



SPRING 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE CZECH REPUBLIC: ANSWERS FROM SPCR

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		2,3	1,8			
Consumer price inflation		1,5	2,3			
Unemployment rate		7,3	7,2			
Employment growth		-1,0	0,3			
Government net lending (% of GDP)		-4,8	-4,6			
Gross public debt (% of GDP)		38,9	42,1			
Current account balance (% of GDP)		0.0	0,0			
,		,	,			
Components of aggregate demand - in rea	al terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		1,0	0,5			
Public consumption		0,2	-3,5			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		0,0	0,8			
Private non-residential investment		0,0	0,0			
Exports		13,9	11,1			
Imports		15,0	11,0			
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ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Did	Manadina	Unabanand			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next	Industry					
6 months	Services					
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6	Industry					
months		Services				
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unichangeu	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6		Industry				
months		Services				
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment	positive	neutral	neutral	positive	negative	neutral
decisions	розние	noutrai	noutiai	Positive	negative	noutiai
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Driving force behind investment	-					
decisions in the next 6 months	negative	positive	positive	positive		
	Industry: past 6	Industry: next 6	Services: past 6	Services: next 6		
	months	months	months	months		
Overall trend in employment	Down	Up	Down	Same		





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT	OF THE CRISIS ON POT	TENTIAL GROWTH			
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost	down / easier Access	
for larger companies (>250 employees)				Cost Access	
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier	
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access		
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Moczrate effect	Moczrate effect	Important effect	Important effect	Moczrate effect
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for midsize and large companies	Moczrate effect	Important effect	Very important effect	Very important effect	Important effect





Monetary policy is	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight	Appropriate	Loose yes	Loose, appropriate for the euro area
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	yes				
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory committment	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committment creating an extremely worrying situation
Regarding the sustainability of public finances, government shows			yes		
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions		yes			
Greater efficiency of public administrations		, 55		yes	
Credible cost-cutting measures Increased scope of public-private				yes	
partnerships Reform of pension systems				yes yes	
Improved efficiency of healthcare sector					yes
Forting Orleands	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Entry Strategies More and better-targeted education and training	1			yes	
More and better targeted R&D and innovation efforts Prioritisation of infrastructure			yes		
investments				yes	
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	