

## D Monitoring of Other Institutions' Forecasts

The Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic monitors macroeconomic forecasts of other institutions engaged in forecasting future development of the Czech economy. Forecasts of 11 institutions are continuously monitored from publicly available data sources. Of these, six institutions are domestic (CNB, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, domestic banks and investment companies) and others are foreign (European Commission, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, IMF, etc.). The forecasts are summarised in the following table.

Sources of tables and graphs: Ministry of Finance's own calculations.

Table D.1: Consensus Forecast

		March 2014			April 2014
		min.	max.	consensus	MoF forecast
Gross domestic product (2014)	growth in %, const.pr.	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.7
Gross domestic product (2015)	growth in %, const.pr.	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.0
Average inflation rate (2014)	%	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.0
Average inflation rate (2015)	%	1.3	2.6	2.1	2.3
Average monthly wage (2014)	growth in %	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.1
Average monthly wage (2015)	growth in %	2.1	4.2	3.3	3.4
Current account / GDP (2014)	%	-2.3	0.5	-1.0	-0.4
Current account / GDP (2015)	%	-1.9	0.5	-0.9	-0.3

Source: forecasts of individual institutions, own calculations

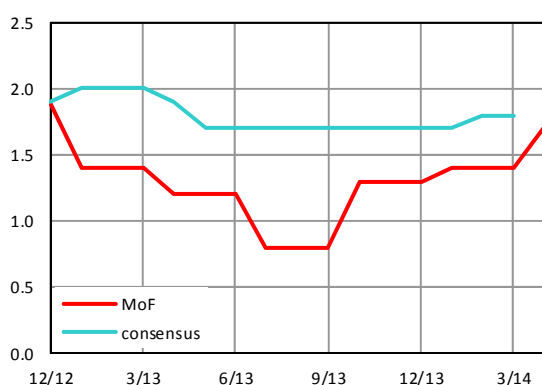
On average, the forecasts of the monitored institutions envisage economic recovery in 2014 and 2015. GDP growth could reach 1.8% in 2014 and 2.5% in the following year. The MoF's forecast is slightly more conservative for both aforementioned years.

According to the institutions' estimates, consumer price growth is expected to slow down to 1.2% in 2014 and accelerate to 2.1% in 2015. The forecast of the MoF is in line with both estimates.

According to the forecasts of the monitored institutions, in 2014 and 2015 the average wage should

Graph D.1: Forecast of Real GDP Growth for 2014

in %; the horizontal axis shows the month, in which the monitoring was conducted



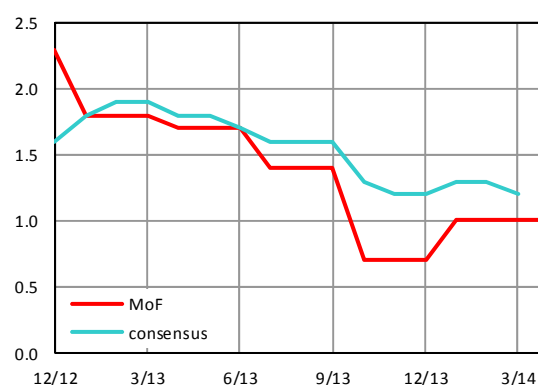
Source: forecasts of individual institutions, own calculations

increase by 2.4% and 3.3%, respectively. The forecast of the MoF is in line with both estimates.

According to the opinion of the monitored institutions, the current account deficit of the balance of payments should be around 1% of GDP in 2014 and 2015. For both these years, the MoF's forecast expects the current account of the balance of payments to be nearly balanced. Unlike some institutions which publish their forecasts on a half-yearly basis, the MoF's forecast takes into account the impacts of the CNB's interventions.

Graph D.2: Forecast of Average Inflation Rate for 2014

in %; the horizontal axis shows the month, in which the monitoring was conducted



Source: forecasts of individual institutions, own calculations