

IV. Exports of goods by regions of the Czech Republic in 2003¹

The Czech Statistical Office has gradually been expanding information on economic and social development of individual regions of the Czech Republic. Another step in this direction are **data on external trade in goods of regions of the Czech Republic**² available for 2003, which have been produced for the first time.

The interpretation of data on exports and imports of goods in 2003 showed that data on exports of goods by regions are trustworthier than data on imports of goods by regions, and have substantially greater reporting ability. The problem of data trustworthiness arises already from the methodology of reporting data on exports and imports of goods (code of region)²⁾ in the Single Administrative Document, which is quite different for exports and for imports of goods.

Unlike import, **goods** that are **exported** have a single point of origin, which is usually known. Therefore, reporting companies have no problem using only one paragraph in the Single Administrative Document available for recording the point of origin of goods (code of region).

On the other hand, the collection of trustworthy data on **goods imported** by region that would at the same time be closer to the reality, is much more complicated. The precise place of final use of goods imported is often unknown. For this reason, the code of region of destination of goods, i.e. place where headquarters of the company importing goods is located, is given in the paragraph of the Single Administrative Document. However, a large part of goods imported is subsequently distributed from this location to other places (regions) of the Czech Republic to reach the final user. Even if the codes of all regions of final users were known, they could not be mentioned in just one paragraph of the Single Administrative Document. Collected data on imports of goods by regions are, therefore, often considerably distorted. This distortion applies particularly to data on goods imported to the Hl. M. Praha Region, where a large number of companies (particularly foreign ones or those with foreign capital participation) are located, which usually import goods for the entire Czech Republic. The problem of trustworthiness of data on imports of goods by regions is therefore concentrated just in the difference that lies in the high share of the Hl. M. Praha Region in the Czech Republic's total imports on the one hand, and the substantially lower shares of the other regions in the Czech Republic's total imports (except for the Středočeský Region, whose position in the Czech Republic's total imports is lower than that of the Hl. M. Praha Region, but higher than the positions of the other regions) on the other hand. However, this situation does not reflect the reality.

The high share of the Hl. M. Praha Region is apparent for imports of the overwhelming majority of commodity sections. Among individual commodities can be mentioned, e.g., natural gas, gasoline and other refined petroleum products, food and beverages, medicaments and pharmaceuticals, some chemical products, motor cars and other vehicles for transport of people and freight, parts and accessories of motor vehicles, office machinery and automatic data processing machines, telecommunications and recording equipment, electrical equipment and appliances, various kinds of miscellaneous manufactured articles, etc. In the Hl. M. Praha Region are located also headquarters of some chain stores, together with their large warehouses, from which goods imported are distributed to other regions of the Czech Republic. To illustrate the situation, 96 companies had their headquarters in the Hl. M. Praha Region, from among 250 largest ones importing goods to the Czech Republic in 2003.

For the reasons mentioned above, only data on exports of goods by individual regions of the Czech Republic are published.

Exports of goods statistics by regions of the Czech Republic in 2003³ contain data on:

- total exports of individual regions by month of 2003 and in the whole year,
- commodity structure of exports of individual regions by sections of SITC⁴, Rev. 3, and commodity structure of exports of individual regions by sections of SITC, Rev. 3, at the 2-digit or 3-digit levels,
- exports of individual regions to the European Union 15 (of which to Germany) and to Slovakia.

The above data enable us to measure in particular:

- differences in the representation of exports of individual regions in the Czech Republic's total exports,
- the role of SITC commodity sections 0 to 9 in total exports of individual regions, or to define commodity sections that are of key importance for individual regions,
- the position of individual regions in the Czech Republic's total exports of commodity sections SITC 0 to 9,
- representation of exports of individual regions to the European Union 15 (of which to Germany) and to Slovakia in total exports of regions,
- shares of individual regions in the Czech Republic's total exports to the European Union 15 (of which in the Czech Republic's total exports to Germany), or in the Czech Republic's total exports to Slovakia.

¹ You can find detailed information at www.czso.cz/csu/csu.nsf/informace/vyr040329.doc

² By its Resolution No 707/1998, the Government of the Czech Republic recommended the President of the Czech Statistical Office that statistical territorial units NUTS for the territory of the Czech Republic be defined, following an agreement with Eurostat. Therefore, the Czech Statistical Office prepared the Classification of Territorial Statistical Units CZ-NUTS, on the basis of methodological principles prepared by Eurostat. According to Constitutional Act No 347/97 Coll., the Czech Republic is divided into 14 regions – „higher territorial self-governing units“ – since 1 January 2000. Compared to the average of NUTS 2 in the EU, the average size of these regions is 2.5 times smaller in terms of population and 4 times smaller in terms of area. Therefore, these regions are classified as NUTS 3.

³ All the data are at current prices, based on basic units and subsequently rounded off, which may give rise to discrepancies. January to December 2003 data are updated and refer to 17 February 2004 closing date.

⁴ Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

1. Among all 14 regions, the Středočeský Region had the biggest share in the Czech Republic's total exports in 2003, and was followed by the Moravskoslezský Region, which had a substantially lower share (by 8.9 percentage points less). The lowest share and last position in total exports of goods was taken by the Karlovarský Region, which was preceded by the Hl. M. Praha Region (with a share by 1.6 percentage points higher).

The differences between individual regions are affected particularly by the location of production capacities of manufacturing (especially enterprises with foreign capital participation), mining and quarrying (particularly energy producing), and related production, etc. Just the highest position of the Středočeský Region in exports is significantly affected by manufacture of transport equipment (predominantly manufacture of motor cars and related production). Motorcars and other vehicles for transport of people (SITC 781) accounted for 31.6% of total exports of the Středočeský Region in 2003, the share of exports of parts and accessories of motor vehicles (SITC 784) represented 10.6%. Automatic data processing machines (SITC 752), having a share of 8.7%, was another important item of exports of the Středočeský Region. The above-mentioned three groups of SITC represented more than half of the Středočeský Region's total exports in 2003. Particularly the location of enterprises of manufacturing with foreign capital participation was an important factor in total exports also of other regions with above-the-average shares in the Czech Republic's total exports (Moravskoslezský, Pardubický, Jihomoravský and Plzeňský Regions).

Table 1 Position and share of individual regions in the Czech Republic's total exports in 2003

Exports			Exports		
Position	Region	Share (%)	Position	Region	Share (%)
1.	Středočeský	18.6	8.	Jihočeský	5.9
2.	Moravskoslezský	9.7	9.	Zlínský	5.3
3.	Pardubický	8.5	10.	Vysočina	5.2
4.	Jihomoravský	8.4	11.	Olomoucký	4.8
5.	Plzeňský	7.8	12.	Liberecký	4.8
6.	Ústecký	6.8	13.	Hl. M. Praha	4.7
7.	Královéhradecký	6.4	14.	Karlovarský	3.1

The bottom position of the Karlovarský Region is mainly due to the fact that this region is among the ones with the smallest area, lowest population, and first and foremost with the lowest number of industrial enterprises (94 in 2002).

The second lowest share in the Czech Republic's total exports is reported for the Hl. M. Praha Region. The reason is that there is a smaller number of production enterprises on the territory of this region than in other regions and, hence, substantially smaller quantities of goods that can be exported. This is corroborated by the fact that 28 from among the total number of 250 largest Czech exporters were located in the Hl. M. Praha Region in 2003. However, the low exports of this region, compared with exports of most other regions of the Czech Republic, are offset in the total balance of external trade by higher exports of services⁵. Apparently, this applies partly also to the Karlovarský Region. Services (tourism, transport and other services – communication services, construction and assembly work, services in the areas of financial intermediation, computer and information, culture, entertainment, sports, recreation, education and health, etc.) are significantly represented in the Hl. M. Praha Region.

2. Machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7) were most represented among exports of goods in a prevailing number of regions. Exceptions were the Karlovarský, Ústecký, Zlínský and Moravskoslezský Regions, where manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (SITC 6) dominated in the commodity structure; this SITC section had the second most important share in many regions (Středočeský, Liberecký, Královéhradecký, Pardubický, Vysočina, Jihomoravský and Olomoucký). The second highest export position in the Jihočeský and Plzeňský Regions was occupied by miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC 8), in the Hl. M. Praha Region by mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC 3). Among other commodity sections, chemicals and related products (SITC 5) and crude materials, inedible, except fuels (SITC 2), were of importance for exports of individual regions.

Table 2 The most important sections of SITC¹⁾, Rev. 3, in exports of regions in 2003

Region	Exports				
	Sections of SITC, Rev. 3, (total region's exports = 100.0; shares in %)				Share in % of given SITC sections, total
Hl. M. Praha	7 (34.9)	3 (22.2)	8 (14.3)	5 (8.8)	80.2
Středočeský	7 (68.1)	6 (10.9)	5 (8.1)	8 (6.8)	93.9
Jihočeský	7 (53.8)	8 (16.3)	6 (15.2)	5 (5.0)	90.3
Plzeňský	7 (51.4)	8 (23.6)	6 (17.3)	2 (3.7)	96.0
Karlovarský	6 (40.0)	7 (26.8)	8 (14.6)	5 (6.8)	88.2

⁵ The total exports (goods and services) of the Czech Republic in 2003 amounted to CZK 1 591.0 bn, of which exports of goods accounted for 86.2% and exports of services 13.8%. The balance of external trade in goods reached a deficit of CZK 69.4 bn in 2003, whereas the balance of external trade in services achieved a surplus of CZK 13.2 bn. The debit balance of external trade in total reached CZK 56.2 bn in 2003. Of the biggest positive effect on the balance of external trade in services were the credit balance of tourism (CZK 45.9 bn), and partly also the credit balance of transport services (CZK 6.1 bn).

Region	Exports				
	Sections of SITC, Rev. 3, (total region's exports = 100.0; shares in %)				Share in % of given SITC sections, total
Ústecký	6 (34.3)	7 (23.2)	8 (14.5)	5 (14.2)	86.2
Liberecký	7 (42.7)	6 (33.6)	8 (17.9)	5 (2.9)	97.1
Královéhradecký	7 (57.6)	6 (26.3)	8 (9.2)	2 (3.0)	96.1
Pardubický	7 (78.9)	6 (11.4)	8 (3.9)	5 (3.1)	97.3
Vysočina	7 (54.7)	6 (19.4)	8 (13.2)	2 (5.6)	92.5
Jihomoravský	7 (49.4)	6 (23.8)	8 (13.6)	5 (6.0)	92.8
Olomoucký	7 (47.7)	6 (23.7)	8 (14.9)	5 (4.8)	91.1
Zlínský	6 (37.9)	7 (31.1)	8 (13.9)	5 (8.4)	91.3
Moravskoslezský	6 (44.6)	7 (29.3)	8 (5.6)	5 (5.5)	85.0

¹⁾ Selected sections of SITC, Rev. 3, 1-digit level

2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

5 Chemicals and related products

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material

7 Machinery and transport equipment

8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

The above table proves the strong concentration (roughly 9/10) of exports of goods by all regions in a few commodity sections only.

The following table gives a more detailed look at the commodity structure of exports of individual regions, i.e. main groups of SITC at the 3-digit level, which had important shares in exports of individual regions:

Table 3 The most important groups of SITC ¹⁾, Rev. 3, 3-digit level, in exports of individual regions in 2003

Region	Exports				Share in % of given SITC groups, total
	Groups of SITC, Rev. 3, 3-digit level (total region's exports = 100.0; shares in %)				
Hl. M. Praha	351 (18.4)	542 (4.3)	784 (4.1)	334 (3.1)	29.9
Středočeský	781 (31.6)	784 (10.6)	752 (8.7)	554 (3.2)	54.1
Jihočeský	784 (9.2)	772 (8.5)	713 (7.1)	742 (6.1)	30.9
Plzeňský	892 (10.7)	761 (8.5)	784 (8.5)	773 (7.5)	35.2
Karlovarský	699 (12.8)	666 (6.6)	784 (6.1)	268 (5.8)	31.3
Ústecký	821 (8.5)	664 (8.5)	334 (5.6)	641 (5.4)	28.0
Liberecký	784 (22.1)	665 (16.5)	821 (9.6)	778 (4.2)	52.4
Královéhradecký	781 (19.8)	784 (16.1)	699 (3.8)	642 (3.3)	43.0
Pardubický	752 (36.1)	764 (16.0)	778 (5.1)	784 (3.2)	60.4
Vysočina	742 (18.7)	778 (9.2)	699 (6.3)	713 (4.3)	38.5
Jihomoravský	759 (10.0)	772 (4.8)	699 (4.1)	657 (3.5)	22.4
Olomoucký	776 (9.9)	716 (7.0)	841 (4.0)	778 (4.0)	24.9
Zlínský	625 (22.9)	776 (5.5)	699 (4.9)	784 (3.5)	36.8
Moravskoslezský	676 (12.9)	673 (7.0)	321 (6.5)	679 (4.2)	30.6

¹⁾ Selected groups of SITC, Rev. 3, 3-digit level

268 Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops)

321 Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated

334 Petroleum oils (excl. crude); preparations n.e.s.

351 Electric current

542 Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)

554 Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations

625 Rubber tyres, tyre treads or flaps and inner tubes

641 Paper and paperboard

642 Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, articles

657 Special yarns, special textile fabrics and related products

664 Glass

665 Glassware

666 Pottery

673 Flat-rolled products of iron or steel, not coated

676 Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections

679 Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, fittings, iron, steel

699 Manufacture of basic metals, n.e.s.

713 Internal combustion piston engines, parts thereof

716 Rotating electric plants and parts thereof, n.e.s.

742 Pumps for liquids; liquid elevators

752 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof

759 Parts for office and automatic data processing machines

761 Television receivers

764 Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts

772 Electrical apparatus for switching electrical circuits

773 Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.

776 Cathode valves and tubes; diodes; integrated circuits

778 Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.

781 Motor cars

784 Parts and accessories of motor vehicles

821 Furniture and parts thereof

841 Men's or boys' coats, etc., not knitted or crocheted

892 Printed matter

3. The positions of individual regions in the Czech Republic's total exports by commodity sections SITC 0 to 9 are shown in the following table:

Table 4 Shares of individual regions in total exports by sections of SITC¹⁾ in 2003

Sections of SITC, Rev. 3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Czech Republic' exports, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which region's shares (%)										
Hl. M. Praha	7.6	20.9	2.3	36.3	0.4	7.0	2.2	3.3	5.7	32.3
Středočeský	14.4	30.7	11.9	4.8	3.9	25.7	8.8	25.2	10.8	52.8
Jihočeský	8.0	13.0	10.0	0.2	0.1	5.0	3.9	6.4	8.2	0.0
Plzeňský	5.5	8.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.8	8.0	15.6	0.0
Karlovarský	0.7	3.9	9.7	1.9	2.6	3.6	5.4	1.7	3.9	-
Ústecký	6.2	2.7	9.5	15.7	47.5	16.4	10.0	3.1	8.3	0.0
Liberecký	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.0	4.1	7.4	12.1
Královéhradecký	3.6	0.9	6.8	0.4	0.0	2.4	7.3	7.4	5.0	0.4
Pardubický	5.6	0.1	1.9	1.3	1.8	4.5	4.2	13.4	2.8	0.0
Vysočina	9.5	0.3	10.3	0.1	1.3	1.9	4.3	5.6	5.8	2.2
Jihomoravský	11.5	11.4	4.8	3.2	11.3	8.6	8.6	8.2	9.6	0.2
Olomoucký	9.5	1.2	5.0	0.0	28.9	3.9	4.9	4.5	6.1	-
Zlínský	7.8	1.4	3.5	4.8	1.6	7.6	8.6	3.3	6.2	-
Moravskoslezský	7.4	4.3	12.4	31.0	0.5	9.0	18.7	5.7	4.6	-

¹⁾ Sections of SITC, Rev. 3, 1-digit level

0 Food and live animals

1 Beverages and tobacco

2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

5 Chemicals and related products

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material

7 Machinery and transport equipment

8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere

The above-mentioned shares of individual regions in total exports by SITC sections 0 to 9 reflect actually the distribution of production capacities.

4. The highest share in the Czech Republic's total exports to the EU member states (EU-15), which reached CZK 958.0 bn in 2003, had the Středočeský Region, followed by the Plzeňský and Pardubický Regions. The Středočeský Region, followed by the Plzeňský and Ústecký Regions, contributed most to total exports of the Czech Republic to Germany, which stood at CZK 507.3 bn in 2003. Nearly half of total exports to Slovakia (CZK 109.2 bn in 2003) went from three regions – Středočeský, Moravskoslezský and Jihomoravský.

Table 5 Representation of individual regions in the Czech Republic's total exports by selected destinations in 2003

Region	Exports, total		of which							
			European Union		including:		Slovakia		Other	
	Germany									
	CZK mill.	%	CZK mill.	%	CZK mill.	%	CZK mill.	%	CZK mill.	%
Hl. M. Praha	64 634	4.7	34 068	3.6	19 957	3.9	13 383	12.2	17 183	5.6
Středočeský	254 907	18.6	176 395	18.4	76 923	15.2	21 675	19.8	56 837	18.7
Jihočeský	81 581	5.9	65 887	6.9	34 633	6.8	2 969	2.7	12 725	4.2
Plzeňský	106 854	7.8	95 247	9.9	76 334	15.0	2 178	2.0	9 429	3.1
Karlovarský	42 769	3.1	36 615	3.8	31 532	6.2	1 269	1.2	4 885	1.6
Ústecký	92 773	6.8	69 150	7.2	39 515	7.8	5 548	5.1	18 075	5.9
Liberecký	66 281	4.8	45 469	4.7	27 249	5.4	2 848	2.6	17 964	5.9
Královéhradecký	88 346	6.4	64 477	6.7	32 829	6.5	5 344	4.9	18 525	6.1
Pardubický	117 213	8.5	90 776	9.5	28 718	5.7	4 262	3.9	22 175	7.3
Vysočina	71 033	5.2	52 429	5.5	27 914	5.5	4 450	4.1	14 154	4.7
Jihomoravský	114 844	8.4	68 957	7.2	33 223	6.5	13 519	12.4	32 368	10.6
Olomoucký	65 524	4.8	40 858	4.3	18 802	3.7	6 574	6.0	18 092	5.9
Zlínský	72 158	5.3	44 123	4.6	23 407	4.6	7 533	6.9	20 502	6.7
Moravskoslezský	132 893	9.7	73 499	7.7	36 293	7.2	17 685	16.2	41 709	13.7
CR, total	1 371 810	100.0	957 950	100.0	507 328	100.0	109 238	100.0	304 623	100.0

The different orientation of exports of goods of individual regions to the EU member states (EU-15) or Germany, Slovakia and other states is affected by not only the commodity structure of exports of individual regions, but to a certain extent also by the transport distance. This is proved by high contributions of the Plzeňský, Karlovarský and Jihočeský Regions to exports of goods to the EU member states (EU-15) on the one hand, and a stronger orientation of the Jihomoravský, Olomoucký, Zlínský and Moravskoslezský Regions, compared with the other regions (except for the Hl. M. Praha Region, whose orientation of exports of goods on the EU member states (EU-15) is the lowest among all the regions, and orientation of exports on Slovakia the strongest) on exports of goods to Slovakia on the other hand.

Table 6 Shares of exports to the European Union, Germany and Slovakia in total exports of individual regions of the Czech Republic

Region	Exports, total	including share (%):			
		European Union	including:	Slovakia	Other
			Germany		
Hl. M. Praha	100.0	52.7	30.9	20.7	26.6
Středočeský	100.0	69.2	30.2	8.5	22.3
Jihočeský	100.0	80.8	42.5	3.6	15.6
Plzeňský	100.0	89.1	71.4	2.0	8.9
Karlovarský	100.0	85.6	73.7	3.0	11.4
Ústecký	100.0	74.5	42.6	6.0	19.5
Liberecký	100.0	68.6	41.1	4.3	27.1
Královéhradecký	100.0	73.0	37.2	6.0	21.0
Pardubický	100.0	77.4	24.5	3.6	19.0
Vysočina	100.0	73.8	39.3	6.3	19.9
Jihomoravský	100.0	60.0	28.9	11.8	28.2
Olomoucký	100.0	62.4	28.7	10.0	27.6
Zlínský	100.0	61.1	32.4	10.4	28.5
Moravskoslezský	100.0	55.3	27.3	13.3	31.4