# チェコ経済動向分析(2019年2月)

## 経済動向1\*

#### (1) Refined estimate for 2018

The GDP for 2018 was by 3.0% higher than in 2017. Domestic demand, especially investment activity, was the key factor of the year-long growth. Gross fixed capital formation contributed 1.9 pps<sup>2</sup>, household consumption contribution was 1.0 pps, and the contribution of the general government expenditure was 0.7 pps. The contribution of external demand to the GDP growth was 0.4 pps.

The GVA in 2018 increased by 3.1% compared to the previous year. The economic growth has been reported by almost all economic activities of the Czech economy. The contribution of manufacturing to the GVA growth was 0.9 pps, of a group of economic activities of trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities it was 0.8 pps, and contribution of information and communication was 0.4 pps. The GVA in manufacturing increased by 3.4%. Construction was very successful; it reported the highest growth for the last 14 years (6.7%); it was followed by information and communication (6.7%) and financial and insurance activities (6.7%).

Final consumption expenditure of households increased for the entire year of 2018 by 3.1%, y-o-y. Gross fixed capital formation was by 10.1% higher than in 2017. Increased investments went to buildings and structures, machinery and equipment and transport equipment. External trade balance decreased at current prices by CZK 49.8 bn, y-o-y, to CZK 331.9 bn; exports increased in real terms by 4.5% and imports by 6.0%.

Total employment increased by 1.6%, y-o-y, to 5,430 thousand persons. In total, there were by 2.0% more hours worked than in 2017.

#### (2) Refined estimate for $Q_4^3$ 2018

The Czech economy performance in the end of 2018 was growing faster than in the preceding quarters. The GDP<sup>4</sup> adjusted for price effects and seasonally adjusted in the Q<sub>4</sub> was by 0.9% higher than in the previous quarter and compared to the corresponding quarter of 2017 it was 2.8% up.

The GVA increased by 0.6%, , and by 5.4%,. Manufacturing industry was successful; it was mainly owing to manufacture of motor vehicles, electrical equipment, metal structure, and chemical products. Performance of manufacturing increased by 0.9%, q-o-q, and by 7.4%, y-o-y. The GVA in most economic activities of services was also slightly growing compared to the Q<sub>3</sub>.

The GVA<sup>5</sup> increased in the Q4 2018 by 1.1%, q-o-q<sup>6</sup>, and by 3.0%, y-o-y<sup>7</sup>. Manufacturing contributed the most to the y-o-y growth of the GVA (0.7 pps); it was mainly owing to manufacture of motor vehicles and manufacture of electronic and optical products. A group of economic activities of trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities contributed also in the same amount. Performance of manufacturing increased by 1.6%, q-o-q, and by 2.6%, y-o-y. Construction, in which the GVA increased by 0.8%, q-o-q, and by 7.9%, y-o-y, and information and communication (2.8% up, q-o-q; 7.1% up, y-o-y) were also successful.

On the demand side, the economy growth in the Q4 was driven by both the domestic and external demand. The y-o-y growth of GDP (2.8%) was significantly contributed to by **investment expenditure (2.0 pps)** and government expenditure (0.9 pps). Compared to previous quarters, there was a higher contribution of external demand (0.9 pps) in the end of the year.

Consumption expenditure of households on goods and services increased by 0.2%, q-o-q; in the y-o-y comparison it was 2.2% up. Fixed capital formation in the Q4 was by 0.2% lower, q-o-q, however, in the y-o-y comparison it kept its high growth of 10.1%. Investment expenditure went mainly to construction investment and machinery equipment.

The balance of external trade in goods and services at current prices reached the value of CZK 87.7 bn. Exports increased in real terms by 2.6%, q-o-q (5.0%, y-o-y); imports increased by 1.4%, q-o-q (5.7%, y-o-y). The

Czech Statistical Office, March 1, 2019. GDP Resources and Uses - 4th Quarter of 2018; https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/ari/gdp-resources-and-uses-4th-quarter-of-2018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> **Pps:** percentage points <sup>3</sup> **Q**\*: \*<sup>th</sup> quarter of the year

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> GDP: Gross domestic product

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> GVA: Gross value added

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Q-o-q: quarter on quarter

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Y-o-y: year on year

growth of exports was driven mainly by trade in electronics and transport equipment. Subdeliveries for electronic and optical products and for machinery and equipment markedly contributed to the growth of imports.

Total employment increased by 0.4% compared to the previous quarter and in the y-o-y comparison it was by 1.5% higher.

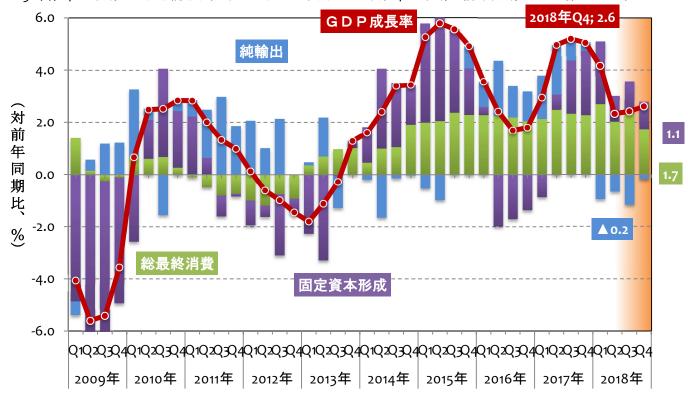
- (3) Since January 2018, the exchange rate remains below CZK 25.95/EUR.

  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.
- (4) 10-year Government bond yields dropped below 1.8%.

<sup>\*</sup>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. GDP (GDP成長率、固定資本形成、純輸出、最終消費:チェコ統計局)

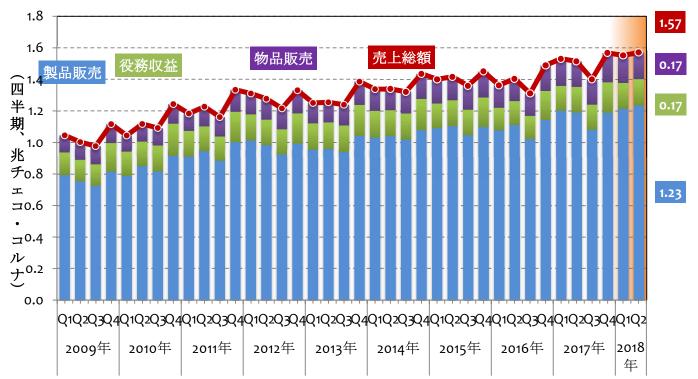
2013 年第 4 四半期から引き続き成長率はプラスであり、2018 年第 4 四半期は前年同期比 2.6%増となった。



	2017 年	2017 年	2017 年	2017 年	2018 年	2018 年	2018 年	2018 年
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	<b>Q</b> 3	<b>Q</b> 4
GDP成長率(%)	3.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.2	2.3	2.4	2.6

## 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)

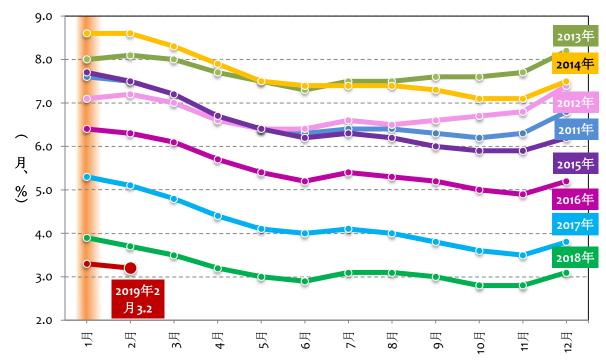
鉱工業生産は、2018 年 12 月は対前年同月比▲1.4%減となった後、2019 年 1 月は対前年同月比▲1.1%減となった。新規受注は、2018 年 12 月同▲4.8%減となった後、2019 年 1 月同 1.9%増となった。



## 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、2018 第 1 四半期同 6.6%増となった後、2018 第 2 四半期同 6.3%増となった後、2018 第 3 四半期同 6.0%増となった後、2018 第 4 四半期同 4.7%増となり、賃金(月額、名目)は、33,840 コルナとなった。賃金(月額、名目)は、2017 年 29,496 コルナとなった後、2018 年同 5.9%増となり、31,885 コルナとなった。

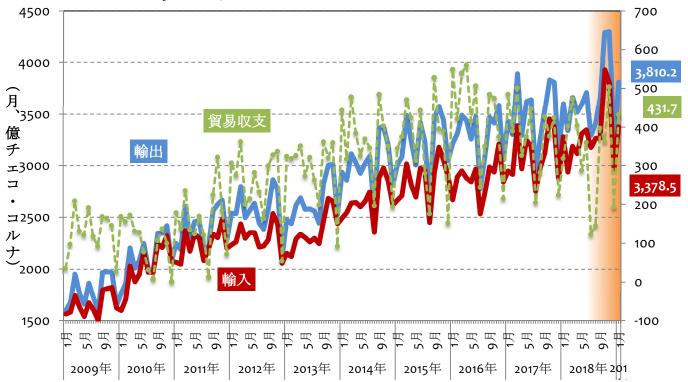
(2)失業率(失業者のシェア)は、2019年1月同3.3%となった後、2019年2月同3.2%となった。



	2018 年 2 月								2018 年 10 月				2019 年 2 月
失業率 (%)	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.2

## 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、2018 年 12 月同 1.6%増となった後、2019 年 1 月対前年同期比 1.4%増となった。輸入(CIF)は、2018 年 12 月同 0.2%増となった後、2019 年 1 同 4.2%増となった。

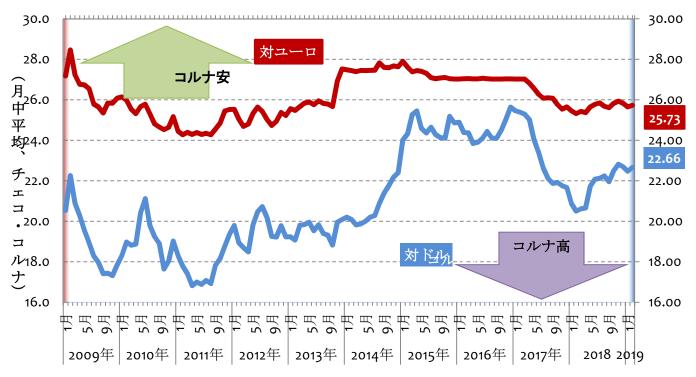


#### 5. 為替・金利 (為替:チェコ中央銀行)

#### (1)為替

チェコ・コルナは、2019 年 2 月末値は、対ユーロ 25.60 コルナ、対ドルでは 22.43 コルナとなった。なお、対円(円/CZK) では、1コルナ=4.94 円(100 円=20.25)となった。

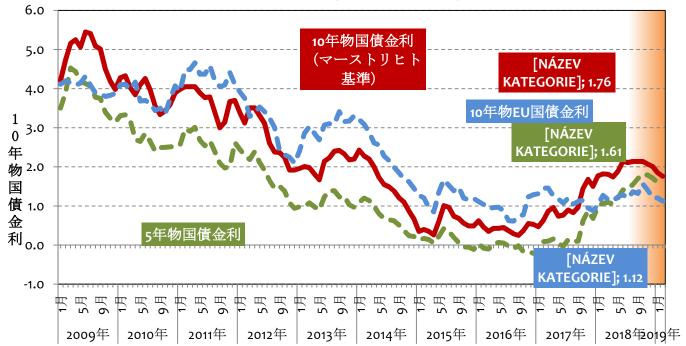
チェコ中央銀行は、2013 年 11 月 7 日、チェコ・コルナ安の為替介入を開始、目標ユーロ 27.00 コルナ。 チェコ中央銀行は、2017 年 4 月 6 日、チェコ・コルナ安の為替介入を終了。



	2018 年 6 月	2018 年 7 月	2018 年 8 月	2018 年 9 月	2018 年 10 月	2018 年 11 月	2018 年 12 月	2019 年 1 月	2019 年 2 月
対ユーロ(平均)	25.78	25.84	25.68	25.61	25.82	25.93	25.83	25.65	25.73
対ドル(平均)	22.07	22.12	22.24	21.96	22.49	22.82	22.69	22.47	22.66
円/CZK(平均)	4.99	5.04	4.99	5.09	5.02	4.97	4.95	4.85	4.87

## (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 1 月 1.85、2019 年 2 月 1.76%。(Maastricht Criterion)



# 6. 主な機関のチェコ経済見通し(%)

機関	<b>実績値</b> * <sup>2</sup>	<b>実績値</b> * <sup>2</sup>	チェコ中央銀行 (2019 年 2 月)		チェコ財務省 (2019 年 1 月)		OECD (2018 年 11 月)		EC (2019 年 2 月)		IMF (2018 年 9 月)	
(公表時期)	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	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.5
ユーロ圏成長率(%)	2.5	1.9	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.5
インフレ率(%)	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0
失業率(%)*1	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	3.0	3.2
財政収支 (GDP 比、%)	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	-	1.3	1.0	-	-	1.1	0.8
累積債務 (GDP 比、%)	34.7	32.9	30.6	28.7	31.7	-	31.0	29.6	-	-	31.9	31.1
貿易収支 (GDP 比、%)	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
経常収支 (GDP 比、%)	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	▲0.9	<b>▲</b> 1.2
為替レート (CZK/EUR)	26.3	25.6	25.0	24.2	25.5	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>\*1: 2017</sup>年と2018年の失業率はILO基準。

# 最新のデータ

<sup>\*2:</sup> 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。