



Centralna banka
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
Централна банка
БОСНЕ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ



Information on the Results of the Inflation Expectations Survey from March 2026



Perceptions of future price growth represent an important element in economic decision-making, as they influence the behaviour of households and financial institutions with regard to consumption, saving and investment. Therefore, inflation expectation is a significant indicator for monitoring overall economic trends and for the formulation of economic policy measures. The Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina conducts regular surveys to collect views on future price trends. This survey is primarily targeted at participants in the financial sector, with the continuous participation of banks and insurance companies enabling the collection of reliable and relevant assessments. The survey results provide a wider range of users with insight into the expectations of the financial sector, thereby further enhancing transparency and the availability of economic information.

The March round of the survey indicates a slight increase in expected inflation for 2026, with the projection standing at 3.40%, which is 0.20 percentage points higher compared to the December round. At the same time, a gradual stabilisation of inflation is expected in 2027, with a projected rate of 2.70%. The decline in inflation expectations during this period suggests that external pressures are expected to ease gradually, leading to a stabilisation of the economic environment and a moderation of inflation dynamics.

Inflation trends in modern economies are the results of a complex interaction of global and domestic factors, where in recent years the impacts of disruptions in supply chains, the rising energy prices and geopolitical tensions have been particularly evident, including the escalation of armed conflicts between the United States and Iran. These factors have led to a significant increase in prices at the global level, which has also affected smaller open economies. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, inflationary pressures have largely been imported, given the high dependence on price trends at international markets, particularly in the segments of food and energy. At the same time, domestic factors, such as consumption and market structure, have additionally shaped the dynamics of price growth. In such an environment, monitoring inflation expectations and price trends becomes especially important, as it enables a timely understanding of trends and potential risks. The stabilisation of inflation in the coming period will largely depend on the easing of global uncertainties, prices trends of key raw materials, as well as overall economic policies at both the international and domestic levels.

