チェコ経済動向分析(2019年12月)

経済動向1*

(1) According to seasonally adjusted data, the total of monetary and non-monetary income of households increased in real terms by 1.6%, quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q). The real consumption per capita increased by 1.2%, q-o-q, and the saving rate increased by 0.5 percentage point (pps). The investment rate of non-financial corporations increased by 0.3 pps compared to the previous quarter.

Non-financial corporations: both profit rate and investment rate increased

Profit $rate^2$ in the Q₃ 2019 was 46.4%, which is by 0.1 pps more, q-o-q, and by 0.7 pps more, year-on-year (y-o-y). Total labour costs of non-financial corporations increased by 6.2%, y-o-y. **Investment** $rate^3$ increased by 0.3 pps, q-o-q, and reached 28.0%. In the y-o-y comparison it decreased by 1.2 pps .

Households: both real income and consumption of households increased

The total of monetary and non-monetary income of households per capita⁴ increased in real terms by 1.6%, qo-q, in the Q_3 ; in the y-o-y comparison it was 3.6% up. Household real consumption per capita⁵ grew slower, q-o-q, namely by 1.2%. In the year-on-year comparison, the real consumption increased by 3.9%.

Average monthly income from employment⁶ reached CZK 34,532 in the Q_3 and it increased in real terms by 1.2%, q-o-q; in the y-o-y comparison it was 3.5% up.

Average monthly consumption of households per capita in nominal terms⁷ reached CZK 24,533.

Resulting from the faster growth of household income compared to their expenditure was a higher **saving rate**⁸ compared to the previous quarter, i.e. 11.0%. The **investment rate** in the household sector increased by 0.1 p. p., q-o-q, and reached 8.8%.

GDP estimate refinement

According to the revision policy, annual national accounts for the year 2018 have been newly published; now they are fully in accordance with the notification version of the accounts for the general government sector from October 2019. The refinement had no influence on total growth rates of the GDP in the Q_3 2019. The GDP increased by 0.4%, q-o-q; in the y-o-y comparison it grew by 2.5%.

- (2) Since January 2018, the **exchange rate** remains below **CZK 25.95/EUR**.

 The CNB at its extraordinary monetary policy meeting **on April 6th, the CNB Bank Board decided to end the CNB's exchange rate commitment**. This decision took effect immediately.
- (3) 10-year Government bond yields increased to 1.51% (2.01% in December 2018).

*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 Household saving rate is defined as the gross saving divided by the gross disposable income with inclusion of adjustment for net share of households in reserves of pension funds (B.8g/(B.6g+D.8)). Gross saving is part of gross disposable income, which has not been consumed in the form of final consumption expenditure.



Czech Statistical Office, January 10, 2020: Quarterly Sector Accounts - 3rd quarter of 2019; https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/ari/quarterly-sector-accounts-3-quarter-of-2019

² The profit rate of non-financial corporations is defined as the gross operating surplus divided by the gross value added (B.2g/B.1g). The indicator refers to profitability of production factors from the production process.

³ The investment rate of non-financial corporations is defined as the gross fixed capital formation divided by the gross value added (P.51g/B.1g). The indicator refers to the investments in non-financial assets (buildings, machinery etc.) divided by the value created during the production process.

⁴ The total of real monetary and non-monetary income of households per capita is defined as the adjusted gross disposable income of households, in nominal terms, divided by the mid-year population and deflated by the deflator (price index) of final consumption expenditure of households.

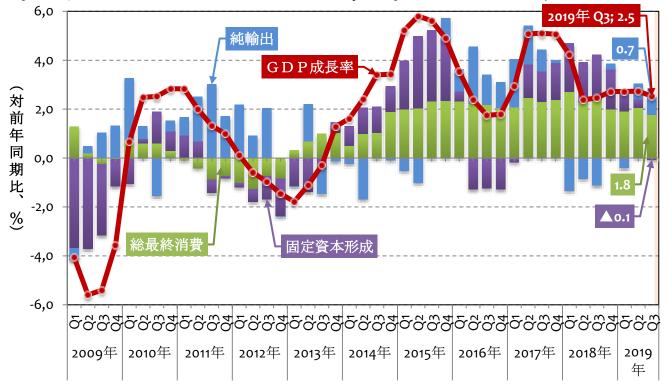
⁵ Household real consumption per capita is defined as real final consumption of households, in nominal terms, divided by the mid-year population and deflated by the deflator (price index) of final consumption expenditure of households.

⁶ Average monthly income from employment is defined as wages and salaries for the national economy (D.11) in average per month divided by the number of employees (full-time equivalent). The wages and salaries indicator includes all income from employment, namely in cash as well as in kind (employee benefits) regardless of whether they have been officially reported or not. The number of employees (full-time equivalent) includes all forms of employment, formal and informal. Various types of agreements are also included. The calculation does not include hours worked by working owners of enterprises, who are according to national accounts definitions included in the category of employees.

⁷ Average monthly consumption of households per capita, in nominal terms, is defined as the real household final consumption divided by the mid-year population.

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)

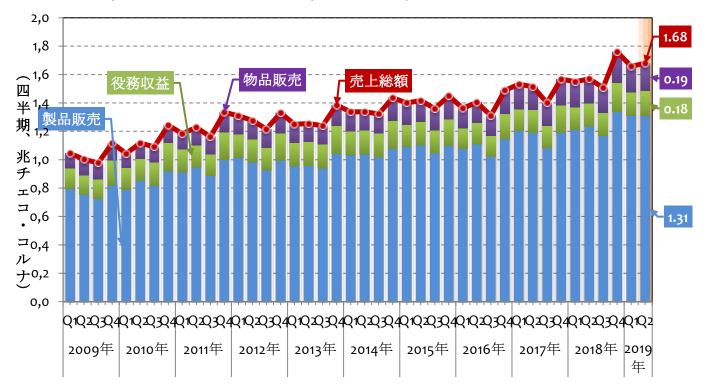
2013 年第 4 四半期から引き続き成長率はプラスであり、2019 年第 3 四半期は前年同期比 2.5%増となった。



	2017 年	2018 年	2018 年	2018 年	2018 年	2019 年	2019 年	2019 年
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
GDP成長率(%)	5.1	4.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5

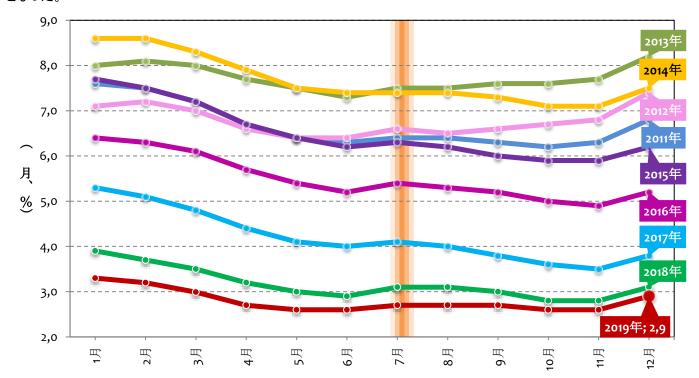
2013 年に変更された ESA2010 欧州基準に対応し、チェコ統計局は 2014 年 10 月 1 日から新しい統計手法を公表した。 詳細は右記のウェブサイトを参照のこと。
チェコ統計局は 2016 年 7 月 1 日から変更された GDP を公表した。

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、2019 年 10 月は対前年同月比▲3.0%減となった後、2019 年 11 月は対前年同月比▲5.7%減となった。 新規受注は、2019 年 10 月同▲4.8 となった後、2019 年 11 月同▲2.9%減となった。



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、2019 第 2 四半期同 4.3%増となった後、2019 第 3 四半期同 4.0%増となり、賃金(月額、名目)は、33,697 コルナとなった。賃金(月額、名目)は、2017 年 29,638 コルナとなった後,2018 年同 5.3%増となり、31,868 コルナとなった。

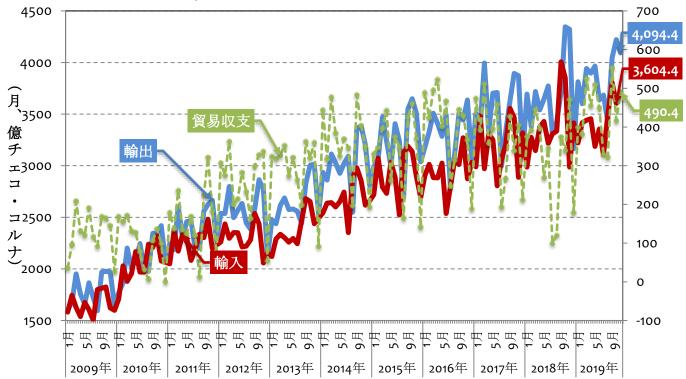


(2)失業率(失業者のシェア)は、2019年10月同2.6%となった後、2019年11月同2.6%となった。

									2019 年 8 月				2019 年 12 月
失業率 (%)	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9

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、2019 年 10 月同▲2.9%減なった後、2019 年 11 月対前年同期比▲5.3%減となった。輸入(CIF)は、2019 年 10 同▲5.0%減となった後、2019 年 12 同▲6.4%減となった。



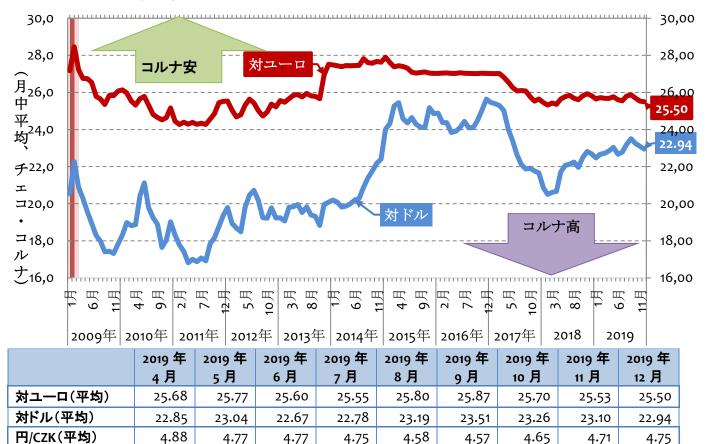
5. 為替・金利 (為替:チェコ中央銀行)

(1)為替

チェコ・コルナは、2019 年 11 月末値は、対ユーロ 25.41 コルナ、対ドルでは 22.62 コルナとなった。なお、対円(円/CZK) では、1コルナ=20.84 円(100 円=4.80)となった。

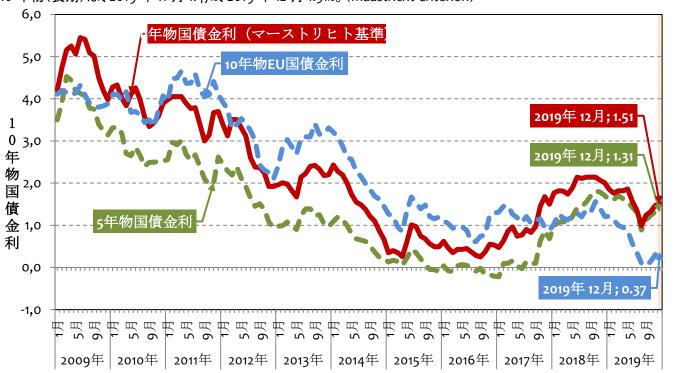
チェコ中央銀行は、2013年11月7日、チェコ・コルナ安の為替介入を開始、目標ユーロ27.00コルナ。

チェコ中央銀行は、2017年4月6日、チェコ・コルナ安の為替介入を終了。



(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、2019 年 11 月 1.47%、2019 年 12 月 1.51%。(Maastricht Criterion)



6. 主な機関のチェコ経済見通し(%)

機関(公表時期)	実績値 *2	実績値 *2	チェコ中央銀行 (2019 年 11 月)		チェコ財務省 (2019 年 11 月)		OECD (2019 年 11 月)		EC (2019 年 11 月)		IMF (2019 年 10 月)	
	2017 年	2018 年	2019 年	2020 年	2019 年	2020 年	2019 年	2020 年	2019 年	2020 年	2019 年	2020 年
成長率(%)	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6
ユーロ圏成長率(%)	1.8	1.9	_	_	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
インフレ率(%)	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.2
失業率(%)*1	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
財政収支 (GDP 比、%)	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	▲ 0.1	0.2	▲ 0 . 1
累積債務 (GDP 比、%)	34.7	32.7	30.3	28.5	31.2	30.6	30.9	29.6	31.5	30.7	31.6	30.5
貿易収支 (GDP 比、%)	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	-	_	-	_	4.0	4.1	-	_
経常収支 (GDP 比、%)	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	▲0.0	0.5	▲ 0.8	▲ 0.2
為替レート (CZK/EUR)	26.3	25.6	25.7	25.4	25.7	25.5	-	-	25.72	25.77	-	_

^{*1: 2017}年と2018年の失業率はILO基準。

最新のデータ

^{*2:} ユーロ圏成長率のデータは EUROSTAT、その他のデータはチェコ中央銀行のデータ。