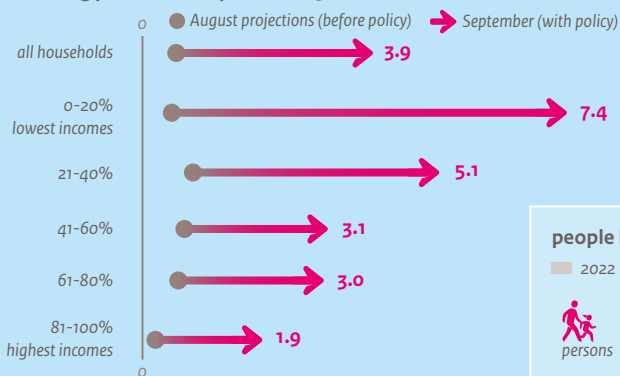


# CPB figures 'Prinsjesdag' 2022

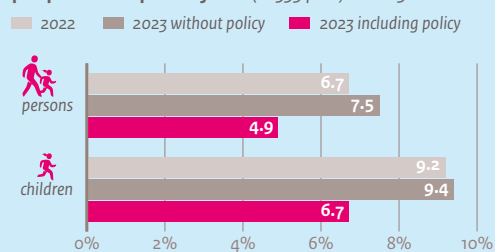
The strong recovery after the Covid crisis is going into reverse due to rising inflation. Policy will lead to an improvement in purchasing power and economic growth, at the expense of the budget balance

## purchasing power development 2023 median in %



← Purchasing power decreases this year by an average of 6.8%. New policy in the Budget Memorandum will lead to a stronger recovery in 2023 than was expected in August. The measures are nevertheless largely temporary

## people below poverty line (€1533 p.m.) in 2023



↗ In addition to purchasing power, the development in the number of people below the poverty line is also shown. At the request of the House of Representatives, CPB has also conducted a new stress test on the cost of living

## cost of living stress test



540.000 households may be unable to pay their monthly expenses in 2023 due to high energy prices ...

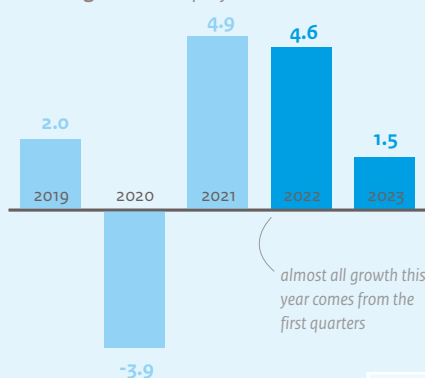


... plus a further 300.000 households in a dark scenario



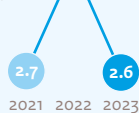
in August, without a dark scenario, 1.000.000 households were considered to be at risk

## economic growth in % per year



↑ Economic growth falls. GDP grows next year due to higher government spending, exports and higher expenditure by households

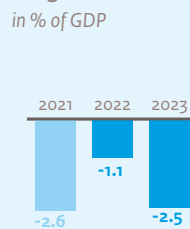
## inflation in %



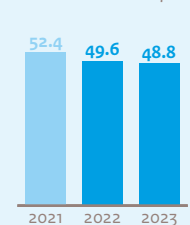
← If there is no further escalation in the energy crisis, inflation falls in 2023

↓ The public finances benefit from profit tax and higher revenues from natural gas sales. Additional money for purchasing power leads to a bigger deficit in 2023

## budget balance in % of GDP



## national debt % of GDP



Insight into the consequences of a different energy price development → uncertainty, pagina 10



! These projections include policy from the Budget Memorandum. Additional policy measures as announced by the government on Prinsjesdag have not been included