

# Chartbook

Overview of macroeconomic,  
financial and monetary indicators

———— Spring 2024



Czech National Bank — Chartbook — Spring 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 30 April 2024.

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# A — Forecasts of key variables

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Headline inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>10.7</b> (0.0)	<b>2.3</b> (-0.3)	<b>2.0</b> (0.0)	The inflation forecast for this year has shifted downwards owing to a lower outlook for administered prices and core inflation. It is unchanged for 2025.
<b>Monetary policy -relevant inflation</b>	in % pp	<b>10.7</b> (0.1)	<b>2.2</b> (-0.4)	<b>1.8</b> (0.0)	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>-0.2</b> (0.3)	<b>1.4</b> (0.8)	<b>2.7</b> (0.3)	The GDP outlook is higher over the entire forecast horizon due to stronger domestic demand than in the previous forecast.
<b>Interest rates</b>	3M PRIBOR in % pp	<b>7.1</b> (0.0)	<b>5.0</b> (1.1)	<b>3.6</b> (1.0)	The market interest rate outlook for the next two years is higher compared with the winter forecast.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>24.0</b> (0.0)	<b>25.1</b> (0.5)	<b>24.8</b> (0.5)	The forecasted exchange rate of the koruna is slightly weaker than in the previous projection.

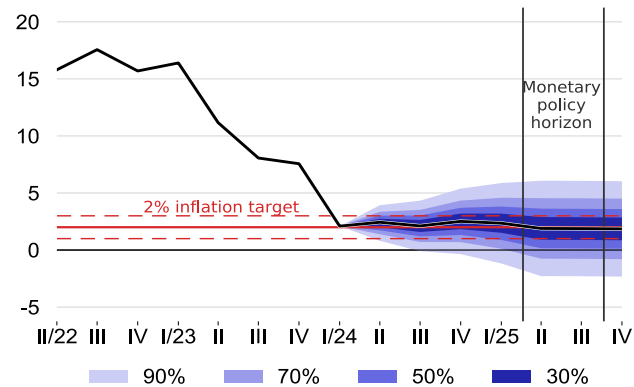
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value or a shift to a weaker koruna, while a red label indicates a decrease in value or a shift to a stronger koruna).

## A — Forecasts of key variables

Chart A.1

### Headline inflation

year on year in %; confidence intervals in colour

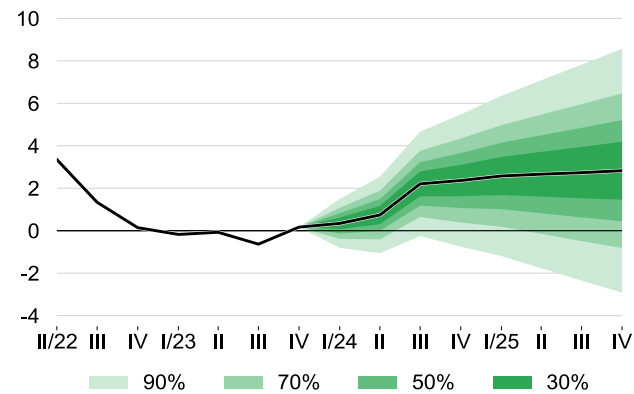


The confidence intervals of the headline inflation forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts and are symmetric. They widen linearly for the first five quarters and then stay constant. This is consistent with both the past predictive power and the stabilising role of monetary policy.

Chart A.3

### GDP

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

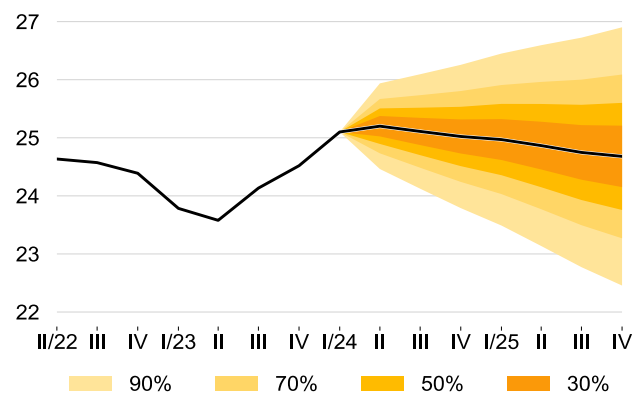


The confidence intervals of the GDP growth forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts. They are symmetric and linearly widening.

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. They are symmetric and linearly widening.

Chart A.2

### Headline inflation – comp. with previous forecast

year on year in %; differences in pp

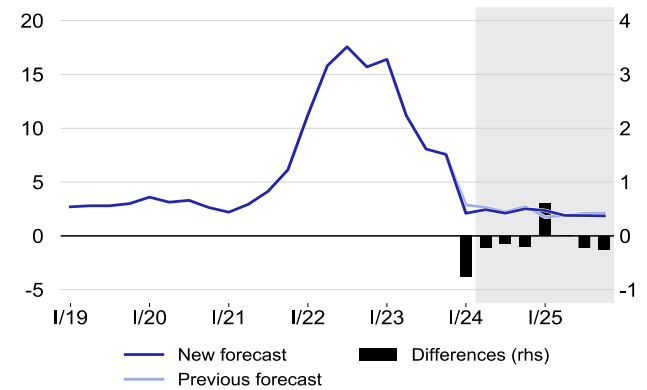


Chart A.4

### GDP – comparison with previous forecast

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

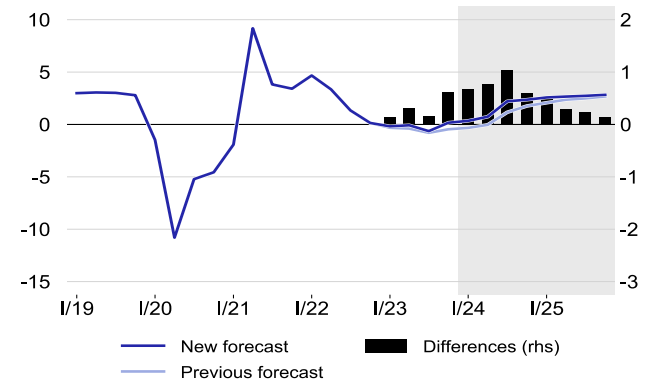
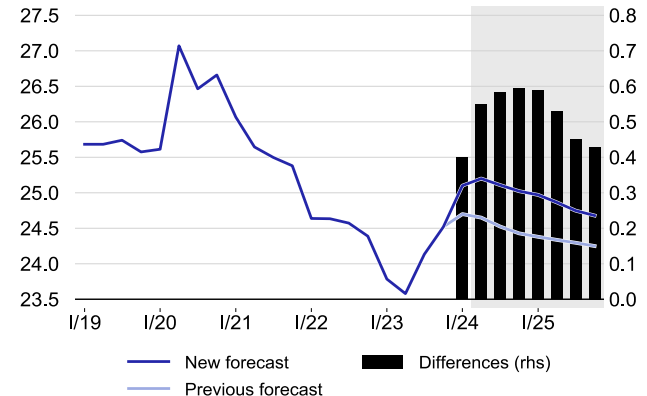


Chart A.6

### Exchange rate – comp. with previous forecast

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

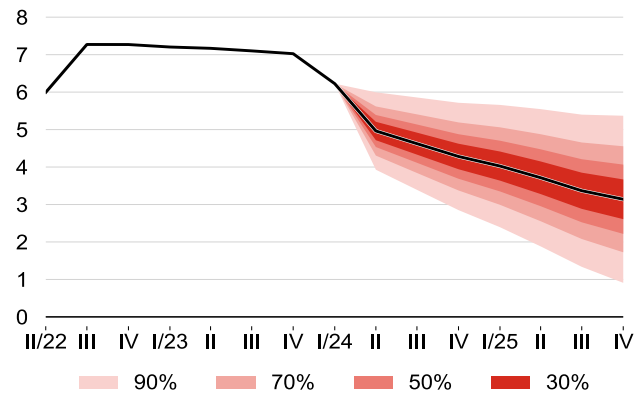


## A — Forecasts of key variables

Chart A.7

### Interest rate

3M PRIBOR in %; confidence intervals in colour

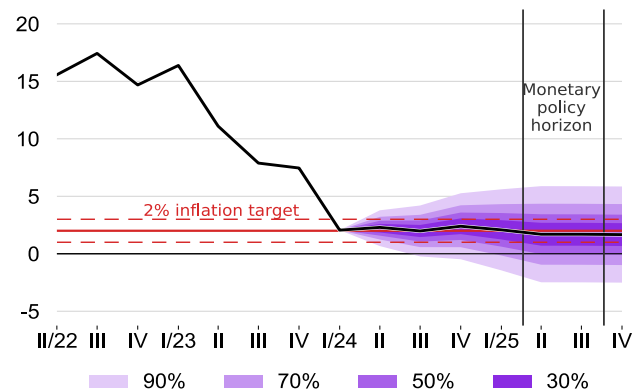


The confidence intervals of the 3M PRIBOR forecast reflect the predictive power of past forecasts. They are symmetric; linearly widening and limited below by the zero lower bound.

Chart A.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

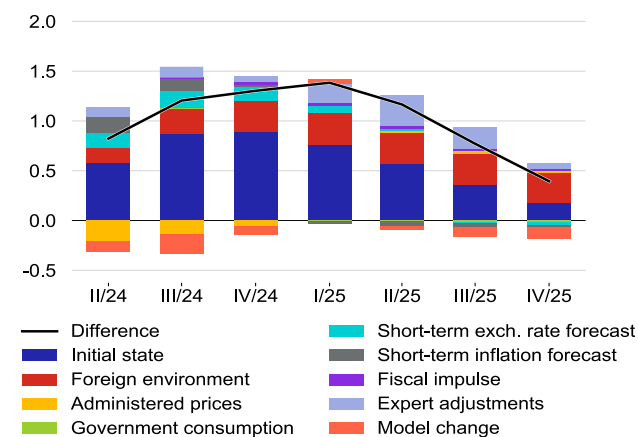


Chart A.8

### Interest rate – comparison with previous forecast

3M PRIBOR; differences in pp

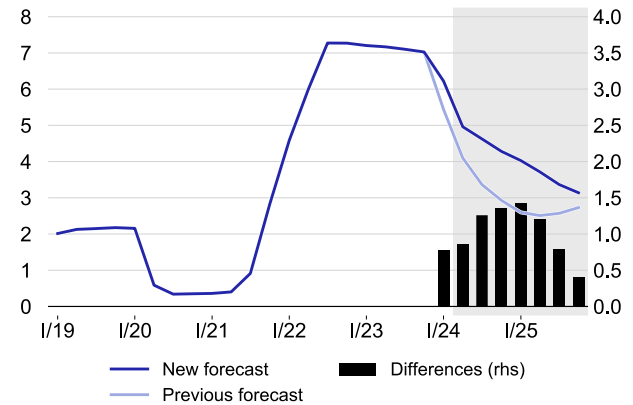
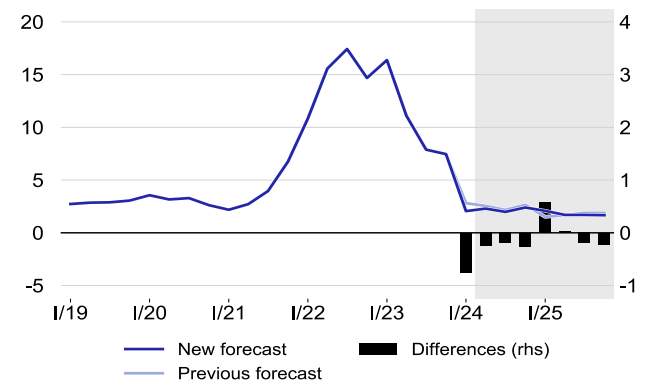


Chart A.10

### 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

	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, current p., seas. adjusted)	4344.6	4627.4	4794.9	5116.9	5416.4	5793.9	5710.8	6107.0	6785.2	7352.5	7793.9	8223.0
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	-0.2	1.4	2.7
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	-3.1	2.6	4.0
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	3.5	2.2	1.1
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	-6.7	-1.0	2.8
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	4.2	3.8	3.2
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	3.1	1.1	4.6
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	-0.4	0.8	5.3
Net exports (percentage points, contributions to GDP growth)	-0.4	-0.2	1.3	1.3	-1.2	0.0	-0.4	-3.6	0.9	2.7	0.2	-0.1
<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	2.3	2.0
Administered prices (% , y-o-y, average, 15.01%*)	-3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.4	3.1	-0.2	20.9	27.8	6.0	2.0
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco, % , y-o-y, average, 26.21%*)	1.8	0.1	0.2	3.7	1.6	2.6	4.2	2.1	12.9	10.0	-0.9	1.0
Core inflation (% , y-o-y, average, 55.27%*)	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.8	13.2	7.6	2.6	2.3
Fuel prices (% , y-o-y, average, 3.51%*)	0.2	-13.5	-8.5	6.7	6.3	-0.4	-11.4	16.7	33.6	-12.1	4.4	-1.3
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	10.7	2.2	1.8
<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	1.3	1.2
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	-6.5	-1.8
GDP deflator (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted)	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.6	3.9	4.3	3.3	8.6	8.6	4.5	2.7
<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	7.5	7.2	6.1
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	7.9	7.7	6.4
Average monthly wage in non-market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	2.5	3.3	4.8	7.1	10.2	9.2	6.9	4.4	2.8	5.6	4.9	4.7
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	-2.9	4.8	4.1
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	1.6	-0.4	3.1	3.9	6.2	4.7	5.9	2.2	6.8	8.3	6.0	3.7
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	1.7	3.9	0.9	3.6	1.9	2.8	-3.8	3.1	0.9	-1.1	1.4	2.5
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	2.6	2.9	3.1
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	3.6	3.8	4.0
Employment (ILO, % , y-o-y)	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	-1.4	0.1	-1.4	0.3	-1.6	1.5	0.3	0.2
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.5	-0.3	-1.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
<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	-312.3	-215.4	-268.4	-131.0	-97.4
Government budget balance/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-2.1	-0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	-5.8	-5.1	-3.2	-3.7	-1.7	-1.2
Structural balance/GDP (% , nominal terms)	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	-0.4	-5.9	-5.5	-3.3	-3.3	-1.6	-1.3
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	3228.4	3396.8	3525.3
Government debt/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	41.9	39.7	36.6	34.2	32.1	30.0	37.7	42.0	44.2	44.0	43.6	42.9
<b>EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>												
<b>Current account</b>												
Goods and services, net (CZK bn, current prices)	275.6	274.3	365.1	384.0	320.9	345.8	383.9	174.0	74.9	383.8	438.7	461.0
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	7.9	20.7	85.2	79.1	24.1	19.2	113.7	-168.0	-332.8	29.2	3.0	9.1
Current account/GDP (% , nominal terms)	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	-2.8	-4.9	0.4	0.0	0.1
<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	-83.5	-16.3	-80.0	-70.0
<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	23.1	22.3
CZK/EUR (average)	27.5	27.3	27.0	26.3	25.6	25.7	26.5	25.6	24.6	24.0	25.1	24.8
<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	8.1	8.6
2W repo rate (% , average)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.9	5.9	7.0	5.1	3.6
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	6.3	7.1	5.0	3.6
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.4	-5.3	4.3	2.5	0.3	0.5	1.5
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	2.9	8.9	6.7	2.6	2.2
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	-1.5	-2.3	-2.2	2.4	3.1	1.1	-1.3	9.6	32.8	2.8	-5.4	0.8
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	84.2	79.1
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	3.4	3.5	2.9
USD/EUR (average)	1.33	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.11

\* 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, current p., seas. adjusted)	1817.1	1840.5	1842.5	1852.5	<b>1902.4</b>	<b>1936.9</b>	<b>1963.1</b>	<b>1991.5</b>	2017.2	2043.5	2069.0	2093.4
GDP (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
GDP (% , q-o-q, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.3	0.3	-0.8	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Household consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-5.6	-4.0	-2.3	-0.5	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7
Government consumption (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.8	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Gross capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	-3.3	-4.7	-4.0	-14.9	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	0.7	5.0	5.0	6.2	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Exports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	7.2	4.9	-0.5	1.0	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.0
Imports of goods and services (% , y-o-y, real terms, seas. adjusted)	3.4	1.6	-1.8	-4.7	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1
Net exports (percentage points, contributions to GDP growth)	2.8	2.5	1.0	4.4	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>PRICES</b>												
<b>Main price indicators</b>												
Consumer Price Index (% , y-o-y, average)	16.4	11.2	8.1	7.6	2.1	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Administered prices (% , y-o-y, average, 15.01%*)	32.8	25.2	19.9	33.2	6.2	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
Food prices (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco, % , y-o-y, average, 26.21%*)	18.3	11.9	7.3	2.6	-1.1	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
Core inflation (% , y-o-y, average, 55.27%*)	11.9	8.7	5.9	3.9	2.8	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1
Fuel prices (% , y-o-y, average, 3.51%*)	-3.7	-21.5	-15.5	-7.6	0.4	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	1.4	-3.7	-3.1	0.1
Monetary policy-relevant inflation (% , y-o-y, average)	16.4	11.1	7.9	7.5	2.1	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>Partial price indicators</b>												
Industrial producer prices (% , y-o-y, average)	15.0	3.9	1.3	0.8	-0.9	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
Agricultural prices (% , y-o-y, average)	19.6	-8.2	-14.7	-15.0	-17.3	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	-0.2	-3.1	-2.4	-1.6
GDP deflator (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted)	11.2	10.0	7.2	6.0	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>												
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	8.8	8.0	7.1	6.3	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.7
Average monthly wage in market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	8.9	8.5	7.6	6.8	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	7.1	6.5	6.2	5.9
Average monthly wage in non-market sectors (% , y-o-y, nominal terms)	8.1	5.7	5.0	4.1	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5
Average monthly wage (% , y-o-y, real terms)	-6.6	-2.9	-0.9	-1.2	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7
Unit labour costs (% , y-o-y)	9.9	9.0	8.3	6.3	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.1
Aggregate labour productivity (% , y-o-y)	-1.2	-1.5	-1.3	-0.3	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
ILO general unemployment rate (% , average, age 15–64, seas. adjusted)	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Share of unemployed persons (MLSA, % , average, seas. adjusted)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Employment (ILO, % , y-o-y)	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Full-time employment (% , y-o-y)	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>												
Government budget balance (ESA2010, CZK bn, current prices)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government budget balance/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Structural balance/GDP (% , nominal terms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government debt (ESA2010, CZK bn, current prices)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government debt/GDP** (% , nominal terms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>												
<b>Current account</b>												
Goods and services, net (CZK bn, current prices)	106.2	107.8	63.8	106.0	<b>143.7</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>84.9</b>	144.2	132.6	92.7	91.5
Current account (CZK bn, current prices)	36.6	-19.8	0.4	12.0	<b>86.2</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>-58.1</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	81.9	-9.2	-53.5	-10.2
Current account/GDP (% , nominal terms)	2.1	-1.1	0.0	0.6	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	4.3	-0.4	-2.6	-0.5
<b>Foreign direct investment</b>												
Direct investment (CZK bn, current prices)	-36.0	-6.7	35.5	-9.1	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
<b>Exchange rates</b>												
CZK/USD (average)	22.2	21.6	22.2	22.8	23.1	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	22.7	22.4	22.1	21.9
CZK/EUR (average)	23.8	23.6	24.1	24.5	25.1	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.7
<b>MONEY AND INTEREST RATES</b>												
M3 (% , y-o-y, average)	8.5	9.6	9.2	8.7	7.9	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	9.3	9.3	8.0	7.8
2W repo rate (% , average)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.4	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.0
3M PRIBOR (% , average)	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.2	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1
<b>EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>												
Foreign GDP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
Foreign GDP (% , q-o-q, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Foreign HICP (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	9.5	7.7	6.2	3.7	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Foreign PPI (% , y-o-y, seas. adjusted, effective EA)	16.4	5.3	-4.1	-4.1	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9
Brent crude oil (in USD/barrel, average)	82.2	77.7	85.9	82.9	81.8	<b>87.4</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>82.8</b>	81.0	79.6	78.4	77.3
3M EURIBOR (% , average)	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.9	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
USD/EUR (average)	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.09</b>	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13

\* 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>0.3</b> (0.1)	<b>0.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	The previous forecast's expectation of gradually recovering economic growth in the effective euro area is unchanged.
<b>Consumer prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>6.7</b> (0.3)	<b>2.6</b> (0.8)	<b>2.2</b> (0.4)	The consumer price inflation forecast is higher, mainly due to a stronger impact of the end of energy support on growth in the energy component and a higher wage growth outlook.
<b>Indust. prod. prices</b> (in the effective EA)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>2.8</b> (2.4)	<b>-5.4</b> (-1.8)	<b>0.8</b> (0.4)	The lower forecast for industrial producer prices this year primarily reflects a deeper fall in the energy component, due above all to its marked decrease in Slovakia in early 2024.
<b>Brent crude oil price</b>	USD/barrel	<b>82.2</b> (0.0)	<b>84.2</b> (8.1)	<b>79.1</b> (6.0)	The Brent crude oil price outlook has shifted markedly higher owing to mounting tensions in the Middle East and stricter sanctions on Russian oil exports.
<b>3M EURIBOR</b>	% pp	<b>3.4</b> (0.0)	<b>3.5</b> (0.4)	<b>2.9</b> (0.5)	The higher market rate outlook reflects more slowly receding inflation in the euro area and the ECB's caution before commencing rate cuts.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	USD/EUR	<b>1.08</b> (0.00)	<b>1.09</b> (-0.01)	<b>1.11</b> (-0.01)	The expected slight appreciation of the euro against the dollar is almost unchanged compared with the previous forecast.

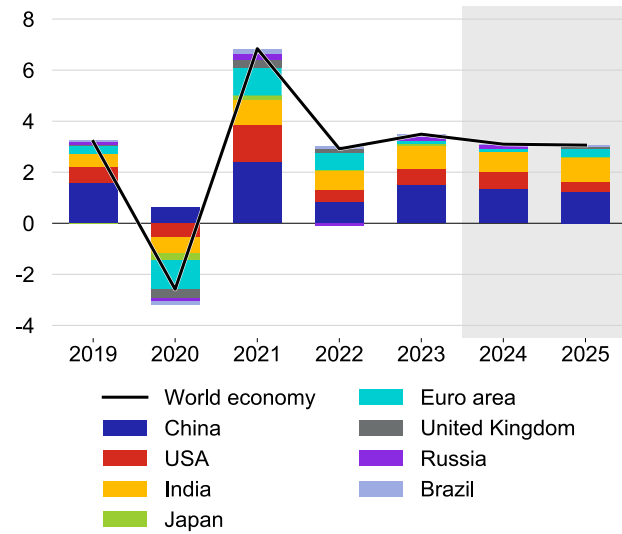
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value or a shift to a weaker dollar, while a red label indicates a decrease in value or a shift to a stronger dollar).

## 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.2 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Economic growth in euro area

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

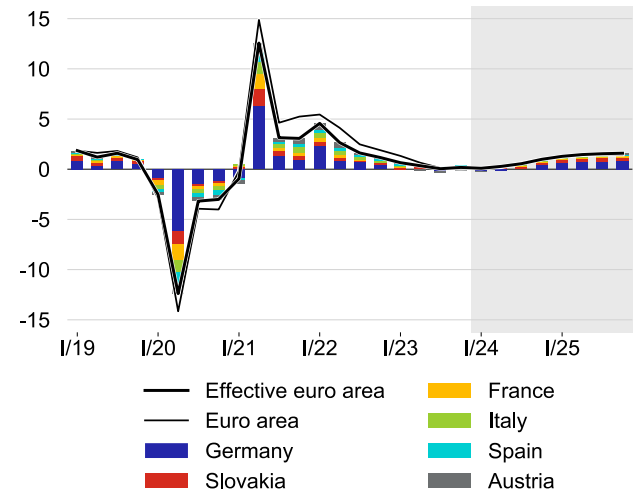


Chart B.3 (Eurostat, CNB calculation)

### Structure of GDP in euro area

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

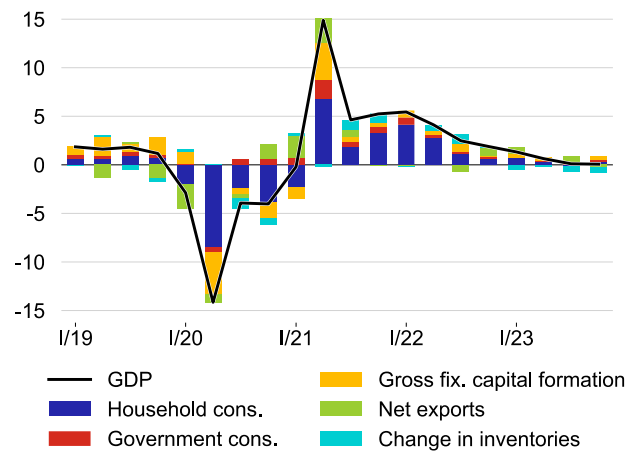


Chart B.4 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### GDP level in effective euro area

index (2000 = 100)

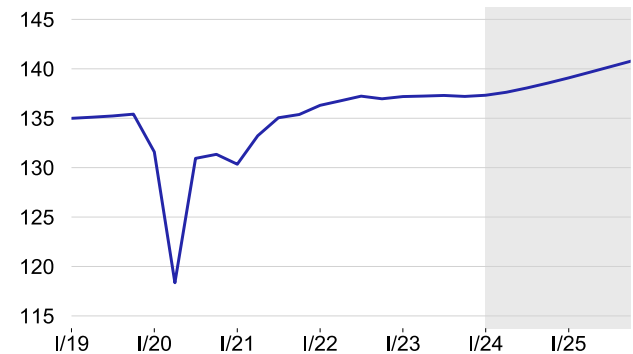


Chart B.5 (Eurostat)

### Sentiment indicator for industry

subindex of the Economic sentiment indicator (ESI)

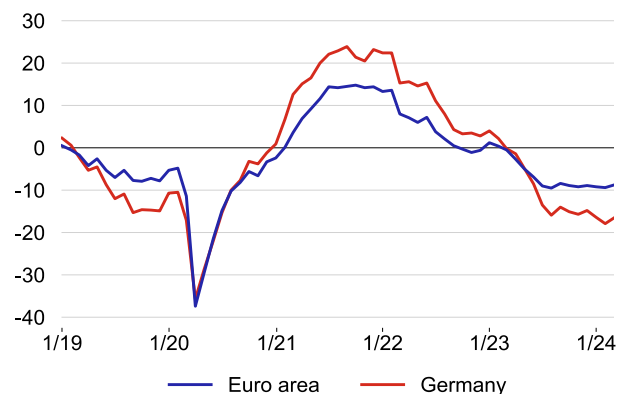
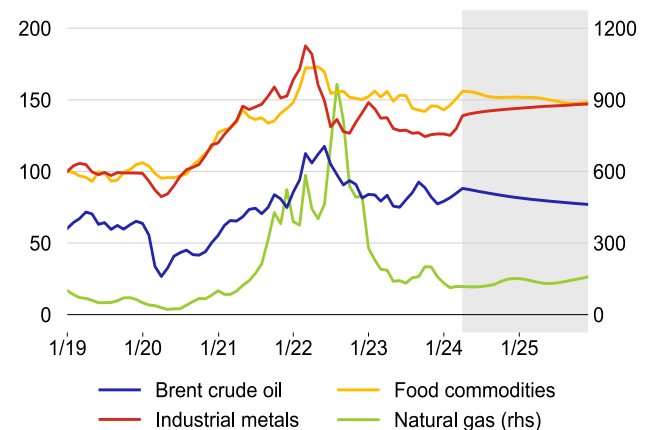


Chart B.6 (Bloomberg, World Bank, CNB calculation)

### 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

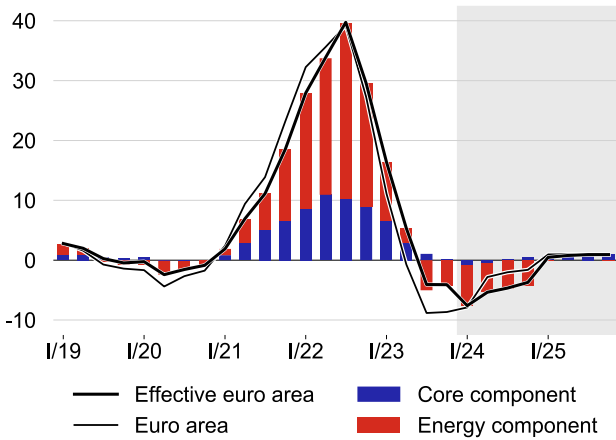


Chart B.8 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Industrial producer prices by country

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

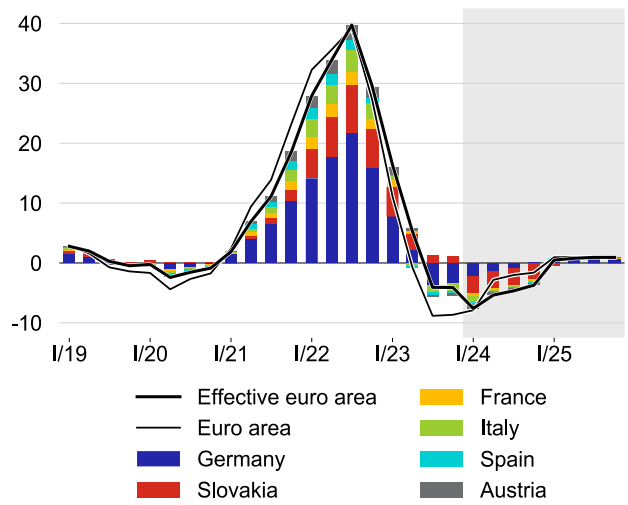


Chart B.9 (Eurostat, CNB forecast)

### Consumer price inflation in euro area

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

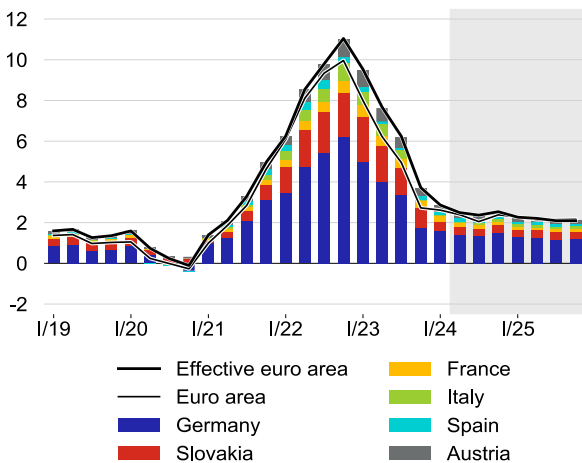


Chart B.10 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### Euro exchange rate

USD/EUR; NEER of euro against currencies of euro area countries' 17 main partners (January 2019 = 100; right-hand scale)

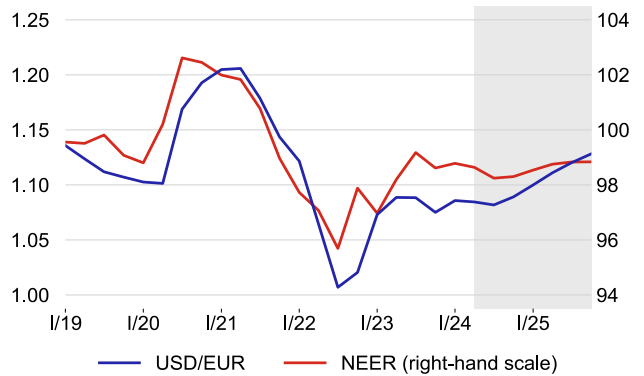


Chart B.11 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### Overnight interest rates

%; differences in pp

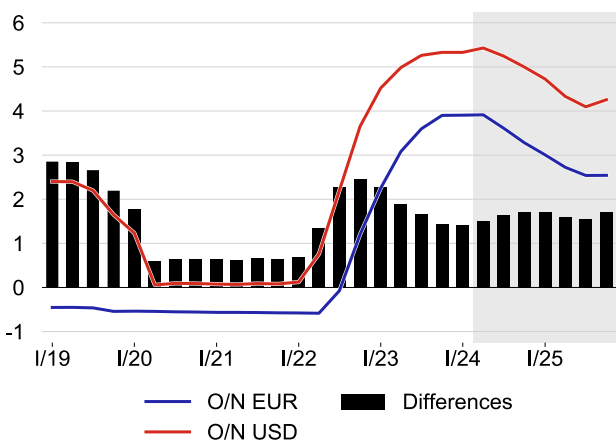
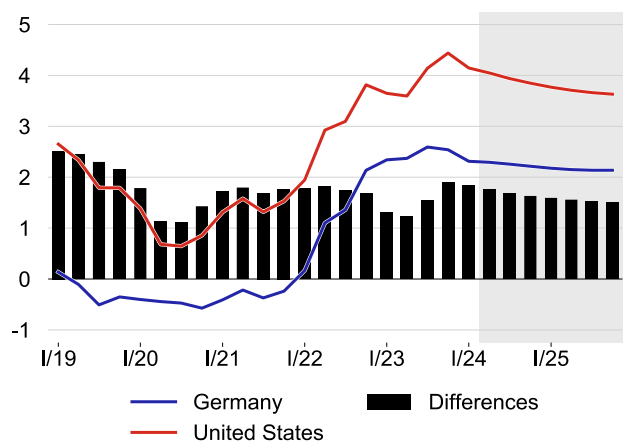


Chart B.12 (Bloomberg, CNB calculation)

### 10Y government bond yields

%; differences in pp



## C — Domestic economic activity

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>GDP</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-0.2</b> (0.3)	<b>1.4</b> (0.8)	<b>2.7</b> (0.3)	The GDP outlook is higher over the entire forecast horizon due to stronger domestic demand than in the previous forecast.
<b>Household consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-3.1</b> (0.1)	<b>2.6</b> (1.2)	<b>4.0</b> (0.9)	The household consumption forecast for this year and the next has been revised up due to faster growth in real wages and higher growth in consumption at the end of 2023.
<b>Government consumption</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>3.5</b> (0.0)	<b>2.2</b> (0.5)	<b>1.1</b> (-0.1)	The government consumption forecast has been revised slightly upwards this year.
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>4.2</b> (1.5)	<b>3.8</b> (0.4)	<b>3.2</b> (0.0)	Growth in fixed investment has been revised upwards slightly due to a higher observation at the end of last year. The outlook for next year is unchanged.
<b>Net exports</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>2.7</b> (0.9)	<b>0.2</b> (-0.5)	<b>-0.1</b> (-0.4)	The contribution of net exports is slightly lower due to stronger domestic demand and related faster growth in imports.

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**

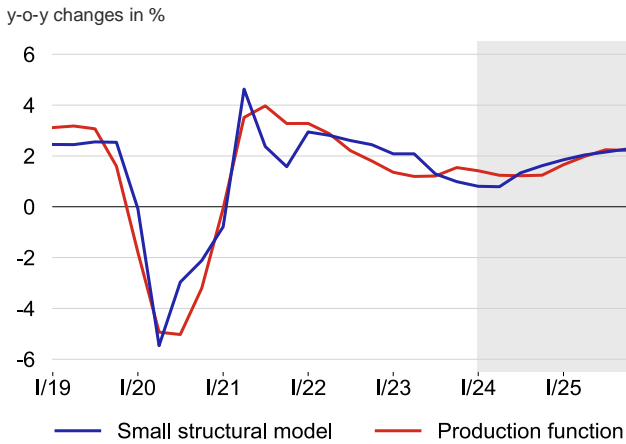


Chart C.2  
**Output gap**

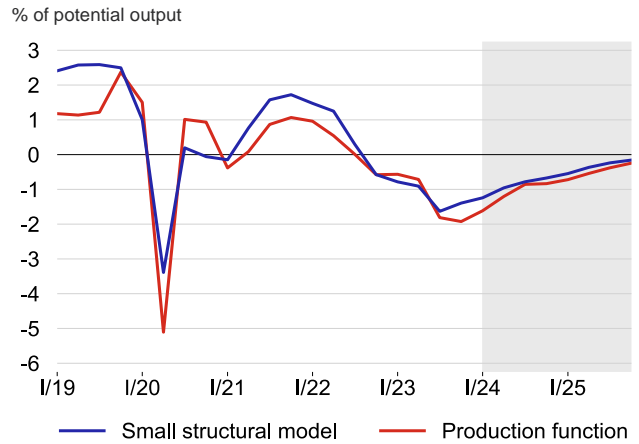


Chart C.3  
**Gross domestic product**

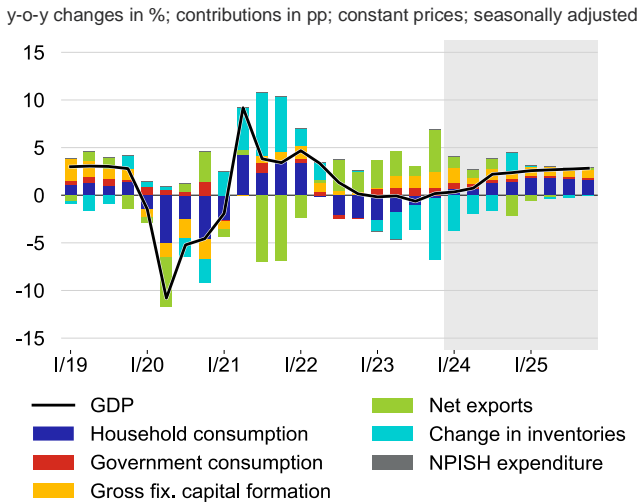
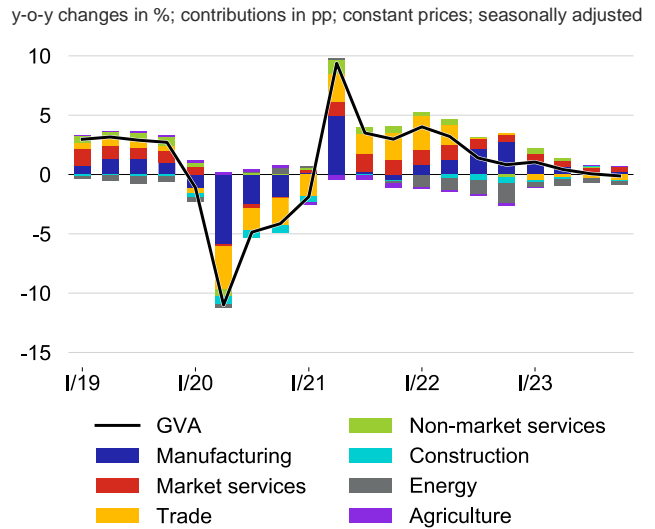


Chart C.4  
**Gross value added**



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

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

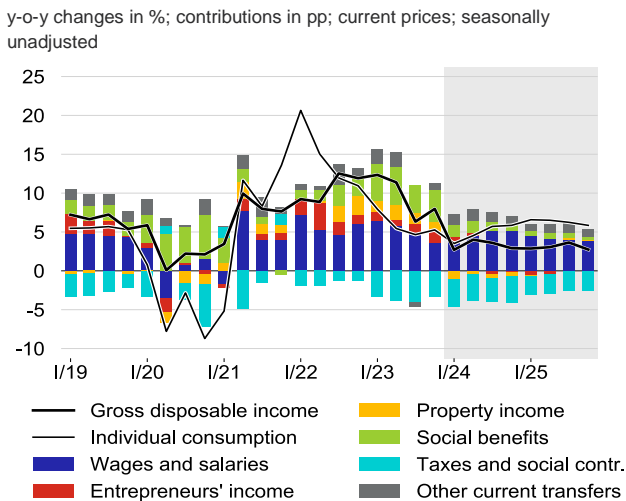
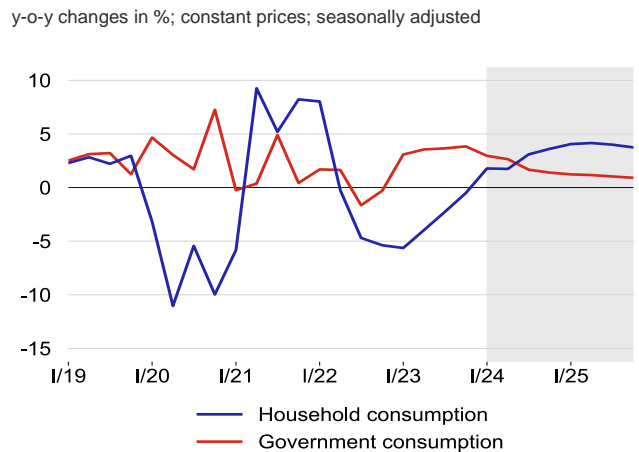


Chart C.6  
**Household and government consumption**



C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.7

**Gross capital formation**

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

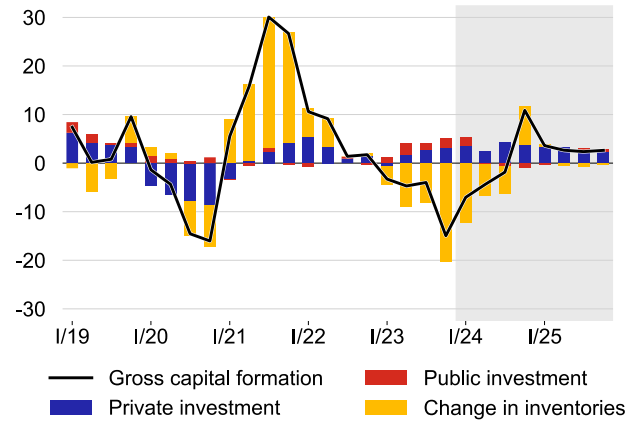


Chart C.8

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

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

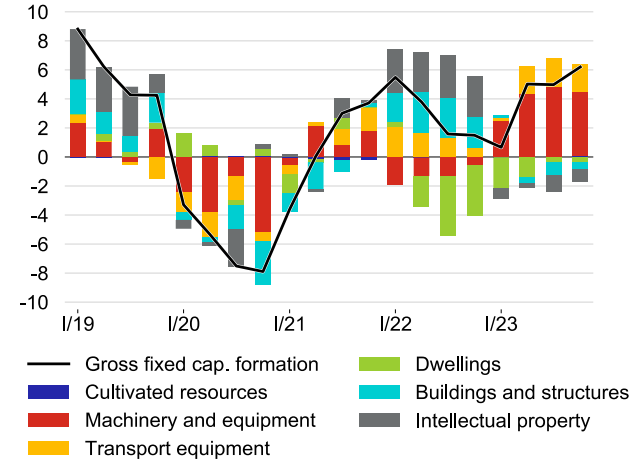


Chart C.9

**Gross fixed capital formation by sector**

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

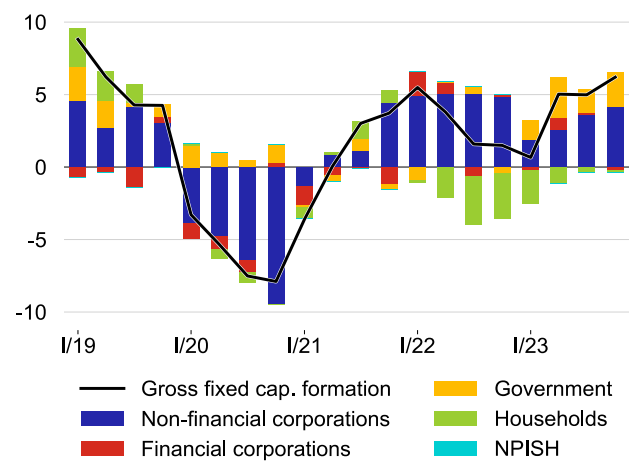


Chart C.10

**Exports and imports**

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

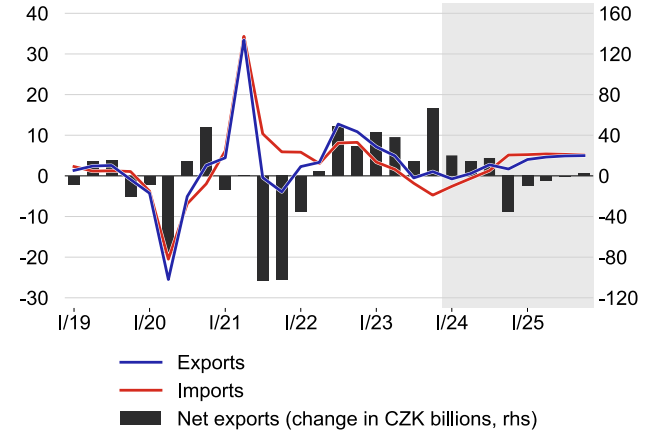


Chart C.11

**Industrial production and construction output**

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

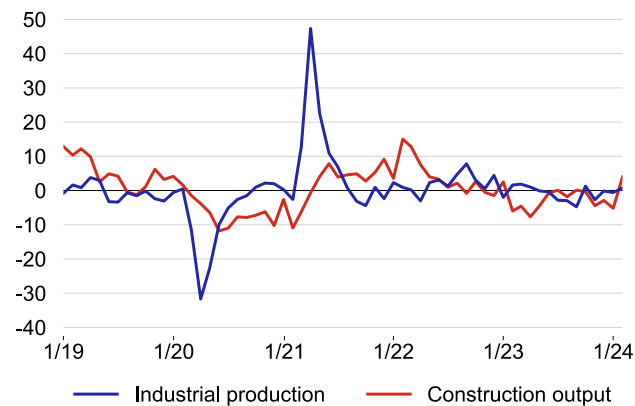
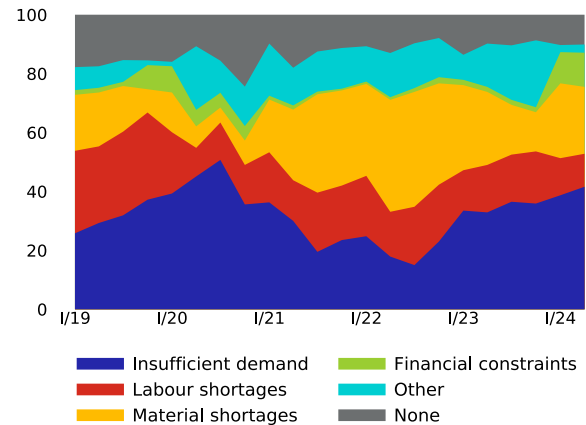


Chart C.12

**Barriers to growth in industry**

%



C — Domestic economic activity

Chart C.13  
**Key financial indicators**

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

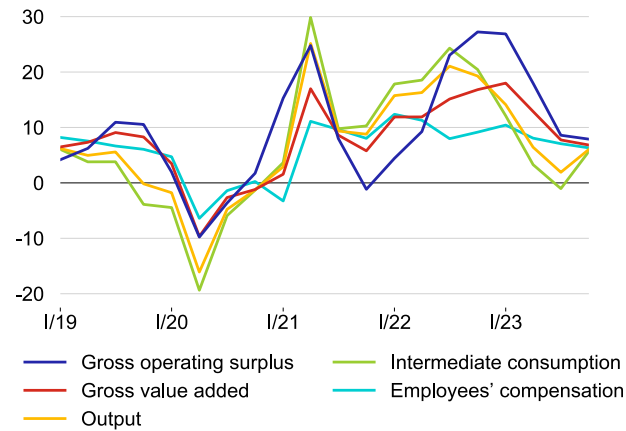


Chart C.14  
**Retail sales and sales in services**

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

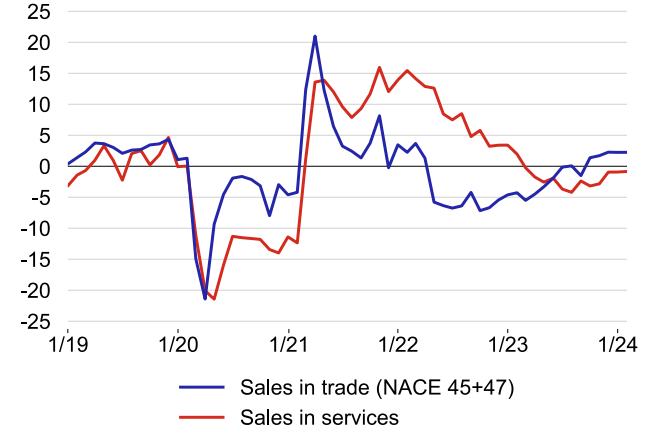


Chart C.15  
**Consumer confidence balance**

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

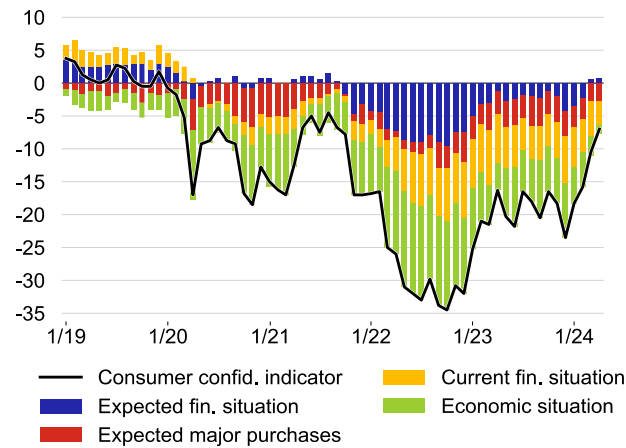


Chart C.16  
**Business confidence indicator**

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

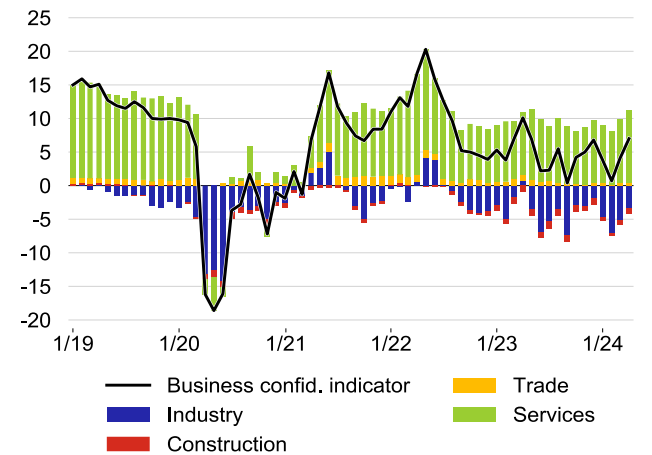


Chart C.17 (CZSO; Stat. survey of CNB and Confederation of Industry of CR)  
**Capacity utilisation**

in %

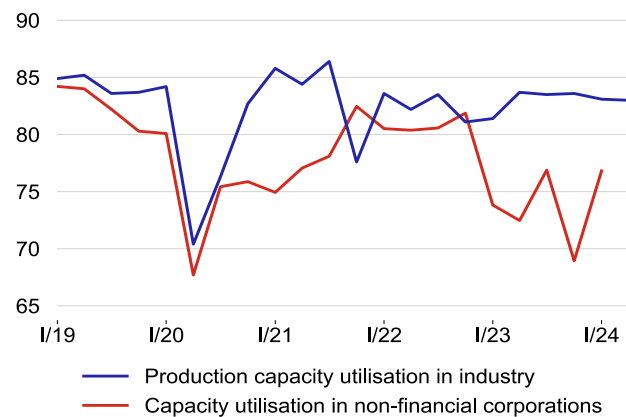
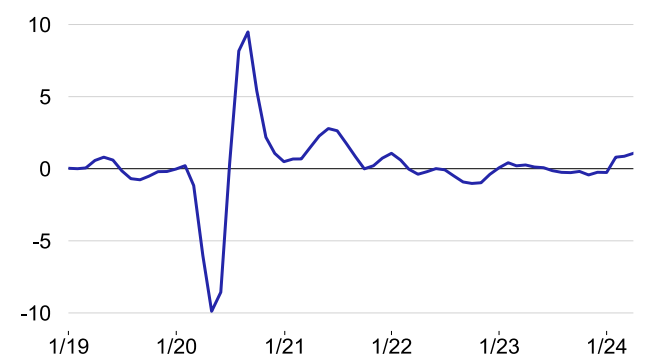


Chart C.18  
**The Rushin: an index of Czech economic activity**

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> (0.0)	<b>0.3</b> (0.3)	<b>0.2</b> (0.1)	The faster employment growth this year mainly reflects a better economic outlook than in the previous forecast.
<b>Unemployment (ILO)</b>	% pp	<b>2.6</b> (0.0)	<b>2.9</b> (0.0)	<b>3.1</b> (0.0)	The expected outlook for the general unemployment rate is unchanged compared to the previous forecast.
<b>Average monthly nominal wage</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>7.5</b> (0.1)	<b>7.2</b> (1.4)	<b>6.1</b> (0.3)	The higher expected wage growth reflects faster expected wage growth at the start of this year and higher economic activity than in the previous forecast.

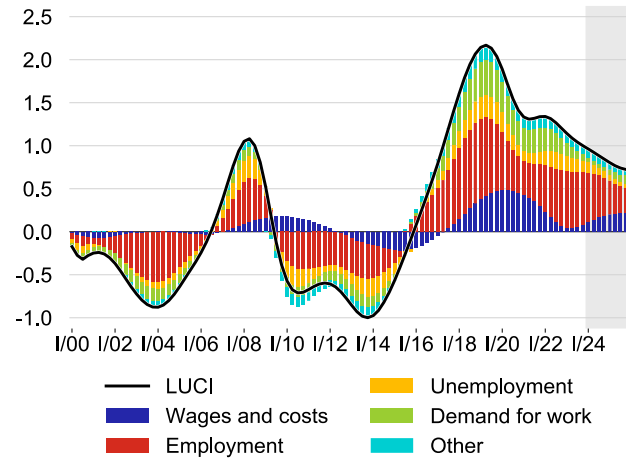
Note: Changes compared to the previous forecast in brackets (a green label indicates an increase in value and a red label a decrease).



## 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

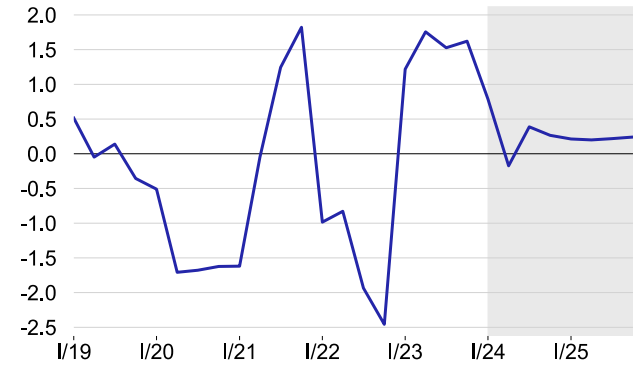


Chart D.3  
**Number of employees (full-time equivalent) – sectors**

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

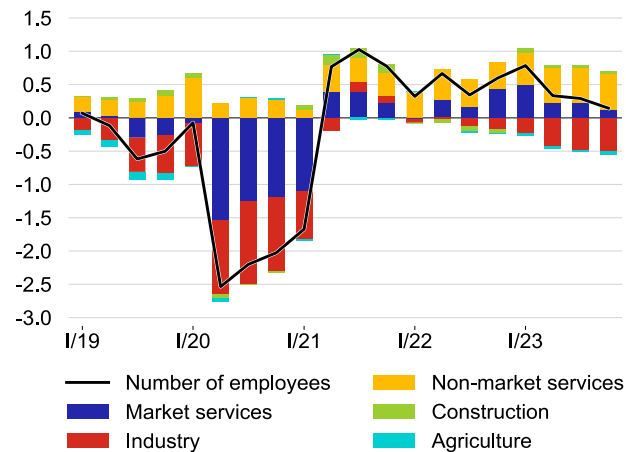


Chart D.4  
**Number of employees (full-time equivalent) – structure**

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

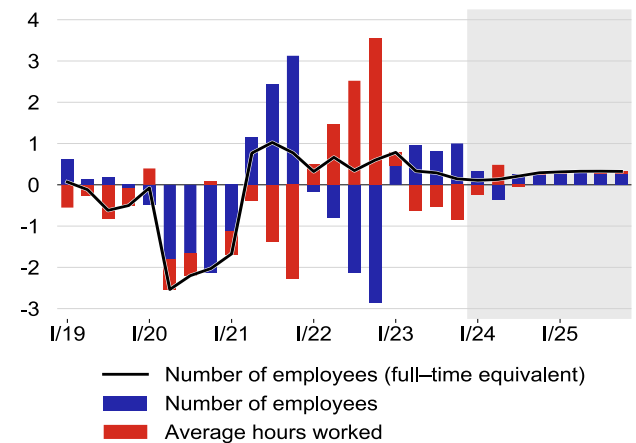


Chart D.5 (MLSA, CZSO, CNB forecast)  
**Unemployment**

%; seasonally adjusted

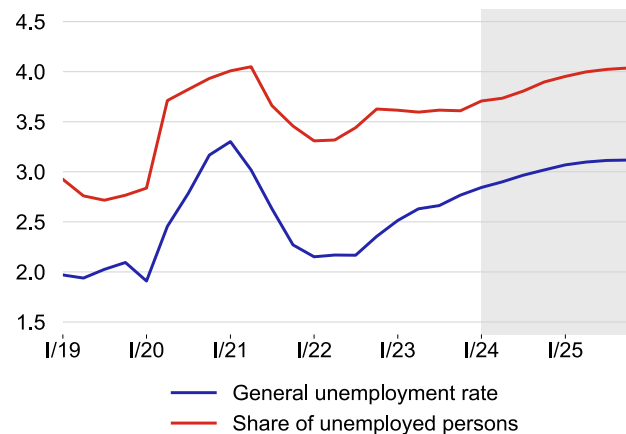
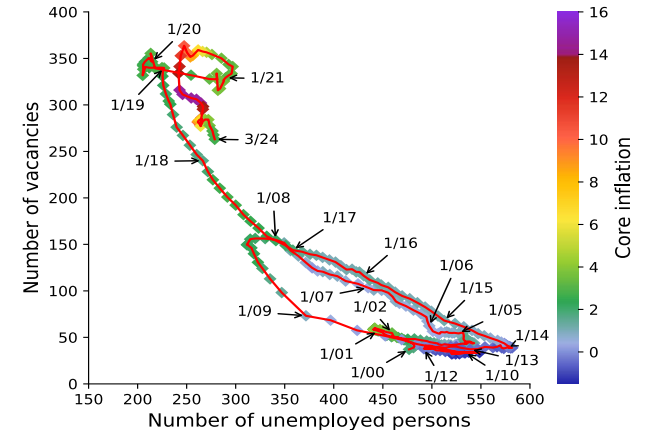


Chart D.6 (MLSA, CZSO)  
**Beveridge curve**

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



D — The labour market

Chart D.7  
**Average nominal wage**

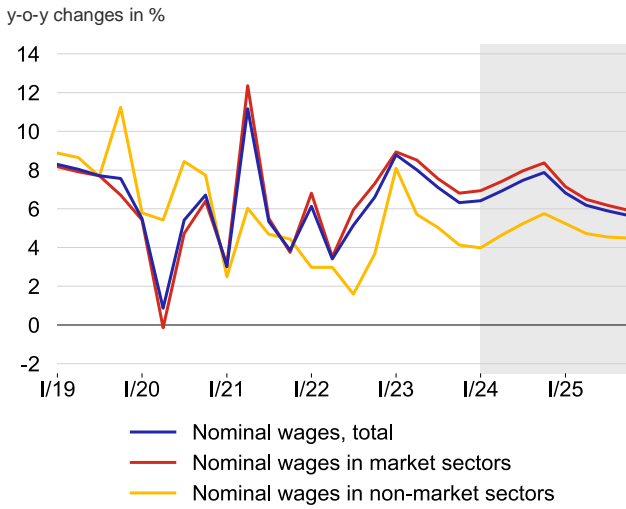


Chart D.8  
**Average wage and whole-economy productivity**

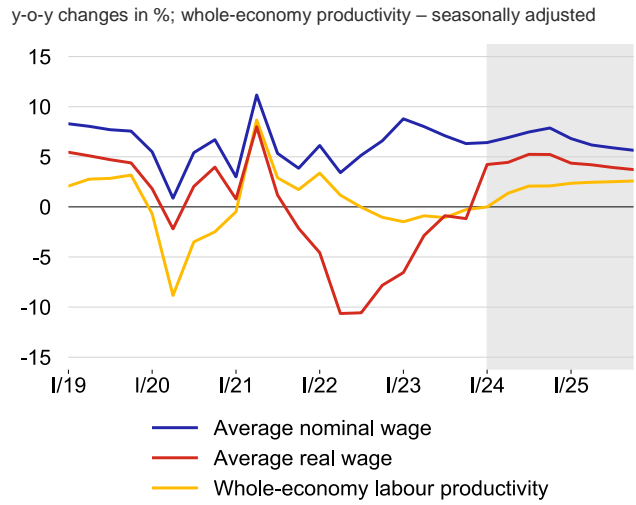


Chart D.9  
**Wage bill**

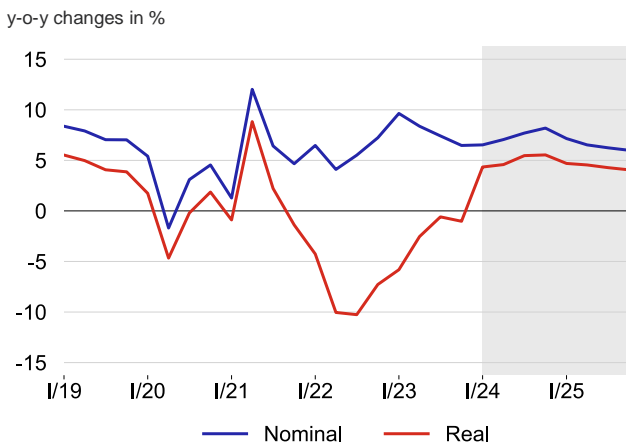


Chart D.10  
**Labour productivity in sectors**

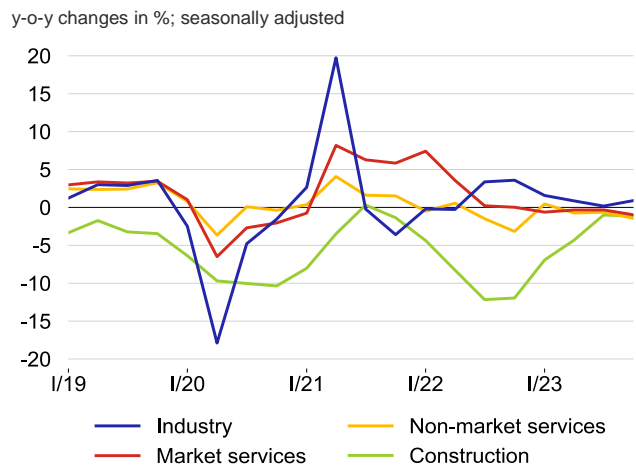


Chart D.11  
**Nominal unit labour costs**

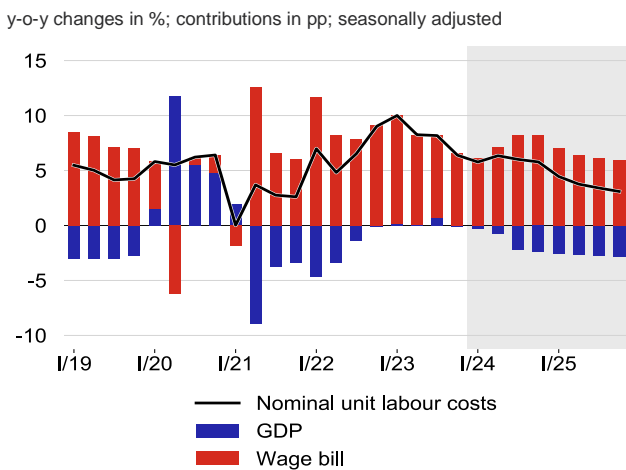
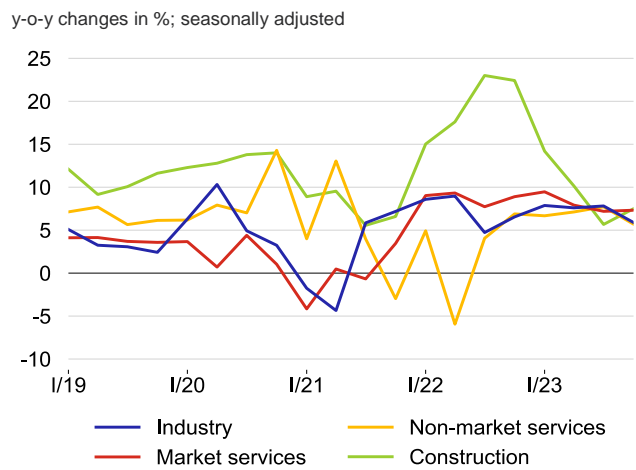


Chart D.12  
**Nominal unit labour costs in sectors**



## E — Inflation and other price areas

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Consumer prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>10.7</b> (0.0)	<b>2.3</b> (-0.3)	<b>2.0</b> (0.0)	The inflation forecast for this year has shifted downwards owing to a lower outlook for administered prices and core inflation. It is unchanged for 2025.
<b>Administered prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>27.8</b> (0.0)	<b>6.0</b> (-3.3)	<b>2.0</b> (-0.4)	The outlook for administered prices for this year is noticeably lower due to a less pronounced increase in housing-related energy prices observed at the start of 2024.
<b>Core inflation</b>	% pp	<b>7.6</b> (0.0)	<b>2.6</b> (-0.3)	<b>2.3</b> (0.1)	The downward revision of the core inflation forecast this year is due mainly to less significant repricing at the start of the year compared to the previous forecast.
<b>Food prices</b> (incl. alc. bev. and tobacco)	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>10.0</b> (0.0)	<b>-0.9</b> (0.9)	<b>1.0</b> (0.4)	The decline in food prices will be more moderate this year due to somewhat higher agricultural producer prices.
<b>Fuel prices</b>	y-o-y changes in % pp	<b>-12.1</b> (0.0)	<b>4.4</b> (7.6)	<b>-1.3</b> (-0.8)	The fuel price forecast for this year has shifted significantly upwards due to a higher outlook for crude 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**

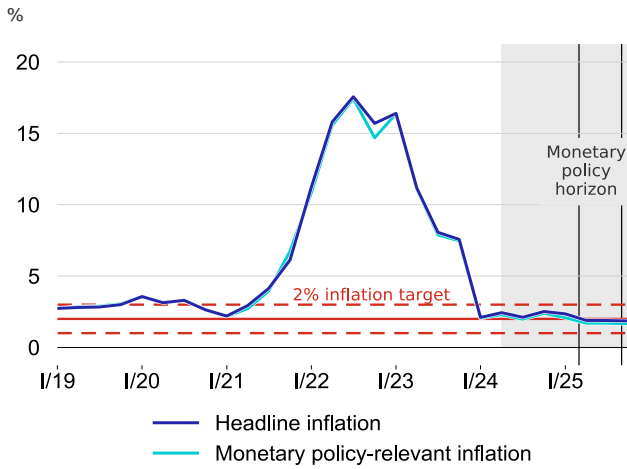


Chart E.2  
**Structure of inflation**

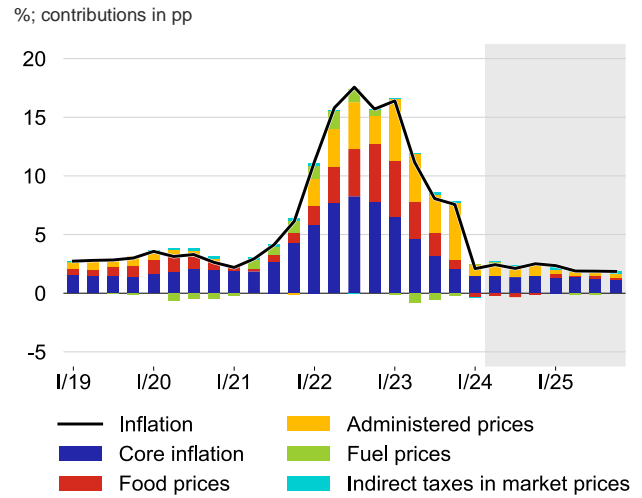


Chart E.3  
**Components of inflation**

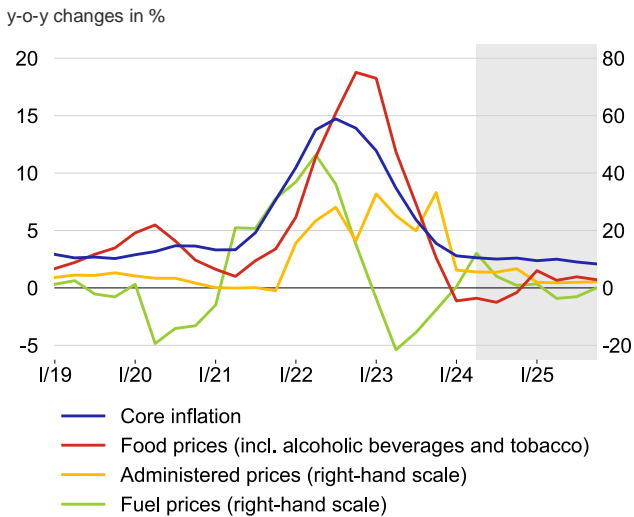


Chart E.4  
**Components of core inflation**

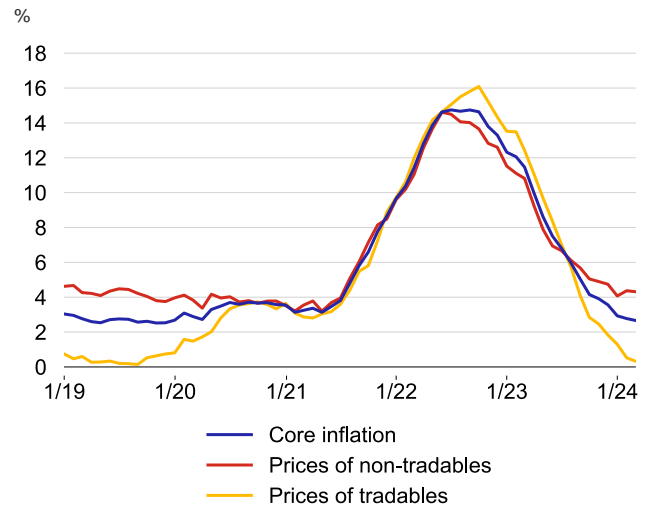


Chart E.5  
**Costs in consumer sector**

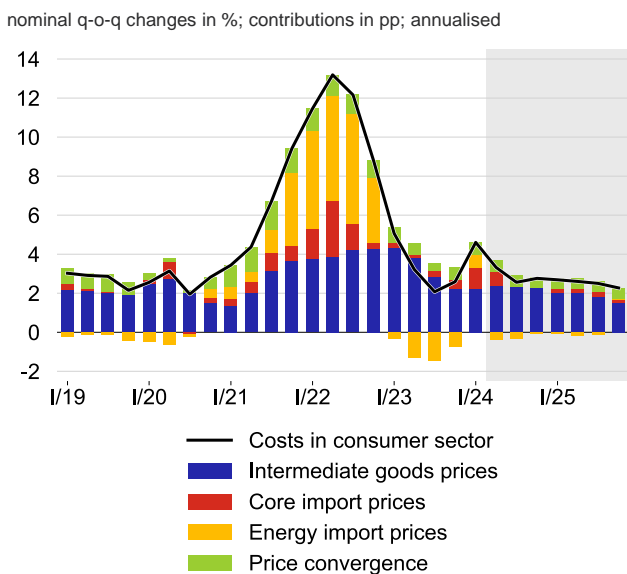
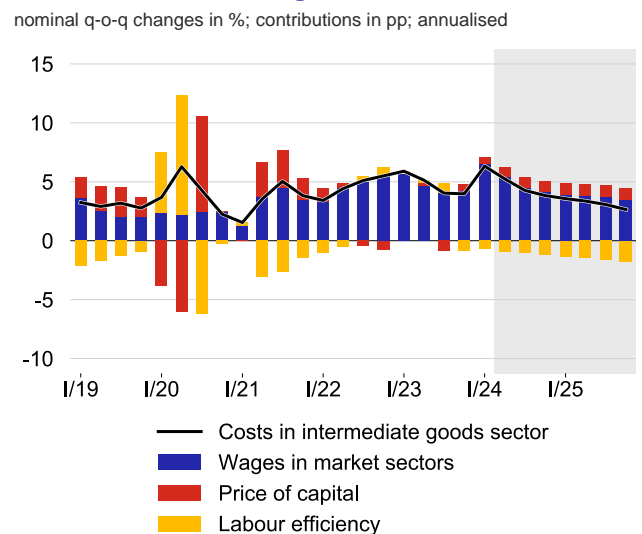


Chart E.6  
**Costs in intermediate goods sector**



## 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

	2022	2023	2024	2025
IMPACTS OF CHANGES TO INDIRECT TAXES	0.44	0.09	0.11	0.21
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
			14.5	0.15
			3.9	0.04

a) including effects of indirect tax changes

Table E.2

### Inflation in the next few months

year on year in %

	4/24	5/24	6/24
Headline inflation	2.5	2.5	2.4
Administered prices	6.0	5.4	5.2
First-round impacts of changes to ind. taxes	0.1	0.1	0.2
Core inflation	2.6	2.7	2.6
Food prices	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2
Fuel prices	7.8	14.3	14.1
Monetary policy-relevant inflation	2.3	2.3	2.2

Chart E.7

### Import prices

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

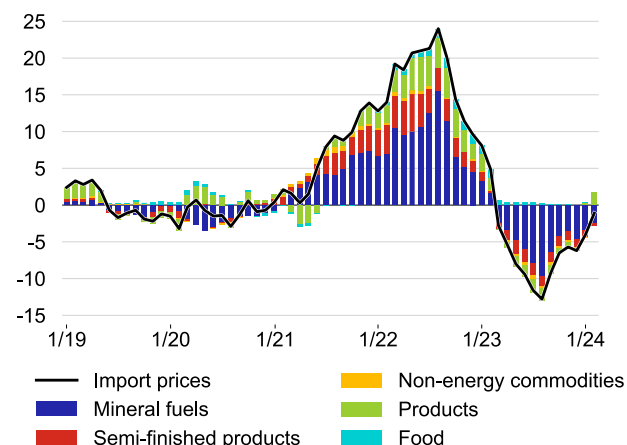


Chart E.8

### Industrial producer prices

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

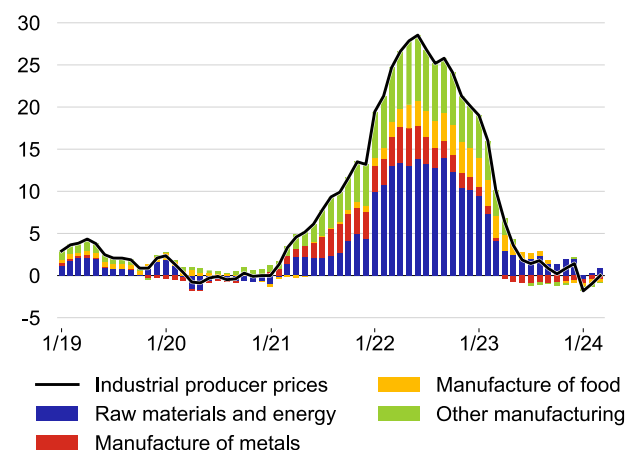


Chart E.9

### Agricultural producer prices

y-o-y changes in %

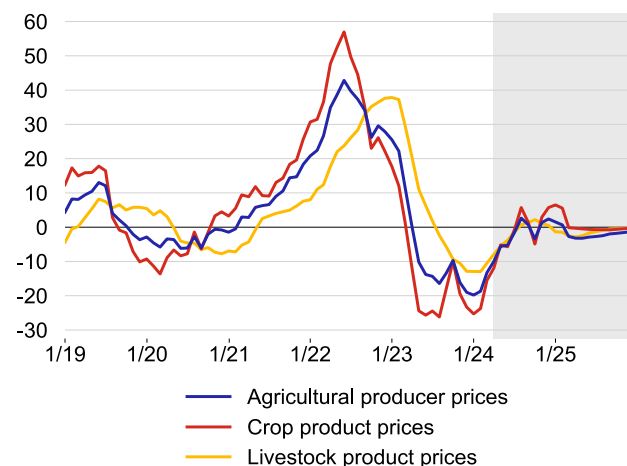
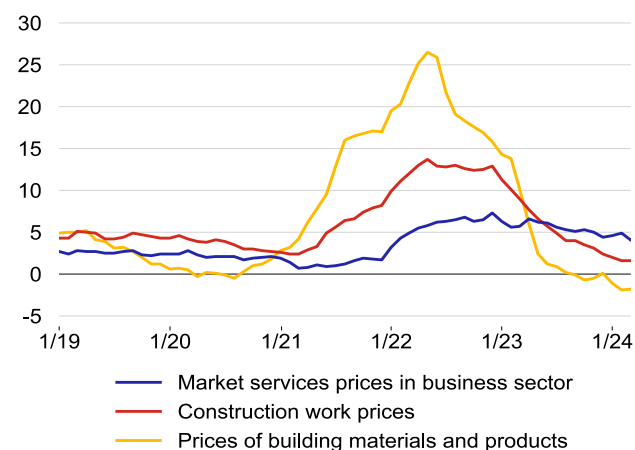


Chart E.10

### 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

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

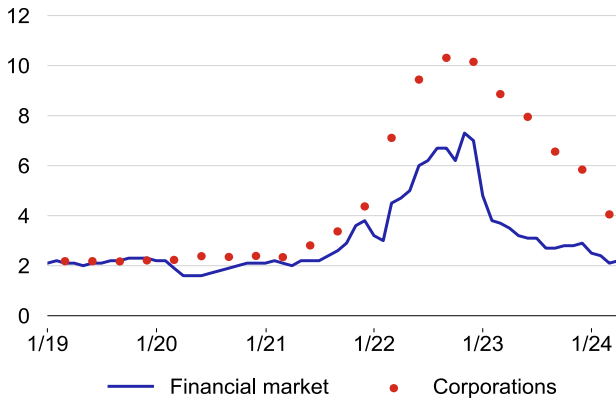


Chart E.12

### Inflation expectations at three-year horizon

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

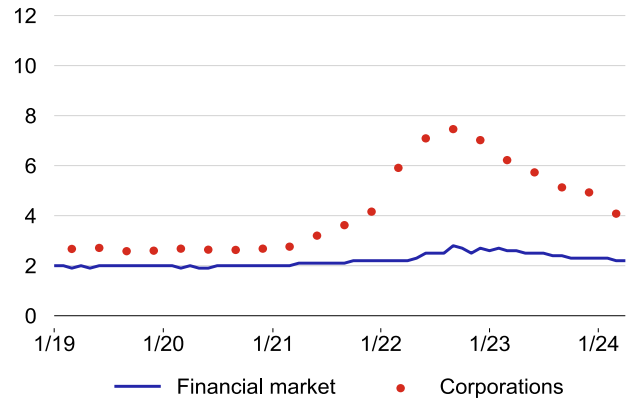


Chart E.13 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### 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

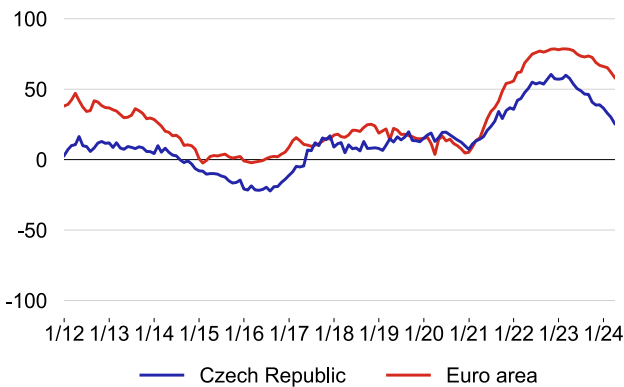


Chart E.14 (European Commission Business and Consumer Survey)

### 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

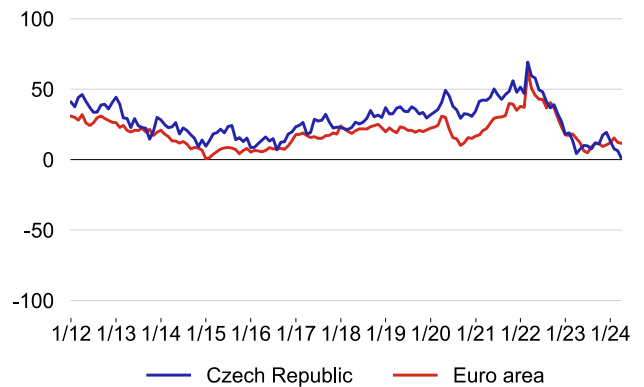
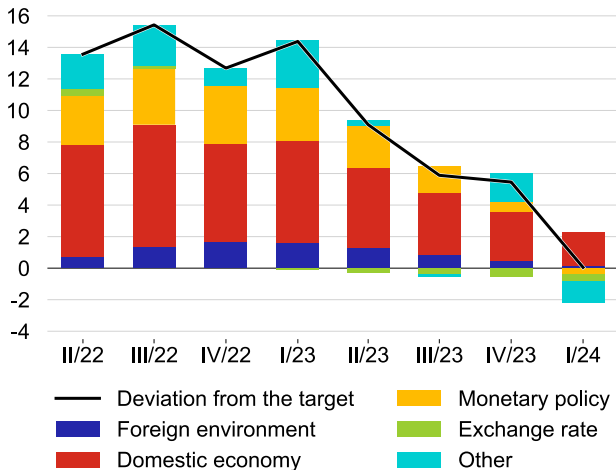


Chart E.15

### 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> (0.0)	<b>5.0</b> (1.1)	<b>3.6</b> (1.0)	The market interest rate outlook for the next two years is higher compared with the winter forecast.
<b>Exchange rate</b>	CZK/EUR	<b>24.0</b> (0.0)	<b>25.1</b> (0.5)	<b>24.8</b> (0.5)	The forecasted exchange rate of the koruna is slightly 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

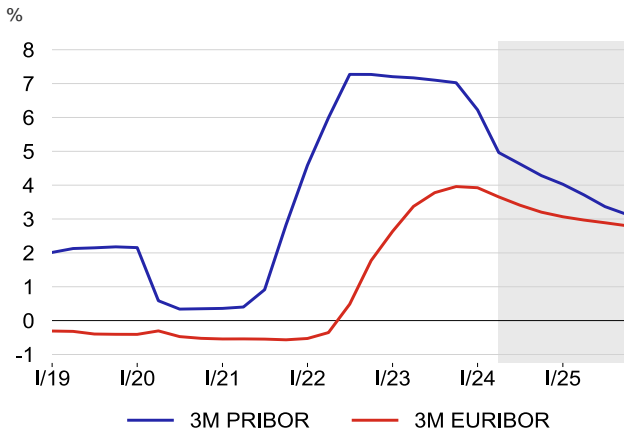


Chart F.2  
Exchange rate forecast

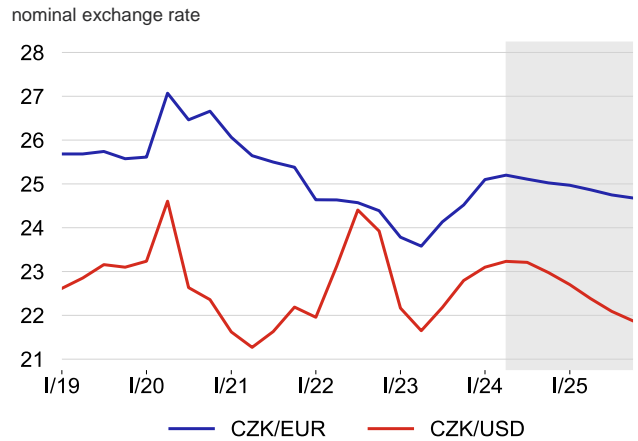


Chart F.3  
Interest rates

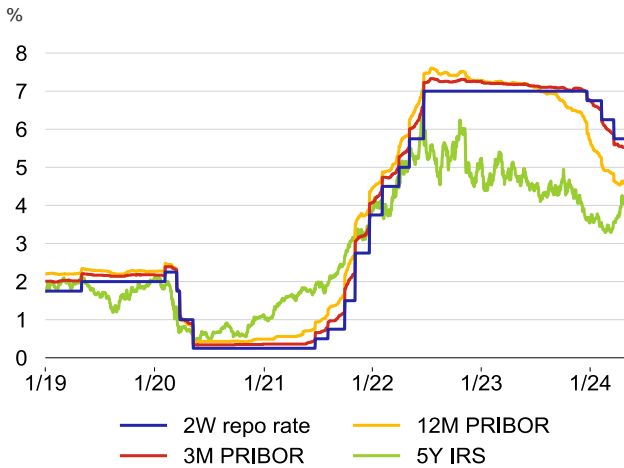


Chart F.4  
Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

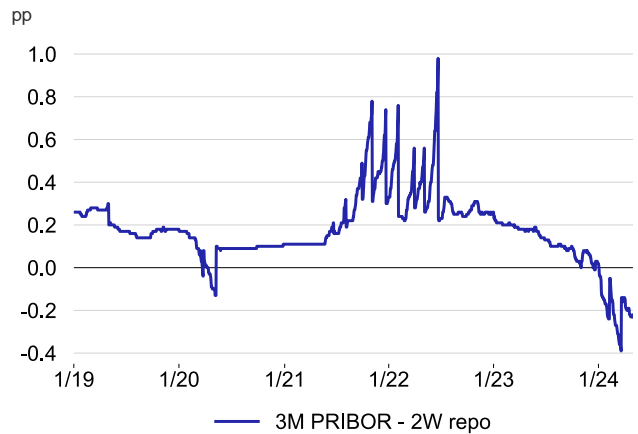


Chart F.5  
Interest rate spread in Czech Republic

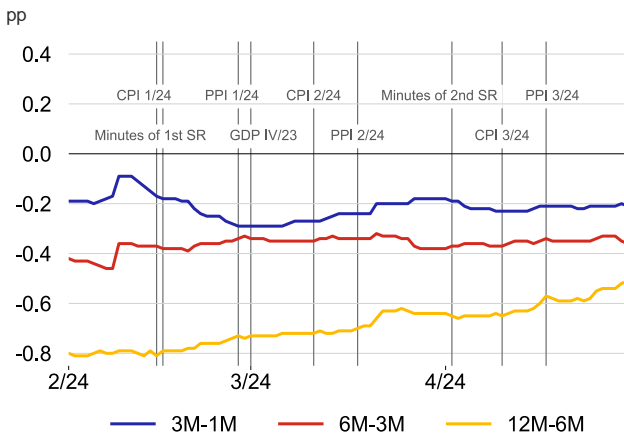
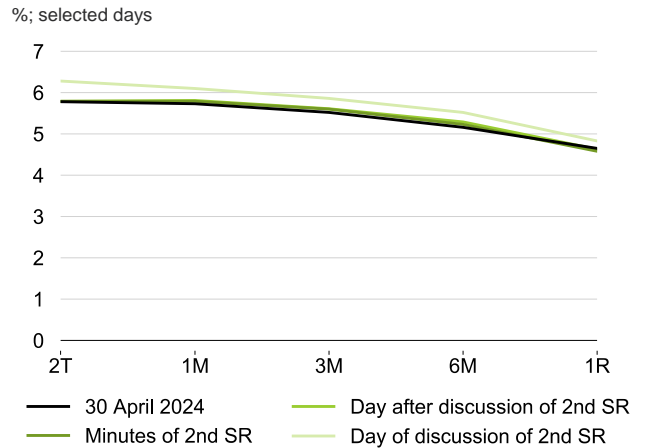


Chart F.6  
PRIBOR yield curve





F — Financial and monetary indicators

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

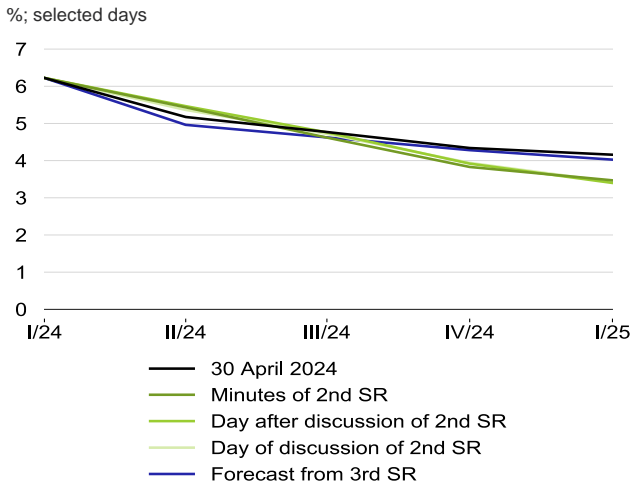


Chart F.8  
**IRS yield curve**

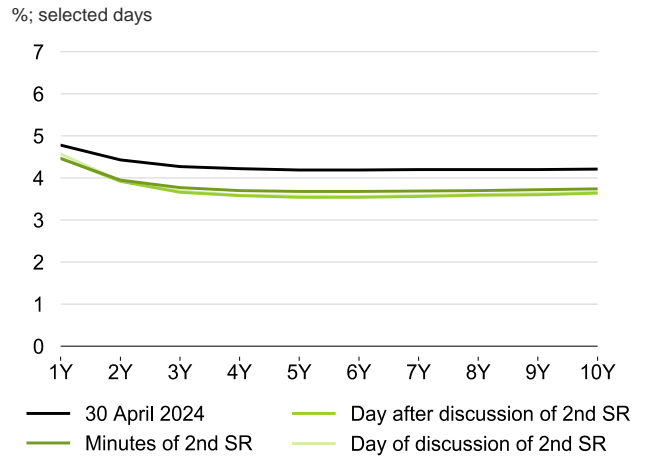


Chart F.9  
**Government bond yield curve**

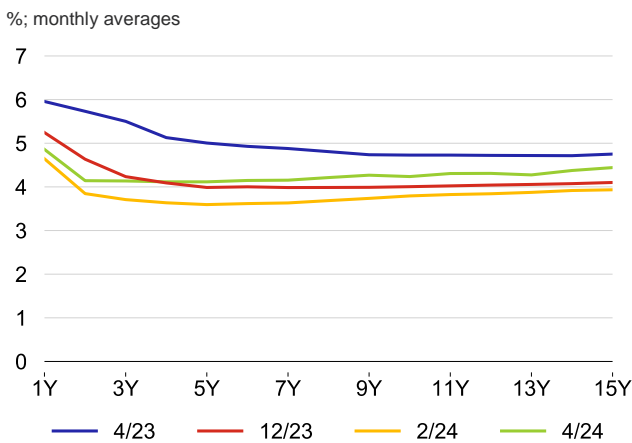


Chart F.10  
**Government bond yield curve**

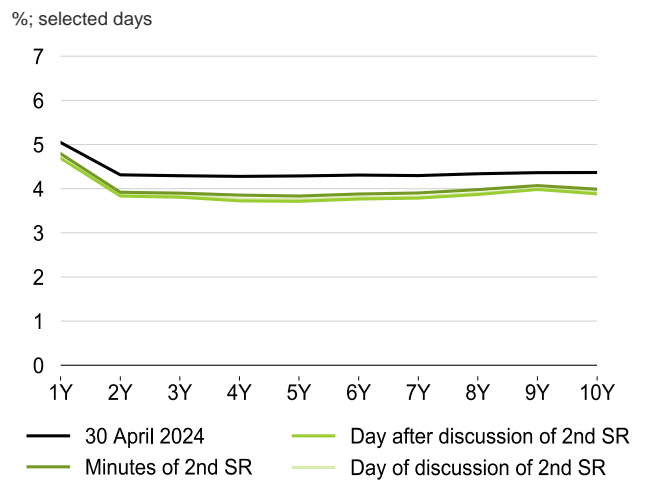


Chart F.11  
**Exchange rate**

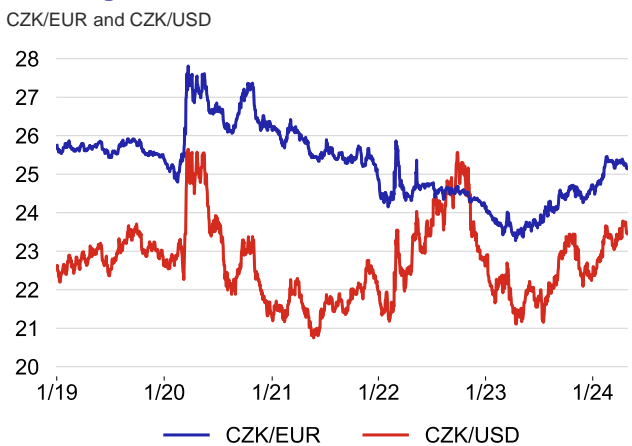
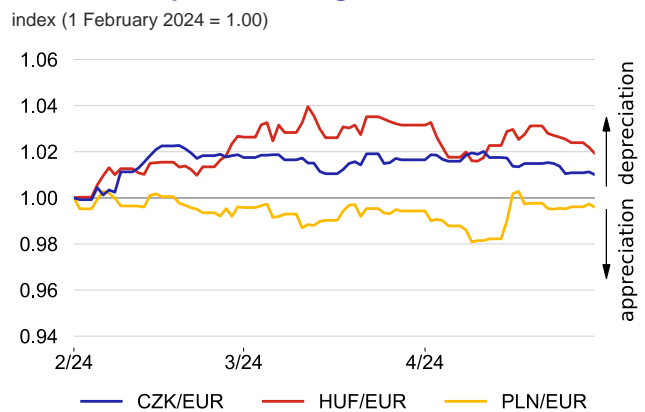


Chart F.12  
**Central European exchange rates**



F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.13  
**Current development of koruna exchange rate**  
nominal CZK/EUR exchange rate

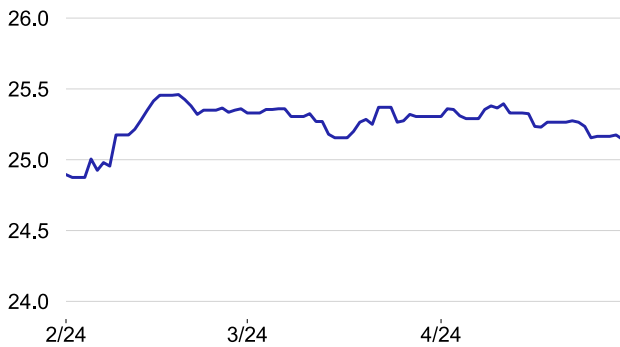


Chart F.14  
**Expected change in koruna exchange rate**  
nominal CZK/EUR exchange rate at 1Y horizon; %

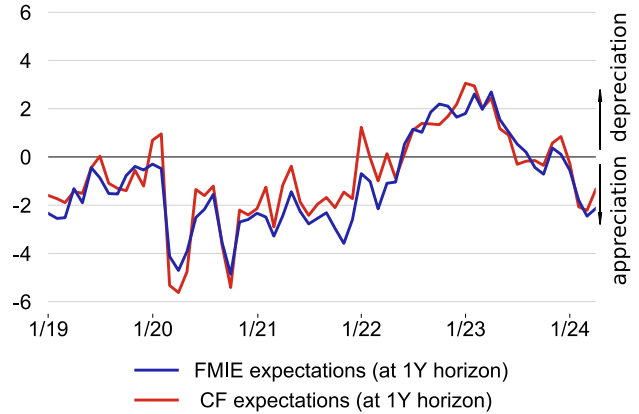


Chart F.15 (MF CR, CNB)  
**Volume of koruna assets of non-residents**  
CZK billions

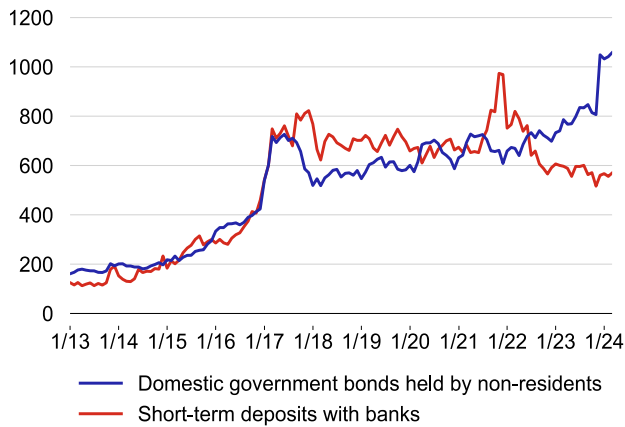


Chart F.16 (Statistical survey of CNB and Confederation of Industry of CR)  
**Hedging of exports against exchange rate risks**  
weighted mean in %

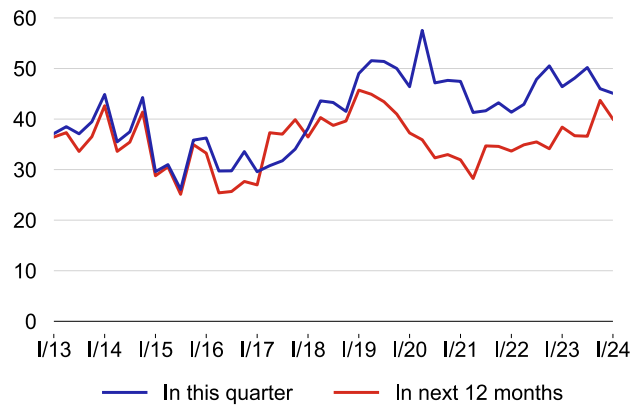


Chart F.17  
**Interest rate differentials**

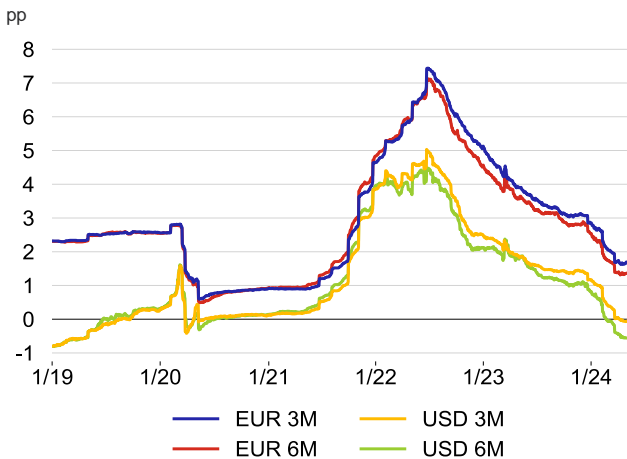
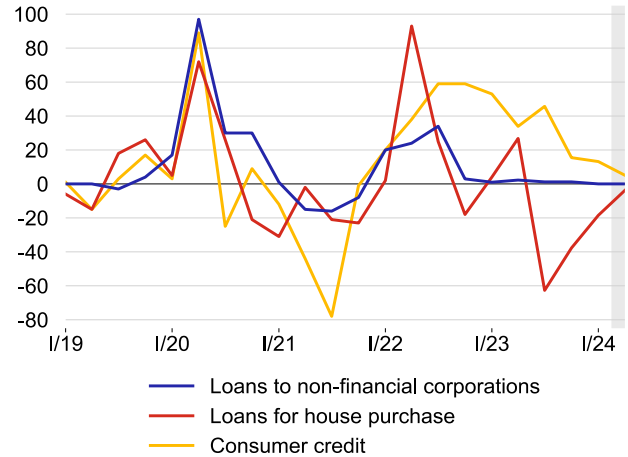


Chart F.18 (Bank Lending Survey, CNB)  
**Credit standards of banks**  
q-o-q changes; net market shares of banking market in %



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		
	3/24	12/23	6/23	12/22	6/21
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
Mortgages	5.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	2.9
Mortgages with rate fixation 1–5 years	5.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	3.0
Mortgages with rate fixation 5–10 years	3.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	1.3
Genuinely new mortgages	5.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	3.2
Consumer credit	8.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	1.5
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.0
Overnight deposits	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.6
New deposits with agreed maturity	5.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8	4.6
<b>NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS</b>					
Total loans	7.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.6	6.1
Small loans (up to CZK 30 million)	7.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	4.3
Large loans (over CZK 30 million)	7.5	-0.8	-1.4	-1.7	6.3
Genuinely new loans	7.3	-0.9	-1.5	-1.8	6.0
Total outstanding loans	6.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	4.1
Deposits (outstanding amounts, total)	3.0	0.2	-0.6	0.8	2.9
Overnight deposits	1.8	0.2	-0.1	0.7	1.8
New deposits with agreed maturity	5.4	-0.7	-1.1	-0.4	5.2

Chart F.19

### Client interest rates in CZ and euro area

total credit costs as expressed by cost of borrowing; %

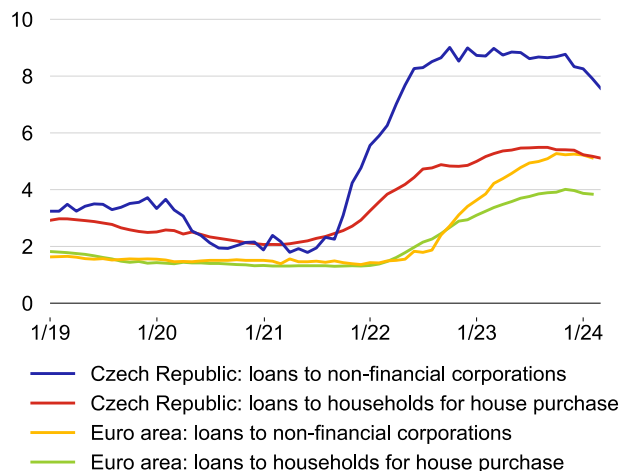


Chart F.20

### Interest rates on bank loans

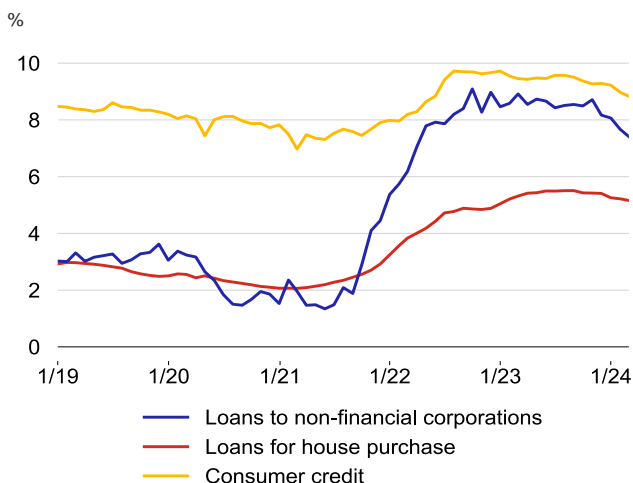


Chart F.21

### Interest rates on bank deposits

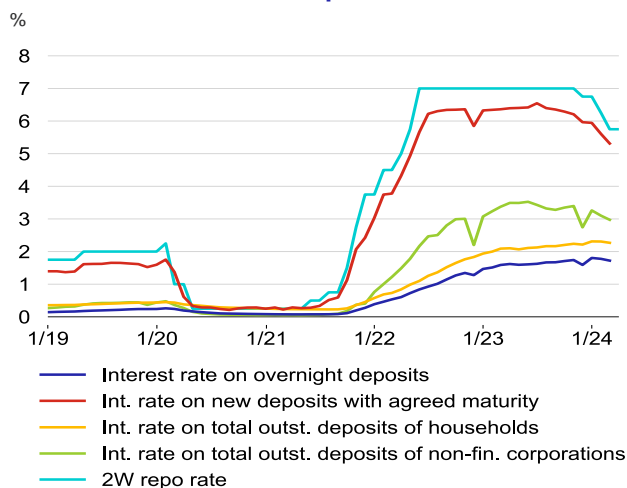


Chart F.22

### Loans to private sector

annual rates of growth in %

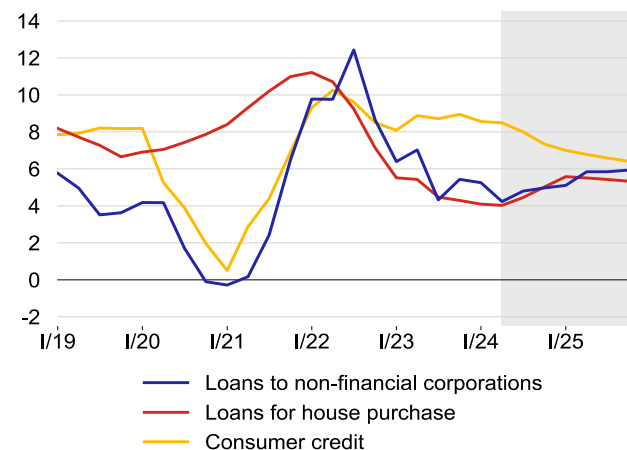
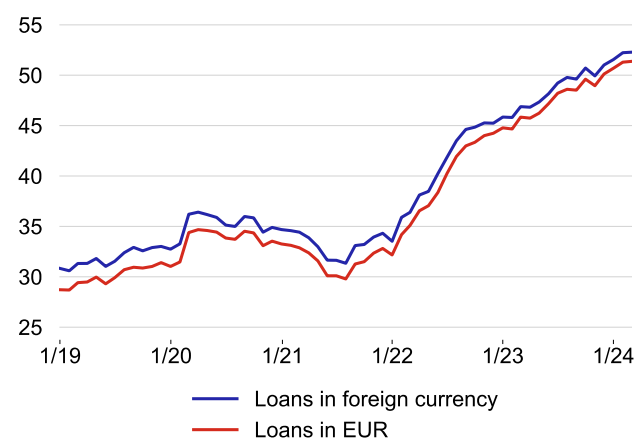


Chart F.23

### Share of foreign currency loans in total loans

non-financial corporations; %



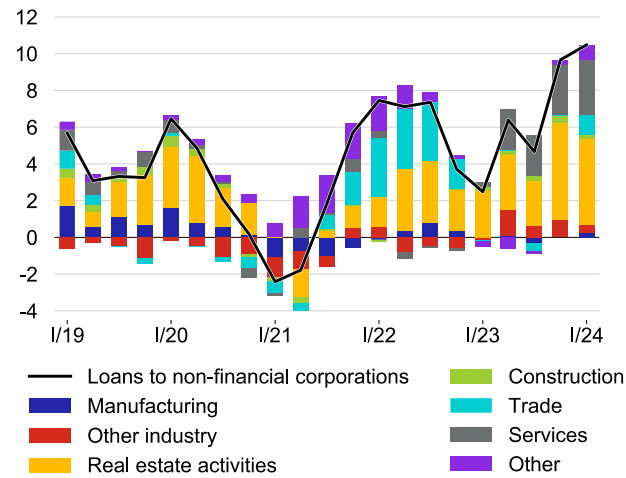
The annual rates of growth in loans were affected in 2023 Q2 by the purchase of the loans of Sberbank CZ by Česká spořitelna in April.

## 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



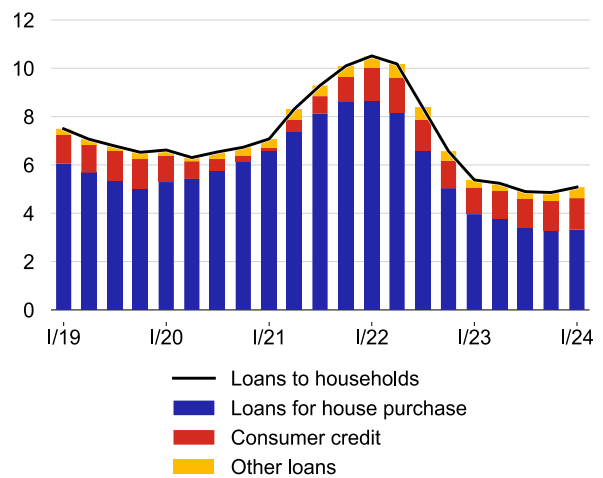
Other comprises agriculture and transport.

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 %

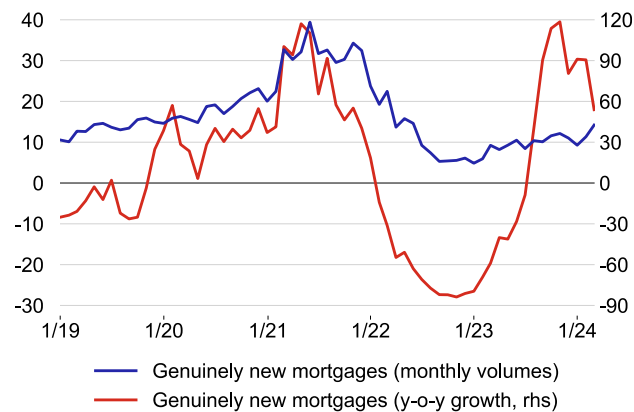


Chart F.27

### Debt of NFCs and households

ratios to annualised nominal GDP in %

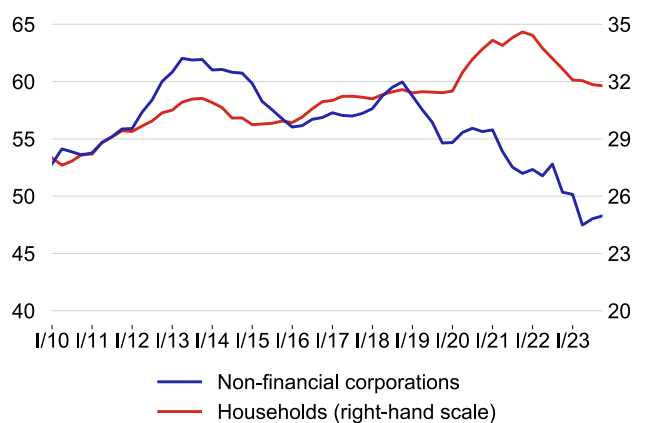
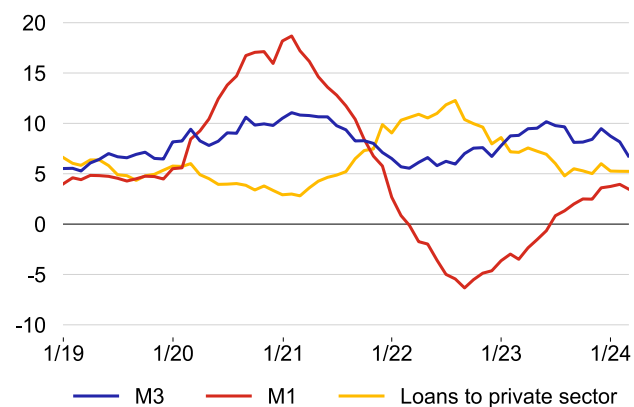


Chart F.28

### Loans and monetary aggregates

annual rates of growth in %

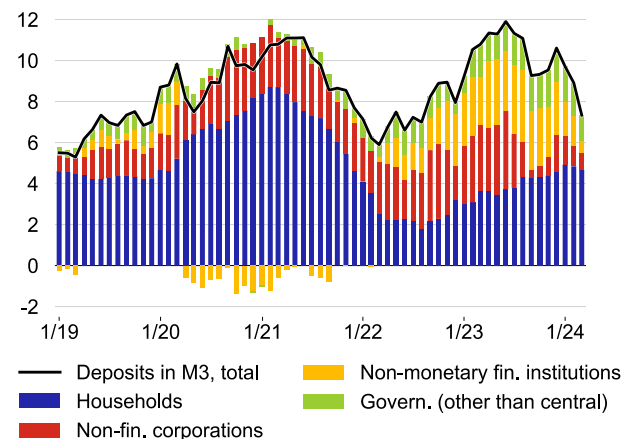


The annual rates of growth in M3 and loans were affected in 2023 Q2 by the purchase of the loans of Sberbank CZ by Česká spořitelna in April.

Chart F.29

### Deposits included in M3

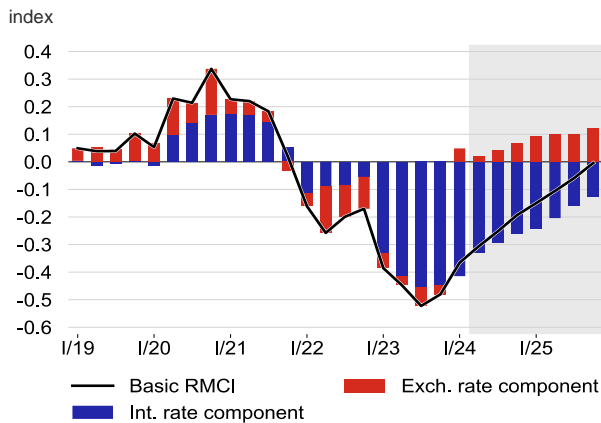
annual rates of growth in %; contributions in pp



## F — Financial and monetary indicators

Chart F.30

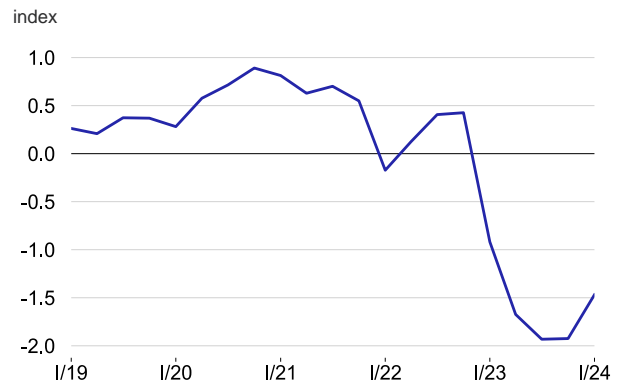
### Real monetary conditions



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

	12/23	1/24	2/24	3/24	4/24
<b>FMIE:</b>					
CPI	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2
CPI, 3Y horizon	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Real GDP in 2024	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Real GDP in 2025		2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Nominal wages in 2024	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
Nominal wages in 2025		5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.7	24.7
2W repo rate (%)	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5
1Y PRIBOR (%)	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
<b>Corporations:</b>					
CPI		5.8		4.1	
CPI, 3Y horizon		4.9		4.1	
<b>CF:</b>					
Real GDP in 2024	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Real GDP in 2025		2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Nominal wages in 2024	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7
Nominal wages in 2025		5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
CZK/EUR exchange rate (level)	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9
3M PRIBOR (%)	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6

# G — Fiscal developments

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Government budget balance</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>-3.7</b> (0.1)	<b>-1.7</b> (0.3)	<b>-1.2</b> (0.3)	The government budget balance is better due mainly to higher tax revenue as a result of a better economic outlook.
<b>Government debt</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>44.0</b> (-0.3)	<b>43.6</b> (-1.4)	<b>42.9</b> (-1.8)	The nominal debt as a percentage of GDP is lower owing to a more favourable government budget balance forecast and a higher nominal level of GDP.
<b>Fiscal impulse</b>	contr. to GDP growth pp	<b>0.2</b> (0.0)	<b>-0.9</b> (0.1)	<b>-0.1</b> (0.0)	The fiscal impulse has been revised slightly this year because of an expected increase in social care expenditure.

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	41.7	41.7	41.6
Government expenditure	44.6	45.4	43.4	42.8
GOVERN. BUDGET BALANCE	-3.2	-3.7	-1.7	-1.2
of which: primary balance <sup>a)</sup>	-2.0	-2.3	-0.4	0.0
ADJUSTED BUDGET BALANCE <sup>b)</sup>	-3.2	-3.6	-1.9	-1.4
Cyclical component <sup>c)</sup>	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Structural balance <sup>c)</sup>	-3.3	-3.3	-1.6	-1.3
Fiscal stance in pp <sup>d)</sup>	2.2	0.0	1.7	0.3
GOVERNMENT DEBT	44.2	44.0	43.6	42.9

a) government budget balance minus interest payments

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

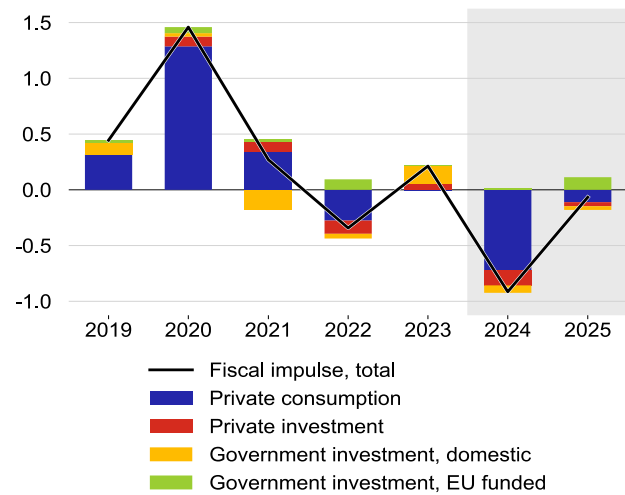
c) CNB estimate based on an aggregate method that defines the position of the cycle based on the output gap

d) year-on-year change in structural balance

Chart G.1

### Fiscal impulse

contributions to GDP growth in pp



# H — The balance of payments

		2023	2024	2025	
<b>Current account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>0.4</b> (-0.5)	<b>0.0</b> (-0.5)	<b>0.1</b> (-0.9)	The new forecast shifts the current account outlook for both 2024 and 2025 slightly lower, owing mainly to a lower goods surplus.
<b>Capital account</b>	% of GDP pp	<b>1.2</b> (-0.6)	<b>1.0</b> (-0.2)	<b>1.8</b> (0.2)	On the capital account, part of the net revenue from the EU is now expected to arrive in 2025 instead of 2024.
<b>Goods and services balance</b>	CZK billions	<b>384</b> (26)	<b>439</b> (-10)	<b>461</b> (-20)	The lower net exports are due mainly to higher expected goods imports (as a result of increased domestic demand), which will surpass growth in exports.

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

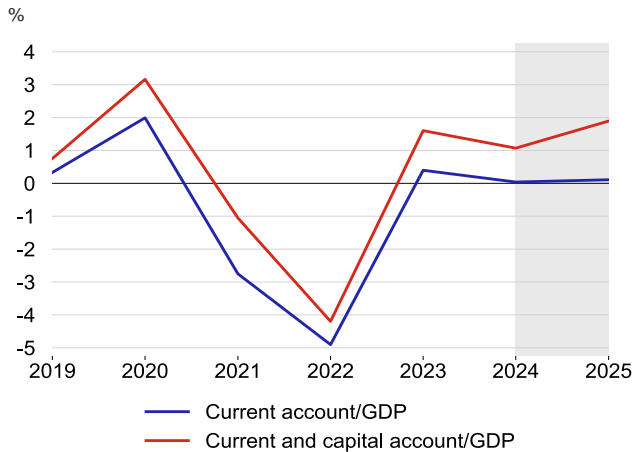


Chart H.2  
Current and capital accounts by item

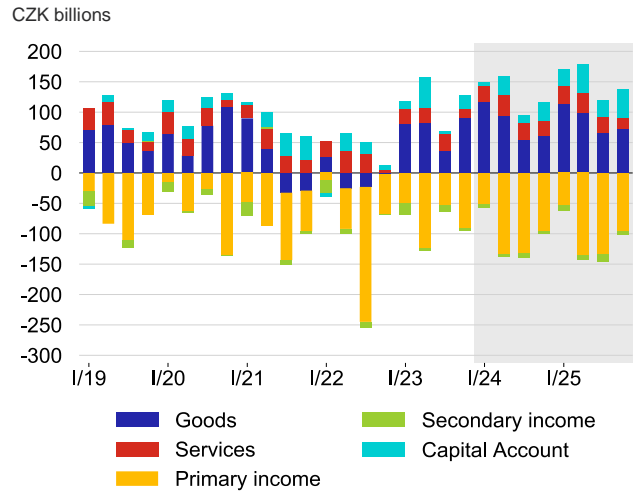


Chart H.3  
Cumulative monthly balance of goods

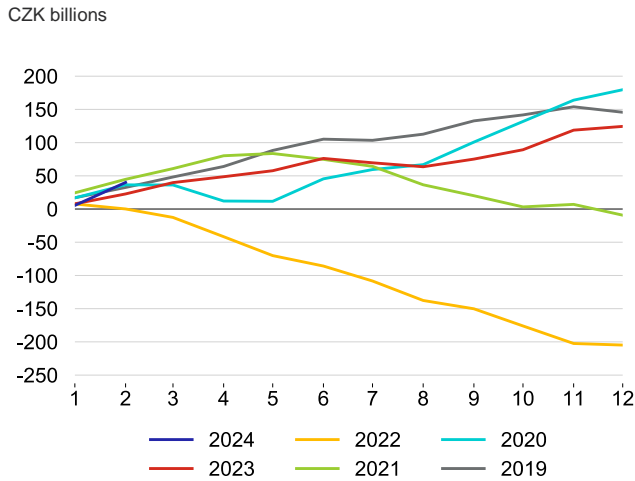


Chart H.4  
Factors of the balance of foreign trade in goods

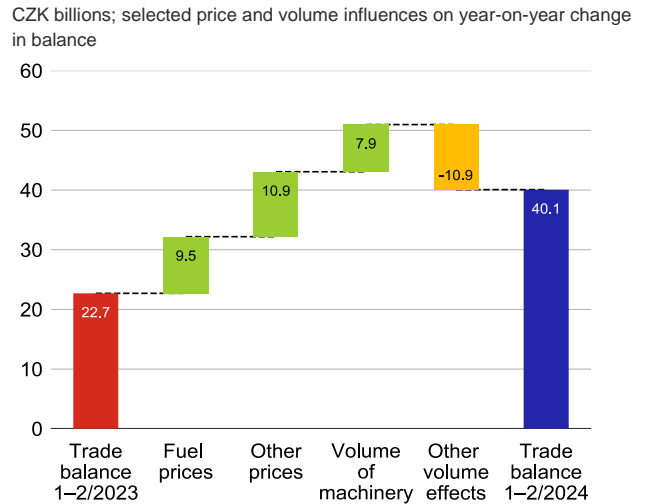


Chart H.5  
Foreign direct investment flows structure

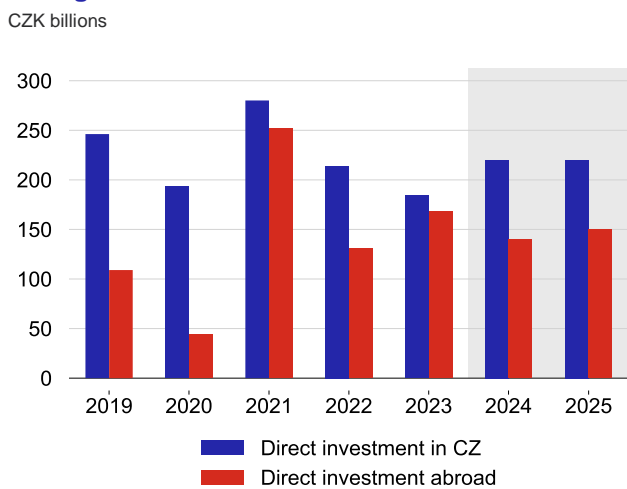
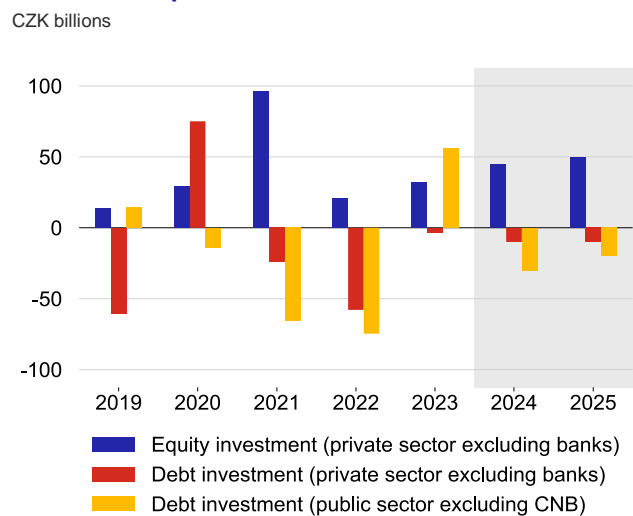


Chart H.6  
Net flows of portfolio and other investment



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



## Critical values of indicators

INFLATION RISKS	UNIT	High down- ward risk	Moderate down- ward risk	Low down- ward risk	No risk	Low upward risk	Moderate upward risk	High upward risk
<b>MONETARY AND FISCAL INDICATORS:</b>								
M3 growth rate (in CZ)	annual growth rate in %	-3.280	-0.036	3.208	6.453	9.697	12.941	16.186
Cyclically adjusted general government balance/GDP	%	3.000	2.000	1.000	0.000	-1.000	-2.000	-3.000
<b>EXTERNAL IMBALANCE:</b>								
Cyclically adjusted current account	%	3.000	2.000	1.000	0.500	0.000	-1.000	-2.000
Deviations of exchange rate from fundamental values	%	10.000	7.000	2.500	0.000	-2.500	-7.000	-10.000
Terms of trade	standard deviations	3.000	2.000	1.000	0.000	-1.000	-2.000	-3.000
Terms of trade (PCCI)	year-on-year change in %	7.973	5.426	2.878	0.330	-2.218	-4.765	-7.313
Global Supply Chain Pressure Index	standard deviations	-3.000	-2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000
GS Financial Conditions Index (in euro area)	standardised index	2.339	1.560	0.780	0.000	-0.780	-1.560	-2.339
M3 growth rate (in euro area)	year-on-year change in %	-3.000	-2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000
<b>FINANCIAL IMBALANCE:</b>								
Financial cycle indicator	standardised index	-7.000	-3.000	1.000	0.000	0.172	0.236	0.301
Property prices	year-on-year change in %	-7.000	-3.000	1.000	5.000	9.000	13.000	17.000
Property price gap	standard deviations	-3.000	-2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000
Yield curve slope	percentage points	-3.494	-2.055	-0.617	0.822	2.260	3.698	5.137
<b>LONG-TERM INFLATION TRENDS:</b>								
Unobserved long-term inflation (PCCI)	annualised quarter-on-quarter changes in %	-3.000	-1.000	1.000	2.000	3.000	5.000	7.000
Anchoring of long-term inflation expectations	standardised index	-3.000	-1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000
<b>CYCLICAL POSITION OF ECONOMY:</b>								
LUCI	standard deviations	-3.000	-2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000
Nominal unit labour costs	standard deviations	-3.000	-2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000
Output gap	standard deviations	-3.000	-2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000

OTHER MONETARY POLICY RISKS	UNIT	No risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk
<b>MONETARY AND FISCAL INDICATORS:</b>					
General government debt/GDP	%	30	45.000	50.000	55.000
Euroisation of the economy	trend in %	30	40.000	50.000	60.000
<b>EXTERNAL IMBALANCE:</b>					
Foreign investment position	%	-15	-25.000	-35.000	-50.000
Foreign exchange reserves/short-term debt	ratio	1	0.833	0.666	0.500
Export market share	trend change in %	0	-0.001	-0.005	-0.009

The Scoreboard is a tool for quantifying and visualising long-term inflation risks and other monetary policy threats. The methodology is available in the [Scoreboard – methodology \(February 2024\)](#).

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