



# **Czech Association Hydraulics and Pneumatics** (CAHP)

Jiří Tlustoš

Czech Republic Economic Outlook 2Q 2024



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# **CETOP Market Outlook conf.**

Hydraulic & Pneumatic Country market trend



## **Hydraulic Industry**

- National Home sales 2023
- Recorder trend Jan/Dec.2023
- Trend for May 2024
- Forecast 2024

170 M EUR (estimate)

+ 5,5%

Orders – Down

Sales – Down

+ 3% (After Summer recovery)



## **Pneumatic Industry**

- National Home sales 2023
- Recorder trend Jan/Dec.2023
- Trend for May 2024
- Forecast 2024

75 M EUR (estimate)

+ 4%

Orders – Down

Sales - Down

+ 2% (After Summer recovery)



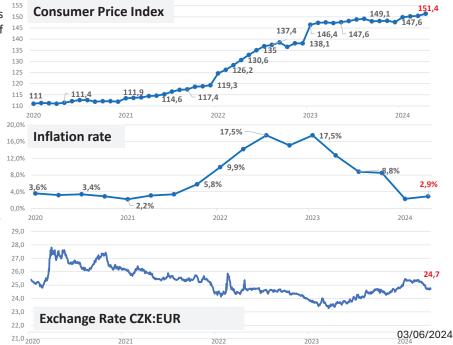


# **CETOP Market Outlook conf.**





- **1. Consumer Price Index** CPI in Czech Republic is expected to be 152 points by the end of 2Q/2024.
- 2. Inflation Rare The current rate of inflation in April 2024 was 2.9% compared to the same month of the previous year. Inflation in 2024 is expected to stay above 2% and to fall to around 1.7% in 1Q/2025.
- Currency CZK:EUR In 2023 CZK got weaker in 2023, YOY +4% improving a bit competitiveness on export markets. The Czech National Bank lowered interest rates for the third time in a row.
- 4. Following the supply chain crisis during the covid-19 pandemic or the war in Ukraine, producers are intensively addressing the issue of industrial self-sufficiency, ideally that raw materials, components, labor, machinery and equipment come from the sources of the domestic economy.





## **CETOP Market Outlook conf.**

CZ country market trend



# Labour market still under pressure

Expected to remain **around 2.8%** in 2024. This is still one of the lowest levels in the EU and the labour market is set to remain tight in the years ahead, adding to pressures on wages. Shortages of skilled workers persist and population ageing adds additional pressure, limiting potential growth.

#### Inflation decline confirmed

Headline inflation slowed down from 12.0% on average in 2023 to **2.4%** in 2024-Q1. Energy contributed positively to inflation in the first quarter as government measures to mitigate the effects of high energy prices expired.

According to the Czech Statistical Office (ČSÚ), significant changes were recorded in March, with a decrease in industrial production and construction, mainly due to the decrease in the automotive sector and in the production of machinery and equipment. This apparent decline could be attributed to the high growth recorded the previous year, which affected the overall trend in industrial production.















President CAHP

Ing. Jiří Tlustoš



Vice - President CAHP Market Statistics Ing. Jaroslav Jebavý



**Vice - President CAHP Education**doc. Ing. Petr Heřmánek, Ph.D



Vice - President CAHP Finances Ing. Petr Jáchym