チェコ経済動向分析(2015年12月)

経済動向

(1) According to the Czech Statistical Office's latest data on the GDP¹, the gross domestic product in the third quarter was higher by 4.5%, year-on-year (y-o-y); compared to the previous quarter it increased by 0.5% (q-o-q). The refined estimate confirmed that the Czech economy maintained its high growth rate also in the Q3 2015. Besides stable growth of household consumption and investments, the development was supported markedly also by general government expenditure and foreign demand. The gross domestic product (GDP) adjusted for price effects and seasonally adjusted increased by 4.5%, y-o-y; compared to the Q2 2015, it increased by 0.5% at constant prices.

Long-term positive y-o-y and q-o-q gross value added development suggests that the domestic economy continues to substantially increase. The **gross value added** (GVA) increased by **4.3**%, **y-o-y**, and by **1.2**%, **q-o-q**, in the Q3 2015. Performance grew as for almost all economic activities of the domestic economy. As usually, manufacturing contributed the most to the GVA growth; it increased by 7.9%, y-o-y, and by 1.0% when compared to the Q2 2015. Unlike in the previous quarters, this time it was also construction, which contributed more markedly to the growth; construction increased by 5.5%, y-o-y, mainly thanks to increased general government expenditure. Also most of the economic activities in services reported high growth rate. Trade, transport, and accommodation increased by 3.3%, y-o-y, information and communication activities by 6.6%, and professional, scientific, technical and administrative activities by 5.2%, y-o-y.

On the **demand side**, the y-o-y GDP growth was supported evenly by all important expenditure components. Final consumption expenditure of households as well as general government expenditure both contributed the same to the y-o-y GDP growth by 0.8 percentage point (p.p.), fixed capital formation contributed with 1.6 p.p., and external trade 1.1 p.p.

Final consumption expenditure of households increased by 3.0%, y-o-y; in the q-o-q comparison it was 0.3% up. Similarly as in the previous quarters, expenditure grew on durable and non-durable goods as well as services. **Final consumption expenditure of general government** increased by 4.4%, y-o-y; in the q-o-q comparison it was by 2.2%. The development was strongly supported by an increase of expenditure on repair and maintenance of the transport infrastructure.

As for investments, the trend, which started in the beginning of 2015, continued. Investment activity continued to significantly grow, namely thanks to increased investments of the general government. Fixed capital formation was 8.3% up, y-o-y, and 1.3% up, q-o-q. The y-o-y growth of fixed capital was contributed to mainly by investments to buildings and structures, accompanied by investments to machinery and equipment as well as transport equipment, which also continued to grow. Change in inventories was markedly influenced (the same as in previous periods) by growing inventories relating to production activity and (as it is usual in the Q3) also by growth of inventories of goods for resale.

External trade balance at current prices reached the amount of CZK 69.9 bn, in the Q3 2015. The surplus of trade with goods decreased, y-o-y; however, it was compensated by improvement of the balance of services. External demand thus remained to be an important factor of the economy growth. Exports increased at constant prices by 8.2%, y-o-y, and imports by 9.1%. Exports grew as usually mainly thanks to transport equipment, electrical equipment and rubber and plastics. On the contrary, imports growth was pulled especially by machinery and electrical equipment, sub-deliveries for the automotive industry, fabricated metal products, and chemical products.

Positive economic development continued to be reflected **on the labour market**. In the Q3 2015, in terms of national accounts, 5 170 thousand persons were employed on average in the Czech Republic, which was a 1.2% growth, y-o-y. In the quarter-on-quarter comparison, the employment was stable.

(2) Exchange rate remains around CZK 27.0/EUR. 10-year Government bond yields decreased to 0.49%.

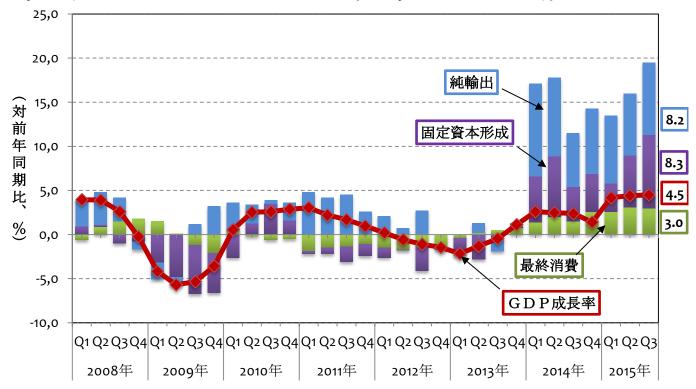
注:本報告は、チェコ政府公表資料、新聞等報道資料をとりまとめたもの。 下記の月次統計データの大部分は、翌月の第2週の終わりまでにリリースされたもの。



¹ CSO, November 27, 2015: GDP resources and uses - 3rd quarter of 2015

1. GDP (GDP成長率、固定資本形成、純輸出、最終消費:チェコ統計局)

2013 年第 4 四半期から引き続き成長率はプラスであり、2015 年第 3 四半期は前年同期比 4.5%増となった。

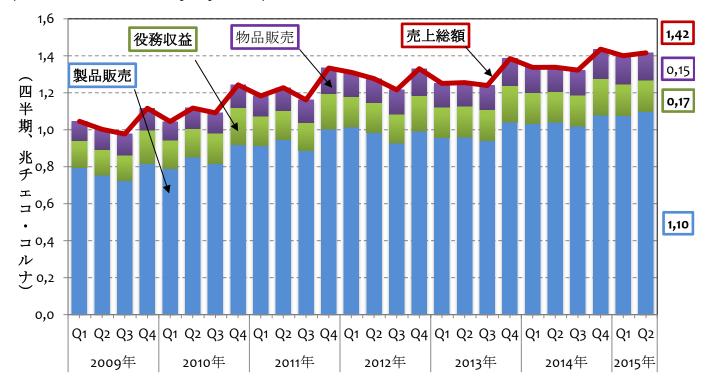


	2012 年	2013 年	2014 年	2015 年 Q 1	2015 年 Q2	2015 年 Q3
GDP成長率(%)	▲ o.8	▲0.7	2.0	4.2	4.4	4.5

2013 年に変更された ESA2010 欧州基準に対応し、チェコ統計局は 2014 年 10 月 1 日から新しい統計手法を公表した。 詳細は右記のウェブサイトを参照のこと。<http://apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/rocenka.avizo revize?mylang=EN>

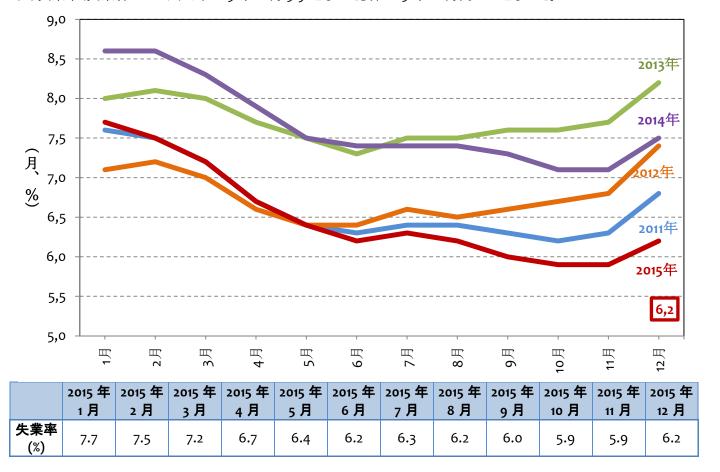
2. 生産 (鉱工業生産、新規受注、製品販売、役務収益、物品販売、売上総額:チェコ統計局)

鉱工業生産は、2015 年 4 月は対前年同月比 4.3%増となった後、2015 年 5 月同 2.0%増となった。新規受注は、2015 年 4 月同 6.1%増となった後、2015 年 5 月同 1.4%増となった。



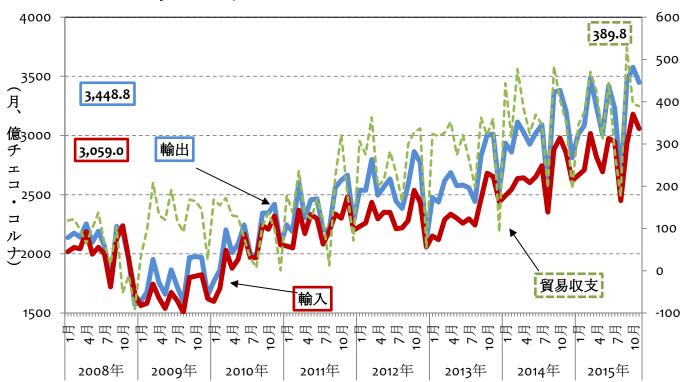
3. 雇用 (賃金:チェコ統計局;失業率:チェコ労働社会省)

- (1)賃金(実質)は、2015 年第 1 四半期前年同期比 2.2%増となった後、2015 第 2 四半期同 2.8%増となり、2015 第 3 四半期同 3.4%増となり、賃金(月額、名目)は、26,072 コルナとなった。
- (2)失業率(失業者のシェア)は、2015年11月5.9%となった後、2015年12月同6.2%となった。



4. 貿易 (通関ベース: 輸出、輸入、貿易収支:チェコ統計局)

輸出(FOB)は、2015 年 10 月対前年同期比 5.7%増となった後、2015 年 11 月同 7.6%増となった。輸入(CIF)は、2015 年 10 月同 6.8%増となった後、2015 年 11 月同 7.2%増となった。

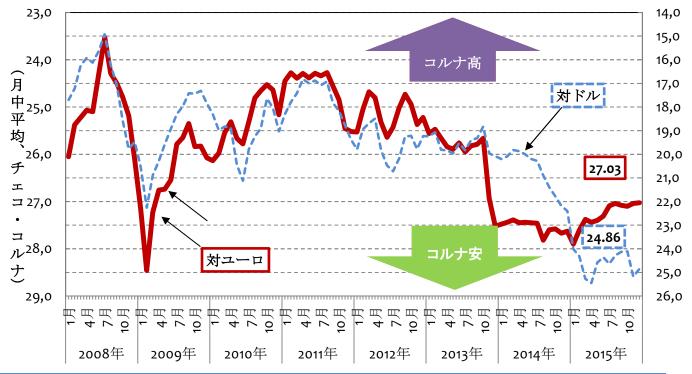


5. 為替・金利 (為替:チェコ中央銀行)

(1)為替

チェコ・コルナは、12 月末値は、対ユーロ 27.03 コルナ、対ドルでは 24.86 コルナとなった。なお、対円(円/CZK)では、1 コルナ=4.90 円(100 円=20.42)となった。

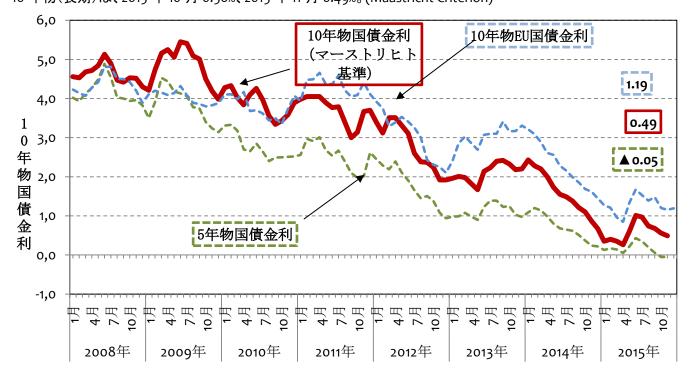
チェコ中央銀行は、2013年11月7日、チェコ・コルナ安の為替介入を開始、目標ユーロ27.50コルナ。



	2015 年 5 月	2015 年 6 月	2015 年 7 月	2015 年 8 月	2015 年 9 月	2015 年 10 月	2015 年 11 月	2015 年 12 月
対ユーロ(平均)	27.40	27.31	27.09	27.04	27.08	27.10	27.04	27.03
対ドル(平均)	24.58	24.36	24.64	24.28	24.13	24.11	25.18	24.86
円/CZK(平均)	4.92	5.08	5.01	5.07	4.98	4.98	4.87	4.90

(2)国債金利 (5年物国債金利、10年物国債金利:チェコ中央銀行)

10 年物(長期)は、2015 年 10 月 0.56%、2015 年 11 月 0.49%。(Maastricht Criterion)



6. 主な機関のチェコ経済見通し

TW- 88	2013 年 2014 年 実績値 実績値		チェコ中央銀行 (2015 年 11 月)		チェコ財務省 (2015 年 10 月)		OECD (2015 年 11 月)		EU (2015 年 11 月)		IMF (2015 年 10 月)	
機関 (公表時期)		(予備段 階の結 果)	2015 年	2016 年	2015 年	2016 年	2015 年	2016 年	2015 年	2016 年	2015 年	2016 年
成長率(%)	▲ 0.9	2.0	4.7	2.8	4.5	2.7	4.3	2.3	4.3	2.2	3.9	2.6
<ユーロ圏成長率(%)>	▲0.4	-	-	-	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6
インフレ率(%)	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.5
失業率(%)*	7.7	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.9
財政収支 (GDP 比、%)	▲ 1.5	▲ 2.0	▲ 1.3	▲ 0.6	▲ 1.9	-	▲1.9	▲ 1.3	▲ 1.9	▲ 1.3	▲ 1.8	▲ 1.1
累積債務 (GDP 比、%)	46.0	42.6	40.9	39.5	40.9	-	40.5	40.5	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.0
貿易収支 (GDP 比、%)	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.6	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.2	-	-
経常収支 (GDP 比、%)	▲1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	▲0.7	▲0.2	▲ 2.5	▲ 2.4	1.7	1.2
為替レート (CZK/EUR)	25.9	27.5	-	-	27.3	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

注:失業率はILO 基準。