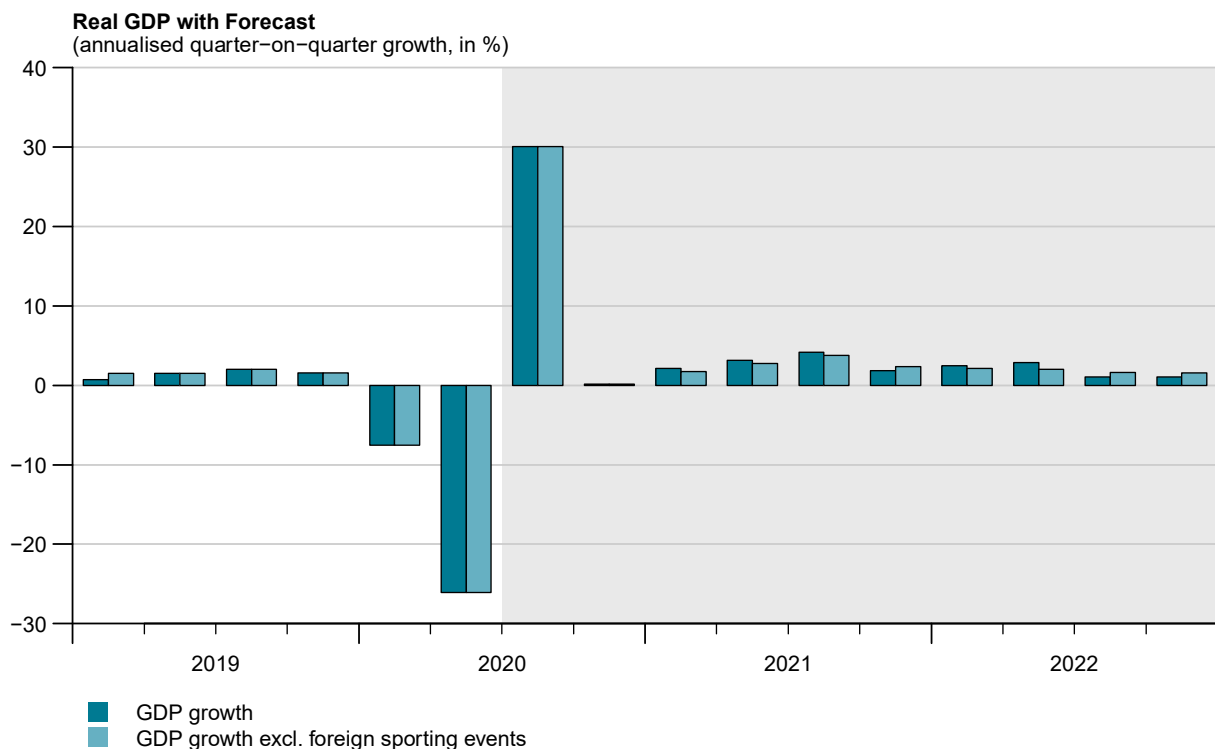


Executive Summary of KOF's Economic Forecast for autumn 2020

22 October 2020

This is a summary of the 2020 autumn forecast for Switzerland, released by the KOF Swiss Economic Institute at ETH Zurich on 22 October 2020, with a forecast horizon up to the end of 2022.

Following the severe recession in the first half of the year the Swiss economy staged a partial recovery in the third quarter of 2020. However, gross domestic product (GDP) is unlikely to return to its pre-crisis level before the end of 2021. The full impact of the crisis on the labour market will not be felt until next year (unemployment rate for 2021 as defined by the International Labour Organization: 5.5 per cent). KOF is forecasting that GDP will fall by 3.6 per cent in 2020 before rebounding by 3.2 per cent in 2021 and then growing by a slower 2.4 per cent in 2022.



The global pandemic continues

The COVID-19 pandemic caused global output to plummet in the spring of 2020. Even though a pronounced countervailing trend started in the summer, this recession is likely to have hit the global economy harder than virtually every other previous crisis, and there is considerable uncertainty about how things will evolve going forward.

The euro area – the most important trading partner for Switzerland – saw its GDP slump by almost 12 per cent (on a non-annualised basis) in the second and worst quarter of the crisis, which impacted accordingly on Swiss exporters. As the measures taken to break the chains of infection were gradually eased, however, the European and global economies picked up again overall, as many economic activities that had been suspended at the start of the crisis were able to resume. KOF estimates that global output (aggregated based on Swiss export weights) at the end of September was still around 4 per cent lower than it had been in the months prior to the recession. In the meantime, however, the global recovery has slowed again.

Our latest forecast is based on an international pandemic scenario involving further increases in new infections during the autumn and winter months, accompanied by selective restrictions on economic activity. In 2021, we expect the 'Next Generation EU' recovery plan to have a significant impact, which should also benefit the Swiss economy because of its intensive international relations.

Given that the performance of the economy going forward will depend to a large extent on how the pandemic evolves and that this trend is difficult to predict, we are calculating an alternative scenario for this forecast as well. We have based this scenario on a second wave of the global pandemic that will continue until the early summer of 2021. However, we reckon that the second wave will not be of the same magnitude as the first shock and that it will peak in winter.

Revision of the national accounts

Following international recommendations, Switzerland's official national accounts were extensively revised in September 2020. Our forecast is therefore based not only on the newly published data for the second quarter of 2020 but also on a revised chronology of previous years. The revised data suggest that the downturn in the second quarter of this year amounted to 7.3 per cent (on a non-annualised basis). This is the sharpest quarterly fall since 1980 (only annual Swiss GDP data are available for the period prior to this, which means that it is not possible to make numerical comparisons with the oil-price-driven economic crises of the 1970s.) It is worth noting that the second-quarter decline, when initially published and before being statistically revised, had originally been put at 8.2 per cent. The revision gives rise to an increase of at least 0.5 percentage points in Switzerland's GDP growth rate for 2020.

Recovery initially swifter than expected

Our forecast suggests that, following the severe recession in the first half of the year, the Swiss economy staged a recovery in the third quarter of 2020. The second quarter saw sectors such as transport and hospitality having to cope with tight restrictions and even being shut down totally in some cases. The positive growth rates following the easing of these restrictions were therefore numerically significant, even though they mostly came nowhere near their pre-crisis levels. These catch-up effects which characterise the third quarter are of course temporary in nature, which means that our forecast for the Swiss economy's trend growth rates from the fourth quarter of 2020 until the end of the forecast horizon has more or less returned to its usual fluctuation range. For 2020 as a whole we are expecting annual average growth of minus 3.6 per cent, which is much less negative than the minus 4.7 per cent we forecast in August based on the old GDP statistics. In addition to the 0.5-percentage-point correction resulting from the GDP revision, at least a further half a percentage point of the total forecast revision (1.1 per cent) can be attributed to what is now a much more positive assessment of the third quarter. For this quarter the currently available indicators suggest a catch-up effect that is even likely to exceed the already positive forecasts made in the summer.

Crisis leaves its mark on the labour market

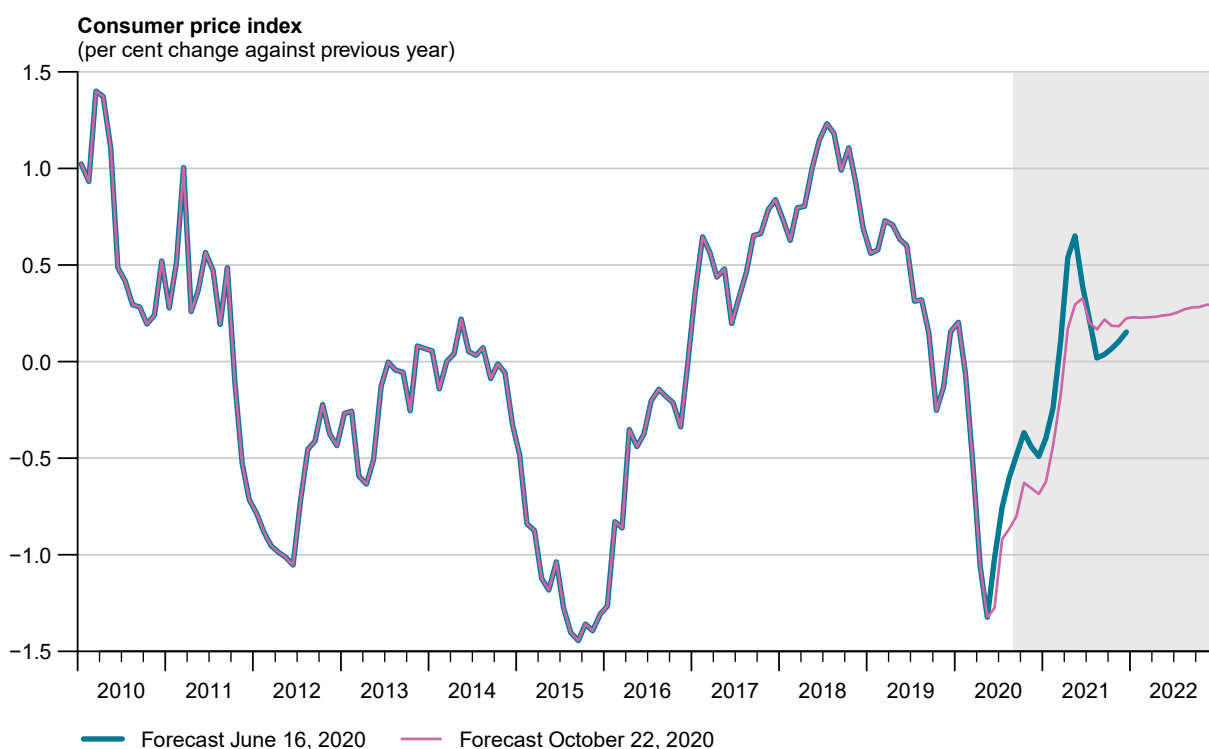
We are forecasting that the decline in employment measured in terms of full-time equivalents will be lower in the recessionary year of 2020 (0.3 per cent) than it will in 2021 (0.6 per cent), when short-time working arrangements and support measures will expire and then redundancies and business closures will follow. We then expect employment to rise again by a modest 1.7 per cent in 2022. This trend is likely to be reflected in Switzerland's official unemployment statistics, with the jobless rate rising from 2.3 per cent in 2019 to 3.2 per cent this year and then to 3.6 per cent next year before falling to 3.0 per cent in 2022. As usual, the unemployment rate used for international comparisons shows a trend that is similar to the official Swiss jobless rate but at a higher level (2019: 4.4 per cent, 2020: 4.8 per cent, 2021: 5.5 per cent, 2022: 5.1 per cent). The apparently surprisingly modest increase in unemployment can be attributed partly to short-time working arrangements and partly to the fact that large numbers of economically active individuals have withdrawn from the labour market since the dramatic economic downturn in the second quarter of this year. Many people who had been looking for work stopped actively searching for a job and are therefore not counted as unemployed under the widely used definition.

The fact that the Swiss economy has so far proved to be more resilient than many other countries is likely to be attributable to the rigorously applied instrument of short-time working, the swift compensation of businesses' losses of earnings, and the COVID-19 lending programme. A further fortunate aspect in the

current recession is that the chemical and pharmaceutical sectors account for a sizeable proportion of Swiss industry. The time series newly published since the revision in September show that this sector achieved non-annualised growth of 0.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. Its performance therefore contrasted sharply with that of the manufacturing sector, which was hit hard by the crisis and contracted by 10.3 per cent. Swiss industry's recovery overall will depend primarily on the situation in its major export markets. If the international baseline scenario materialises, Swiss industry – having shrunk by 4.8 per cent this year – will expand by 4 per cent in 2021 and compensate for some of its lost output before it is expected to grow at the slightly more leisurely rate of 3.5 per cent in 2022. The airline industry is likely to remain in the doldrums until the end of the forecast horizon. Having contracted by 2.1 per cent during the crisis year of 2020, the construction sector is expected to more or less stagnate throughout the remainder of the forecasting period.

As the most important demand component, private consumption has often acted as an anti-cyclical buffer and played a clearly supportive role in previous crises. However, it has not been able to perform this function during the COVID-19 recession. Even if, as in Switzerland, crisis-related loss of income was generously compensated for by short-time working, social security and direct subsidies, households simply did not have the opportunity to consume and spend on the usual scale during the lockdown because large swathes of the retail sector, almost the entire hospitality industry and personal services had been shut down. This was despite the fact that online shopping and food delivery services met some of this demand. Private consumption is likely to contract by 4.0 per cent overall this year. Most of the consumer spending that does not materialise will be saved. The saving rate for households' disposable income is therefore forecast to jump from 13.8 per cent in 2019 to a record 18.7 per cent this year. We expect to see a certain catch-up effect in 2021, with consumer spending rising by a well-above-average 5.6 per cent before growing by the more normal rate of around 2 per cent in 2022.

The national consumer price index fell sharply in the second quarter of this year. This decrease can largely be attributed to lower prices for tourism services and oil products. If the effects of these categories of goods are excluded from the index, prices remained virtually unchanged year on year. Given the current travel restrictions, KOF expects prices for tourism services to remain low. In addition, negative demand effects, the strong Swiss franc and muted nominal wage growth are curbing inflation. KOF expects to see prices fall by 0.7 per cent this year, with prices remaining at a similar level and inflation of 0.1 per cent next year. Prices are forecast to rise only marginally in 2022 as well, with inflation at 0.3 per cent.

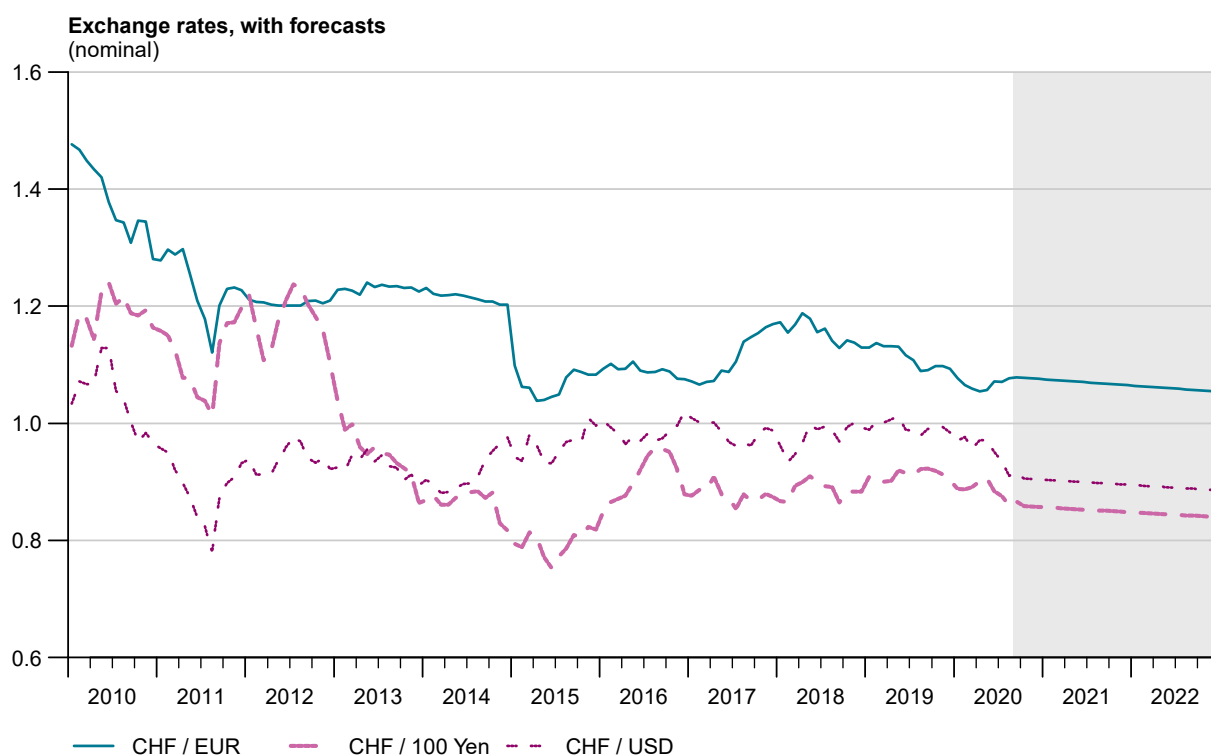


We do not expect to see any change of monetary policy stance either domestically or internationally. The policy of low interest rates is likely to continue until the end of the forecasting period. The Swiss National Bank will continue to intervene in the foreign exchange markets in order to prevent the Swiss franc from appreciating further, which it believes would harm exporters (unless sanctions are imposed by the United States, which has already added Switzerland to its watchlist of potential currency manipulators). However, it will fail to meet its target of maintaining low but positive domestic inflation. We expect to see modest deflation of 0.7 per cent this year and inflation of just above 0 per cent over the following years.

Under our baseline scenario we expect GDP – excluding revenue from major international sporting events – to grow by 3.0 per cent in 2021. Having contracted by 3.6 per cent this year, GDP is not forecast to return to its pre-crisis levels until almost the end of 2021. Our baseline scenario predicts that only modest catch-up effects can be expected in 2022, with GDP growth then likely to be 2.4 per cent (2.3 per cent excluding sporting events).

Will the pandemic have a longer-term negative impact on economic growth?

One question of great interest is whether, once the pandemic is finally over, the economy will swiftly return to its previous growth path, with the lost output of goods and services being fully compensated for, or whether we are more likely to see a longer-term negative impact. Given the complexity of the factors affecting economic growth, there is unlikely to be a clear academic consensus on this issue. The sceptics do, however, muster compelling arguments. One of these is that companies' traditional reluctance to invest during crises will lead to lower growth in capital equipment and, therefore, in capital intensity. Because much innovation relies on capital, the rate of innovation could also suffer. In order to mitigate the crisis, governments have used the public finances to run up huge amounts of debt, which will probably reduce the scope for growth-enhancing infrastructure investment, education and basic research in future. Credit markets are likely to attach greater importance to so-called 'tail risks' (rare but hugely negative events), which could make it more difficult for companies to obtain funding. Consumers might save more than previously because they are cautious. In addition, consumers' propensity to buy goods and services that they did not miss much during the lockdown or that they have learned to live without could decline permanently. The extent to which such trends will actually materialise is a matter of debate; if the pandemic is contained, the resultant catch-up effects should clearly dominate the economy until the end of our forecasting period in 2022.



The forecasting risks for the brief period up to 2022 relate primarily to the extent to which the pandemic is brought under control. However, the global economy and, consequently, Switzerland as well could also be affected by international politics. This includes the events and outcome of the US presidential election in November, the still unresolved issue of the final Brexit deal at the end of this year, and the conflicts and rivalries with China and the former Soviet Union.

Further information on the KOF Economic Forecast can be found at:

<https://www.kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/forecasts/kof-economic-forecast.html> →

APPENDIX

Tables

Table A-1											
Detailed historical data and forecasts for Switzerland 2008–2022											
a) Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Expenditures											
(Million Swiss franc; chained volumes (reference year 2017); per cent change against previous year at previous' year's prices and mean per cent change, respectively)											
	08-17	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		(1)		(1)		(2)		(3)		(3)	
1. Consumption	1.6	447 636	0.8	-	1.3	-	-3.0	-	4.7	-	1.8
thereof: private households and NPISHs	1.7	368 311	0.8	373 374	1.4	358 411	-4.0	378 422	5.6	386 185	2.1
general government	1.4	79 325	0.9	80 045	0.9	81 565	1.9	82 272	0.9	82 654	0.5
2. Gross fixed capital formation	1.5	181 538	0.8	-	1.2	-	-4.7	-	2.5	-	4.9
thereof: construction	2.1	66 145	0.0	65 791	-0.5	64 421	-2.1	64 862	0.7	65 146	0.4
machinery and equipment	1.2	115 393	1.2	117 970	2.2	110 682	-6.2	114 569	3.5	123 110	7.5
Domestic final demand	1.6	629 174	0.8	-	1.3	-	-3.5	-	4.1	-	2.6
3. Changes in inventories	-	-1 217	-	-4 111	-	-18 125	-	-11 714	-	-9 968	-
Domestic demand (*)	1.6	627 956	1.9	-	1.1	-	-5.6	-	3.7	-	2.9
4. Exports of goods and services (*)	2.7	397 758	5.0	-	2.1	-	-5.5	-	3.6	-	4.9
thereof: goods excl. merchanting	2.3	219 850	4.4	230 576	4.9	222 152	-3.7	230 191	3.6	237 143	3.0
merchanting (net)	8.6	42 997	8.6	44 804	4.2	52 600	17.4	53 903	2.5	55 738	3.4
services	2.1	134 911	5.0	130 884	-3.0	109 083	-16.7	113 413	4.0	123 927	9.3
Total demand (*)	2.0	1 025 715	3.1	-	1.5	-	-5.6	-	3.7	-	3.7
5. Imports of goods and services (*)	2.9	311 117	3.3	-	2.5	-	-10.0	-	4.9	-	6.7
thereof: goods (*)	1.7	197 055	6.2	202 521	2.8	188 323	-7.0	199 909	6.2	209 331	4.7
services	5.2	114 062	-1.5	116 288	2.0	98 678	-15.1	101 297	2.7	112 031	10.6
6. Statistical difference	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
thereof: chaining of expenditure components	-	0	-	89	-	262	-	466	-	280	-
inventory valuation	-	0	-	1 715	-	2 357	-	-6 745	-	-7 166	-
Gross Domestic Product	1.7	714 598	3.0	722 329	1.1	696 408	-3.6	718 433	3.2	735 686	2.4
(1) Preliminary calculation from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) (3) KOF forecast 22 October 2020											
(2) KOF estimation 22 October 2020											
(*) Adjusted by the non-cyclical exports and imports of valuables, i.e. precious metals incl. non-monetary gold and stones, gems as well as objects of art and antiquities. This adjustment has no influence on the GDP.											
(+*) FSO publish the national account data without those adjustments. For comparison reasons we list the non-adjusted figures in the lines below.											
In the forecast period the growth rates of the trade in valuables are the same as the predicted ones for the goods without valuables, causing fluctuations in the net acquisitions of valuables.											
3. Net acquisitions of valuables (+)	-	-2 840	-	-1 322	-	-3 100	-	-1 421	-	-498	-
Domestic demand (+)	1.5	625 116	1.1	-	1.3	-	-6.0	-	4.1	-	3.1
4. Exports of goods and services (+)	2.9	466 923	3.4	-	-0.2	-	-5.3	-	3.6	-	4.6
thereof: goods (+)	3.2	332 011	2.8	335 121	0.9	332 385	-0.8	343 877	3.5	354 448	3.1
Total demand (+)	2.1	1 092 039	2.1	-	0.7	-	-5.1	-	3.8	-	3.7
5. Imports of goods and services (+)	2.9	377 441	0.4	-	-0.1	-	-8.0	-	5.2	-	6.3
thereof: goods (+)	2.0	263 380	1.3	260 875	-1.0	248 227	-4.8	263 499	6.2	275 917	4.7

Table A-2											
Detailed historical data and forecasts for Switzerland 2008–2022											
b) Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI): Expenditures											
(Million Swiss franc at current prices; per cent change against previous year and mean per cent change, respectively)											
	08-17	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		(1)		(1)		(2)		(3)		(3)	
1. Consumption	1.7	452'543	2.0	459'238	1.5	443'864	-3.3	465'082	4.8	474'105	1.9
thereof: private households and NPISHs	1.6	372'830	2.1	378'106	1.4	360'893	-4.6	381'429	5.7	389'781	2.2
general government	2.5	79'713	1.4	81'132	1.8	82'971	2.3	83'653	0.8	84'324	0.8
2. Gross fixed capital formation	1.4	182'972	1.6	185'491	1.4	176'083	-5.1	178'916	1.6	187'206	4.6
thereof: construction	2.6	66'490	0.5	66'522	0.0	64'852	-2.5	64'778	-0.1	65'169	0.6
machinery and equipment	0.8	116'482	2.1	118'968	2.1	111'231	-6.5	114'138	2.6	122'036	6.9
Domestic final demand	1.6	635'515	1.8	644'729	1.4	619'947	-3.8	643'998	3.9	661'311	2.7
3. Changes in inventories	-	-2'982	-	-4'630	-	-9'272	-	-11'423	-	-10'398	-
Domestic demand (*)	1.5	632'532	2.6	640'099	1.2	610'675	-4.6	632'575	3.6	650'912	2.9
4. Exports of goods and services (*)	1.6	407'163	7.5	411'951	1.2	372'350	-9.6	383'372	3.0	400'410	4.4
thereof: goods excl. merchanting	1.0	222'282	5.5	230'159	3.5	215'103	-6.5	222'539	3.5	228'793	2.8
merchanting (net)	7.0	47'639	20.3	46'855	-1.6	46'462	-0.8	47'834	3.0	49'465	3.4
services	1.5	137'243	6.8	134'938	-1.7	110'786	-17.9	112'999	2.0	122'152	8.1
Total demand (*)	1.6	1'039'696	4.5	1'052'050	1.2	983'025	-6.6	1'015'947	3.3	1'051'323	3.5
5. Imports of goods and services (*)	1.5	320'082	6.2	325'130	1.6	284'886	-12.4	297'360	4.4	316'451	6.4
thereof: goods (*)	0.2	201'327	8.5	204'504	1.6	184'071	-10.0	195'201	6.0	204'424	4.7
services	4.0	118'755	2.6	120'626	1.6	100'815	-16.4	102'159	1.3	112'027	9.7
Gross Domestic Product	1.6	719'614	3.7	726'921	1.0	698'139	-4.0	718'587	2.9	734'872	2.3
6. Balance of property income	-	9'685	-	30'481	-	33'121	-	38'006	-	43'119	-
7. Balance of labour income	-	-24'458	-	-25'499	-	-25'773	-	-26'217	-	-27'413	-
8. Balance of production taxes	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Gross National Income	1.4	704'841	3.5	731'903	3.8	705'487	-3.6	730'375	3.5	750'578	2.8
(1) Preliminary calculation from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) (3) KOF forecast 22 October 2020											
(2) KOF estimation 22 October 2020											
(*) Adjusted by the non-cyclical exports and imports of valuables, i.e. precious metals incl. non-monetary gold and stones, gems as well as objects of art and antiquities. This adjustment has no influence on the GDP.											
(+*) FSO publish the national account data without those adjustments. For comparison reasons we list the non-adjusted figures in the lines below. In the forecast period the growth rates of the trade in valuables are the same as the predicted ones for the goods without valuables, causing fluctuations in the net acquisitions of valuables.											
3. Net acquisitions of valuables (+)	-	-3'081	-	-2'602	-	2'966	-	4'904	-	6'481	-
Domestic demand (+)	1.6	629'451	1.8	637'497	1.3	613'641	-3.7	637'479	3.9	657'393	3.1
4. Exports of goods and services (+)	2.2	476'238	5.5	479'783	0.7	440'265	-8.2	453'635	3.0	472'648	4.2
thereof: goods (+)	2.5	338'995	5.0	344'845	1.7	329'480	-4.5	340'635	3.4	350'495	2.9
Total demand (+)	1.8	1'105'689	3.4	1'117'280	1.0	1'053'906	-5.7	1'091'114	3.5	1'130'041	3.6
5. Imports of goods and services (+)	2.3	386'075	2.7	390'359	1.1	355'767	-8.9	372'527	4.7	395'169	6.1
thereof: goods (+)	1.7	267'320	2.8	269'734	0.9	254'952	-5.5	270'368	6.0	283'142	4.7

Table A-3											
Detailed historical data and forecasts for Switzerland 2008–2022											
c) Implicit deflators of Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Expenditures											
(Indices, 2017 = 100; per cent change against previous year and mean per cent change, respectively)											
	08-17	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		(1)		(1)		(2)		(3)		(3)	
1.Consumption	0.1	101.1	1.1	101.3	0.2	100.9	-0.4	101.0	0.1	101.1	0.2
thereof: private households and NPISHs	-0.1	101.2	1.2	101.3	0.0	100.7	-0.6	100.8	0.1	100.9	0.1
general government	1.1	100.5	0.5	101.4	0.9	101.7	0.4	101.7	0.0	102.0	0.3
2.Gross fixed capital formation	-0.1	100.8	0.8	100.9	0.1	100.6	-0.4	99.7	-0.8	99.4	-0.3
thereof: construction	0.5	100.5	0.5	101.1	0.6	100.7	-0.4	99.9	-0.8	100.0	0.2
machinery and equipment	-0.5	100.9	0.9	100.8	-0.1	100.5	-0.3	99.6	-0.9	99.1	-0.5
Domestic final demand	0.0	101.0	1.0	101.2	0.2	100.8	-0.4	100.6	-0.2	100.7	0.0
3.Changes in inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic demand (*)	-0.1	-	0.7	-	0.1	-	1.1	-	-0.1	-	0.0
4.Exports of goods and services (*)	-1.1	102.4	2.4	101.4	-1.0	97.0	-4.3	96.4	-0.6	96.0	-0.4
thereof: goods excl. merchanting	-1.3	101.1	1.1	99.8	-1.3	96.8	-3.0	96.7	-0.2	96.5	-0.2
merchanting (net)	-1.5	110.8	10.8	104.6	-5.6	88.3	-15.5	88.7	0.5	88.7	0.0
services	-0.6	101.7	1.7	103.1	1.3	101.6	-1.5	99.6	-1.9	98.6	-1.1
Total demand (*)	-0.4	-	1.4	-	-0.3	-	-1.0	-	-0.3	-	-0.2
5.Imports of goods and services (*)	-1.4	102.9	2.9	102.0	-0.9	99.3	-2.6	98.8	-0.5	98.5	-0.3
thereof: goods (*)	-1.5	102.2	2.2	101.0	-1.2	97.7	-3.2	97.6	-0.1	97.7	0.0
services	-1.2	104.1	4.1	103.7	-0.4	102.2	-1.5	100.9	-1.3	100.0	-0.8
Gross Domestic Product	-0.1	100.7	0.7	100.6	-0.1	100.2	-0.4	100.0	-0.2	99.9	-0.1
(1) Preliminary calculation from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO)						(3) KOF forecast 22 October 2020					
(2) KOF estimation 22 October 2020											
(*) Adjusted by the non-cyclical exports and imports of valuables, i.e. precious metals incl. non-monetary gold and stones, gem as well as objects of art and antiquities. This adjustment has impacts on the deflators.											
(+) FSO publish the national account data without those adjustments. For comparison reasons we list the non-adjusted figures in the lines below. In the forecast period the growth rates of the trade in valuables are the same as the predicted ones for the goods without valuables.											
3.Net acquisitions of valuables (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic demand (+)	0.1	-	0.7	-	-0.1	-	2.4	-	-0.2	-	0.0
4.Exports of goods and services (+)	-0.6	102.0	2.0	103.0	0.9	99.7	-3.1	99.2	-0.5	98.8	-0.4
thereof: goods (+)	-0.6	102.1	2.1	102.9	0.8	99.1	-3.7	99.1	-0.1	98.9	-0.2
Total demand (+)	-0.2	-	1.2	-	0.4	-	-0.6	-	-0.3	-	-0.2
5.Imports of goods and services (+)	-0.5	102.3	2.3	103.5	1.2	102.5	-0.9	102.1	-0.4	101.9	-0.2
thereof: goods (+)	-0.3	101.5	1.5	103.4	1.9	102.7	-0.7	102.6	-0.1	102.6	0.0

Table A-4					
Detailed historical data and forecasts for Switzerland 2018–2022					
d) Current account					
(Million Swiss franc at current prices)					
	2018 (1)	2019 (1)	2020 (2)	2021 (3)	2022 (3)
Goods (balance) (*)	68'594	72'510	77'494	75'172	73'834
Services (balance)	18'488	14'312	9'970	10'841	10'125
Property income (balance)	9'685	30'481	33'121	38'006	43'119
Labour income (balance)	-24'458	-25'499	-25'773	-26'217	-27'413
Goods, services and primary income (balance) (*)	72'308	91'804	94'812	97'801	99'665
Current transfer (secondary income, balance)	-16'442	-18'132	-17'414	-17'925	-18'331
Current account balance (*)	55'867	73'672	77'398	79'876	81'335
Current account balance in per cent of GDP (*)	7.8	10.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
(1) Preliminary calculation from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) (3) KOF forecast 22 October 2020					
(2) KOF estimation 22 October 2020					
(*) Adjusted by the non-cyclical exports and imports of valuables, i.e. precious metals incl. non-monetary gold and stones, gem as well as objects of art and antiquities.					
(+*) FSO publish the national account data without those adjustments. For comparison reasons we list the non-adjusted figures in the lines below. In the forecast period the growth rates of the trade in valuables are the same as the predicted ones for the goods without valuables.					
Goods (balance) (+)	71'675	75'112	74'528	70'267	67'353
Goods, services and primary income (balance) (+)	75'389	94'406	91'846	92'896	93'184
Current account balance (+)	58'948	76'274	74'432	74'972	74'854
Current account balance in per cent of GDP (+)	8.2	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.2

Table A-5											
Detailed historical data and forecasts for Switzerland 2008–2022											
e) Disposable income, consumption and saving of private households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)											
(Million Swiss franc at current prices; per cent change against previous year and mean per cent change, respectively)											
	08-17	2018 (1)		2019 (1)		2020 (2)		2021 (3)		2022 (3)	
Disposable income of private households	1.4	433 025	2.1	438 482	1.3	444 113	1.3	443 824	-0.1	446 788	0.7
Private consumption	1.6	372 830	2.1	378 106	1.4	360 893	-4.6	381 429	5.7	389 781	2.2
Saving (4)	0.1	60 195	2.1	60 376	0.3	83 220	37.8	62 395	-25.0	57 007	-8.6
Saving (5)	0.5	95 646	-1.0	97 122	1.5	120 517	24.1	100 252	-16.8	95 431	-4.8
Saving rate (4,6)	-	-	13.9	-	13.8	-	18.7	-	14.1	-	12.8
Saving rate (5,6)	-	-	20.4	-	20.4	-	25.0	-	20.8	-	19.7
(1) Preliminary calculation from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO), KOF (4) Excluding adjustment for change in pension entitlements											
(2) KOF estimation 22 October 2020 (5) Including adjustment for change in pension entitlements											
(3) KOF forecast 22 October 2020 (6) Saving in % of disposable income											

Table A-6						
Detailed historical data and forecasts for Switzerland 2008–2022						
f) Macroeconomic data outside of the National Accounts						
(Per cent change against previous year and mean per cent change, respectively)						
	08-17	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monetary variables						
Real exchange rate of the Swiss franc	1.8	-2.5	0.7	3.9	0.4	-0.5
Government bonds, 10 years (1)						
- annual average	1.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
- end-of-year	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
3-months-CHF-Libor (1)						
- annual average	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
- end-of-year	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Consumer prices						
- annual average	0.1	0.9	0.4	-0.7	0.1	0.3
- end-of-year	0.0	0.7	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.3
Employment and labour market						
No. of workers	1.2	1.8	1.6	-0.3	-0.5	1.8
No. of workers, full time equivalents (FTE)	1.0	2.0	1.6	-0.3	-0.6	1.7
Employment	1.4	0.9	0.8	-0.4	0.1	1.4
Total hours worked	1.0	0.4	0.9	-3.3	3.2	1.2
Labour productivity per FTE	0.7	0.7	-0.2	-3.3	3.6	0.5
Labour productivity per hour	0.7	2.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	1.1
Nominal wages (wage index)	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Average wage compensation per FTE (2)	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.7
Unemployment rate, ILO definition (1)	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.1
Unemployment rate, registered, Seco definition (1)	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.2	3.6	3.0
Population and per capita indicators						
Population	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Real Gross Domestic Product per capita	0.5	2.3	0.4	-4.3	2.3	1.5
Real Gross National Income per capita (3)	0.4	1.4	3.1	-3.8	2.6	1.7
(1) Level						
(2) Wage compensation per employee (full time equivalents)						
(3) Using deflator of private consumption						