チェコ経済動向分析(2016年7月)

経済動向

- (1) **Deficit of government institutions** expressed as a percentage of GDP has **reached 0.74**% **in the Q1¹ 2016**. **Compared to the Q1 2015**, deficit has been **reduced by nearly 1.1**%.
- (2) In January–June 2016, exports and imports in cross-border concept grew by 4.8% and 1.5% respectively.
- (3) In the Q2² 2016

Industrial production increased by 5.5%, y-o-y³; working days adjusted industrial production increased by 2.1%.

Sales in retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles adjusted for calendar effects increased by 5.3% at constant prices, y-o-y, non-adjusted by 6.2%. Non-adjusted sales for sale of automotive fuel increased by 9.1%, y-o-y, for non-food goods by 7.5%, and for food by 3.4%. For sale and repair of motor vehicles sales adjusted for calendar effects increased by 9.4%, y-o-y, non-adjusted by 13.4%. Non-adjusted sales for sale of motor vehicles (including spare parts) increased by 14.5%, y-o-y, and for repair of motor vehicles by 9.1%.

The meat production amounted to 114 669 tonnes (+0.9%, y-o-y), of which 17 973 tonnes (+7.4%) were beef and veal, 57 527 tonnes (-0.7%) was pigmeat, and 39 137 tonnes (+0.5%) was poultrymeat. Agricultural producer prices of animals for slaughter went down, y-o-y, for pigs (-8.5%) and cattle (-2.5%), and remained almost the same for chicken for slaughter (+0.3%). Dairies purchased 634 764 thousand litres of milk (+1.1%) from domestic producers and collection centres. Its price was by 19.4% under the Q2 2015 level.

Total employment in Q2 2016 increased by 84.2 thousand persons, y-o-y and reached 5 128.5 thousand persons. The employment rate of the aged 15-64 years was 71.7% which is the highest value ever since 1993. The number of the unemployed according to the ILO methodology dropped by 52.1 thousand persons, y-o-y. The general unemployment rate of the aged 15-64 years declined by 1.0 p.p.⁴, y-o-y, compared to Q2 2015, and was 4.0%.

(4) In June 2016

Overall confidence in domestic economy is almost unchanged. The composite confidence indicator⁵, that is stated by basic indices, increased very slightly by 0.1 points to 95.4, m-o-m⁶. Confidence of entrepreneurs increased slightly by 0.5 points to 94.0, compared to June. Among entrepreneurs confidence increased slightly in industry and in selected services; in construction and in trade decreased slightly. Consumer confidence indicator decreased by 1.5 points to 102.3, m-o-m. Composite confidence indicator, entrepreneurs confidence indicator and consumer confidence indicator are lower, compared to July 2015.

Consumer prices in June increased compared with May by 0.1%. This development was primarily due to a growth of prices in 'transport' and 'recreation and culture'. The y-o-y rise in consumer prices was 0.1% in June, i.e. the same as in May.

According to preliminary data of 'national concept' in current prices, the **trade balance ended in a surplus of CZK 20.6 bn**⁷, which was **an increase of CZK 6.2 bn**, **y-o-y**. According to preliminary data of 'cross-border concept' **in current prices, exports rose by 1.4**% **and imports fell by 1.7**% respectively, y-o-y. Y-o-y, total balance in 'national concept' was favourably influenced mainly by a decrease of deficit in 'mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials' (by CZK 3.0 bn) and a growth of the trade surplus in 'machinery and transport equipment' (by CZK 2.3 bn).

Sales in retail trade after seasonal adjustment increased at constant prices by 1.5%, m-o-m and by 6.2%, y-o-y, the same as non-adjusted. Sales grew in all main assortment types of stores.

Industrial production increased at constant prices by 3.9%, y-o-y. Seasonally adjusted industrial production was higher by 2.5%, m-o-m. The value of new orders increased by 3.1%, y-o-y.

¹ Q1: 1st quarter of the year

² Q2: 2nd quarter of the year

³ Y-o-y: Year on year

⁴P.p.: percentage point

⁵ Composite confidence indicator: economic sentiment indicator

⁶ M-o-m: month-on-month

⁷ Bn: billion

The construction output dropped by 12.7% y-o-y, in real terms. The planning and building control authorities granted by 10.1% more building permits, y-o-y, and the approximate value of permitted constructions fell by 2.4%, y-o-y. The number of started dwellings plummeted by 38.0%, y-o-y, and the number of completed dwellings decreased by 3.5%, y-o-y.

The employment rate, seasonally adjusted, reached 71.7% in June 2016 and increased by 1.4 p.p. compared to that in June 2015. The general unemployment rate⁸ of the aged 15 – 64 years, seasonally adjusted, reached 4.2% in June 2016 and decreased by 0.9 p.p., y-o-y. The male unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, attained 3.6%; the female unemployment rate was 5.0%.

The economic activity rate⁹ of the aged 15-64 years, seasonally adjusted, reached 74.8% and rose by 0.8 p.p. compared to that in June 2015.

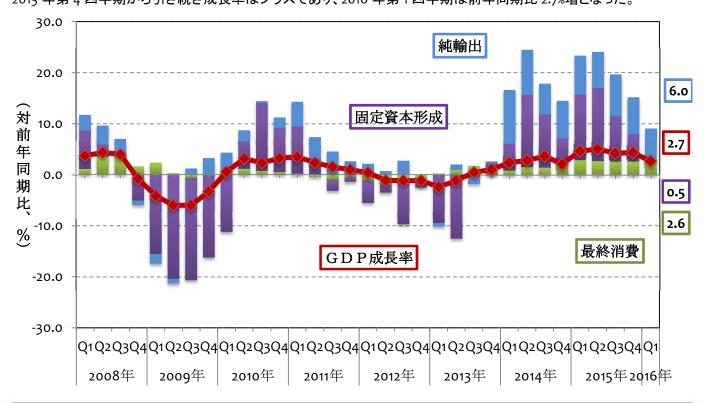
(5) Exchange rate remains slightly above CZK 27.0/EUR. 10-year Government bond yields remains around 0.40%.

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。

⁸ General unemployment rate: the share of the unemployed in the labour force, that is in the total number of the employed and the unemployed, as percentage

⁹ Economic activity rate: the share of the number of the employed and the unemployed in the total number of person of this age group, as percentage

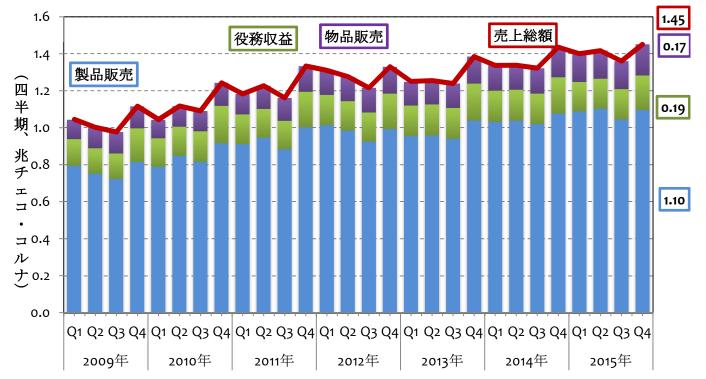
1. GDP (GDP成長率、固定資本形成、純輸出、最終消費:チェコ統計局) 2013 年第 4 四半期から引き続き成長率はプラスであり、2016 年第 1 四半期は前年同期比 2.7%増となった。



	2013 年	2014 年	2015 年 Q1	2015 年 Q2	2015 年 Q3	2015 年 Q4	2016 年 Q 1
GDP成長率(%)	▲ 0.5	2.7	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.3	2.7

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。
チェコ統計局は 2016 年 7 月 1 日から変更された GDP を公表した。

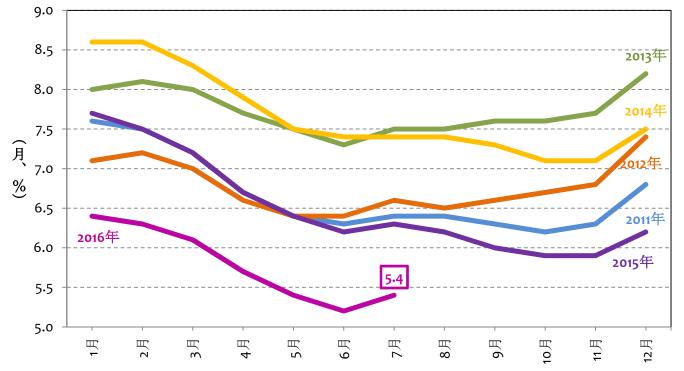
2. 生産 (鉱工業生産、新規受注、製品販売、役務収益、物品販売、売上総額:チェコ統計局) 鉱工業生産は、2016 年 4 月は対前年同月比 4.2%増となった後、2016 年 5 月同 8.6%増となった。新規受注は、2016 年 4 月同 13.2%増となった後、2016 年 5 月同 13.5%増となった。



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 3 四半期前年同期比 2.7%増となった後、2015 第 4 四半期同 3.1%増となり、2015 年前年同期比 2.4%増となった後、2016 第 1 四半期同 3.9%増となり、賃金(月額、名目)は、26,480 コルナとなった。

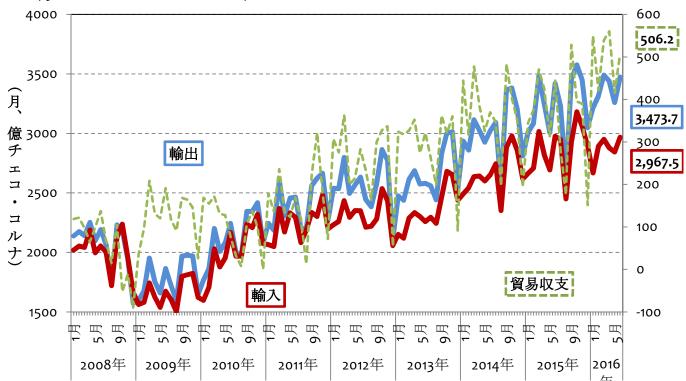
(2)失業率(失業者のシェア)は、2016年6月5.2%となった後、2016年7月同5.4%となった。



	2015 年 7 月		_	_	_	_					2016 年 5 月		
失業率 (%)	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4

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、2016 年 5 月対前年同期比 8.1%増となった後、2016 年 6 月同 1.4%増となった。輸入(CIF)は、2016 年 5 月同 4.5%増となった後、2016 年 6 月同 1.7%減となった。

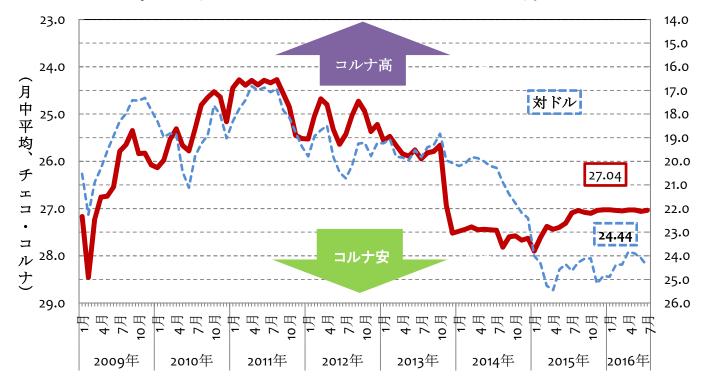


5. 為替・金利 (為替:チェコ中央銀行)

(1)為替

チェコ・コルナは、7 月末値は、対ユーロ 27.03 コルナ、対ドルでは 24.32 コルナとなった。なお、対円(円/CZK)では、1コルナ=4.25 円(100 円=23.53)となった。

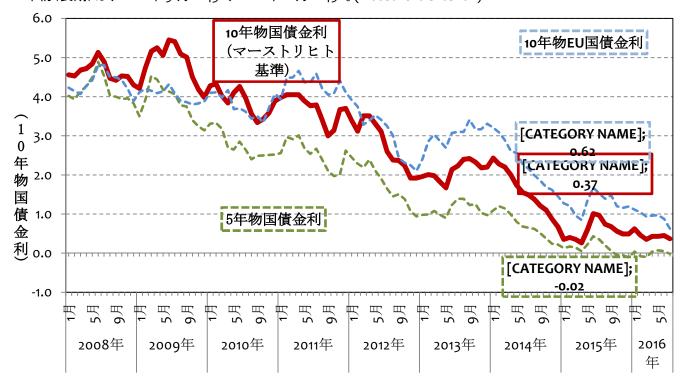
チェコ中央銀行は、2013年11月7日、チェコ・コルナ安の為替介入を開始、目標ユーロ27.50コルナ。



	2015 年 11 月	2015 年 12 月	2016 年 1 月	2016 年 2 月	2016 年 3 月	2016 年 4 月	2016 年 5 月	2016 年 6 月	2016 年 7 月
対ユーロ(平均)	27.04	27.03	27.03	27.04	27.05	27.03	27.03	27.06	27.04
対ドル(平均)	25.18	24.86	24.89	24.38	24.37	23.84	23.90	24.10	24.44
円/CZK(平均)	4.87	4.90	4.75	4.71	4.63	4.60	4.56	4.37	4.27

(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、2016 年 5 月 0.43%、2016 年 6 月 0.45%。(Maastricht Criterion)



6. 主な機関のチェコ経済見通し(%)

機関	2014 年 2015 年 実績値 実績値		チェコ中央銀行 (2016 年 8 月)		チェコ財務省 (2016 年 7 月)		OECD (2016 年 6 月)		EU (2016 年 5 月)		IMF (2016 年 4 月)	
(公表時期)	*2	*2	2016 年	2017 年	2016 年	2017 年	2016 年	2017 年	2016 年	2017 年	2016 年	2017 年
成長率(%)	2.7	4.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
<ユーロ圏成長率(%)>	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6
インフレ率(%)	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	2.2
失業率(%)*1	6.1	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6
財政収支 (GDP 比、%)	▲ 1.8	▲1.4	▲ 0.1	0.1	-	-	▲ 0.5	▲0.4	▲ 0.7	▲ 0.6	▲ 1.6	▲ 1.5
累積債務 (GDP 比、%)	42.2	40.3	-	-	39.8	-	41.0	40.6	41.3	40.9	41.3	41.0
貿易収支 (GDP 比、%)	5.2	4.7	5.8	5.2	-	-	-	_	5.1	5.2	-	-
経常収支 (GDP 比、%)	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	▲ 1.5	▲ 1.3	0.6	0.6
為替レート (CZK/EUR)	27.53	27.28	-	-	27.0	26.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{*1:2014}年と2015年の失業率は ILO 基準。

^{*2:}インフレ率と貿易収支のデータはチェコ中央銀行、その他のデータはチェコ統計局のデータ。

コラム:チェコにおける燃料価格について

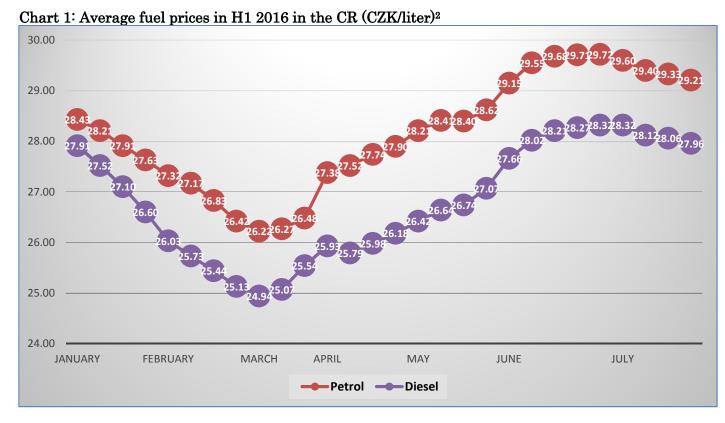
- ■チェコにおけるガソリン及びディーゼルの価格は、それぞれ今年の2月以降徐々に上昇していたが、現在は落ち着いている。
- ■7月のガソリン及びディーゼルの価格はそれぞれ1リットルあたり29.21コルナ及び27.96コルナ。
- ■チェコにおけるガソリン価格は、EU内ではブルガリア、ポーランド、ハンガリー、エストニア、ラトビア、リトアニア、ルーマニア、ルクセンブルクに次いで9番目に安い価格。
- ■EU内でガソリン価格が最も高い国はオランダで1リットルあたり39.20コルナ、ディーゼル価格が最も高い国はイギリスで1リットルあたり35.31コルナ。

This year, since March fuel prices had been steadily increasing but the price increase slowed down or stagnated recently.

As of August 8, 2016, average price of petrol¹ was CZK 29.21 per liter and diesel was CZK 27.96 per liter in the Czech Republic.

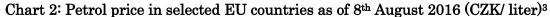
Drivers in the Czech Republic refuel 9th cheapest petrol in the EU. Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Luxembourg have better price.

The most expensive petrol is paid for in the Netherlands, CZK 39.20, while the most expensive diesel can be refueled in Great Britain, where a liter accounted for CZK 35.31.



¹ Unleaded 95

² Czech Statistical Office



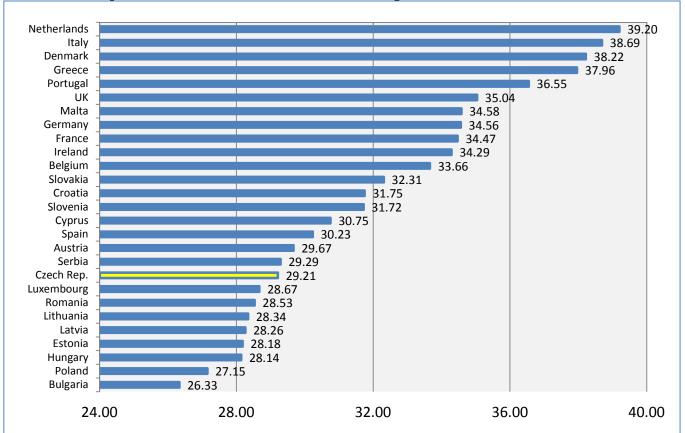
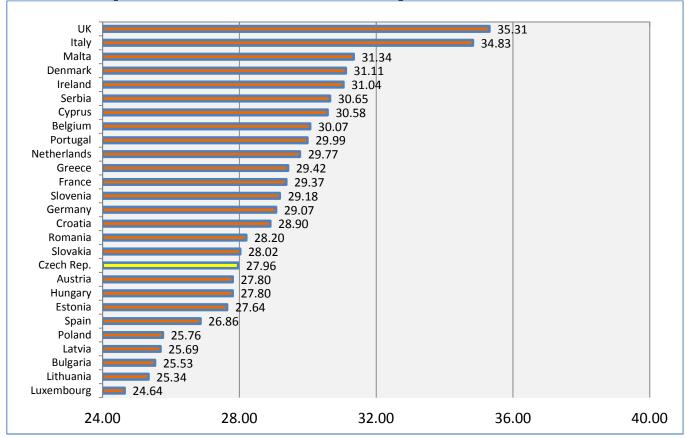


Chart 3: Diesel price in selected EU countries as of 8th August 2016 (CZK/ liter)



_

³ Chart 2, 3: http://www.globalpetrolprices.com/