## **Appendix**

## Forecast tables

## Table 1 GDP and its main components<sup>1</sup>

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Private consumption	8.3 (8.5)	0.5 (0.5)	0.7 (1.2)	2.1 (3.1)	2.7 (3.2)
Public consumption	2.3 (2.2)	2.2 (1.9)	2.0 (1.7)	1.8 (1.7)	2.0 (2.0)
Gross capital formation	15.1 (7.6)	-0.6 (-0.8)	2.3 (4.1)	1.4 (3.8)	3.2 (4.5)
Business investment	27.0 (15.0)	0.9 (1.3)	3.9 (5.2)	0.7 (4.6)	3.2 (5.6)
Residential investment	-6.2 (-6.2)	-0.3 (-3.2)	3.5 (4.7)	5.1 (3.0)	4.3 (3.0)
Public investment	5.8 (3.3)	-6.1 (-4.7)	-5.8 (-0.5)	-0.3 (1.8)	1.8 (2.2)
National expenditure	8.2 (6.6)	1.2 (0.8)	1.1 (1.7)	1.7 (2.7)	2.6 (3.1)
Exports of goods and services	22.3 (22.3)	4.8 (4.4)	2.1 (2.7)	3.8 (3.4)	3.8 (3.0)
Imports of goods and services	20.0 (19.9)	-1.4 (-1.4)	2.0 (2.4)	2.4 (2.9)	3.3 (4.1)
Gross domestic product (GDP)	8.9 (7.2)	4.1 (3.6)	1.1 (1.9)	2.3 (2.9)	2.9 (2.7)
GDP at current prices (ISK trillions)	3.88 (3.80)	4.28 (4.16)	4.55 (4.44)	4.84 (4.73)	5.16 (5.02)
Public sector demand <sup>2</sup>	2.8 (2.4)	1.0 (1.0)	1.0 (1.4)	1.5 (1.7)	2.0 (2.0)
Total investment (% of GDP)	24.0 (22.3)	23.7 (21.9)	23.3 (21.7)	22.9 (21.8)	22.9 (22.1)

<sup>1.</sup> Year-on-year change (%) unless otherwise specified (figures in parentheses are from the forecast in MB 2024/1).

Sources: Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland.

Table 2 Global economy, external conditions, and exports<sup>1</sup>

2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1.3 (1.0)	-7.9 (-9.9)	1.0 (2.2)	1.5 (1.3)	2.1 (2.2)
2.3 (2.3)	1.2 (1.2)	0.5 (0.4)	1.1 (1.1)	1.0 (1.0)
1.5 (1.5)	1.1 (-1.3)	2.5 (1.5)	2.7 (2.3)	3.7 (2.5)
58.3 (58.3)	9.8 (12.1)	1.7 (4.0)	4.9 (4.4)	4.0 (3.5)
0.5 (0.5)	2.9 (2.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)	0.3 (-0.5)
2.5 (2.4)	-5.7 (-5.5)	0.1 (0.0)	0.4 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)
-0.2 (-0.4)	-0.1 (-0.3)	0.0 (-0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	1.2 (-0.2)
-1.7 (-2.3)	1.0 (0.0)	0.2 (-0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.1 (-0.5)
7.6 (7.6)	5.0 (5.0)	2.5 (2.7)	2.1 (2.1)	2.0 (2.0)
3.3 (3.3)	1.2 (1.1)	1.2 (1.0)	1.6 (1.6)	1.7 (1.7)
	1.3 (1.0) 2.3 (2.3) 1.5 (1.5) 58.3 (58.3) 0.5 (0.5) 2.5 (2.4) -0.2 (-0.4) -1.7 (-2.3) 7.6 (7.6)	1.3 (1.0) -7.9 (-9.9) 2.3 (2.3) 1.2 (1.2) 1.5 (1.5) 1.1 (-1.3) 58.3 (58.3) 9.8 (12.1) 0.5 (0.5) 2.9 (2.7) 2.5 (2.4) -5.7 (-5.5) -0.2 (-0.4) -0.1 (-0.3) -1.7 (-2.3) 1.0 (0.0) 7.6 (7.6) 5.0 (5.0)	1.3 (1.0)     -7.9 (-9.9)     1.0 (2.2)       2.3 (2.3)     1.2 (1.2)     0.5 (0.4)       1.5 (1.5)     1.1 (-1.3)     2.5 (1.5)       58.3 (58.3)     9.8 (12.1)     1.7 (4.0)       0.5 (0.5)     2.9 (2.7)     0.1 (0.1)       2.5 (2.4)     -5.7 (-5.5)     0.1 (0.0)       -0.2 (-0.4)     -0.1 (-0.3)     0.0 (-0.2)       -1.7 (-2.3)     1.0 (0.0)     0.2 (-0.1)       7.6 (7.6)     5.0 (5.0)     2.5 (2.7)	1.3 (1.0)       -7.9 (-9.9)       1.0 (2.2)       1.5 (1.3)         2.3 (2.3)       1.2 (1.2)       0.5 (0.4)       1.1 (1.1)         1.5 (1.5)       1.1 (-1.3)       2.5 (1.5)       2.7 (2.3)         58.3 (58.3)       9.8 (12.1)       1.7 (4.0)       4.9 (4.4)         0.5 (0.5)       2.9 (2.7)       0.1 (0.1)       0.6 (0.2)         2.5 (2.4)       -5.7 (-5.5)       0.1 (0.0)       0.4 (0.2)         -0.2 (-0.4)       -0.1 (-0.3)       0.0 (-0.2)       0.8 (0.1)         -1.7 (-2.3)       1.0 (0.0)       0.2 (-0.1)       0.8 (0.1)         7.6 (7.6)       5.0 (5.0)       2.5 (2.7)       2.1 (2.1)

<sup>1.</sup> Year-on-year change (%) unless otherwise specified (figures in parentheses are from the forecast in MB 2024/1).

Sources: Consensus Forecasts, IHS Markit, International Monetary Fund, OECD, Refinitiv Datastream, Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland.

<sup>2.</sup> Public sector demand in the expenditure accounts is the sum of public consumption and public investment.

According to Statistics Iceland's external trade data.
 Forecast based on Consensus Forecasts, IHS Markit, IMF, and OECD.

Table 3 Employment, wages, and factor utilisation<sup>1</sup>

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total hours worked <sup>2</sup>	6.7 (6.7)	5.0 (5.0)	2.0 (2.5)	0.7 (0.3)	1.3 (1.7)
Unemployment (% of labour force) <sup>2</sup>	3.8 (3.8)	3.4 (3.4)	4.8 (4.8)	4.9 (4.6)	4.2 (3.8)
GDP per hour worked <sup>3</sup>	2.0 (0.5)	-0.9 (-1.3)	-0.9 (-0.6)	1.6 (2.7)	1.6 (1.0)
Unit labour costs <sup>4</sup>	7.3 (7.6)	7.8 (8.6)	6.5 (7.2)	3.9 (3.0)	4.0 (4.5)
Real disposable income <sup>5</sup>	3.5 (3.1)	0.6 (0.6)	0.6 (3.2)	1.8 (2.4)	3.8 (3.9)
Output gap (% of potential output)	4.0 (3.1)	3.8 (2.3)	0.6 (-0.3)	-0.5 (-0.5)	0.0 (-0.1)

<sup>1.</sup> Year-on-year change (%) unless otherwise specified (figures in parentheses are from the forecast in MB 2024/1).

Sources: Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland.

## Table 4 Exchange rate and inflation<sup>1</sup>

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Trade-weighted exchange rate index <sup>2</sup>	3.1 (3.1)	-2.6 (-2.6)	-0.5 (-0.6)	-0.2 (-0.3)	-0.1 (-0.5)
Real exchange rate (relative consumer prices)	3.9 (3.9)	0.9 (0.9)	2.8 (1.6)	1.6 (0.8)	0.7 (0.1)
Inflation (consumer price index. CPI)	8.3 (8.3)	8.7 (8.7)	5.9 (5.0)	3.9 (3.3)	2.8 (2.7)

<sup>1.</sup> Year-on-year change (%) unless otherwise specified (figures in parentheses are from the forecast in MB 2024/1).

Sources: Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland.

Table 5 Quarterly inflation forecast (%)1

Quarter	Inflation (year-on- year change)	Inflation (annualised quarter- on-quarter change)
	Measure	ed value
2023:2	9.4 (9.4)	11.4 (11.4)
2023:3	7.8 (7.8)	4.4 (4.4)
2023:4	7.9 (7.9)	5.5 (5.5)
2024:1	6.7 (6.3)	5.7 (4.0)
	Forecast	ed value
2024:2	6.0 (5.0)	8.4 (6.3)
2024:3	5.8 (4.7)	3.5 (3.0)
2024:4	5.3 (4.1)	3.9 (3.3)
2025:1	4.5 (3.6)	2.5 (1.8)
2025:2	3.9 (3.3)	5.8 (5.3)
2025:3	3.6 (3.3)	2.3 (2.7)
2025:4	3.5 (3.2)	3.7 (3.0)
2026:1	3.3 (3.1)	1.7 (1.3)
2026:2	2.9 (2.7)	3.9 (3.8)
2026:3	2.5 (2.4)	0.9 (1.5)
2026:4	2.3 (2.5)	2.6 (3.2)
2027:1	2.3 (2.5)	1.8 (1.6)
2027:2	2.4	4.2

<sup>1.</sup> Figures in parentheses are from the forecast in MB 2024/1.

Sources: Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland.

<sup>2.</sup> According to Statistics Iceland labour force survey (LFS).

3. Based on hours worked according to Statistics Iceland labour force survey (LFS).

4. Compensation of employees as a share of GDP, constant prices.

5. Ratio of disposable income to private consumption price index. Disposable income according to Central Bank estimate, based on Statistics Iceland's sector accounts.

<sup>2.</sup> Average exchange rate in terms of narrow trade basket. Positive figures represent an increase in the exchange rate of the króna versus the average of other currencies.