

## IV. Exports of goods of individual regions of the Czech republic in 2005

### Introductory notes

This is already the fourth time the Czech Statistical Office publishes data<sup>4</sup> on exports of goods<sup>5</sup> by individual regions of the Czech Republic<sup>6</sup>. Data on exports of individual regions are published twice a year (in 2006 in June and December). This analysis contains final data on exports of individual regions for 2004 and preliminary data on exports of individual regions for 2005. The data show:

- total exports of individual regions and their position in the Czech Republic's total exports,
- exports of individual regions per inhabitant,
- commodity structure of exports of individual regions according to the SITC<sup>7</sup>, Rev. 3 by one-, two-, or three-digit codes,
- exports of individual regions by main groups of countries and main partner states.

*However, the data on exports of individual regions are rather distorted.*

*1. Exports of goods whose region of origin is unknown or the origin of goods is outside the Czech Republic, are included under "non-specified". The share of non-specified exports in the Czech Republic's total exports increased to 2.6% in 2005 from 0.7% in 2004.*

*Before July 2005, when the region of origin was unknown or the origin of goods was outside the Czech Republic, the region of origin in the Intrastat report was substituted by region, in which last transaction of these goods in the Czech Republic was made (e.g. purchase from the producer) or from which the goods were dispatched. Starting from July 2005, when the region of origin is unknown or the origin of goods is outside the Czech Republic, code 99 is entered.*

*2. Some producing enterprises (which have been more and more numerous) are using services of other companies to report data on goods intended for dispatch (or for export), and the seat of these companies is outside the region of origin of goods. The companies, which provide these services and fill in data on dispatch of good in the Intrastat report, often misreport by entering in the cell 'region of origin of goods' the code of the region where this company has its seat instead of the code of region of the Czech Republic where goods were produced, manufactured, assembled, mined, grown, underwent inward processing, etc.*

### Main characteristics of the development of the Czech Republic's total exports in 2005

Total exports of the Czech Republic reached in 2005 the highest value (CZK 1 873.9 billion) since the beginning of the Czech Republic. Compared to 1993, their value was more than 4 times higher. Exports per inhabitant reached CZK 183.1 thousand and their value against 1993 (CZK 40.8 thousand) more than quadrupled. In comparison to 2004, the growth rate of exports was lower, yet it resulted in achieving the above record value. Year-on-year, exports rose by 8.8%, i.e. by CZK 151.2 billion. The growth of exports was characteristic for all months of 2005. As to exports by group of countries, the position of other states<sup>8</sup> and especially of developed market economies in total exports weakened. However, only the share of exports to the EU25 decreased, the position of other developed market economies in total exports strengthened year-on-year. Increases in the shares of exports to CIS<sup>9</sup> countries, developing economies and European transition economies in total exports were a positive feature. In the commodity structure of exports, 'agricultural and food crude materials and products', 'chemicals and related products', 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' and 'crude materials, inedible, and mineral fuels' strengthened their positions. The share of 'machinery and transport equipment' in total exports was slightly below the 2004 level. Nevertheless, with its percentage of 50.8% (50.9% in 2004), this section of the SITC remained most important for exports. The position of the second most important SITC section – 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' – weakened.

The record results of exports were positively affected mainly by the continuing favourable development of industrial production. The year-on-year index of industrial production for 2005 reached 105.7 (of which manufacturing 106.0). The growth of output, which created conditions for increasing exports, was apparent in manufacture of transport equipment (especially passenger cars), manufacture of machinery and equipment, manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, and manufacture of electrical and optical equipment. The growth of output was supported not only by higher output of existing plants, but in particular by output of newly built plants, in which significant part of foreign direct investment (FDI) was channelled over the past years. In comparison to 2004, FDI inward flows to the Czech Republic doubled and reached

<sup>4</sup> All the data are at current prices and processed from basic units and subsequently rounded off, which may result in discrepancies. Data for 2004 are final referring to 26 August 2005 closing date, data for 2005 are preliminary referring to 30 May 2006 closing date.

<sup>5</sup> Hereinafter referred to as "exports" only.

<sup>6</sup> Due to the problem of reliability, data on imports of goods by individual regions of the Czech Republic are not produced.

<sup>7</sup> Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

<sup>8</sup> China, North Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia and Vietnam.

<sup>9</sup> The Commonwealth of Independent States.

CZK 263.2 billion. In the framework of industrial production (manufacturing), FDI went especially into manufacture of metals and metal products, manufacture of chemical products, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment, manufacture of food and beverages, and manufacture of motor vehicles. Especially production start in new plants of the car industry made up an important part of increase in total exports. Higher output of road vehicles affected year-on-year increase in their exports by 26.7%. Having a share of 16.2% (14.9 % in 2004), road vehicles were the most important group in the Czech Republic's exports, of which in particular passenger cars (8.0%) and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles (7.1%).

The development of exports was unfavourably influenced inter alia by a decrease in export prices and by the economic situation in the states of the Euro-zone. Export prices dropped by 1.4% on average in 2005. Export prices were affected, in addition to industrial producer prices, by the strengthening of CZK against EUR and USD. In January to December 2005, compared to the corresponding period of 2004, CZK appreciated on average by 7.1% against EUR and 7.3% against USD. The low economic growth in the states of the Euro-zone (1.3% year-on-year) continued, mainly due to the economic situation in Germany, which has been a country of destination for decisive part of the Czech Republic's exports. The position of Germany in the Czech Republic's total exports weakened from 36.2% in 2004 to 33.5% in 2005.

## Exports of individual regions of the CR and share of exports of individual regions of the CR in the Czech Republic's total exports

The total value of exports of the Czech Republic, or its year-on-year growth of 8.8% in 2005, was a result of individual regions' exports whose dynamics differed considerably from region to region (see Table 1). In 2005, in comparison to 2004, the following developments were observed:

- a highly above-the-average relative growth of exports in 3 regions – Hl. M. Praha, Liberecký and Moravskoslezský Regions;
- growth of exports oscillating around the CR's average in 3 regions – Středočeský, Ústecký and Pardubický Regions;
- a below-the-average growth of exports in 4 regions – Zlínský, Vysočina, Plzeňský and Jihomoravský Regions;
- a fall of exports in 4 regions – Královéhradecký, Karlovarský, Olomoucký and Jihočeský Regions.

As to the year-on-year increase in the Czech Republic's total exports (CZK +151.2 billion), the largest contribution was made by the Středočeský Region, followed by the Moravskoslezský, Hl. M. Praha, Liberecký, Ústecký and Pardubický Regions. However, a significant part of the increase in exports (CZK 48.3 billion) remained non-specified, i.e. this part of exports was not classified under exports of individual regions, because the region of origin of goods was not identified.

**Table 1 Changes in exports of individual regions of the Czech Republic in 2005 against 2004**

Ranking	NUTS 3 - Regions	Y-o-y changes in exports		Ranking	NUTS 3 - Regions	Y-o-y changes in exports	
		in %	in CZK bn			in %	in CZK bn
1	Středočeský	9.9	33.8	8	Plzeňský	3.3	4.7
2	Moravskoslezský	13.8	24.6	9	Vysočina	4.9	4.2
3	Hl. M. Praha	14.3	13.4	10	Jihomoravský	2.5	3.3
4	Liberecký	14.3	11.8	11	Královéhradecký	- 0.5	- 0.5
5	Ústecký	9.6	11.5	12	Karlovarský	- 1.0	- 0.5
6	Pardubický	8.7	11.4	13	Olomoucký	- 2.3	- 1.9
7	Zlínský	5.2	4.7	14	Jihočeský	- 6.8	- 6.2

The differentiated dynamics of exports of individual regions affected changes in the position of exports of individual regions in the CR's total exports in 2005, compared with 2004. The considerable differences in the shares of exports of individual regions in the Czech Republic's total exports remained also in 2005.

The largest part of the CR's total exports fell on exports of the Středočeský Region. In comparison to 2004, the dominant position of the Středočeský Region strengthened (by 0.2 percentage points) and its share in the CR's total exports was more than a fifth. The strongest position of the Středočeský Region's exports in total exports (and its growth) has been significantly influenced by the location of manufacture of transport equipment (especially manufacture of passenger cars and related production) in this region. Not only the growth of production in existing plants, but also the start and gradual increase of production in new plants built with the help of foreign direct investment raised the share of exports of passenger cars and other vehicles for passenger transport (SITC 781) a parts and accessories of the motor vehicles (SITC 784) in total exports of the Středočeský Region. The year-on-year increase in exports of passenger cars and other vehicles for passenger transport by 31.9% (these exports reached CZK 137.1 billion) and increase in exports of accessories of the motor vehicles by 13.9% (exports reached CZK 41.1 billion) strengthened their positions in the Středočeský Region's total exports from 30.3% in 2004 to 36.4% in 2005 and from 10.6% in 2004 to 11.0% in 2005, respectively.

**Table 2 Position of exports of individual regions of the CR in the Czech Republic's total exports in 2004 and 2005**

Ranking	NUTS 3 - Regions	2004	2005	Ranking	NUTS 3 - Regions	2004	2005
		Shares in % <sup>1)</sup>				Shares in % <sup>1)</sup>	
1	Středočeský	19.9	20.1	8	Zlínský	5.2	5.0
2	Moravskoslezský	10.3	10.8	9	Královéhradecký	5.4	5.0
3	Plzeňský	8.3	7.9	10	Liberecký	4.8	5.0
4	Pardubický	7.6	7.6	11	Vysočina	4.9	4.8
5	Jihomoravský	7.7	7.2	12	Jihočeský	5.3	4.5
6	Ústecký	6.9	7.0	13	Olomoucký	4.6	4.2
7	Hl. M. Praha	5.4	5.7	14	Karlovarský	2.9	2.7

<sup>1)</sup> Czech Republic's total exports = 100

The second most important position in the CR's total exports, albeit substantially weaker than the position of exports of the Středočeský Region, yet by 0.5 percentage points stronger than in 2004, remains to be occupied by exports of the Moravskoslezský Region. The share of this region's exports in the CR's total exports is significantly determined by the mining of energy producing materials (mainly coal) and by location of plants manufacturing basic metals and fabricated metal products in the region. This is proved by the fact that the Moravskoslezský Region's exports of coal make up nearly 100% of the CR's total coal exports, exports of flat-rolled products of iron 91% of the CR's total exports of this commodity, and exports of tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, fittings, iron, steel almost half of the CR's total exports.

Other 12 regions can be divided, according to the share of their exports in the CR's total exports, into 4 groups, namely regions having a share of:

- 7.0% to 7.9% (Ústecký, Jihomoravský, Pardubický and Plzeňský Regions);

- 5.0% to 5.7% (Liberecký, Královéhradecký, Zlínský and Hl. M. Praha Regions);

- 4.2% to 4.8% (Olomoucký, Jihočeský and Vysočina Regions);

- 2.7% Karlovarský Region. The share of this region's exports in the CR's total exports is the lowest among all regions, which is due to location of a small number of industrial plants in the region.

Out of the above 12 regions of the CR, only 2 strengthened their positions in the CR's total exports – Hl. M. Praha and Ústecký Regions. However, the share of the Hl. M. Praha Region (as mentioned above) was affected by the fact that companies reporting exports for enterprises from other regions have their seat in the Hl. M. Praha Region. A prevailing number of regions - Plzeňský, Zlínský, Královéhradecký, Liberecký, Vysočina, Jihočeský, Olomoucký and Karlovarský Regions experienced weakening of their shares in the CR's total exports in 2005 against 2004; the share of the Pardubický Region in the CR's total exports remained at the 2004 level.

## Exports of individual regions of the CR per inhabitant

The ranking of individual regions according to exports per inhabitant was (with the exception of the Středočeský Region) quite different from the ranking of regions according to the total value of their exports. On average for the Czech Republic, exports per inhabitant reached CZK 183.1 thousand in 2005, as against CZK 168.8 thousand in 2004. The biggest value, which was highly above the average, was recorded in the Středočeský Region. This region registered by nearly 16% higher exports per inhabitant than the Pardubický Region, which took the second place with a highly above-the-average value too but the fourth place according to total exports' value that was by 174% higher than in the Jihomoravský Region, which took the 13th (last but one) place, while this region occupied the fifth place according to total exports' value that was by 260% higher than in the Hl. M. Praha Region, which took the 14th (last) place; according to total exports' value, the Hl. M. Praha Region took the 7th place. Above-the-average values of exports were also recorded in the Liberecký and Pardubický Regions. The Jihomoravský, Hl. M. Praha and Moravskoslezský Regions, which have higher populations and higher total value of exports, were top-half ranked, while they were in the bottom half of the ranking according to exports per inhabitant. According to exports per inhabitant, a substantially better position was taken by the Karlovarský Region, which fell by less than CZK 20 thousand behind the average, and also by the Liberecký, Královéhradecký, Vysočina and Pardubický Regions.

**Table 3 Comparison of ranking of individual regions of the CR according to value of exports and according to value of exports per inhabitant in 2005<sup>1)</sup>**

Ranking	NUTS 3 - Regions	In CZK million	Ranking	NUTS 3 - Regions	In CZK thousand
1	Středočeský	376 306	1	Středočeský	327.2
2	Moravskoslezský	202 739	2	Pardubický	282.2
3	Plzeňský	147 646	3	Plzeňský	268.3
4	Pardubický	142 674	4	Liberecký	220.5
5	Jihomoravský	135 091	5	Vysočina	174.8
6	Ústecký	130 750	6	Královéhradecký	169.9
7	Hl. M. Praha	107 058	7	Karlovarský	163.3
8	Liberecký	94 418	8	Moravskoslezský	162.0
9	Zlínský	94 354	9	Zlínský	159.8
10	Královéhradecký	93 100	10	Ústecký	158.9
11	Vysočina	89 142	11	Jihočeský	135.2
12	Jihočeský	84 714	12	Olomoucký	121.8
13	Olomoucký	77 840	13	Jihomoravský	119.5
14	Karlovarský	49 748	14	Hl. M. Praha	91.0

<sup>1)</sup> Calculated using the mid-year population in 2005

Year-on-year changes in exports per inhabitant differed considerably from region to region. Ten regions reported higher exports per inhabitant in 2005 than in 2004, four regions registered decreases. The most marked increase in exports per inhabitant was apparent in the Liberecký Region (CZK +27.2 thousand); other three regions recorded increases ranging from CZK 20.5 thousand (the Moravskoslezský Region), over CZK 22.4 thousand (the Pardubický Region), to CZK 26.1 thousand (the Středočeský Region). Substantially lower year-on-year increases of exports per inhabitant were observed in the Ústecký Region (CZK 13.6 thousand), Vysočina Region (CZK 10.6 thousand), Hl. M. Praha Region (CZK 9.7 thousand), Zlínský Region (CZK 8.2 thousand) and Plzeňský Region (CZK 8.1 thousand). The lowest year-on-year increase in exports per inhabitant was seen in the Jihomoravský Region (CZK 2.1 thousand). The remaining Jihočeský, Olomoucký, Karlovarský and Královéhradecký Regions recorded year-on-year decreases in exports per inhabitant.

## Commodity structure of exports of individual regions of the CR

The strongest role in the commodity structure of the Czech Republic's total exports was played (like in 2004) by 'machinery and transport equipment' (SITC 7). The share of this commodity section in total exports was more than a half (50.8%). The second strongest position (a 21.7% share) was maintained by 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (SITC 6), followed by 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' (SITC 8) with a share of 11.6%, 'chemicals and related products' (SITC 5) with a share of 6.4%, 'food and live animals' (SITC 0) with a share of 3.3%, 'mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials' (SITC 3) with a share of 3.1%, and 'crude materials, inedible, except fuels' (SITC 2) with a share of 2.5%. 'Beverages and tobacco' (SITC 1) having a share of 0.6% and 'animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes' (SITC 4) having a share of 0.1% had unimportant positions in total exports.

The commodity structure of the Czech Republic's total exports reflected commodity structure of exports of individual regions, which was concentrated mainly in 4 sections of the SITC. 'Machinery and transport equipment' dominated in exports of the prevailing number (10) of regions (Hl. M. Praha, Středočeský, Jihočeský, Plzeňský, Liberecký, Královéhradecký, Pardubický, Vysočina, Jihomoravský and Olomoucký Regions). In the remaining 4 regions - Karlovarský, Ústecký, Zlínský and Moravskoslezský Regions, the strongest position was occupied by 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material', which had the second most important share (with the exception of the Hl. M. Praha and Plzeňský Regions) in regions with the decisive share of 'machinery and transport equipment' in total exports. 'Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials', 'chemicals and related products', 'food and live animals' and 'crude materials, inedible, except fuels' were among other relatively important sections of the SITC in exports of individual regions. The strong concentration of individual regions' exports on several sections of the SITC is apparent from the following table, which shows the shares of SITC sections in total exports of given region and the sum thereof, which was around nine-tenths for every region.

**Table 4 The most important sections of the SITC, Rev. 3 (one-digit codes) in exports of individual regions of the CR in 2005**

NUTS 3 - Regions	Sections of SITC (shares in %; total exports of region = 100)				Shares of given sections of SITC in total in % in region's exports
Hl. M. Praha	7 (47.3)	3 (15.7)	8 (10.7)	6 (9.0)	82.7
Středočeský	7 (67.2)	6 (10.2)	8 (8.4)	5 (7.4)	93.2
Jihočeský	7 (51.1)	6 (16.7)	8 (15.2)	5 (6.8)	89.8
Plzeňský	7 (54.6)	8 (24.4)	6 (13.8)	0 (2.9)	95.7
Karlovarský	6 (39.5)	7 (26.4)	8 (13.4)	5 (9.1)	88.4
Ústecký	6 (32.3)	7 (27.4)	5 (16.6)	8 (11.0)	87.3
Liberecký	7 (47.3)	6 (29.5)	8 (16.9)	5 (4.1)	97.8
Královéhradecký	7 (51.0)	6 (31.0)	8 (8.4)	2 (4.1)	94.5
Pardubický	7 (77.8)	6 (9.8)	8 (5.3)	5 (3.3)	96.2
Vysočina	7 (57.1)	6 (20.2)	8 (11.1)	2 (4.6)	93.0
Jihomoravský	7 (47.1)	6 (23.7)	8 (16.2)	5 (5.9)	92.9
Olomoucký	7 (44.3)	6 (24.4)	8 (15.6)	0 (8.1)	92.4
Zlínský	6 (34.1)	7 (32.6)	8 (13.6)	5 (9.7)	90.0
Moravskoslezský	6 (42.6)	7 (29.6)	3 (9.9)	8 (6.4)	88.5

Sections of the SITC, Rev. 3, one-digit codes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 Food and live animals                           | 5 Chemicals and related products n.e.s.             |
| 1 Beverages and tobacco                           | 6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material |
| 2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels         | 7 Machinery and transport equipment                 |
| 3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles               |
| 4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes       |   |

The development of individual regions' exports according to all sections of the SITC, Rev. 3 (one-digit codes) and the shares of these sections in total exports of individual regions in 2004 and 2005 show that especially the dynamics of exports of 'machinery and transport equipment' significantly determined export development in individual regions and differed considerably from region to region. The biggest relative increase in exports of 'machinery and transport equipment' was recorded in the Hl. m. Praha Region, whose share in the CR's total exports of 'machinery and transport equipment' was, however, only 5.3% (4.4% in 2004), then in the Liberecký and Moravskoslezský Regions. Increases in exports of 'machinery and transport equipment' were observed in more 7 regions, namely in the Středočeský Region where more than a quarter (26.6%) of the Czech Republic's total exports of 'machinery and transport equipment' and nearly 23% of the year-on-year increase in their CR's total exports was concentrated, in the Plzeňský, Ústecký, Pardubický, Vysočina, Jihomoravský and Zlínský Regions. Decreases in exports of 'machinery and transport equipment' in 2005 against 2004 were registered in 4 regions - in the Jihočeský, Karlovarský, Královéhradecký and Olomoucký Regions.

The second most important commodity section whose share affected the development of exports of individual regions - 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material', saw above-the-average growth only in 4 regions - in the Moravskoslezský, Vysočina, Liberecký and Ústecký Regions and unimportant growth in 5 regions - in the Středočeský, Královéhradecký, Jihomoravský, Olomoucký and Zlínský Regions; decreases were observed in 5 regions - Hl. m. Praha, Plzeňský, Jihočeský, Karlovarský and Pardubický Regions. In comparison to 2004, a tendency of decreasing shares of this section of the SITC in the Czech Republic's total exports was obvious in a prevailing number of regions (8) in 2005.

The position of exports of individual regions in the CR's total exports by sections of the SITC and the role of this position varied considerably. Table 5 gives an overview of regions, from which decisive part of exports was implemented in individual sections of the SITC. The Středočeský Region implemented the biggest part of the CR's total exports in 4 sections of the SITC - 'food and live animals', 'beverages and tobacco', 'chemicals and related products' and 'machinery and transport equipment'. The Moravskoslezský Region implemented a prevailing part of total exports in 3 sections of the SITC - 'crude materials, inedible, except fuels', 'mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials' and 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material'. The Plzeňský Region had the most important share in exports of 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' and the Ústecký Region in exports of 'animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes'.

**Table 5 Regions of the CR with the most important share in total exports according to sections of the SITC, Rev. 3 (one-digit codes) in 2005**

Sections of SITC		NUTS 3 - Regions	Shares in %	NUTS 3 – Regions	Shares in %
0	Food and live animals	Středočeský	16.0	Olomoucký	10.3
1	Beverages and tobacco	Středočeský	40.3	Hl. M. Praha	19.2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Moravskoslezský	15.2	Středočeský	13.2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Moravskoslezský	35.1	Hl. M. Praha	29.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	Ústecký	61.1	Středočeský	11.4
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	Středočeský	23.5	Ústecký	18.3
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Moravskoslezský	21.2	Ústecký	10.4
7	Machinery and transport equipment	Středočeský	26.6	Pardubický	11.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Plzeňský	16.6	Středočeský	14.5

The shares of exports of individual regions in total exports within individual sections of the SITC actually mirror the location of plants in individual regions.

A more detailed view of commodity structure of exports of individual regions is given in Table 6. The data prove the dominating role of exports of machinery products, or their concentration in some of the items of machinery. Exports of all 14 regions included electrical equipment, apparatus and appliances among the 5 given items; exports of 10 regions (all regions except the Moravskoslezský, Olomoucký, Jihomoravský and Ústecký Regions) included road vehicles; exports of 9 regions (all regions except the Hl. M. Praha, Karlovarský, Ústecký, Královéhradecký and Pardubický Regions) included general industrial machinery and equipment; exports of 3 regions (Pardubický, Hl. M. Praha and Jihomoravský Regions) included office machines and automatic data-processing machines; exports of 3 regions (Olomoucký, Královéhradecký and Pardubický Regions) included machinery specialized for particular industries; exports of 2 regions (Plzeňský and Pardubický Regions) included telecommunications and sound-recording equipment; and exports of 1 region (Olomoucký Region) included power-generating machinery and equipment. Machinery products predominated in exports e.g. of the Pardubický Region. The five given groups of machinery represented nearly three-quarters (74.5%) of the Pardubický Region's exports in 2005. Nearly half exports of the Plzeňský Region took place through exports of four items of machinery. Approximately three-fifths (61.0%) of the Středočeský Region's exports; two-fifths of the Jihočeský, Liberecký, Královéhradecký and Olomoucký Regions' exports; three-tenths of the Hl. M. Praha Region's exports; half the Vysočina Region's exports; and a quarter of the Zlínský and Jihomoravský Regions' exports were represented by three items of machinery. The lowest shares of machinery products among the 5 given items with the biggest shares in total exports of individual regions were reported by the Moravskoslezský (12.7%), Ústecký (14.6%) and Karlovarský (19.7%) Regions.

**Table 6 The most important sections of the SITC<sup>1)</sup>, Rev. 3 (two-digit codes) in exports of individual regions of the CR in 2005**

NUTS 3 - Regions	Sections of SITC (shares %; total exports of region = 100)					Shares of given sections of SITC in total in % in region's exports
Hl. M. Praha	35 (14.0)	75 (13.8)	78 (9.3)	77 (6.9)	89 (5.5)	49.5
Středočeský	78 (48.0)	77 (5.0)	74 (5.0)	89 (3.9)	69 (3.0)	64.9
Jihočeský	74 (14.7)	77 (13.4)	78 (11.8)	89 (6.8)	69 (6.7)	53.4
Plzeňský	76 (18.3)	77 (11.7)	89 (9.6)	78 (9.3)	74 (7.5)	56.4
Karlovarský	69 (17.3)	77 (12.7)	66 (11.0)	89 (9.2)	78 (7.0)	57.2
Ústecký	77 (14.6)	57 (8.6)	66 (8.2)	82 (6.1)	69 (5.4)	42.9
Liberecký	78 (22.8)	66 (16.6)	74 (11.4)	82 (10.1)	77 (8.5)	69.4
Královéhradecký	78 (25.0)	77 (11.2)	65 (8.0)	69 (7.4)	72 (6.0)	57.6
Pardubický	75 (45.6)	77 (10.0)	76 (6.9)	78 (6.7)	72 (5.3)	74.5
Vysočina	74 (34.5)	69 (10.2)	77 (7.3)	78 (5.1)	63 (4.9)	62.0
Jihomoravský	77 (9.6)	75 (8.5)	65 (8.4)	69 (8.3)	74 (7.5)	42.3
Olomoucký	77 (15.4)	69 (8.8)	71 (8.5)	74 (8.0)	72 (6.6)	47.3
Zlínský	62 (23.1)	77 (13.0)	69 (6.6)	78 (5.3)	74 (4.9)	52.9
Moravskoslezský	67 (28.9)	32 (9.3)	77 (8.1)	69 (7.8)	74 (4.6)	58.7

Sections of the SITC, Rev. 3, two-digit codes

32	Coal, coke and briquettes	71	Power-generating machinery and equipment
35	Electric current	72	Machinery specialized for particular industries
57	Plastics in primary forms	74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s.
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	75	Office machines and automatic data-processing machines
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	76	Telecommunications and sound-recording equipment
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s.	77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	78	Road vehicles
67	Iron and steel	82	Furniture, and parts thereof
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

At the same time, a large (sometimes decisive) part of the CR's total exports of given commodity item was concentrated on some of the given commodity items, which were among the most important in individual regions' exports. The shares in the following table prove this.

**Table 7** Position of the most important items of CR individual regions' exports in the Czech Republic's total exports of given items in 2005

NUTS 3 - Regions	Sections of SITC, three-digit codes (shares in % in CR's total exports of given item =100)					
Hl. M. Praha	<b>351 (82.4)</b>	<b>542 (51.8)</b>	792 (44.9)	764 (17.1)	743 (13.8)	759 (12.8)
Středočeský	<b>781 (90.6)</b>	<b>554 (81.7)</b>	713 (42.3)	784 (31.0)	741 (30.6)	764 (23.9)
Jihočeský	<b>895 (66.3)</b>	581 (27.8)	742 (14.8)	772 (14.2)	641 (14.0)	713 (13.9)
Plzeňský	<b>761 (87.6)</b>	<b>884 (72.1)</b>	<b>892 (52.1)</b>	748 (30.4)	773 (23.9)	699 (13.8)
Karlovarský	<b>268 (97.0)</b>	<b>666 (73.9)</b>	<b>513 (60.4)</b>	699 (12.9)	892 (8.6)	773 (7.4)
Ústecký	<b>571 (85.6)</b>	<b>664 (58.0)</b>	334 (45.7)	651 (42.5)	641 (40.5)	679 (31.2)
Liberecký	<b>665 (62.6)</b>	813 (36.8)	741 (23.6)	821 (20.5)	784 (16.0)	642 (9.9)
Královéhradecký	652 (36.6)	663 (27.2)	642 (19.6)	716 (11.8)	784 (11.5)	772 (8.8)
Pardubický	<b>783 (63.6)</b>	<b>752 (63.0)</b>	762 (48.7)	728 (26.4)	759 (22.0)	764 (20.2)
Vysočina	<b>742 (70.6)</b>	<b>634 (56.2)</b>	248 (25.9)	743 (25.1)	713 (18.2)	699 (10.3)
Jihomoravský	<b>654 (54.8)</b>	657 (49.5)	759 (43.2)	894 (28.6)	716 (17.7)	764 (11.5)
Olomoucký	716 (25.1)	776 (23.4)	841 (23.2)	775 (21.7)	641 (16.8)	723 (14.8)
Zlínský	<b>625 (77.7)</b>	851 (36.5)	776 (17.2)	893 (8.6)	778 (6.7)	773 (5.5)
Moravskoslezský	<b>321 (99.8)</b>	<b>325 (94.3)</b>	<b>673 (90.9)</b>	<b>676 (72.5)</b>	<b>679 (51.2)</b>	699 (15.5)

Except for the Královéhradecký and Olomoucký Regions, all other regions' exports included a commodity item that was dominating in the CR's total exports of this commodity item. In the Moravskoslezský Region's exports it was 5 commodity items; in the Karlovarský and Plzeňský Regions' exports it was 3 commodity items; in the Hl. M. Praha, Středočeský, Ústecký, Pardubický and Vysočina Regions' exports it was 2 commodity items; and in the Jihočeský, Liberecký, Jihomoravský and Zlínský Regions' exports it was 1 commodity item.

## Exports of individual regions of the Czech Republic by group of countries

Territorial orientation of the Czech Republic's total exports was dominated (like in the preceding years) by exports to the EU25 states. Exports to the states of the EU25 accounted for 84.1% of the CR's total exports in 2005, as against 86.0% in 2004; exports to other groups of countries had substantially lower shares, ranging from 0.4% for exports to other states to 6.3% for exports to other developed market economies. The weakened position of exports to the EU25 states by 1.8 percentage points year-on-year caused by below-the-average dynamics of exports (6.4%) to these states was in favour of a stronger share of especially the Commonwealth of Independent States, other developed market economies, developing economies, and European transition economies. Exports to the EU25 states grew by CZK 95.4 billion year-on-year and made up more than 63% of increase in total exports.

The shares of the main groups of countries in total exports mirrored the territorial orientation of individual regions' exports. All regions of the Czech Republic in 2005 (like in the preceding years) exported mainly to the EU25 states. However, the shares of exports to the EU25 states in total exports of individual regions varied (see Table 8) and ranged between 77.2% in the Královéhradecký Region and 92.7% in the Plzeňský Region.

Exports of the Královéhradecký, Liberecký, Jihomoravský, Zlínský and Pardubický Regions went into more countries in 2005. Compared to the other regions, exports of the Královéhradecký Region were more oriented to other developed market economies (due to exports to the United States and Switzerland), and so were exports of the Pardubický Region (exports to the United States, Switzerland, Israel, Turkey and South Africa). Higher shares of exports to developing economies, in comparison to the other regions, were in the Liberecký Region (due to exports to the United Arab Emirates and Hong Kong) and in the Pardubický Region (exports to Hong Kong, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates). A higher share of exports to European transition economies, the Commonwealth of Independent states and other countries in total exports was reported for the Královéhradecký Region (exports to Romania, Russia and China). Above-the-average orientation of exports to other countries (due to exports to China) was observed, besides the Královéhradecký Region, also in the Plzeňský Region.

**Table 8 The most important sections of the SITC, Rev. 3 (one-digit codes) in exports of individual regions of the CR in 2005**

NUTS 3 - Regions	DME <sup>1)</sup>	Of which		DE <sup>3)</sup>	ETE <sup>4)</sup>	CIS <sup>5)</sup>	Other <sup>6)</sup>
		EU25	Other <sup>2)</sup>				
	Shares in %; exports of region = 100						
Hl. M. Praha	89.6	85.5	4.1	3.3	1.8	4.1	0.4
Středočeský	89.9	85.1	4.8	2.7	3.6	3.5	0.3
Jihočeský	92.9	87.0	5.9	2.5	1.3	3.0	0.3
Plzeňský	96.6	92.7	3.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.8
Karlovarský	95.2	90.6	4.6	1.0	1.2	2.5	0.1
Ústecký	92.3	86.3	6.0	3.1	2.0	2.3	0.3
Liberecký	84.6	78.5	6.1	11.3	1.1	2.5	0.5
Královéhradecký	86.3	77.2	9.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	0.8
Pardubický	90.5	81.8	8.7	4.8	1.6	2.6	0.5
Vysočina	94.1	87.4	6.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	0.4
Jihomoravský	88.6	80.0	8.6	4.4	2.6	3.8	0.5
Olomoucký	91.3	82.9	8.4	2.8	1.9	3.5	0.4
Zlínský	89.9	81.3	8.6	4.4	2.2	3.1	0.5
Moravskoslezský	88.8	83.7	5.1	4.1	3.0	3.7	0.4

<sup>1)</sup> Developed market economies

<sup>2)</sup> Other developed market economies

<sup>3)</sup> Developing economies

<sup>4)</sup> European transition economies

<sup>5)</sup> Commonwealth of Independent States

<sup>6)</sup> China, North Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia and Vietnam

The Czech Republic's total exports to the EU25 states grew by 6.4% in 2005 in comparison to 2004. This year-on-year increase in total exports reflected different dynamics of exports of individual regions to the EU25 states. A highly above-the-average growth of exports to the EU25 states was recorded in 3 regions – in the Hl. m. Praha, Moravskoslezský and Liberecký Regions, and a slightly above-the-average growth was observed in 3 regions – Plzeňský, Pardubický and Středočeský Regions. Moderate increases in exports to the EU25 states were reported for 3 regions – Plzeňský, Zlínský and Vysočina Regions. Decreases in exports to the EU25 states occurred in 5 regions – in the Jihočeský, Královéhradecký, Olomoucký, Karlovarský and Jihomoravský Regions.

The strongest position in the CR's total exports to the EU25 states had exports to Germany, which was a destination for 39.8% of the CR's total exports to the EU25 states in 2005 (42.1% in 2004), then exports to Slovakia with a 10.2% share, followed by exports to Austria (6.5%), Poland (6.5%), France (6.3%), the United Kingdom (5.5%) and Italy (5.0%).

The position of exports of individual regions to the main partner states (in the European Union and also in other groups of countries) in total exports of individual regions are shown in the following table:

**Table 9 Position of the main partner states in total exports of individual regions of the CR**

NUTS 3 - Regions	Ranking of states <sup>1)</sup> according to total exports of region (shares in %)							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Hl. m. Praha	SK(24.1)	DE(23.7)	NL(10.6)	HU(4.9)	PL(4.6)	AT(4.5)	FR(2.9)	RU(2.2)
Středočeský	DE(31.3)	SK (8.3)	PL (6.1)	GB(5.7)	FR(5.4)	ES(4.2)	AT(4.2)	IT (4.1)
Jihočeský	DE(39.1)	AT(16.4)	FR (7.2)	SK(4.6)	IT(4.4)	PL(3.0)	US(2.7)	ES(2.5)
Plzeňský	DE(58.8)	GB (7.4)	AT (4.3)	BE(4.3)	SK(3.0)	IT(2.7)	FR(2.5)	SE(1.9)
Karlovarský	DE(63.7)	PL (5.3)	IT (4.1)	SK(3.7)	AT(2.2)	RU(2.1)	FR(1.7)	GB(1.7)
Ústecký	DE(38.9)	PL (6.8)	GB (6.1)	SK(5.3)	AT(4.7)	BE(4.5)	IT (4.2)	FR(3.6)
Liberecký	DE(41.4)	AE (7.8)	FR (5.5)	GB(5.2)	SK(4.8)	BE(4.1)	AT(3.5)	PL(3.4)
Královéhradecký	DE(34.1)	SK (5.7)	FR (4.9)	PL(4.8)	IT (4.8)	GB(4.0)	NL(3.6)	AT(3.5)
Pardubický	DE(27.4)	FR(11.4)	GB (7.3)	NL(7.0)	IT (5.9)	ES(4.8)	SK(3.9)	AT(2.9)
Vysočina	DE(32.4)	FR(13.7)	AT (8.1)	SK(5.9)	PL(5.2)	IT (5.0)	GB(3.8)	HU(3.8)
Jihomoravský	DE(24.0)	SK(11.0)	AT(10.0)	IT (7.0)	US(5.4)	PL(5.0)	FR(3.5)	GB(3.4)
Olomoucký	DE(28.4)	SK(10.8)	PL (8.1)	GB(5.7)	FR(5.4)	IT (5.3)	AT(5.0)	US(3.7)
Zlínský	DE(32.8)	SK(10.9)	PL 6.2)	IT (4.8)	FR(4.6)	US(4.3)	GB(4.0)	AT(3.7)
Moravskoslezský	DE(25.6)	SK(12.5)	PL (9.6)	AT(6.7)	FR(4.0)	BE(3.8)	HU(3.4)	ES(2.6)

<sup>1)</sup> Codes of states:

DE	Germany	NL	Netherlands	FR	France	GB	United Kingdom	ES	Spain
HU	Hungary	AT	Austria	PL	Poland	AE	United Arab Emirates	RU	Russia
BE	Belgium	IT	Italy	SE	Sweden	US	United States	SK	Slovakia



With the exception of the Hl. M. Praha Region, where exports to Slovakia had the biggest share in exports, decisive part of exports of all other regions went into Germany. However, the share of exports to Germany in total exports of individual regions varied and ranged from markedly below-the-average shares of 23.7% in the Hl. M. Praha Region, 24.0% in the Jihomoravský Region and 25.6% in the Moravskoslezský Region up to highly above-the-average shares of 41.4% in the Liberecký Region, 58.8% in the Plzeňský Region and 63.7% in the Karlovarský Region.

Other important export destinations, which were on the second place among the main partner states for exports of some regions, were represented by Slovakia – for exports of 6 regions (Středočeský, Královéhradecký, Jihomoravský, Olomoucký, Zlínský and Moravskoslezský Regions), France (for exports of the Pardubický and Vysočina Regions) and Poland (for exports of the Karlovarský and Ústecký Regions).

In particular the EU25 states were among the given 8 main partner states for exports of individual regions, the United States for exports of 4 regions (Jihomoravský, Zlínský, Olomoucký a Jihočeský Regions), Russia for exports of 2 regions (Hl. M. Praha and Karlovarský Regions), and the United Arab Emirates for exports of 1 region (Liberecký, due to exports of glassware).