7

**Gross capital formation**

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

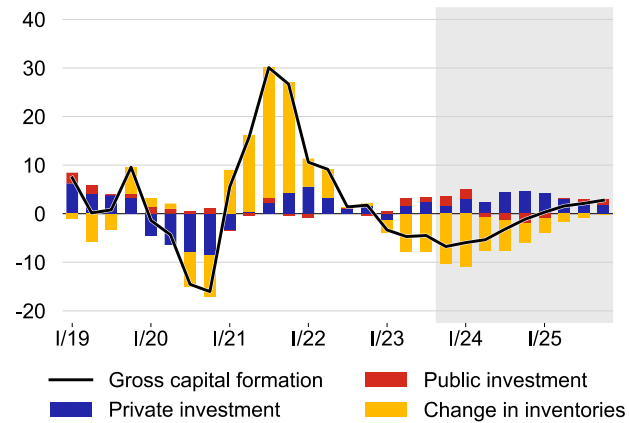


Chart C.8

**Gross fixed capital formation by type of capital**

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

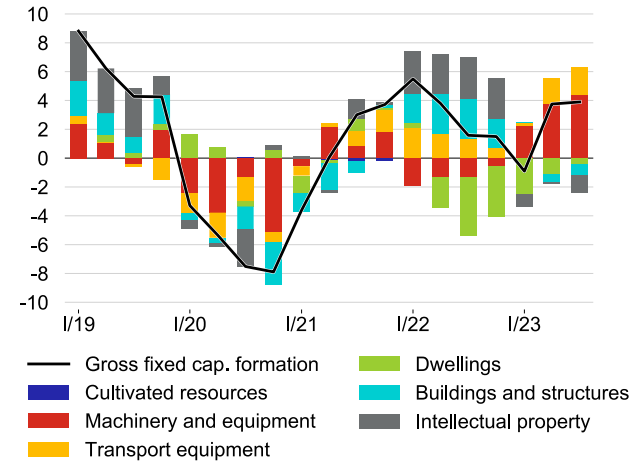


Chart C.9

**Gross fixed capital formation by sector**

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

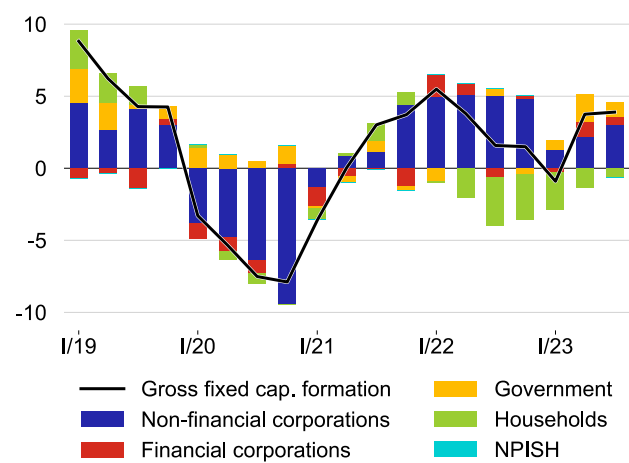


Chart C.10

**Exports and imports**

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

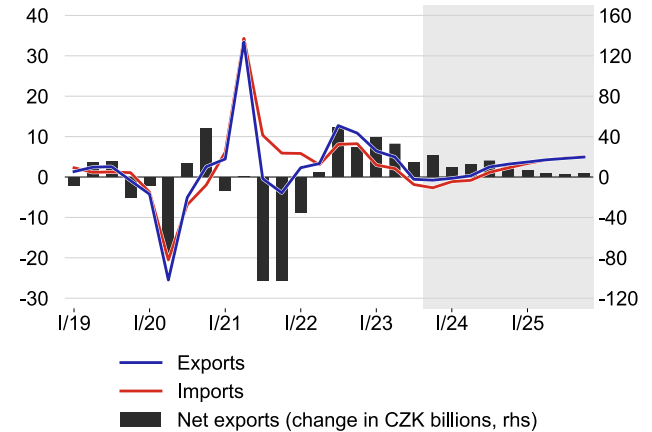


Chart C.11

**Industrial production and construction output**

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

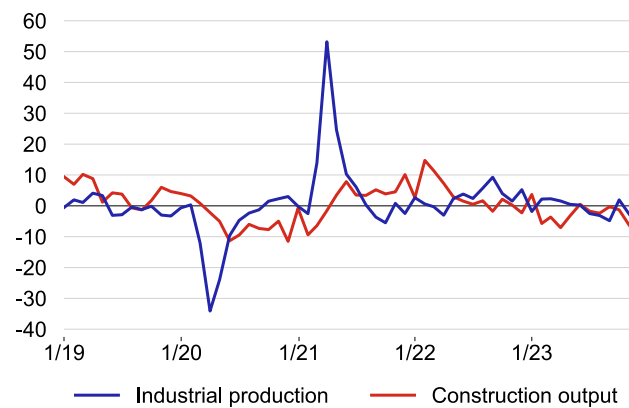
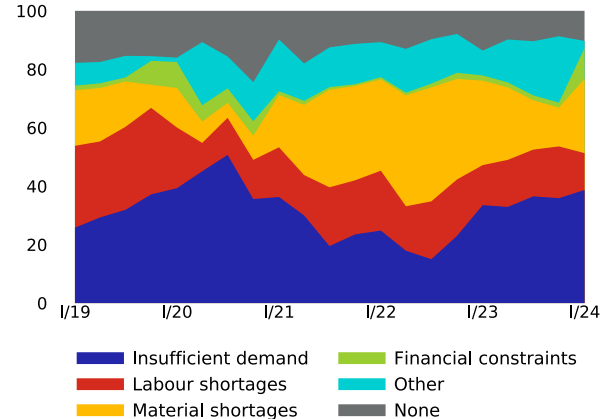


Chart C.12

**Barriers to growth in industry**

%



## C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.13

### Key financial indicators

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

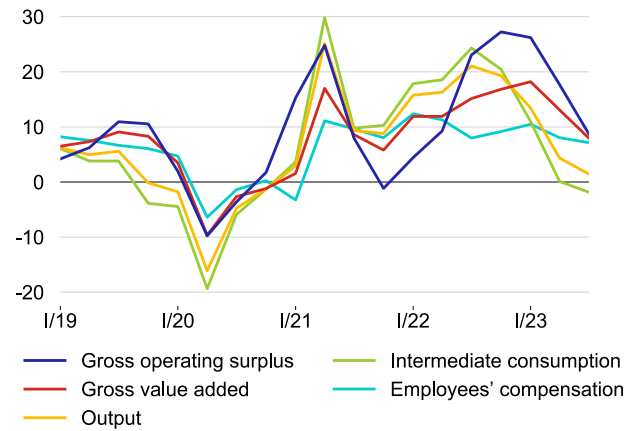


Chart C.14

### Retail sales and sales in services

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

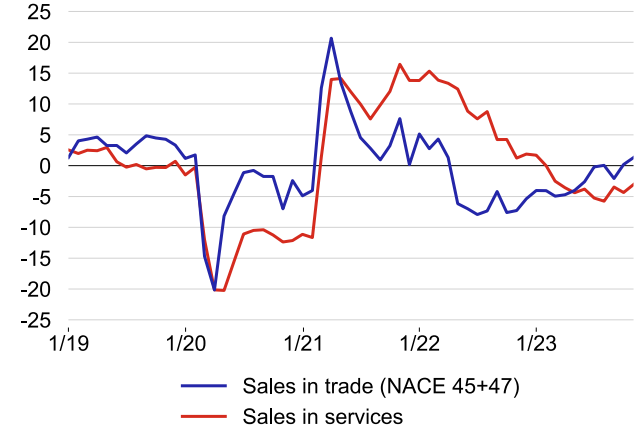


Chart C.15

### Consumer confidence balance

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

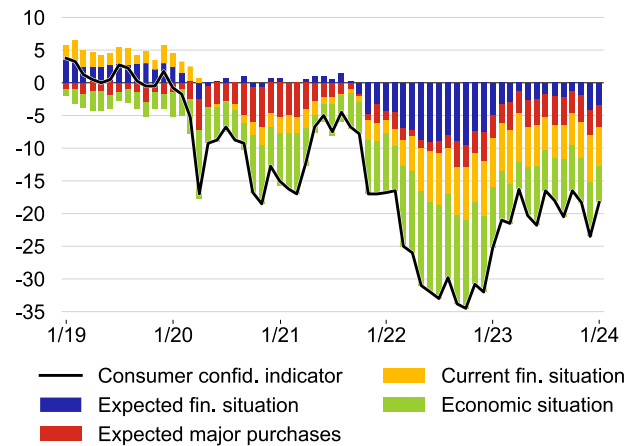


Chart C.16

### Business confidence indicator

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

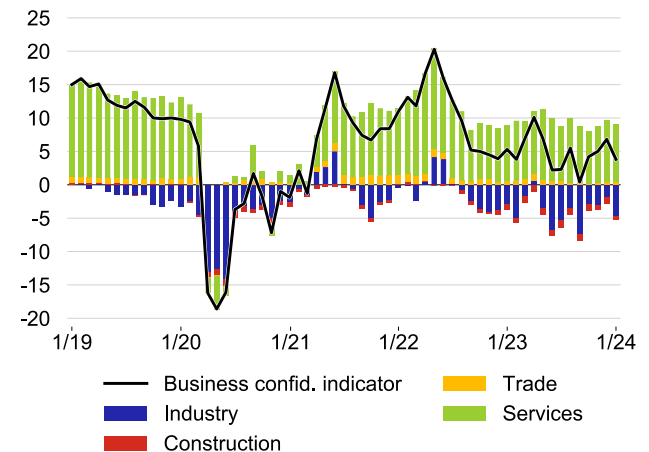


Chart C.17 (CZSO; Stat. survey of CNB and Confederation of Industry of CR)

### Capacity utilisation

in %

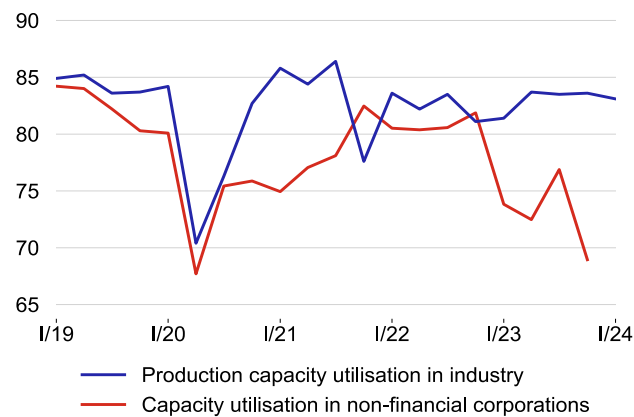


Chart C.18

### The Rushin: an index of Czech economic activity

q-o-q changes in %



The methodology for the index is given in the box [The Rushin economic activity index](#) in the Summer 2021 Monetary Policy Report.

## D — The labour market

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Employment</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>1.5</b> (-0.6)	<b>0.0</b> (-0.8)	<b>0.2</b> (0.1)	The slower employment growth this year mainly reflects lower observed data in the second half of last year.
<b>Unemployment (ILO)</b>	% pp	<b>2.6</b> (-0.1)	<b>3.0</b> (0.0)	<b>3.1</b> (0.1)	The outlook for the general unemployment rate is almost unchanged compared to the previous forecast.
<b>Average monthly nominal wage</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>7.4</b> (-0.1)	<b>5.8</b> (-0.9)	<b>5.8</b> (-0.6)	The weaker expected wage growth reflects slower expected wage growth at the end of 2023 and more subdued economic activity than in the previous forecast over the entire horizon.

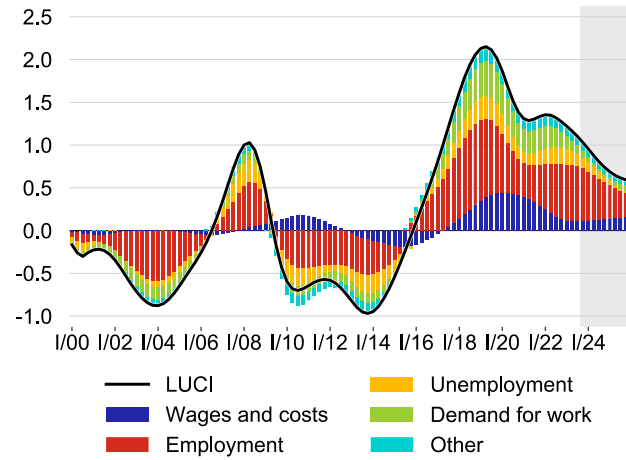
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value and a red label a decrease).



## 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

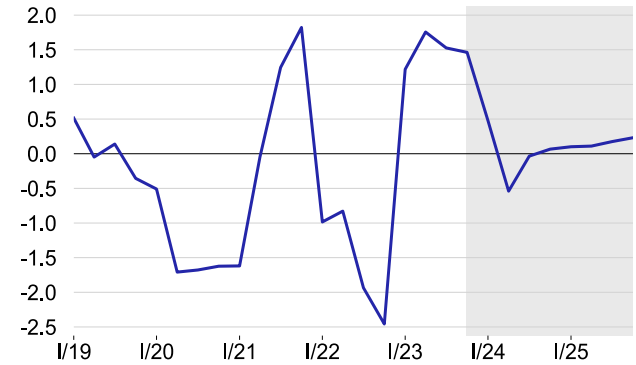


Chart D.3  
**Number of employees (full-time equivalent) – sectors**

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

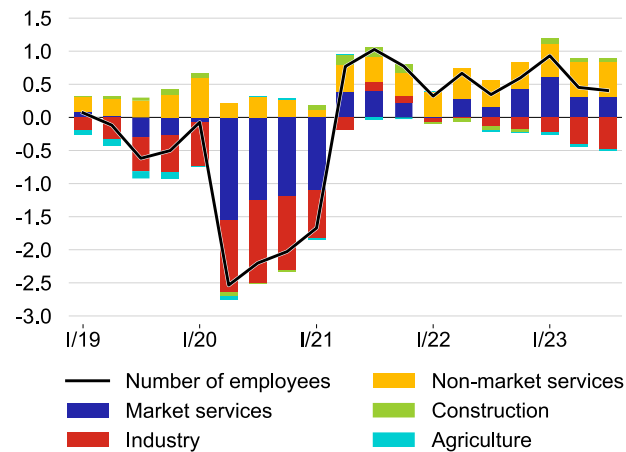


Chart D.4  
**Number of employees (full-time equivalent) – structure**

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

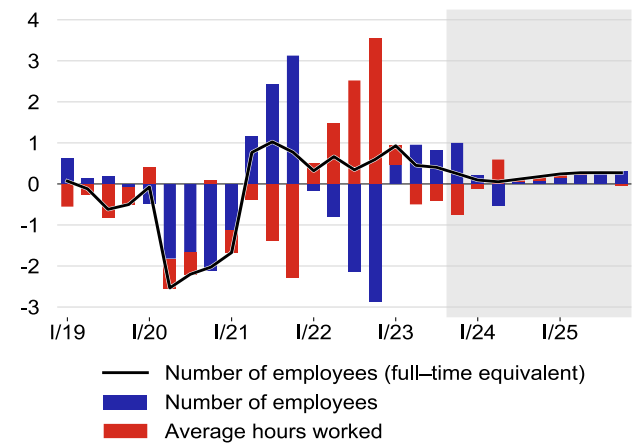


Chart D.5 (MLSA, CZSO, CNB forecast)  
**Unemployment**

%; seasonally adjusted

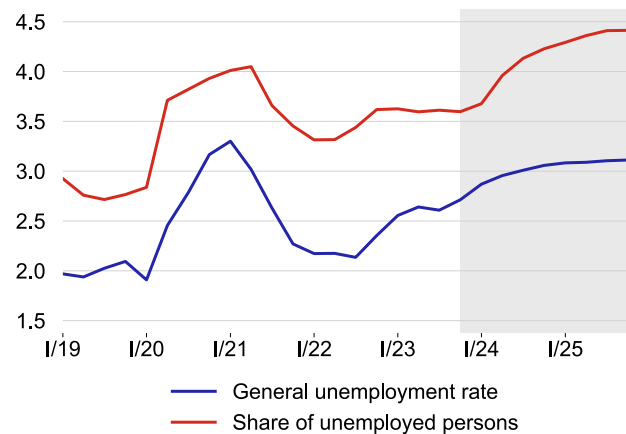
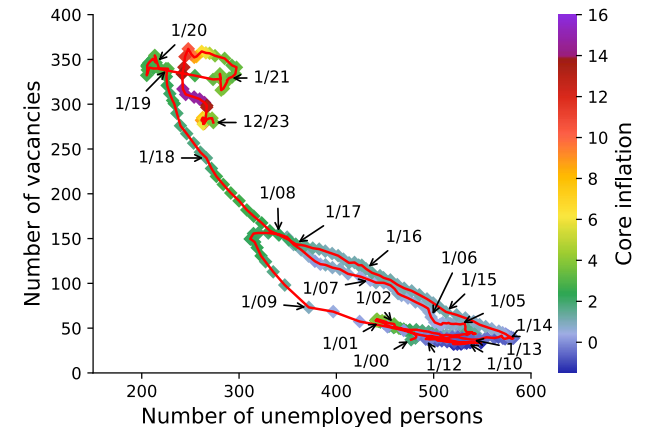


Chart D.6 (MLSA, CZSO)  
**Beveridge curve**

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



D — The labour market

Chart D.7  
**Average nominal wage**

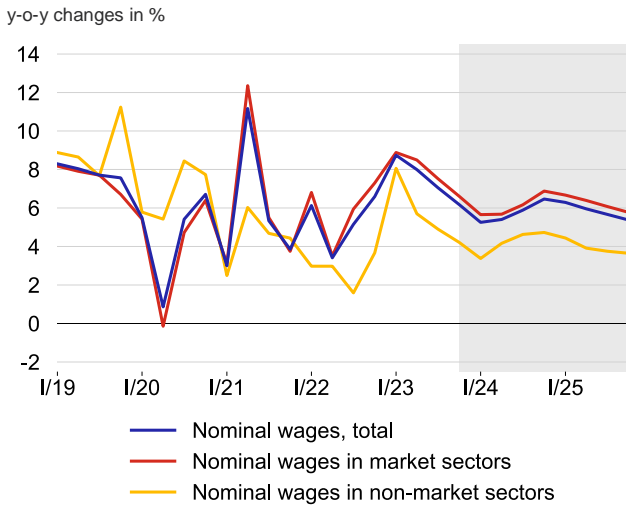


Chart D.8  
**Average wage and whole-economy productivity**

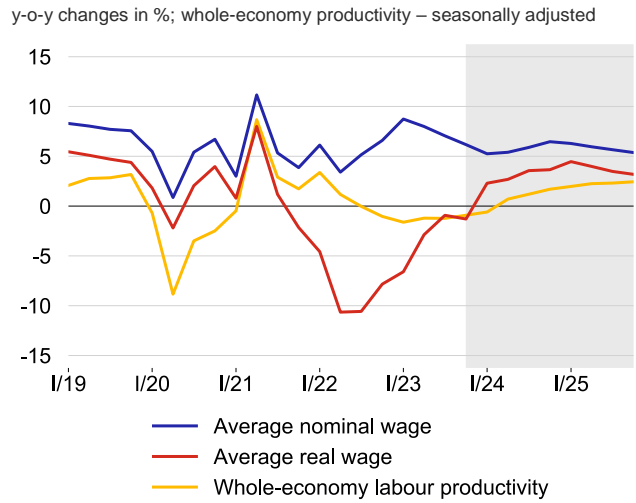


Chart D.9  
**Wage bill**

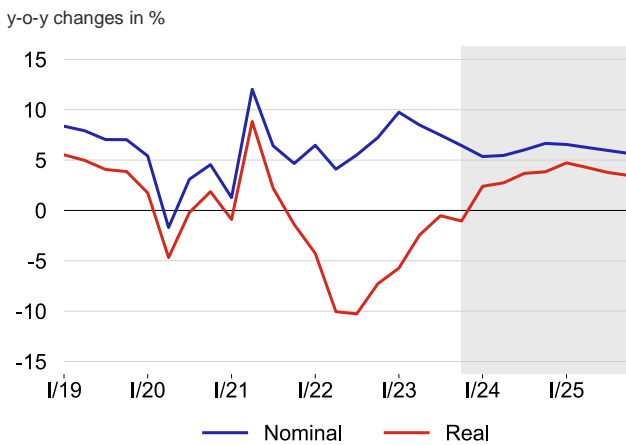


Chart D.10  
**Labour productivity in sectors**

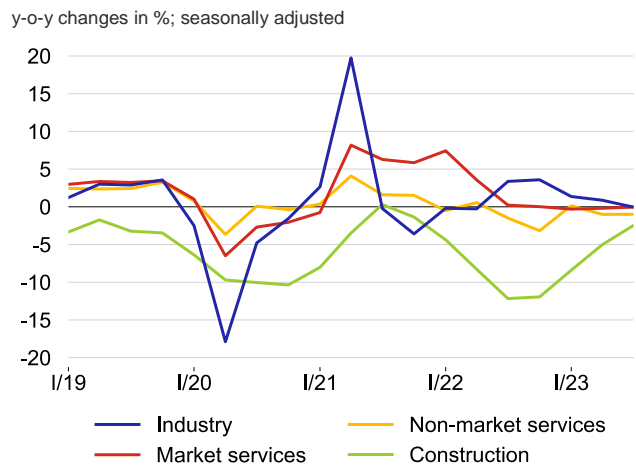


Chart D.11  
**Nominal unit labour costs**

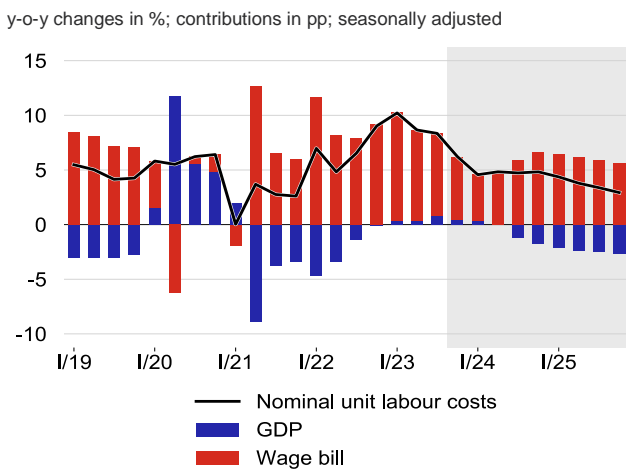
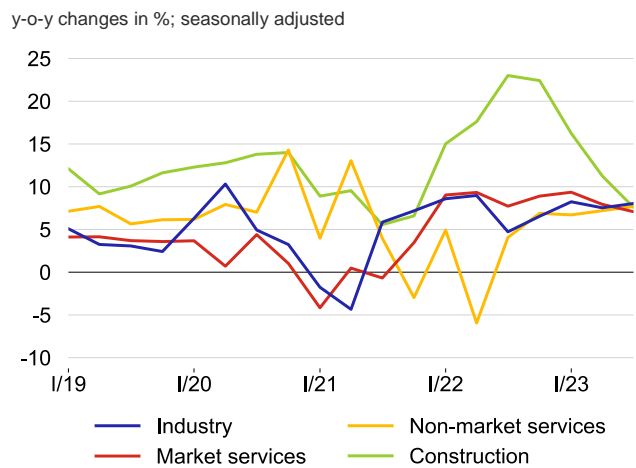


Chart D.12  
**Nominal unit labour costs in sectors**



## E — Inflation and other price areas

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Consumer prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>10.7</b> (-0.1)	<b>2.6</b> (0.0)	<b>2.0</b> (-0.1)	The inflation forecast remains unchanged this year, with higher expected administered price inflation offset by lower growth in market price inflation.
<b>Administered prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>27.8</b> (0.5)	<b>9.2</b> (4.5)	<b>2.3</b> (0.8)	The outlook for administered prices for this year is higher due to faster growth in prices of energy and other housing-related items.
<b>Core inflation</b>	% pp	<b>7.6</b> (0.0)	<b>2.9</b> (-0.1)	<b>2.2</b> (-0.2)	The slight downward revision of the core inflation forecast is due to weaker domestic demand and somewhat smaller inflation pressures from the labour market.
<b>Food prices</b> (incl. alc. bev. and tobacco)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>10.0</b> (-0.1)	<b>-1.9</b> (-2.1)	<b>0.6</b> (-0.5)	The food price outlook is visibly lower for this year due to an unexpectedly large drop in food prices at the end of 2023 and stronger pass-through of the VAT reduction to food prices.
<b>Fuel prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-12.1</b> (-0.8)	<b>-3.3</b> (-7.1)	<b>-0.5</b> (-1.0)	The fuel price forecast has shifted significantly downwards, due mostly to a lower outlook for crude oil prices.

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**

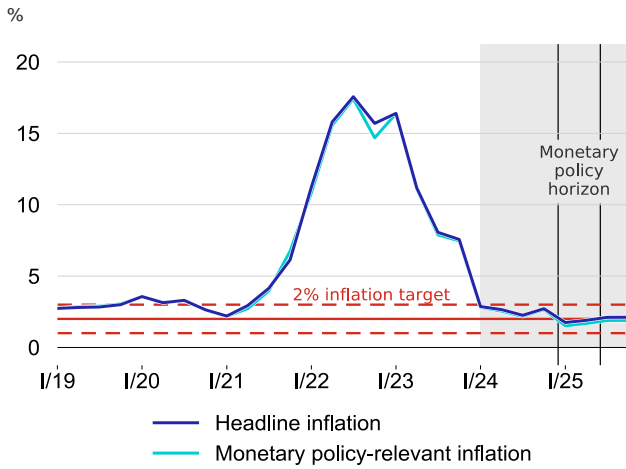


Chart E.2  
**Structure of inflation**

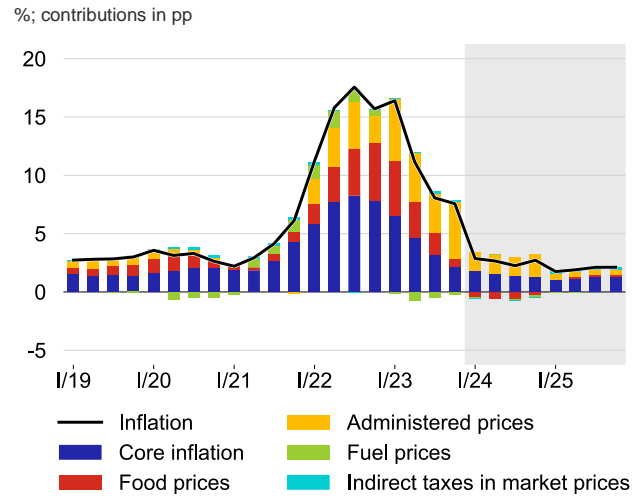


Chart E.3  
**Components of inflation**

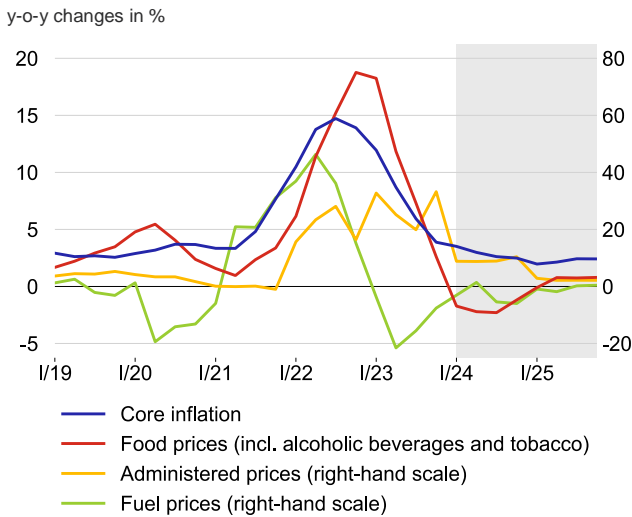


Chart E.4  
**Components of core inflation**

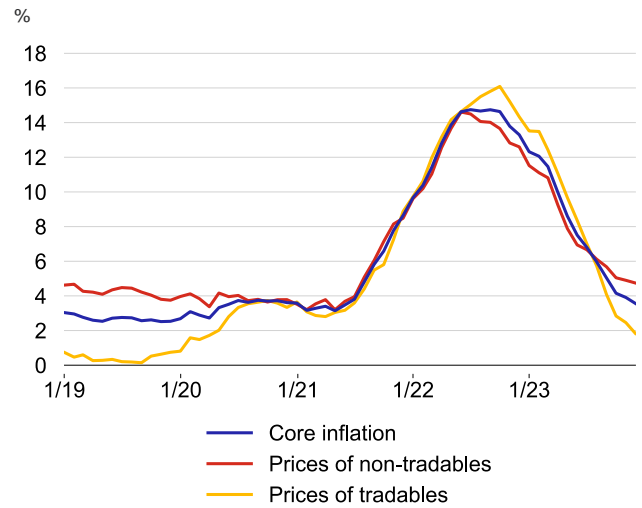


Chart E.5  
**Costs in consumer sector**

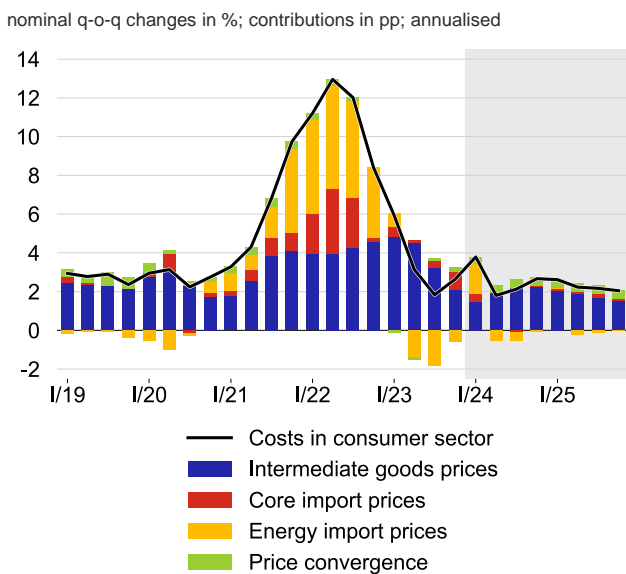
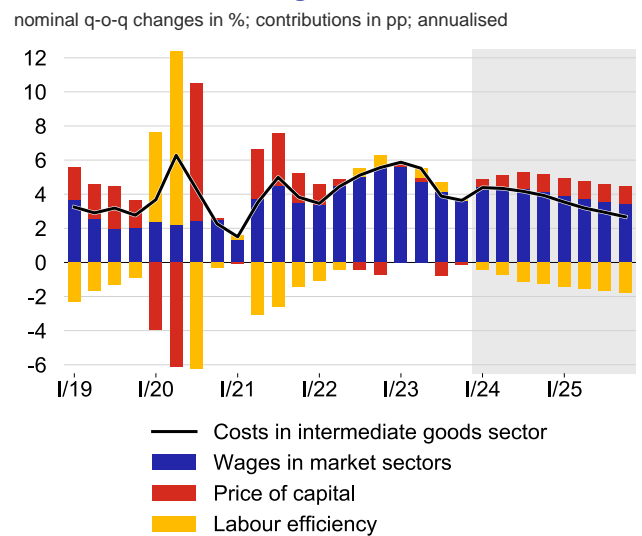


Chart E.6  
**Costs in intermediate goods sector**



## 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

	2022	2023	2024	2025
IMPACTS OF CHANGES TO INDIRECT TAXES	0.44	0.09	0.07	0.22
ADMINISTERED PRICES <sup>a)</sup>	20.9	2.98	27.8	3.95
of which (main changes):				
electricity	15.1	0.60	55.8	1.86
natural gas	67.5	1.34	36.4	0.83
heat	19.7	0.28	37.5	0.48
water	5.3	0.04	16.2	0.10
health care	10.7	0.17	10.0	0.15
transport	9.9	0.11	7.7	0.07
			9.2	1.31
			2.3	0.33

a) including effects of indirect tax changes

Table E.2

### Inflation in the next few months

year on year in %

	1/24	2/24	3/24
Headline inflation	3.0	2.8	2.9
Administered prices	8.4	8.6	9.5
First-round impacts of changes to ind. taxes	0.0	0.1	0.1
Core inflation	3.8	3.5	3.3
Food prices	-1.3	-1.8	-2.0
Fuel prices	-3.2	-4.4	-1.6
Monetary policy-relevant inflation	3.0	2.7	2.8

Chart E.7

### Import prices

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

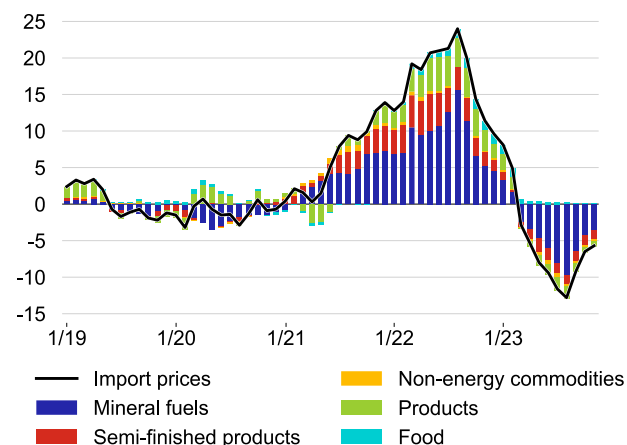


Chart E.8

### Industrial producer prices

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

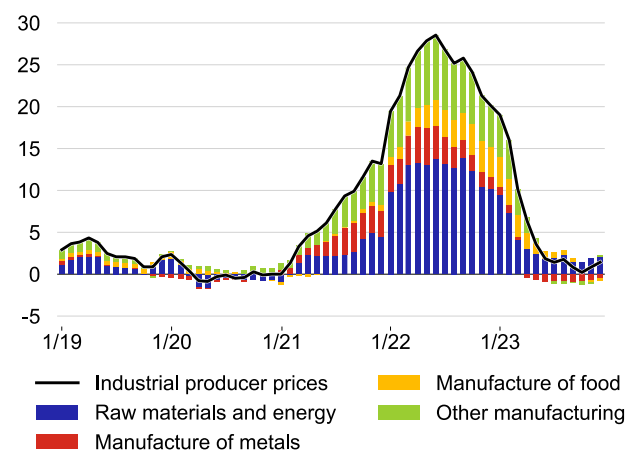


Chart E.9

### Agricultural producer prices

y-o-y changes in %

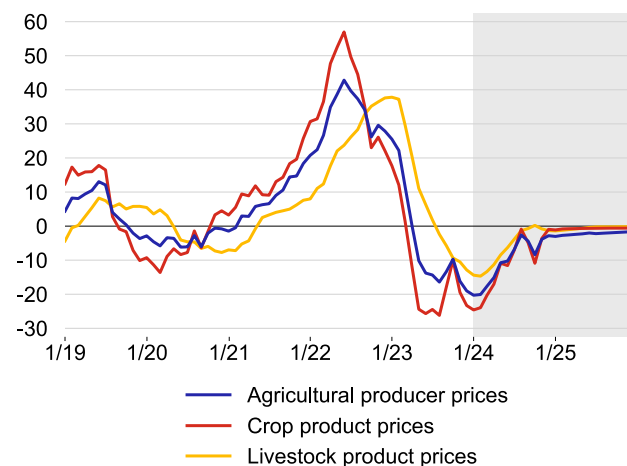
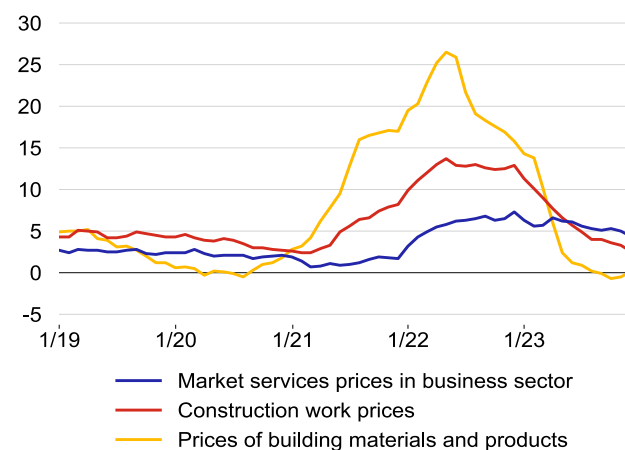


Chart E.10

### 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

sample of approximately 18 analysts and 150 corporations; %; 1Y horizon

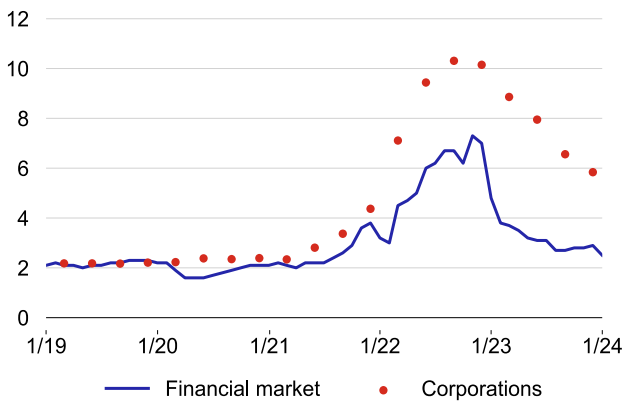


Chart E.12

### Inflation expectations at three-year horizon

sample of approximately 18 analysts and 150 corporations; %; 3Y horizon

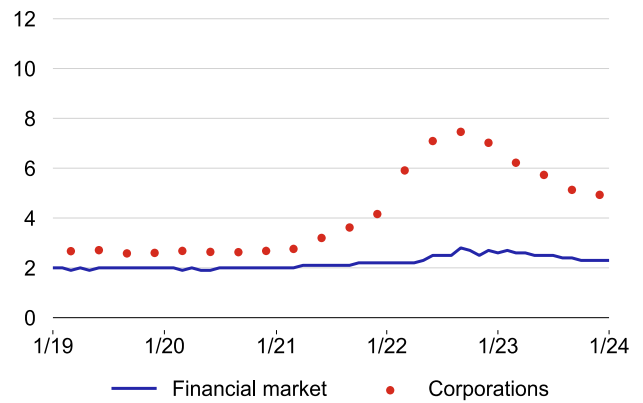


Chart E.13 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### Inflation perceived by households

indicator of price trends perceived in last 12 months; sample of approximately 1,000 households; balance of answers; seasonally adjusted; expectations can take values from -100 to 100

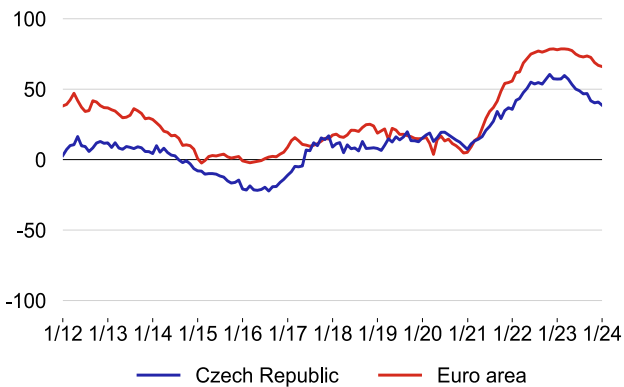


Chart E.14 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### Inflation expected by households

indicator of expected price trends in next 12 months; sample of approximately 1,000 households; balance of answers; seasonally adjusted; expectations can take values from -100 to 100

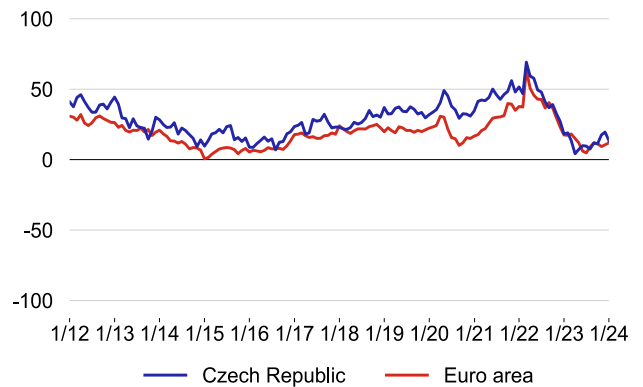
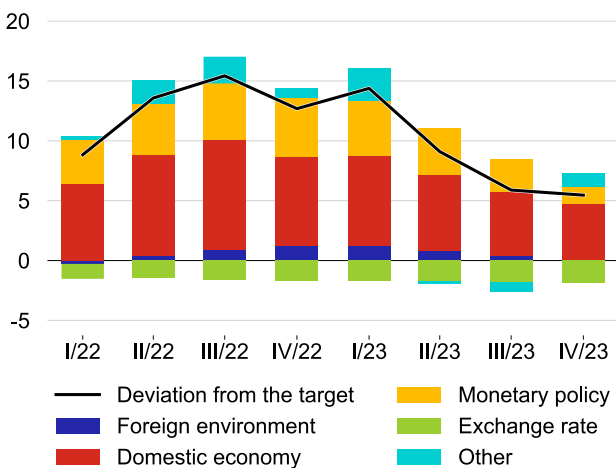


Chart E.15

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

contributions in pp; decomposition by the g3+ model



# F — Financial and monetary indicators

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Interest rate</b>	3M PRIBOR in % pp	<b>7.1</b> (0.1)	<b>4.0</b> (-0.3)	<b>2.6</b> (-0.8)	The market interest rate outlook for the next two years is lower compared with the autumn forecast.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>24.0</b> (0.0)	<b>24.6</b> (0.0)	<b>24.3</b> (0.2)	The forecasted exchange rate of the koruna is unchanged for this year and will be only slightly weaker than in the previous projection next year.

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

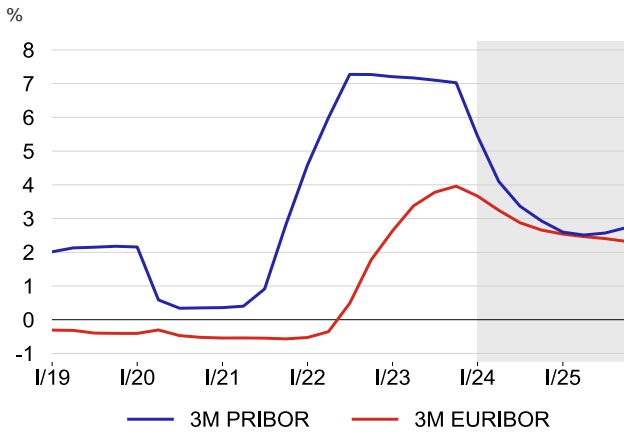


Chart F.2  
Exchange rate forecast

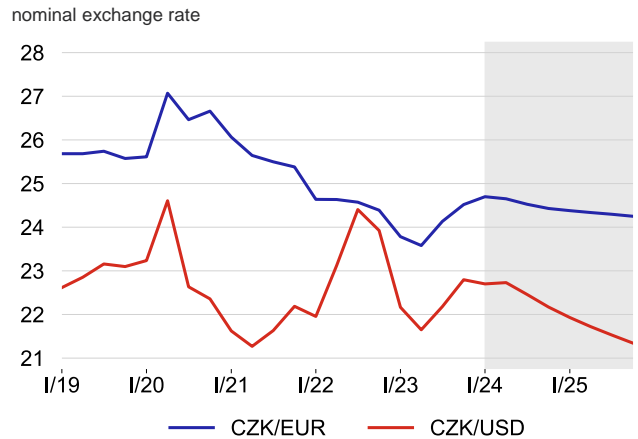


Chart F.3  
Interest rates

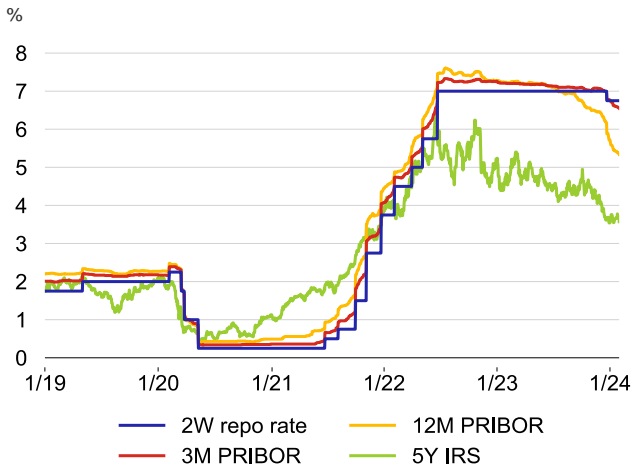


Chart F.4  
Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

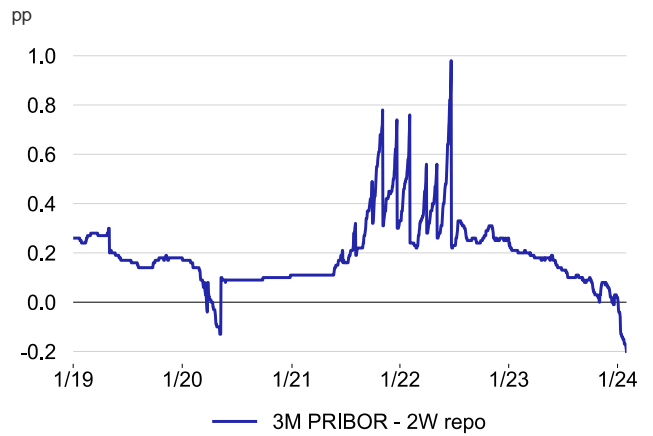


Chart F.5  
Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

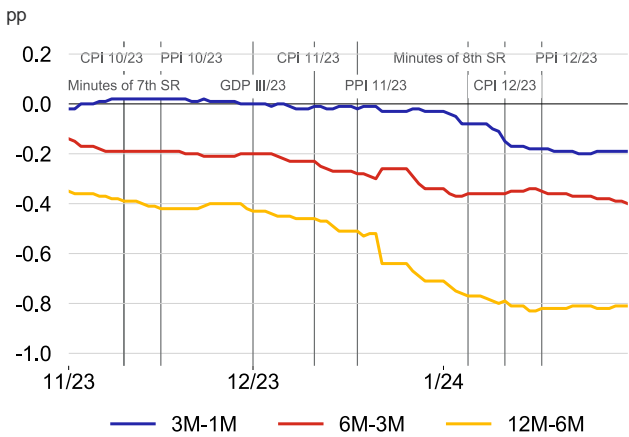
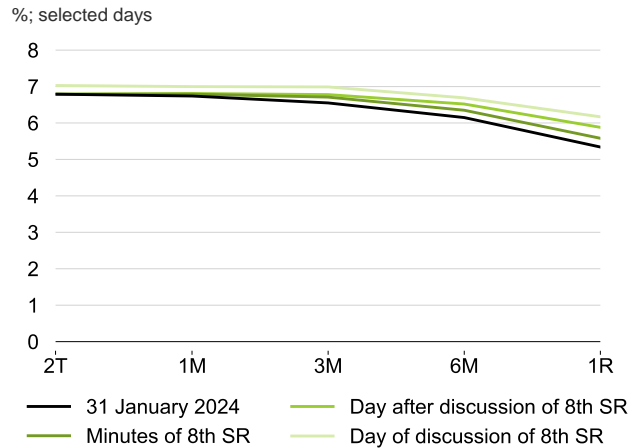


Chart F.6  
PRIBOR yield curve





F — Financial and monetary indicators

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

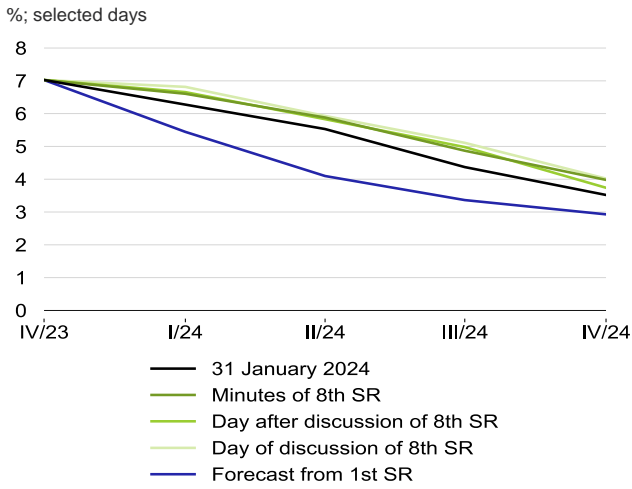


Chart F.8  
**IRS yield curve**

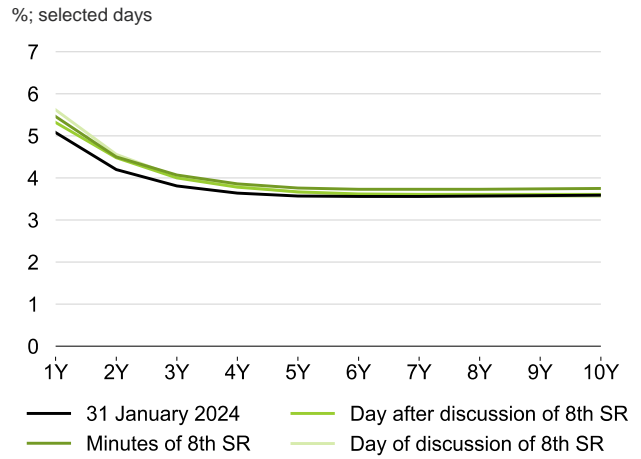


Chart F.9  
**Government bond yield curve**

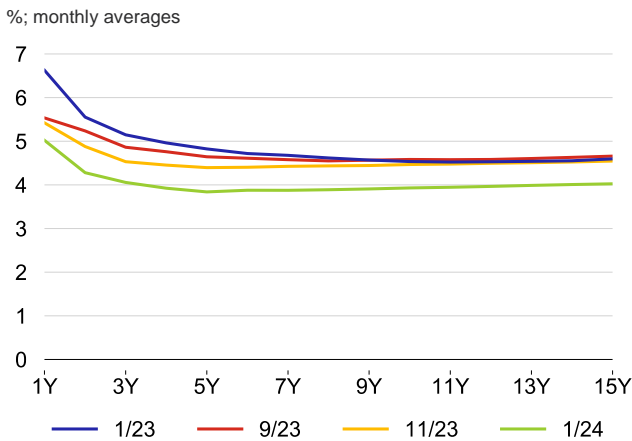


Chart F.10  
**Government bond yield curve**

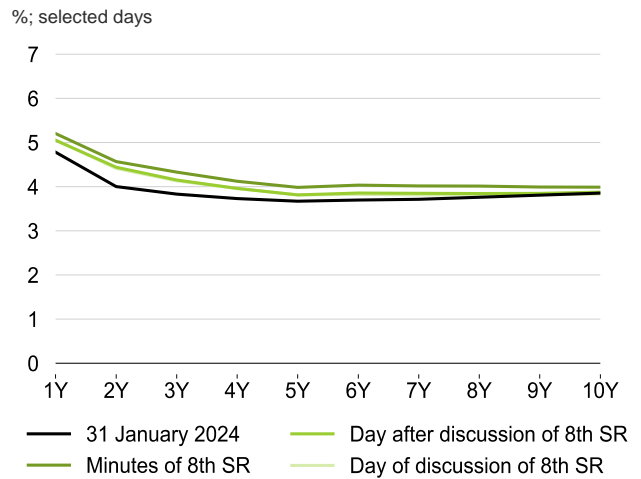


Chart F.11  
**Exchange rate**

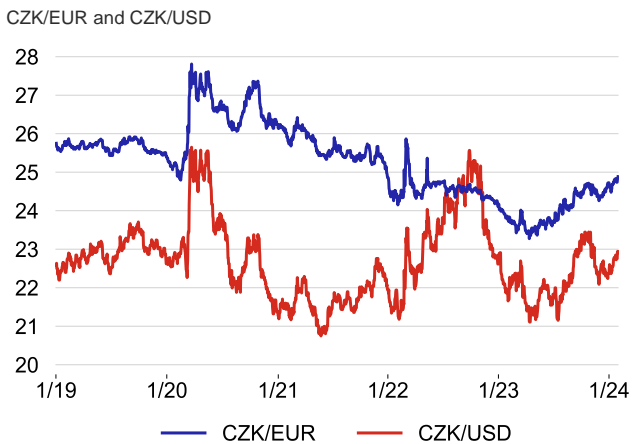
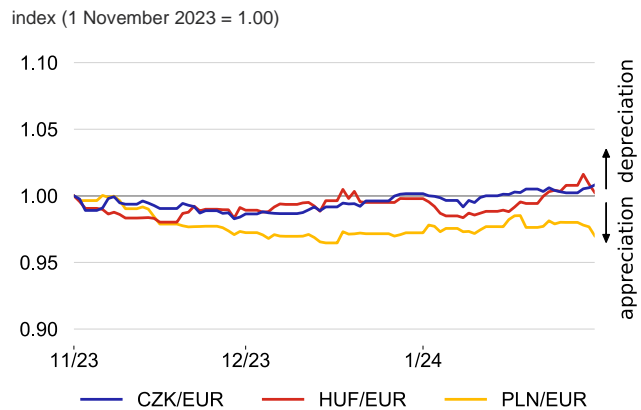


Chart F.12  
**Central European exchange rates**



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; %

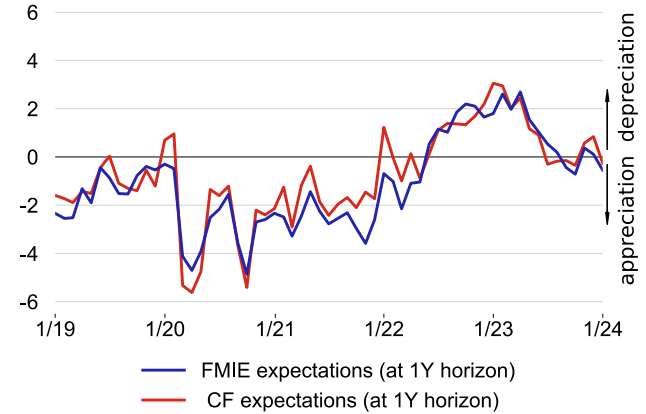


Chart F.15 (MF CR, CNB)

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

CZK billions

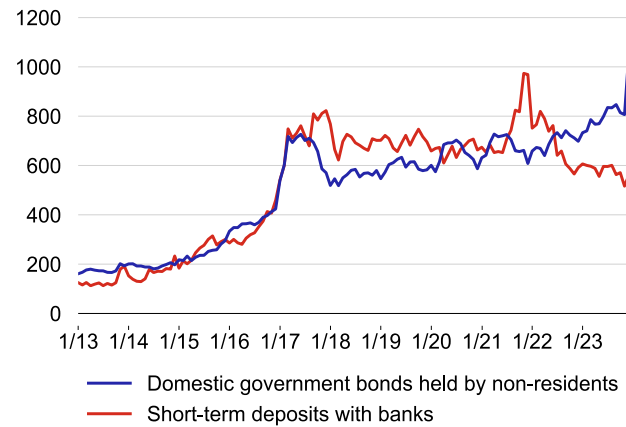


Chart F.16 (Statistical survey of CNB and Confederation of Industry of CR)

**Hedging of exports against exchange rate risks**

weighted mean in %

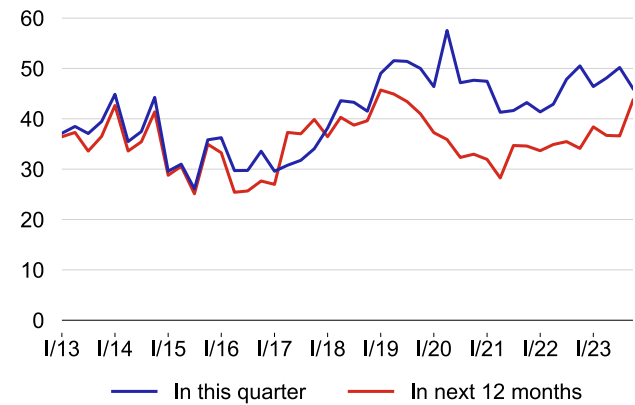


Chart F.17

**Interest rate differentials**

pp

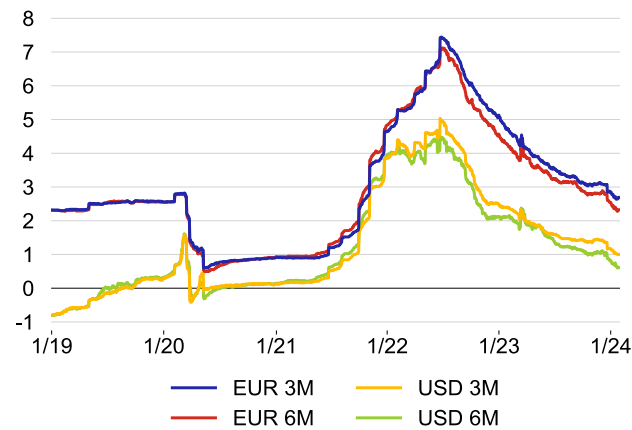
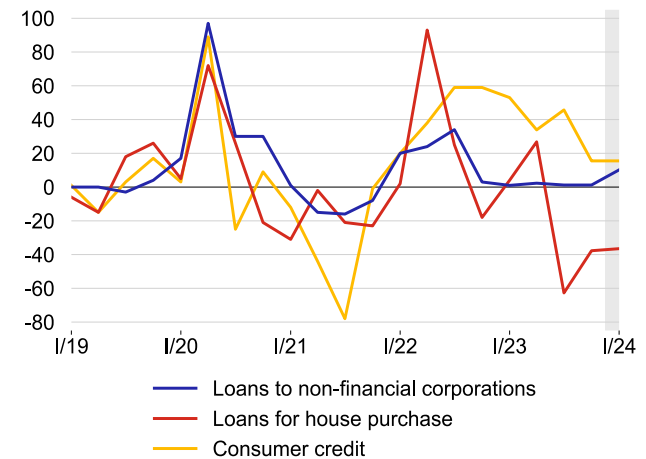


Chart F.18 (Bank Lending Survey, CNB)

**Credit standards of banks**

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



The differential between interest rates on the Czech money market and rates in EUR and USD.

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		
	12/23	9/23	6/23	12/22	6/21
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
Mortgages	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.2
Mortgages with rate fixation 1–5 years	5.5	-0.1	0.0	0.5	3.4
Mortgages with rate fixation 5–10 years	3.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
Genuinely new mortgages	5.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	3.6
Consumer credit	9.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	2.0
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.0
Overnight deposits	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.5
New deposits with agreed maturity	5.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	5.2
<b>NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS</b>					
Total loans	8.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	6.8
Small loans (up to CZK 30 million)	7.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	4.9
Large loans (over CZK 30 million)	8.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	7.1
Genuinely new loans	8.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	6.9
Total outstanding loans	7.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	4.7
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	2.7	-0.5	-0.8	0.5	2.7
Overnight deposits	1.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.5	1.5
New deposits with agreed maturity	6.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	5.9

Chart F.19

### Client interest rates in CZ and euro area

total credit costs as expressed by cost of borrowing; %

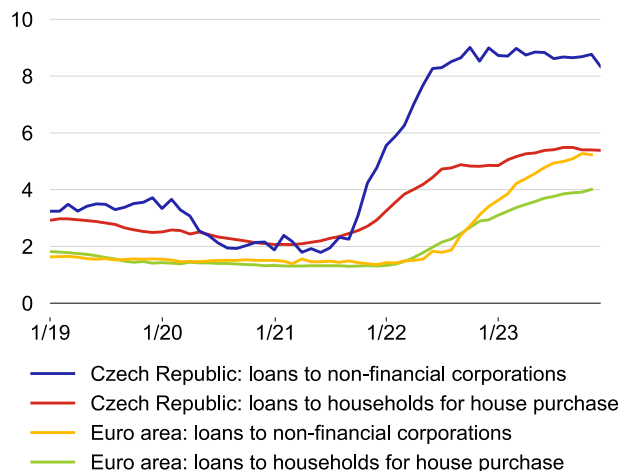


Chart F.20

### Interest rates on bank loans

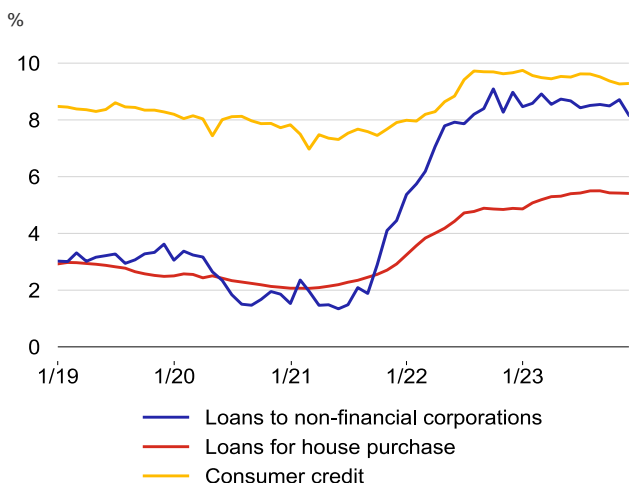


Chart F.21

### Interest rates on bank deposits

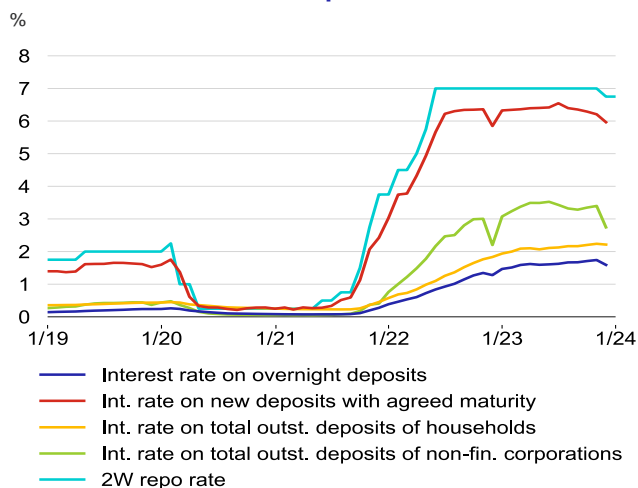


Chart F.22

### Loans to private sector

annual rates of growth in %

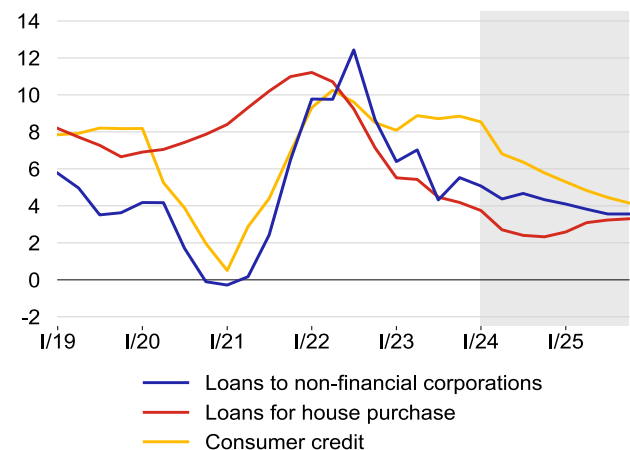
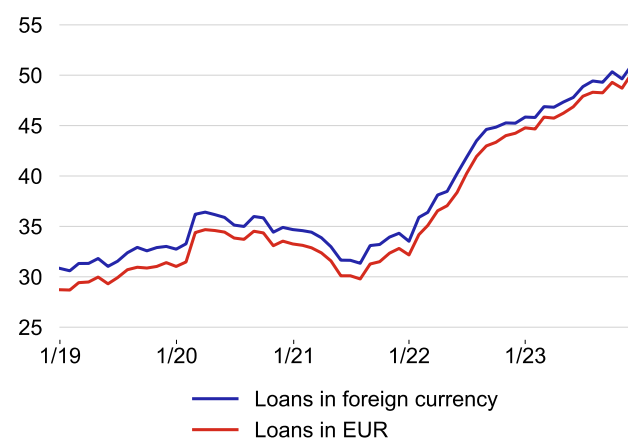


Chart F.23

### Share of foreign currency loans in total loans

non-financial corporations; %



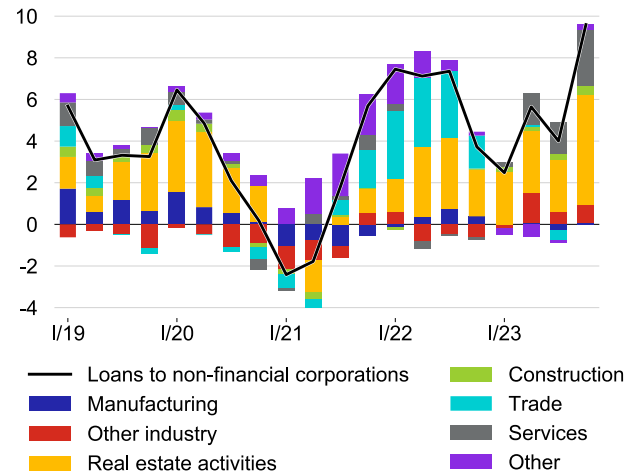
The annual rates of growth in loans were affected in 2023 Q2 by the purchase of the loans of Sberbank CZ by Česká spořitelna in April.

## 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



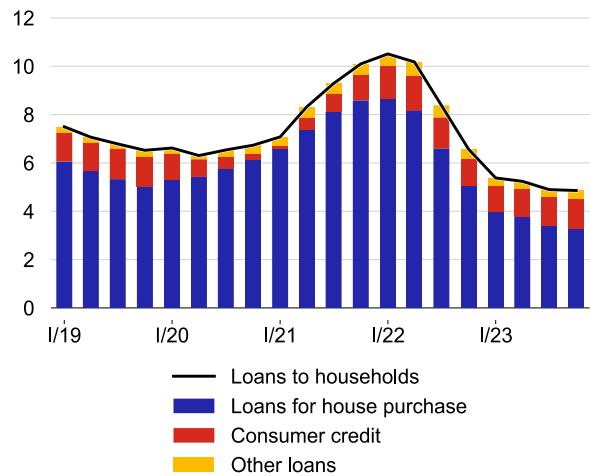
Other comprises agriculture and transport.

Chart F.25

Chart F.25

### Loans to households

annual rates of growth in %; contributions in pp; end-of-quarter data



### New mortgages to households

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

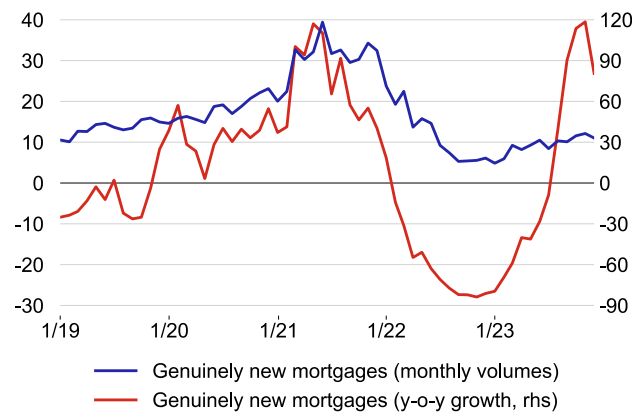


Chart F.27

### Debt of NFCs and households

ratios to annualised nominal GDP in %

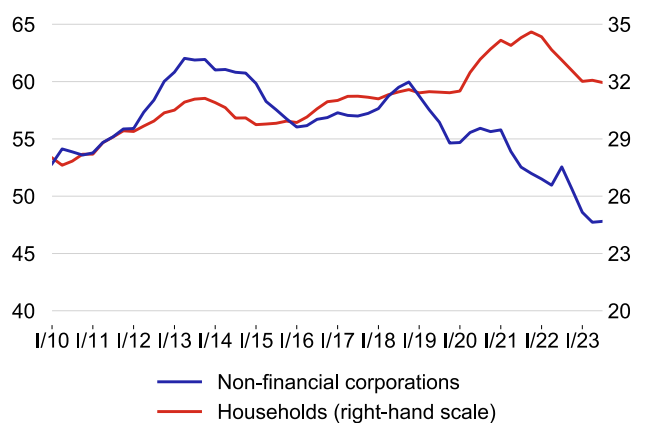


Chart F.28

### Loans and monetary aggregates

annual rates of growth in %

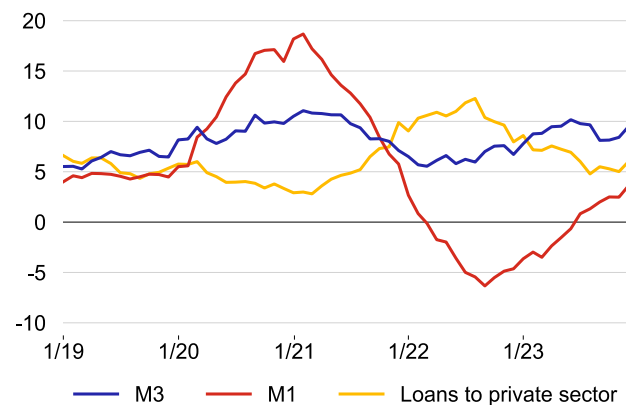
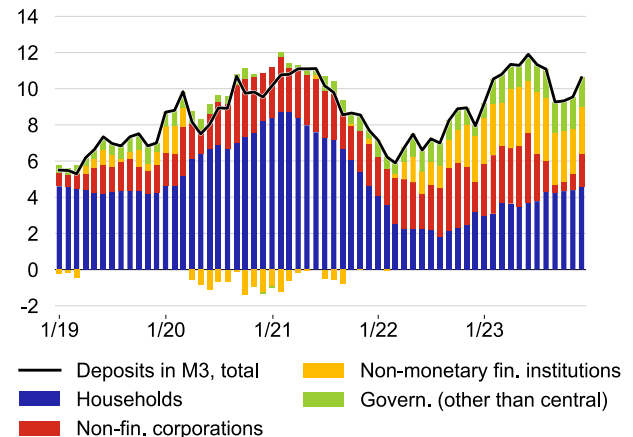


Chart F.29

### Deposits included in M3

annual rates of growth in %; contributions in pp

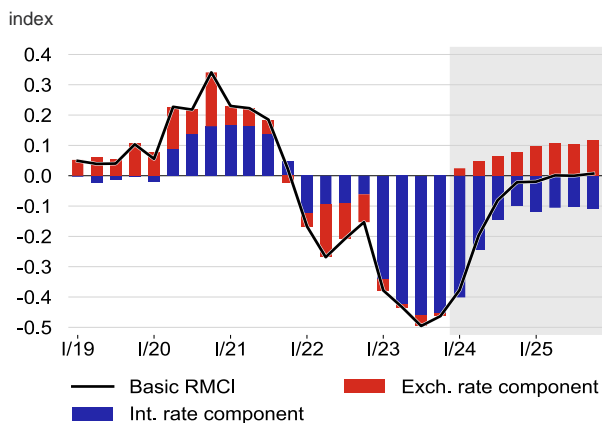


The annual rates of growth in M3 and loans were affected in 2023 Q2 by the purchase of the loans of Sberbank CZ by Česká spořitelna in April.

## F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.30

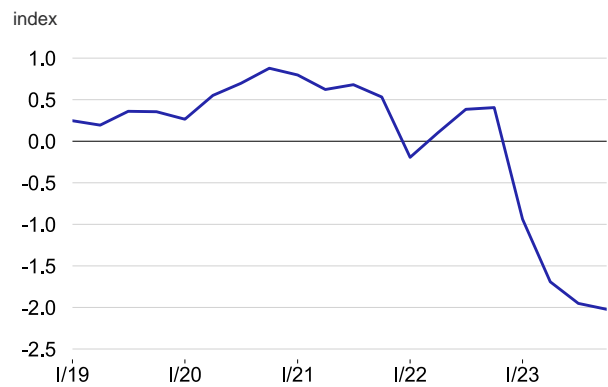
### Real monetary conditions



Positive values correspond to easy monetary conditions and vice versa. The methodology for the RMCI index is given in the box [Index of monetary conditions for the Czech Republic](#) from the Inflation Report II/2015.

Chart F.31

### Alternative index of real monetary conditions



An upward shift in value corresponds to the easing of monetary conditions and vice versa.

Table F.2

### Exp. indicators of FMIE, CF and corporations

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

	9/23	10/23	11/23	12/23	1/24
<b>FMIE:</b>					
CPI	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
CPI, 3Y horizon	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Real GDP in 2023	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	
Real GDP in 2024	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4
Nominal wages in 2023	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.8	
Nominal wages in 2024	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.5	24.6
2W repo rate (%)	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.0
1Y PRIBOR (%)	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0
<b>Corporations:</b>					
CPI	6.6			5.8	
CPI, 3Y horizon	5.1			4.9	
<b>CF:</b>					
Real GDP in 2023	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	
Real GDP in 2024	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6
Nominal wages in 2023	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.9	
Nominal wages in 2024	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.1
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7
3M PRIBOR (%)	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.9

# G — Fiscal developments

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Government budget balance</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>-3.8</b> (-0.2)	<b>-2.0</b> (-0.4)	<b>-1.5</b> (-0.5)	The government budget balance is worse over the entire forecast horizon, mainly due to higher government consumption and lower tax revenue owing to the worse economic outlook.
<b>Government debt</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>44.2</b> (-0.8)	<b>45.0</b> (-0.4)	<b>44.7</b> (0.4)	The nominal debt as a percentage of GDP is lower in 2023–2024 owing to a lower contribution of stock-flow adjustments and higher in 2025 due to worse government budget balances.
<b>Fiscal impulse</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>0.2</b> (0.1)	<b>-1.0</b> (0.1)	<b>-0.1</b> (-0.1)	The fiscal impulse has been revised slightly, mainly on the basis of a refinement of the amount of expenditure associated with assistance for Ukrainian refugees and energy subsidies.

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Government revenue	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6
Government expenditure	44.6	45.9	44.4	44.1
GOVERN. BUDGET BALANCE	-3.2	-3.8	-2.0	-1.5
of which: primary balance <sup>a)</sup>	-2.1	-2.5	-0.7	-0.3
ADJUSTED BUDGET BALANCE <sup>b)</sup>	-3.3	-3.7	-2.2	-1.7
Cyclical component <sup>c)</sup>	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Structural balance <sup>c)</sup>	-3.4	-3.5	-1.8	-1.4
Fiscal stance in pp <sup>d)</sup>	2.1	-0.1	1.7	0.4
GOVERNMENT DEBT	44.2	44.2	45.0	44.7

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.)

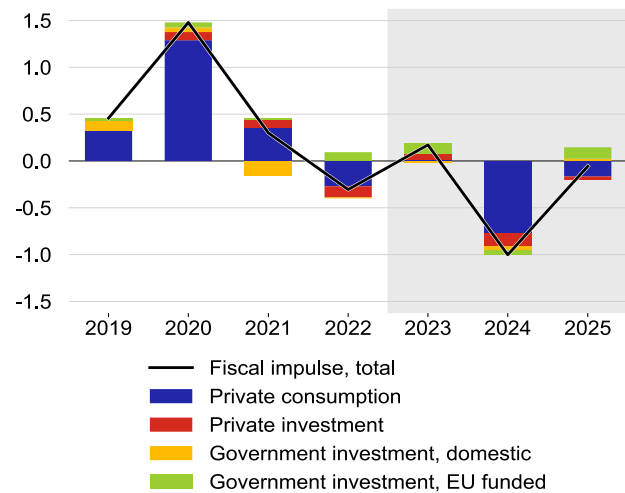
c) CNB estimate based on an aggregate method that defines the position of the cycle based on the output gap

d) year-on-year change in structural balance

Chart G.1

### Fiscal impulse

contributions to GDP growth in pp



# H — The balance of payments

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Current account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>0.9</b> (1.8)	<b>0.6</b> (1.0)	<b>1.0</b> (0.7)	The new forecast shifts the current account outlook into a modest surplus, due to a larger goods and services surplus and a smaller investment income deficit.
<b>Capital account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>1.8</b> (0.4)	<b>1.3</b> (0.0)	<b>1.6</b> (0.0)	Last year's revenue from the EU Modernisation Fund surpassed the expectations of the autumn forecast; the capital account outlook for 2024 and 2025 is unchanged.
<b>Goods and services balance</b>	CZK billions	<b>358</b> (26)	<b>449</b> (57)	<b>481</b> (20)	A deeper decline in nominal imports than in nominal exports will increase the goods and services balance in both 2024 and 2025.

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**

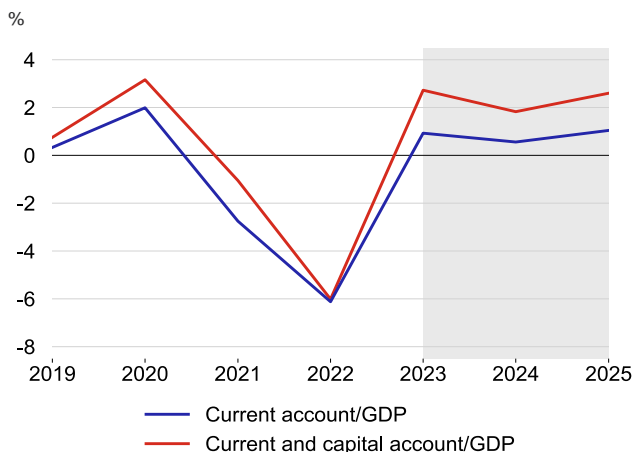


Chart H.2  
**Current and capital accounts by item**

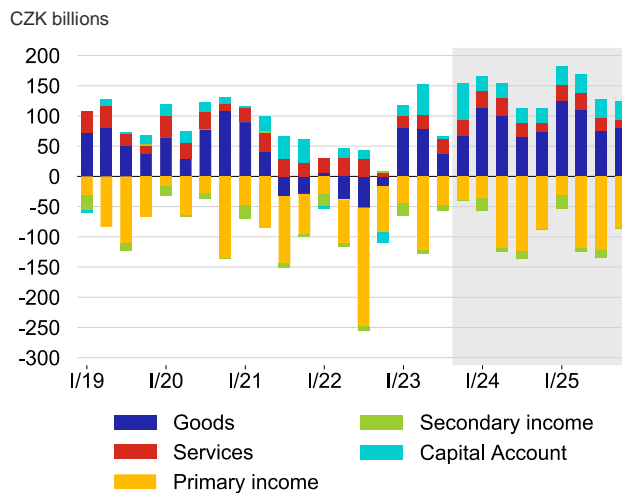


Chart H.3  
**Cumulative monthly balance of goods**

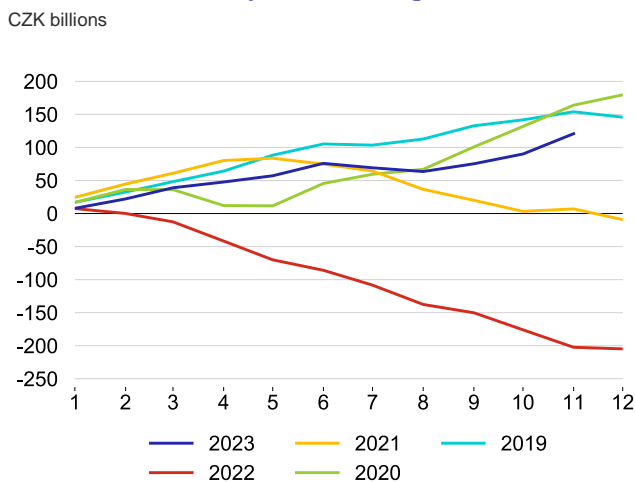


Chart H.4  
**Factors of the balance of foreign trade in goods**

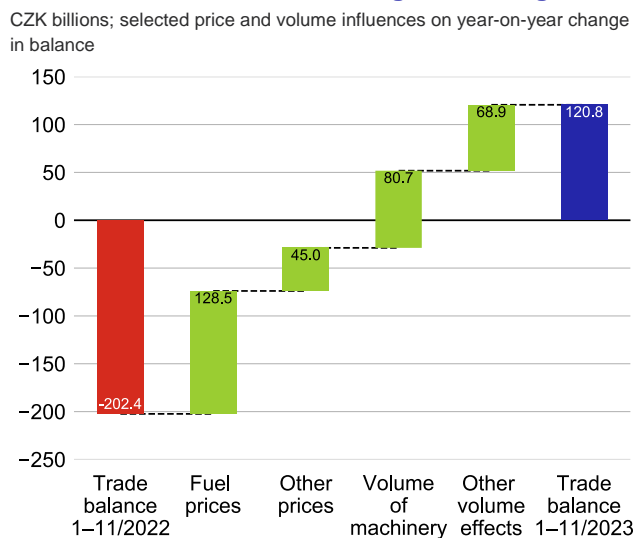


Chart H.5  
**Foreign direct investment flows structure**

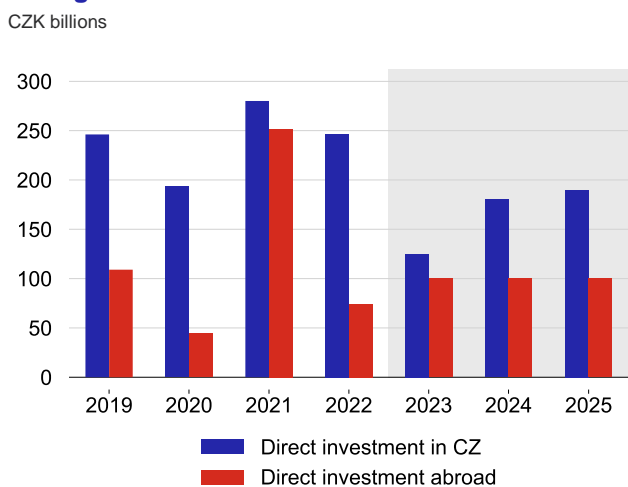
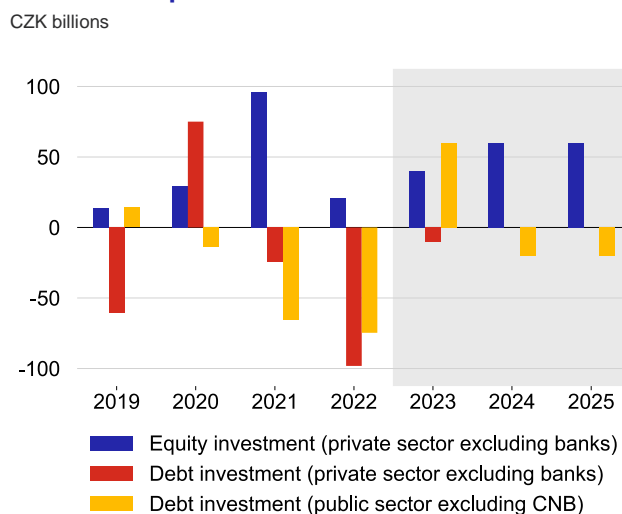


Chart H.6  
**Net flows of portfolio and other investment**



Positive values represent net increase in foreign assets/decrease in liabilities

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