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AGENDA**

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July 12, 2002

To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Secretary

Subject: **Czech Republic—Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix**

This paper provides background information to the staff report on the 2002 Article IV consultation discussions with the Czech Republic (SM/02/215, 7/12/02), which is tentatively scheduled for discussion on **Friday, July 26, 2002**. At the time of circulation of this paper to the Board, the Secretary's Department has received a communication from the authorities of the Czech Republic indicating that they consent to the Fund's publication of this paper.

Questions may be referred to Mr. Takeda (ext. 37158) and Mr. Takizawa (ext. 39770) in EU1.

Unless the Documents Section (ext. 36760) is otherwise notified, the document will be transmitted, in accordance with the procedures approved by the Executive Board and with the appropriate deletions, to the WTO Secretariat on Monday, July 22, 2002; and to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Commission, the European Investment Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the United Nations Development Programme, following its consideration by the Executive Board.

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CZECH REPUBLIC

Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

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Approved by European I Department

July 11, 2002

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THE CZECH REPUBLIC: EMERGING TRENDS IN THE LABOR MARKET¹

A. Introduction

1. **The Czech Republic has experienced a rapid deterioration of labor market conditions since the mid 1990s.** During this period, the unemployment rate more than doubled, and the job vacancy-unemployment (v-u) ratio—which measures the overall tightness of labor markets—declined sharply (see Figure 1, upper panel). Both cyclical and structural elements contributed to those outcomes. The period of deterioration includes a recession that followed the currency crisis in May 1997, showing cyclical elements in the deterioration. However, another important underlying factor has been a structural change taking place in the labor market—as a natural consequence of the transformation of the Czech economy. This can be seen, for example, from a trend increase in the long-term unemployment rate and in the variance of unemployment rates across workers' ages (see Figure 1, lower panel).

2. **This paper describes developments in the Czech labor market since 1995 and examines forces underlying these developments.** The main focus of this paper is on how the characteristics of unemployment and employment have been changing, and how the changes are related to the transformation of the economy. Not all changes are for the worse, but a number of worrisome tendencies have emerged that could undermine the Czech Republic's medium-term growth.

B. Recent Developments

3. **The main features of the Czech labor market since 1995 are as follows:**

(a) The unemployment rate increased from 4.0 percent in 1995 to 8.8 percent in 2000, followed by a slight decrease to 8.1 percent in 2001 (see Table 1). During this period, the labor force size barely changed; as a result, the increase in the unemployment rate has translated to a rise in the number of unemployed workers and to a roughly matching fall in the number of those employed. The constant labor force can be decomposed into a cumulative 2½ percent increase in the working-age population and a decline in the labor market participation rate for those of working age from 61.5 percent in 1995 to 60.0 percent in 2001.

(b) The increase in the unemployment rate has been pronounced among the young (age 15-24; see Table 2). The decline in the participation rate has also been particularly sharp among this age group, contributing significantly to the decline in the overall participation rate (see Table 3).

¹ Prepared by Hajime Takizawa.

(c) The share of the long-term unemployed (defined as those unemployed for more than one year) has steadily risen from 1.1 percent in 1995 to 4.2 percent in 2001 (see Table 4). In 2001, more than half of total unemployment was accounted for by the long-term unemployed. Hence, roughly three-fourths of the rise in the unemployment rate since 1995 reflects the growing pool of the long-term unemployed.

(d) The regional disparity in unemployment rates has increased, though it has had a strong cyclical element. The disparity tends to expand during periods of growth, and to shrink during recessions (see Table 5).

(e) The reallocation of employment from agriculture and industry to services has steadily progressed (see Table 6). The employment shares of agriculture and industry both decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 1995 to 2001, matched by a 3.6 percentage points increase in services employment. Within industry, medium- to high-tech manufacturing employment has expanded benefiting from buoyant foreign direct investment (FDI), implying that employment in other segments of industry, such as heavy industry—the backbone of the Czech economy in the years leading to, and in the early part of, the transition—has been declining faster than the aggregate figure suggests.

(f) The occupational composition of the employed has also changed (see Table 7). Occupations that have noticeably gained shares in total employment are “professionals” and “technicians and associate professionals.” On the other hand, those losing shares are “craft and related trades workers” and “elementary occupations.”

4. **Several factors contributed to these outcomes.** Fact (d) reflects the bias of job creation toward certain geographical areas—centers of economic activity such as Prague and its vicinity—coupled with low labor mobility. The pro-cyclicality of the disparity is due to more pronounced fluctuations in employment/unemployment in activity centers. Facts (e) and (f) are a result of the ongoing shift in the economic structure and changes associated with it in demand for the worker skill mix. Facts (b) and (c) merit a somewhat more detailed discussion.

C. Unemployment Among Young Workers

5. **Falling labor force participation rates among the young are a natural reaction to the ongoing transformation of the economic structure.** The decline of traditional heavy industry and the rise of FDI firms—with a concomitant shift of employment toward higher-value-added, higher-paying jobs—have reduced attractiveness of getting started early to acquire expertise on the job, and have increased the rate of return on higher education. Furthermore, the availability of fewer jobs for this group lowered the opportunity cost of further education. As a result, enrollment in secondary and tertiary schools has risen, resulting in lower labor force participation for this group. The recent sharp drop in the participation rate means that higher-skilled workers are in the pipeline. To the extent that this explains the falling labor participation rates, they are of little concern.

6. **The disproportionately higher and rising unemployment rate among the youth reflects their generally low skill level, combined with the shift in demand toward skilled labor, but this development has likely been accentuated by a selection bias.** To the extent that the expected return on education and the (potential) skill level of individuals are positively correlated, those who choose to, or have no choice but to, join the labor force are likely to be less skilled among the youngsters. Hence, they are more likely to be left unemployed.

7. **The sharp increase in the youth unemployment rate over the past few years has put the Czech Republic substantially above the OECD average (text table).** Although one should take into consideration the selection bias mentioned above, which explains the high incidence of unemployment among the youth, the recent sharp increase in the youth unemployment rate above the OECD average is alarming, and suggests that the Czech youth unemployment problem may require policy action.

Unemployment Rate Among the Youth (age 15–24)
(In Percent)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Czech Republic	8.6	12.4	17.0	17.0	16.6
OECD average	13.4	12.8	12.5	11.8	12.4

Source: *OECD Employment Outlook*, 2001, 2002.

8. **Given that the skill level of youngsters is inevitably low, the key is an environment conducive to creating jobs whose pays properly reflect productivity of those workers.** Too strong an employment protection measure and too high a minimum wage, for example, lead to high labor costs. Relaxing conditions for contracts that allow flexible forms of employment and setting a minimum wage at as less binding a level as possible could help induce job creations for this group.

D. Long-Term Unemployment

9. **The growing share of the long-term unemployed points to structural factors in the Czech labor market.** Rising skill and location mismatches have made it difficult for a growing number of workers to find new jobs. Workers who are released from traditional heavy industries, for example, do not generally satisfy the emerging job requirements as indicated by Fact (f) above. Rent controls could have played a role in impeding laid-off workers' mobility to areas with employment opportunities. Moreover, social benefits that are attractive relative to alternative labor income may have created disincentives to work, especially for those who qualify to receive additional benefits for dependant family members.

10. **The high and rising long-term unemployment rate is likely to continue in years to come.** Corporate restructuring, a major cause of worker layoffs, was triggered by recession in 1997–98, but is continuing to this date because many traditional Czech firms have permanently lost competitiveness and have been left debt-laden pending restructuring or liquidation. Although FDI firms are likely to do well in the emerging economy, they are relatively labor-efficient and hence their absorption capacity is limited (besides the skill and location mismatches already mentioned). Furthermore, the process of the Czech Republic’s “catch-up” with its EU partners, itself a very positive development, will tend to appreciate the real exchange rate of the koruna over the medium term, pushing more firms to—or close to—the threshold of competitiveness—especially, labor-intensive ones—and out of the market, creating additional redundant workers. Unless the functioning of the labor market improves, such new inflows into the unemployment pool may become long-term unemployed.

11. **Experiences of other countries suggest that the problem of the high long-term unemployment rate can be tackled through a number of measures.** An OECD study suggests the following measures as potentially effective: setting the level of social protection conducive to work incentives; targeting employment assistance on the unemployed who are at higher risk of becoming the long-term unemployed; and providing hiring subsidies to help workers acquire skills that are useful for sustaining unsubsidized jobs.² Some of these measures could be effectively implemented in the Czech Republic.

E. The Matching Process

12. **The structural nature of the problems in the Czech labor market is underscored by changes in the matching process of job vacancies and job seekers.** Workers lose their jobs for various reasons, cyclical or otherwise, and flow into the pool of the unemployed. Given the size of these inflows, the dynamics of unemployment is also determined by outflows of workers from the pool, that is, by successful matching of vacancies and job seekers. The matching process can be decomposed conceptually into two elements. First, if there are plenty of job vacancies (v) relative to the number of the unemployed seeking jobs (u), one can expect that job seekers have better chances of finding jobs they want. This leads to more outflows from the unemployment pool, and hence lowers unemployment over time. Second, for any given v - u ratio, the matching process may produce different levels of outflows, depending on its efficiency. If there are skill or location mismatches, or if there are mechanisms that discourage the unemployed from filling available vacancies (e.g., generous social benefits that raise the worker’s reservation wage), the efficiency of the matching process will decline. Low matching efficiency tends to increase the level of unemployment and/or prolong the duration of workers’ stay in the unemployment pool.

² *OECD Employment Outlook*, 2002.

13. **Aggregate data suggest a deteriorating efficiency of the matching process in the Czech Republic.** The working of the matching process can be examined by plotting time series data on u and v (see Figure 2).³ A north-west/south-east movement of the plot corresponds to the first element described above, and can be thought of as caused primarily by economic cycles. On the other hand, a south-west to northeast movement corresponds to the second element, namely a deterioration of the efficiency of the matching process. Although not yet conspicuous, Figure 2 suggests there seems to be a worsening of the matching process in the Czech Republic, attested to by the creeping movement toward north-east, though the evidence is not yet firm.⁴

F. Conclusion

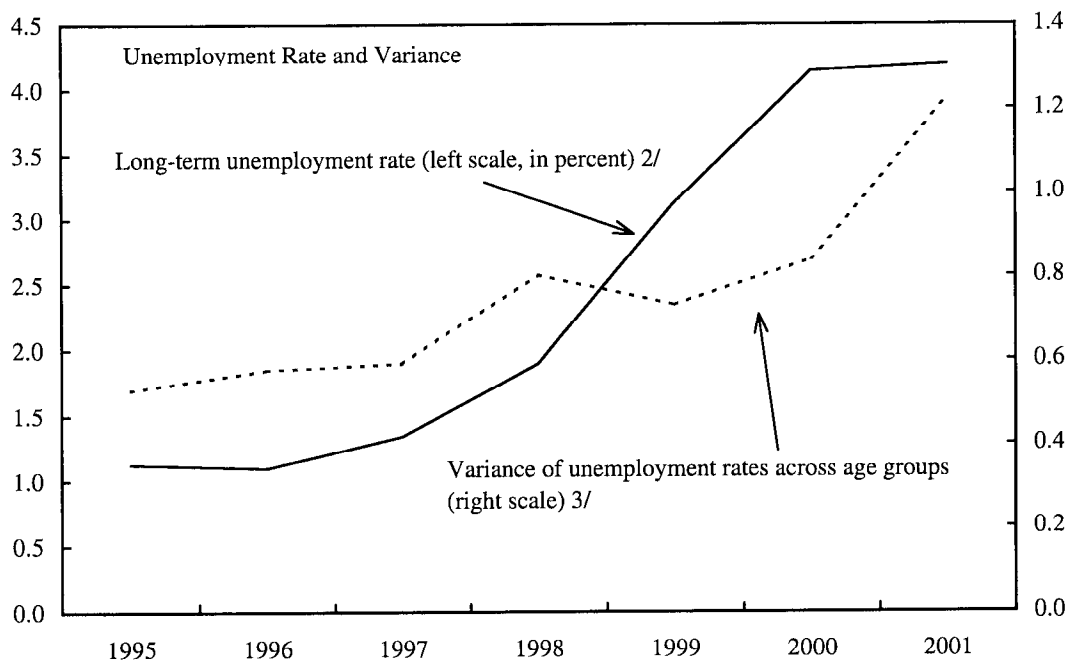
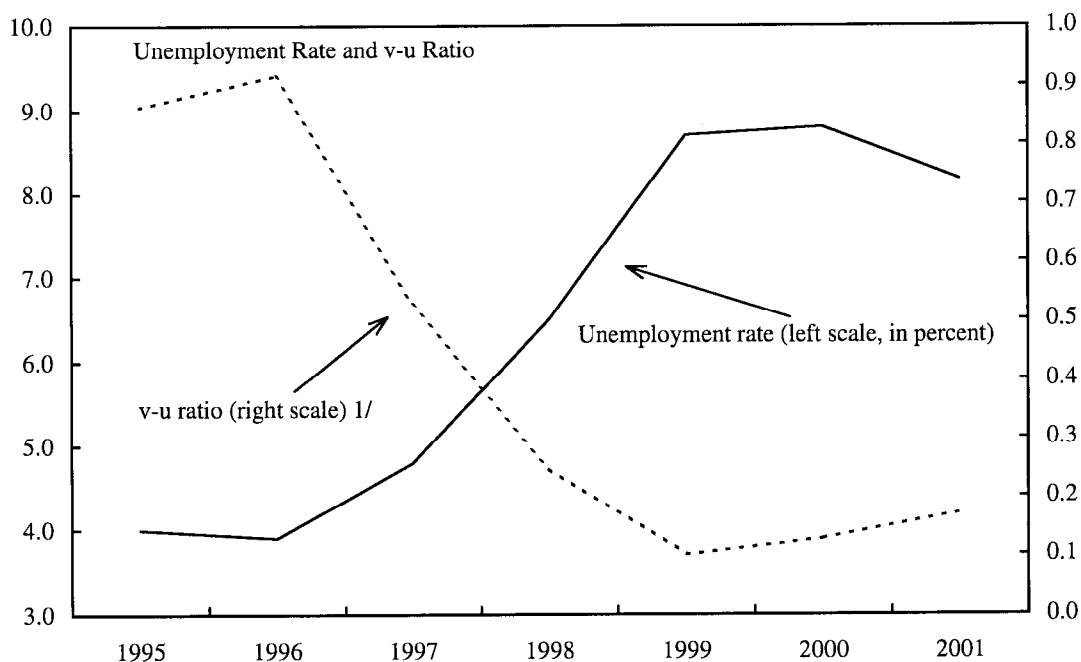
14. **This paper summarized distinctive features of the Czech labor market that have arisen since 1995:** increases in unemployment rates; sharp increases in unemployment rates and drops in participation rates among young workers; increases in long-term unemployment; and the rise in regional disparity. Underlying these developments is the ongoing transformation of the Czech economy. The labor demand has shifted towards skilled labor, prompting workers' adaptation to the new environment. The young have responded by substituting better job opportunities in the future for current earnings, as indicated by declining participation rates. Some workers, however, have failed to respond to changing demands, resulting in a growing number of the long-term unemployed.

15. **Measures to improve labor market performances could help maintain the positive momentum brought about by FDI inflows and enhance medium-term growth prospects.** The trend increase in the unemployment rate implies that a growing fraction of workers ready to supply labor services is not participating in production activities. Furthermore, the labor market mismatches underlying the increases in unemployment is a discouraging factor to FDI inflows. Measures considered in this paper could help alleviate labor market mismatches by creating more job opportunities for the most disadvantaged and strengthening incentives to accept such opportunities.

³ Both unemployment and vacancies are normalized by total labor force, so u and v in Figure 2 are the unemployment rate and the vacancy/labor force ratio, respectively.

⁴ The v - u plot should be interpreted with considerable caution. First, the vacancy/labor force ratio typically increases quickly with an economic recovery, while a decline in the unemployment rate is a slower process. Therefore, a temporary deviation of the u - v plot from its past trend may not be a result of a change in the efficiency of the matching process. Second, a movement of the plot toward northeast does not necessarily imply lower matching efficiency, because unemployment is also influenced by inflows into the unemployment pool. This also points to the need to discount a temporary deviation of the u - v plot from the trend.

Figure 1. Czech Republic: Labor Market Developments, 1995-2001



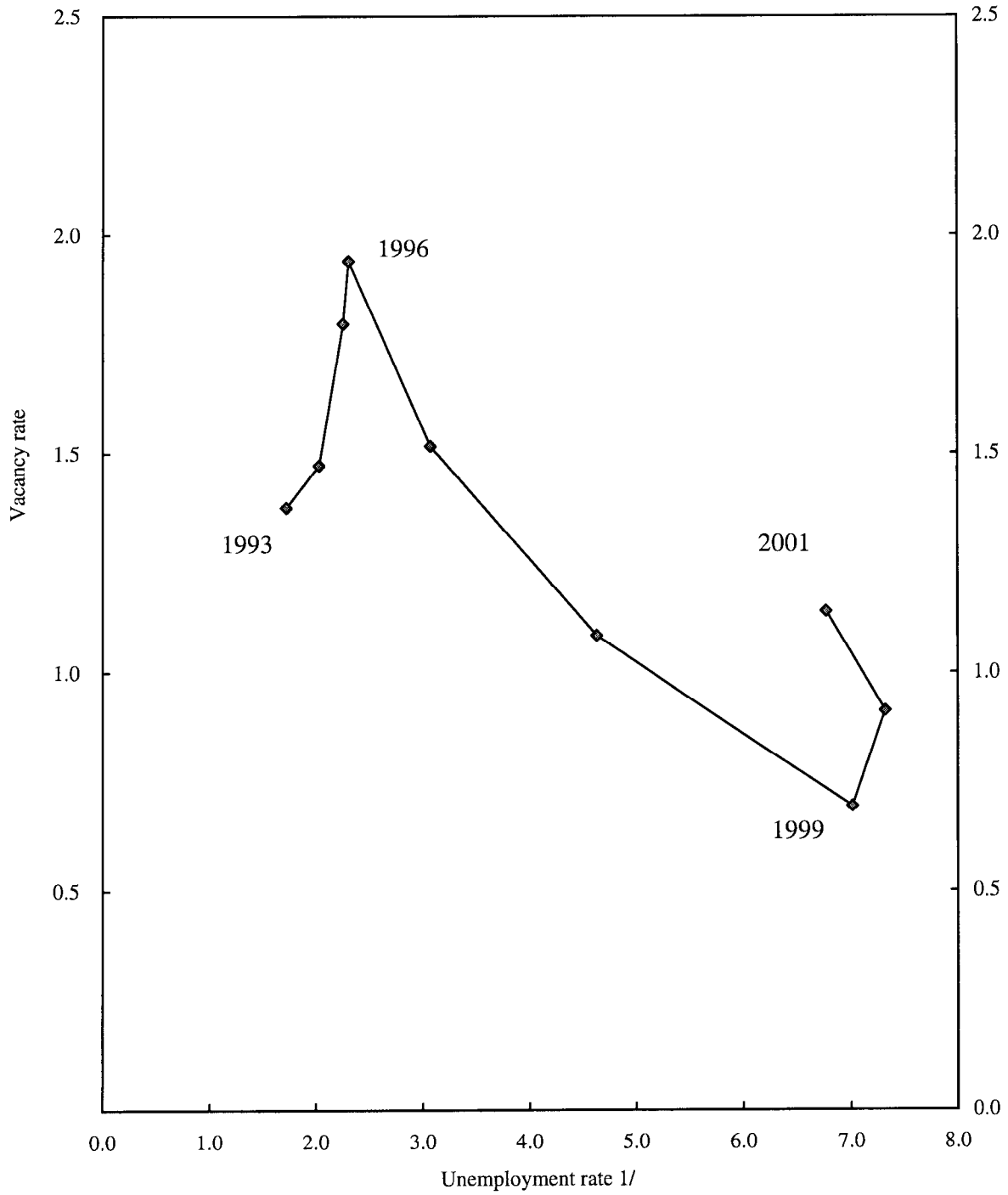
Sources: Czech Statistical Office; Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ The number of the unemployed is adjusted by the share of the unemployed who search for a job through labor offices.

2/ The share in the labor force size of those who are unemployed for at least one year.

3/ Ages groups are 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, and 65 or more. Unemployment rates of each group are normalized by the overall unemployment rate for each year.

Figure 2. Czech Republic: v-u Relationship, 1993-2001
(In percent)



Sources: Czech Statistical Office; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ The number of the unemployed is adjusted by the share of the unemployed who search for a job through labor offices.

Table 1. Czech Republic: Summary of Labor Market Developments, 1995-2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 1/
(In thousands)							
Working age population	8,406	8,448	8,487	8,523	8,555	8,586	8,616
Labor force	5,171	5,173	5,185	5,201	5,218	5,186	5,171
Employed	4,963	4,972	4,937	4,866	4,764	4,732	4,750
Unemployed	208	201	248	336	454	455	421
(Percent change)							
Cumulative change							
Working age population	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.5
Labor force	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0
Contribution of the employed	0.0	0.2	-0.5	-1.9	-3.8	-4.4	-4.1
Contribution of the unemployed	0.0	-0.1	0.8	2.5	4.7	4.7	4.1
(In percent)							
Labor force participation rate	61.5	61.2	61.1	61.0	61.0	60.4	60.0
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	4.8	6.5	8.7	8.8	8.1

Sources: Czech Statistical Office, *Labor Force Survey*; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ Averages of quarterly data.

Table 2. Czech Republic: Unemployment Rates by Age, 1995-2001
(In percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 1/
Total	4.0	3.9	4.8	6.5	8.7	8.8	8.1
Age group:							
15 to 19	13.1	13.3	16.5	25.1	31.8	33.6	37.3
20 to 24	5.6	5.1	6.4	9.1	13.6	14.2	13.8
25 to 29	5.4	5.0	5.9	7.5	9.7	9.4	9.1
30 to 34	3.8	3.7	5.1	6.5	9.3	9.3	8.1
35 to 39	3.4	3.3	4.1	5.5	7.2	7.2	7.5
40 to 44	2.9	2.8	3.8	5.1	6.7	7.0	6.4
45 to 49	2.4	2.5	3.4	4.5	6.6	7.1	5.8
50 to 54	2.1	2.2	3.0	4.1	6.1	6.7	6.3
55 to 59	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.7	5.2	4.8
60 to 64	4.2	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.3
65 or more	4.2	4.2	3.5	6.1	5.4	2.9	4.5
Deviation from overall unemployment rate							
Age group:							
15 to 19	9.1	9.4	11.7	18.6	23.1	24.8	29.2
20 to 24	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.7	4.9	5.4	5.6
25 to 29	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0
30 to 34	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	-0.1
35 to 39	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	-1.5	-1.6	-0.6
40 to 44	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8	-1.8
45 to 49	-1.6	-1.4	-1.4	-1.9	-2.1	-1.7	-2.3
50 to 54	-1.9	-1.7	-1.8	-2.3	-2.6	-2.0	-1.8
55 to 59	-1.6	-1.1	-1.9	-3.0	-4.0	-3.5	-3.4
60 to 64	0.2	1.9	0.8	-1.3	-3.5	-3.9	-2.9
65 or more	0.2	0.3	-1.3	-0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7

Sources: Czech Statistical Office, *Labor Force Survey*; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ Averages of quarterly data.

Table 3. Czech Republic: Labor Participation Rates by Age, 1995-2001
(In percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 1/
Total	61.5	61.2	61.1	61.0	61.0	60.4	60.0
Age group:							
15 to 19	29.2	25.5	22.9	22.6	20.5	15.0	11.6
20 to 24	72.6	71.9	70.4	70.6	70.0	70.8	69.0
25 to 29	81.1	79.6	79.4	80.3	80.6	80.3	79.6
30 to 34	88.3	87.5	87.4	88.3	87.2	87.2	87.0
35 to 39	93.2	92.2	92.1	91.9	92.1	92.1	92.3
40 to 44	94.2	93.9	94.0	93.3	94.2	93.8	94.2
45 to 49	92.5	92.3	92.5	92.3	92.6	92.9	92.8
50 to 54	84.0	85.0	85.7	85.4	85.7	85.9	86.9
55 to 59	51.7	54.2	55.3	53.2	54.1	53.3	54.3
60 to 64	20.0	22.0	21.6	20.5	19.9	17.7	18.2
65 or more	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.0
Men	71.5	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.6	69.8	69.4
Age group:							
15 to 19	32.9	28.7	25.9	25.5	22.8	16.0	12.9
20 to 24	85.5	84.9	82.4	80.5	78.9	79.4	76.9
25 to 29	96.9	96.8	96.4	96.2	95.8	95.0	95.0
30 to 34	97.7	97.7	97.2	97.9	97.6	97.4	97.5
35 to 39	97.4	96.9	97.3	97.1	96.5	97.3	97.3
40 to 44	96.5	96.4	96.3	95.7	96.5	96.2	96.1
45 to 49	94.3	94.0	94.5	95.0	94.7	94.7	94.1
50 to 54	88.8	89.0	89.5	89.2	90.0	89.9	90.4
55 to 59	75.9	77.4	77.9	75.3	76.9	75.8	76.9
60 to 64	28.0	32.0	30.3	28.9	27.3	24.5	24.1
65 or more	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.2	6.8	6.8
Women	52.3	51.8	51.8	52.0	52.1	51.6	51.3
Age group:							
15 to 19	25.5	22.2	19.8	19.6	18.1	13.9	10.1
20 to 24	59.1	58.2	57.9	60.3	60.8	61.8	60.7
25 to 29	64.6	61.6	61.7	63.8	64.6	64.9	63.7
30 to 34	78.5	76.9	77.2	78.2	76.4	76.5	76.1
35 to 39	89.0	87.4	86.8	86.4	87.4	86.7	87.0
40 to 44	92.0	91.3	91.6	90.8	92.0	91.3	92.3
45 to 49	90.7	90.6	90.5	89.6	90.6	91.1	91.5
50 to 54	79.5	81.2	82.1	81.8	81.5	82.1	83.5
55 to 59	29.7	33.0	34.6	32.8	32.9	32.6	33.3
60 to 64	13.3	13.6	14.1	13.3	13.6	11.9	13.0
65 or more	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.2

Source: Czech Statistical Office, *Labor Force Survey*.

1/ Averages of quarterly data.

Table 4. Czech Republic: Long-Term Unemployment, 1995-2001
(In percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Long-term unemployment rate 1/	1.13	1.10	1.35	1.90	3.13	4.14	4.19
The share in the unemployed of the long-term unemployed	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.36	0.47	0.51

Sources: Czech Statistical Office, *Labor Force Survey*; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ The share in the labor force size of those who are unemployed for at least one year.

Table 5. Czech Republic: Regional Disparity of Unemployment Rates, 1995-2001
(In percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 1/
Regions							
Hl. m. Praha	2.53	1.97	2.38	3.25	3.98	4.20	3.85
Středočeský	3.85	3.15	3.77	5.39	7.97	7.51	6.76
Jihočeský	2.47	2.81	3.36	4.87	6.25	5.84	5.59
Plzeňský	3.27	2.74	4.26	5.45	6.77	6.24	5.79
Karlovarský	4.03	3.38	4.54	6.79	8.09	8.41	7.39
Ústecký	7.06	8.95	9.87	11.69	15.37	15.97	13.36
Liberecký	3.94	3.85	3.84	6.88	8.16	6.17	6.21
Královéhradecký	3.12	3.18	3.73	5.02	7.02	6.11	6.10
Pardubický	3.70	3.78	4.31	6.00	8.04	8.29	6.37
Vysočina	3.66	3.33	4.34	5.85	8.68	6.76	6.06
Jihomoravský	3.35	3.25	3.57	5.10	8.05	8.28	8.54
Olomoucký	4.65	4.93	5.35	7.22	10.60	12.78	10.40
Zlínský	4.07	3.54	4.26	6.37	8.61	8.12	8.50
Moravskoslezský	5.80	5.19	7.96	10.14	12.97	14.34	14.31
Variance of normalized unemployment rates 2/	0.086	0.173	0.154	0.105	0.097	0.144	0.127
GDP growth	5.9	4.3	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	3.3	3.3

Sources: Czech Statistical Office, *Labor Force Survey*; and IMF staff calculations.

1/ Averages of quarterly data.

2/ Unemployment rates are normalized by the overall unemployment rates.

Table 6. Czech Republic: Employment Share of Industries, 1995-2001
(In percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 1/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.7
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7
Forestry, fishing	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Industry	41.8	41.5	41.1	40.9	40.1	39.5	40.0
Mining and quarrying	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing	28.6	28.3	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.1	27.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8
Construction	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.0
Services	51.6	52.3	53.1	53.6	54.7	55.4	55.2
Trade, repair	12.5	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.0	12.8
Hotels and restaurants	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
Transport, storage, and communications	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7
Financial intermediation and insurance	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.4
Public administration and defense	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2
Education	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3
Health and social work	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4
Other community, social, and personal services	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8
Private households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not identified	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Czech Statistical Office, *Labor Force Survey*.

1/ Averages of quarterly data.

Table 7. Czech Republic: Employment Share by Occupations, 1995-2001
(In percent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 1/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.4
Professionals	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.7	10.7
Technicians and associate professionals	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.4	18.7	19.0
Clerks	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	11.2	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.2
Skilled agricultural and forestry workers	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Craft and related trades workers	21.6	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.9	20.4	19.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.1
Elementary occupations	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.3	7.9
Armed forces	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9
Not identified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Czech Statistical Office, *Labor Force Survey*.

1/ Averages of quarterly data.

Table 1. Czech Republic: Gross Domestic Product, 1997–2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
(In billions of koruny, at current prices)					
Total consumption	1,232.5	1,308.6	1,392.5	1,462.4	1,570.7
Of which:					
Private consumption	899.9	952.0	1,006.6	1,059.6	1,141.2
Gross capital formation	547.4	552.6	534.1	588.7	646.4
Gross fixed investment	514.5	535.5	528.3	561.5	610.9
Change in stocks	32.9	17.1	5.8	27.2	35.5
Net export of goods and nonfactor services	-100.0	-22.1	-24.3	-66.3	-59.2
Gross domestic product	1,679.9	1,839.1	1,902.3	1,984.8	2,157.8
(In billions of koruny, at constant 1995 prices)					
Total consumption	1,047.9	1,023.4	1,042.4	1,059.0	1,090.8
Of which:					
Private consumption	775.5	751.2	765.6	783.5	813.7
Gross capital formation	494.2	481.4	467.4	511.2	556.9
Gross fixed investment	464.7	467.9	463.1	487.9	523.2
Change in stocks	29.5	13.5	4.3	23.4	33.7
Net export of goods and nonfactor services	-112.8	-90.4	-88.7	-102.9	-132.7
Gross domestic product	1,429.3	1,414.4	1,421.0	1,467.3	1,515.1

Source: Data provided by the Czech Statistical Office.

Table 2. Czech Republic: Composition of Gross Domestic Product, 1997–2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
(Share in GDP at current prices, in percent)					
Total consumption	73.4	71.2	73.2	73.7	72.8
Of which: Private consumption	53.6	51.8	52.9	53.4	52.9
Gross capital formation	32.6	30.0	28.1	29.7	30.0
Gross fixed investment	30.6	29.1	27.8	28.3	28.3
Change in stocks	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.6
Net export of goods and nonfactor services	-6.0	-1.2	-1.3	-3.3	-2.7
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Share in GDP at constant prices, in percent)					
Total consumption	73.3	72.4	73.4	72.2	72.0
Of which: Private consumption	54.3	53.1	53.9	53.4	53.7
Gross capital formation	34.6	34.0	32.9	34.8	36.8
Gross fixed investment	32.5	33.1	32.6	33.3	34.5
Change in stocks	2.1	1.0	0.3	1.6	2.2
Net export of goods and nonfactor services	-7.9	-6.4	-6.2	-7.0	-8.8
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Percentage change, at constant prices)					
Total consumption	0.5	-2.3	1.9	1.6	3.0
Of which: Private consumption	2.4	-1.8	1.9	2.3	3.9
Gross capital formation	-3.2	-2.6	-2.9	9.4	8.9
Of which: Gross fixed investment	-2.9	0.7	-1.0	5.3	7.2
Net export of goods and nonfactor services 1/	0.0	1.6	0.1	-1.0	-2.0
Gross domestic product	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	3.3	3.3

Source: Data provided by the Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Contribution to growth.

Table 3. Czech Republic: Gross Domestic Product by Origin, 1997–2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
(In billions of koruny, at current prices)					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	69.3	79.7	73.8	79.1	82.6
Industry 1/	534.1	557.8	560.3	593.7	652.1
Construction	125.2	123.4	127.1	130.9	141.9
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	239.3	272.1	287.8	303.9	337.4
Transport, storage and communication	127.8	143.5	141.8	149.5	162.9
Financial services	57.2	91.2	86.3	83.0	71.5
Business services	178.5	206.8	212.7	223.2	239.9
Other services	232.9	243.6	272.7	277.0	296.9
Taxes minus subsidies	178.8	189.9	206.0	214.4	222.1
FISIM (-) 2/	63.3	68.9	66.2	69.7	49.5
Total GDP (at purchasers prices)	1,679.9	1,839.1	1,902.3	1,984.8	2,157.8
(In billions of koruny, at 1995 prices)					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	63.0	69.5	80.2	79.0	74.8
Industry 1/	497.8	454.3	445.0	486.4	495.2
Construction	83.8	67.7	66.4	62.2	61.4
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	202.2	222.1	222.5	225.2	239.7
Transport, storage and communication	109.2	113.8	115.7	125.2	139.5
Financial services	75.3	92.0	91.6	83.1	96.3
Business services	136.9	142.7	150.1	161.5	170.3
Other services	174.3	163.9	165.8	156.8	154.4
Taxes minus subsidies	169.7	172.4	174.0	177.4	178.0
FISIM (-) 2/	82.9	84.1	90.1	89.6	94.5
Total GDP (at purchasers prices)	1,429.3	1,414.4	1,421.0	1,467.3	1,515.1

Source: Data provided by the Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Includes mining, manufacturing industry, electricity, gas and water.

2/ Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), calculated as the difference between interest received and paid by banks.

Table 4. Czech Republic: Industrial Production, 1997–2001 1/

(Annual percent change, at constant prices)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Mining and quarrying	-2.9	-5.3	-12.1	9.2	1.9
Manufacturing	6.4	3.0	-2.6	5.0	7.8
Food products and beverages	4.2	-0.1	-0.7	-3.0	0.3
Textiles and textile products	-2.0	-1.3	-13.0	11.9	1.7
Leather and leather products	-24.8	-29.4	-4.2	-19.9	-18.2
Wood and wood products	4.9	-2.4	2.7	15.3	5.3
Pulp, paper, publishing, and printing	12.2	9.9	0.7	1.6	1.0
Coke, refined petroleum products, and nuclear fuel	-0.1	-14.8	-13.1	1.3	20.2
Chemicals and chemical products	0.9	3.7	-1.4	-2.3	2.5
Rubber and plastic products	16.2	12.0	10.1	15.5	11.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	8.2	2.0	2.3	5.3	4.1
Basic metal and metal products	4.1	-3.9	-12.2	-3.2	3.6
Machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	15.1	3.7	-5.9	9.8	16.3
Electrical and optical equipment	24.6	45.1	22.8	11.5	29.4
Transport equipment	16.3	7.4	-5.4	18.4	2.8
Other manufacturing, n.e.c.	4.6	10.9	7.9	15.3	0.3
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-2.7	-0.7	-3.8	7.0	1.9
Industry, total	4.5	1.9	-3.1	5.4	6.8

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Changes in index of physical production (IPP).

Table 5. Czech Republic: Civil Employment by Sector, 1997–2001 1/

	1997	1998	1999	2000 2/	2001 2/
(In thousands, annual average)					
Agriculture	283	251	234	218	205
Industry	1,609	1,583	1,533	1,513	1,524
Construction	435	432	402	334	315
Trade and catering	886	876	862	826	835
Transportation and communication	353	347	350	330	333
Financial services	89	96	87	85	82
Real estate	392	395	402	406	419
Public administration	175	177	178	187	194
Education	309	307	301	298	296
Health service	267	263	266	262	266
Other services	149	156	145	143	146
Total employment	4,947	4,883	4,760	4,602	4,615
(In percent of total employment)					
Agriculture	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4
Industry	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.9	33.0
Construction	8.8	8.8	8.5	7.3	6.8
Trade and catering	17.9	18.0	18.1	17.9	18.1
Transportation and communication	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.2
Financial services	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Real estate	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.1
Public administration	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2
Education	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4
Health service	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8
Other services	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
Total employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Includes private entrepreneurs and workers in enterprises of all size groups; excludes noncivilian employees of the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior.

2/ Preliminary Data.

Table 6. Czech Republic: Civil Employment in Large Enterprises by Sector, 1997–2001 1/

(In thousands, annual average)

	1997	1998	1999	Prelim.	
				2000	2001
Agriculture	216	196	178	162	151
Industry	1,323	1,297	1,237	1,190	1,198
Construction	264	239	208	187	171
Trade and catering	314	297	275	281	287
Transportation and communication	291	278	271	265	264
Financial services	82	79	76	73	69
Real estate	184	184	185	178	187
Public administration	172	174	175	184	191
Education	298	293	287	283	281
Health service	215	211	213	213	216
Other services	104	105	100	101	103
Total employment	3,463	3,353	3,205	3,117	3,118
Memorandum items:					
State sector	870	818	779	760	724
Cooperatives	165	144	126	114	106
Private sector 2/	1,347	1,298	1,237	1,174	1,124

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Firms in the business sphere with 20 employees or more (all financial intermediaries and all nonbusiness sphere organizations).

2/ Excluding foreign-owned enterprises.

Table 7. Czech Republic: Average Monthly Earnings, 1997–2001 1/

(In koruny)

	1997	1998	1999	2000 2/	2001 2/
Agriculture	8,523	9,243	9,609	10,299	11,252
Industry	10,726	11,871	12,671	13,573	14,542
Construction	11,234	12,129	12,783	13,542	14,648
Trade and catering	10,126	11,427	12,336	13,522	14,848
Transport and communication	11,306	12,616	13,646	14,859	16,056
Financial services	18,665	21,177	23,182	25,457	29,141
Real estate	11,728	12,963	14,290	15,068	15,749
Public administration	11,788	12,066	13,651	13,946	15,335
Education	9,422	9,851	11,088	11,283	12,446
Health service	9,622	9,945	11,312	11,743	13,356
Other services	9,275	9,986	10,754	11,419	12,213
All sectors	10,691	11,693	12,666	13,490	14,642
Memorandum items:					
State sector	10,539	11,169	12,476	12,996	14,266
Cooperatives	8,039	8,665	8,981	9,636	10,524
Private sector 3/	10,113	11,014	11,615	12,418	12,988

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Firms in the business sphere with 20 employees or more (all firms of financial intermediation and all nonbusiness sphere organizations). Excluding armed forces.

2/ Preliminary data.

3/ Excluding foreign-owned enterprises.

Table 8. Czech Republic: Developments in Wholesale and Consumer Prices, 1998–2001 1/
(Average 1995 = 100)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000				2001			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Wholesale prices (Industry)	115.3	116.5	122.2	125.6	120.5	121.1	122.6	124.6	125.7	125.6	125.5	125.8
Consumer Prices	130.7	133.4	138.7	145.2	137.3	137.7	139.4	140.0	143.0	144.7	146.9	146.1
Foodstuffs 2/	119.0	114.0	115.1	120.8	114.7	114.0	114.7	117.2	119.1	121.5	121.4	121.0
Other goods	130.2	134.8	140.9	145.9	139.8	140.7	141.5	141.8	144.8	145.7	146.9	146.4
Of which:												
Beverages and tobacco	125.8	130.7	135.8	139.6	134.6	135.1	136.3	137.1	138.6	139.7	139.9	140.3
Fuel and electricity	181.1	192.6	207.9	231.3	206.5	206.9	208.4	209.9	229.1	230.3	232.4	233.5
Services, excluding rent	139.5	146.3	153.3	164.8	151.4	151.8	155.7	154.1	158.8	162.4	171.6	166.3
Rent	169.5	188.8	201.2	213.1	196.8	198.1	204.9	205.1	208.6	210.1	216.6	217.1

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Period average.

2/ Including restaurant meals, but excluding beverages and tobacco.

Table 9. Czech Republic: Share of Nonstate Sector in Output and Employment, 1997–2000 1/

(In percent of total)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Output				
Total GDP	77.4	79.4	78.8	75.1
Agriculture	93.5	88.6	91.3	...
Industry	84.7	85.2	84.1	...
Construction	98.4	98.4	96.5	...
Wholesale and retail trade	98.5	99.1	99.4	...
Transport, storage, and communications	41.0	46.2	51.9	...
Employment 2/				
Total economy	77.8	77.8	78.5	78.7
Agriculture	92.2	92.2	93.9	93.3
Industry	94.5	94.5	95.0	95.7
Construction	97.9	97.9	98.4	98.4
Wholesale and retail trade	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.5
Transport, storage and communications	44.7	44.7	46.2	47.7

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Includes private cooperatives and nonprofit corporations serving households.

2/ Includes employment in mixed-ownership enterprises. Preliminary data for 1999; estimates for 2000.

Table 10. Czech Republic: Operations of the Consolidated General Government, 1998-2002.

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
							Prelim.	Budget	Prelim.	Budget
	(In billions of koruny)									
Total Revenue and Grants	709.3	743.9	781.0	852.9	895.5	38.6	39.1	39.3	39.5	38.7
Total Revenue	709.3	743.7	779.8	850.1	895.5	38.6	39.1	39.3	39.4	38.7
Current expenditure	699.6	734.9	770.3	840.4	880.1	38.0	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.1
Tax revenue	652.6	688.2	721.1	782.0	822.2	35.5	36.2	36.3	36.2	35.6
Direct taxes	162.5	165.4	174.1	196.4	198.3	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.1	8.6
Personal income tax	94.9	95.3	98.3	104.4	117.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1
Corporate profits tax	67.6	70.1	75.8	92.0	81.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.5
Indirect taxes	200.8	223.5	230.4	237.2	252.9	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.0	10.9
VAT	119.4	138.3	145.9	150.9	160.5	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.9
Excises	67.8	73.1	70.9	76.3	82.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
Customs duties	13.6	12.1	13.6	10.0	10.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
Social Security Contributions	263.1	271.3	287.4	318.9	338.1	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.8	14.6
Other tax revenue	26.2	28.0	29.2	29.5	32.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Non-tax revenue	47.0	46.7	49.2	58.4	57.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
Capital revenue	9.7	8.8	9.5	9.7	15.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Grants	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	(In percent of GDP)									
Total expenditure and net lending	737.5	755.0	843.0	905.0	859.4	40.1	39.7	42.5	41.9	37.2
Total expenditure	752.7	796.4	867.9	963.9	1,102.7	40.9	41.9	43.7	44.7	47.7
Current expenditure	658.6	693.4	751.7	843.1	971.4	35.8	36.5	37.9	39.1	42.0
Goods and services	151.4	161.3	171.0	175.0	206.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.9
Wages and salaries	62.6	69.5	70.3	76.3	73.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2
Other goods and services	88.7	91.8	100.6	98.8	132.9	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.7
Interest Payments	21.4	19.5	21.2	21.8	25.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Subsidies and other current transfers	485.9	512.6	559.6	646.3	739.6	26.4	26.9	28.2	29.9	32.0
Subsidies	139.2	139.1	157.7	209.5	276.5	7.6	7.3	7.9	9.7	12.0
To nonfinancial public enterprises	76.2	87.6	91.9	111.0	142.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	6.2
To financial institutions	33.2	17.5	27.4	57.7	94.2	1.8	0.9	1.4	2.7	4.1
To other enterprises	29.8	34.1	38.4	40.7	40.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
Transfers	346.7	373.5	401.8	436.8	463.1	18.9	19.6	20.2	20.2	20.0
To households and nonprofit institutions	345.0	371.1	399.1	433.6	459.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.1	19.9
Of which: Social benefits	229.4	249.2	270.8	288.8	305.6	12.5	13.1	13.6	13.4	13.2
Abroad	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Capital expenditure	94.1	103.0	116.2	120.8	131.3	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.7
Acquisition of Fixed Capital Assets	57.0	63.1	72.8	75.0	74.1	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.2
Capital Transfers	34.0	36.7	39.3	41.7	57.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5
Other		3.1	4.2	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Net lending 1/	-15.2	-41.4	-24.9	-58.8	-243.3	-0.8	-2.2	-1.3	-2.7	-10.5
Overall balance including privatization revenues	-28.2	-11.1	-62.0	-52.2	36.1	-1.5	-0.6	-3.1	-2.4	1.6
Balance excluding privatization revenues and grants to transformation institutions	-25.2	-58.6	-70.2	-63.0	-116.2	-1.4	-3.1	-3.5	-2.9	-5.0
<i>Memorandum items</i>										
Privatization revenues 1/	15.5	54.4	28.0	61.4	246.5	0.8	2.9	1.4	2.8	10.7
Grants to transformation institutions 2/	18.4	7.0	19.7	50.6	94.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	2.3	4.1

Source: Czech Ministry of Finance

1/ Privatization revenues are recorded primarily as capital revenue and negative net lending.

2/ Used to cover costs associated with the rehabilitation of banks and state-owned enterprises.

Table 12. Czech Republic: Operations of the Local Authorities, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001		2002	1998	1999	2000	2001		2002
				Prelim.	Budget					Prelim.	Budget	
	(In millions of koruny)											
Total revenue	161.8	194.8	190.2	194.9	231.5		8.8	10.2	9.6	9.0	9.0	10.0
Tax revenue	83.3	87.0	95.8	88.8	104.0		4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.5
Direct taxes	74.8	78.9	87.0	49.0	57.1		4.1	4.1	4.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
Corporate income	16.2	18.8	23.5	23.2	24.5		0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Personal income	58.6	60.1	63.5	25.8	32.6		3.2	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Property taxes	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
VAT	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	36.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.6
Fees and Fines	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.4	5.6		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Nontax revenue	24.7	25.6	26.0	22.9	23.5		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Entrepreneurial and property income	12.3	12.7	12.2	9.8	10.3		0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
From budgetary and subsidized organizations	9.9	10.6	10.0	7.7	8.2		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Interest	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	12.4	12.9	13.8	13.1	13.2		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transfers 1/	40.4	45.3	51.8	72.6	94.5		2.2	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.1
Capital revenue	13.4	36.9	16.6	10.6	9.5		0.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total expenditure	160.3	176.3	192.7	206.1	243.6		8.7	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.5
Current expenditure	106.9	119.5	129.8	141.0	176.7		5.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.6
On goods and services	70.9	78.7	85.4	70.9	75.3		3.9	4.1	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Wages and salaries	13.8	15.5	16.2	14.2	16.1		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	57.1	63.2	69	56.7	59.2		3.1	3.3	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Interest payments	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.0		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transfers	33.7	38.5	42.7	68.2	99.4		1.8	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.2	4.3
To enterprises	9.0	9.8	10.7	12.7	12.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
To subsidized organizations	17.5	19.1	20.3	45.1	74.4		1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.1	3.2
To households	7.2	9.6	11.7	10.4	12.5		0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Capital expenditure	53.4	56.8	62.9	65.1	66.9		2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9
By budgetary organizations	42.7	45.6	51.3	55.0	55.0		2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Transfers	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.1	11.9		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
To enterprises	4.6	3.4	3.8	5.8	6.0		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
To subsidized organizations	4.2	5.1	5.9	2.9	4.0		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.9		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Overall balance	1.5	18.5	-2.5	-11.2	-12.1		0.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5

Sources: Czech Ministry of Finance; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Includes transfers from the central government, extrabudgetary funds, and the National Property Fund.

Table 13. Czech Republic: Operations of the Extrabudgetary Funds, 1998-2002 1/

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
				Prelim.	Proj.				Prelim.	Proj.
						(In percent of GDP)				
Total revenue and grants	7.1	5.8	8.5	35.0	27.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.2
Own revenue	6.8	5.8	5.4	30.6	24.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.1
Grants	0.2	0.0	3.1	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total expenditure and net lending	10.7	3.8	17.9	10.7	-73.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	-3.2
Current expenditure	21.1	17.8	28.0	52.8	115.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.4	5.0
Of which:										
subsidies to nonfinancial enterprises	0.4	0.8	4.5	23.2	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.7
of which: subsidies to organizations incl. Universities	0.1	0.5	4.0	16.2	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0
subsidies to financial institutions	8.5	8.0	6.3	24.7	42.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.8
Capital expenditure	3.6	3.3	9.0	17.9	35.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.5
Of which:										
Capital transfers to local governments	0.9	1.3	1.7	4.0	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Net lending	-13.9	-17.3	-19.2	-60.0	-225.0	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-2.8	-9.7
Overall balance	-3.6	2.0	-9.4	24.3	101.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	1.1	4.4

Source: Czech Ministry of Finance.

1/ Includes the National Property Fund, Czech Land Fund, and the following State Funds: the State Fund for Environmental Protection, the State Cultural Fund, the State Fund for the Development of Czech Cinematography, the State Fund for Soil Fertilization; since 2000 the State Fund for Housing Development; and since 2001 the State Fund for Transportation and the State Agricultural Intervention Fund.

Table 14. Czech Republic: Operations of the Health Insurance Fund, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001		2002	1998	1999	2000	2001		2002
				Prelim.	Proj.					Prelim.	Proj.	
	(In billions of koruny)											
Total revenue and grants	106.4	112.8	118.0	132.6	138.3	138.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0
Health contributions	80.0	83.4	88.7	97.7	105.8	105.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Transfers from government	23.4	27.4	27.3	29.0	30.8	30.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other 1/ 2/	3.0	2.0	2.0	5.9	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
	(In percent of GDP)											
Total expenditure	107.5	110.3	116.1	130.9	137.1	137.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9
Payment of claims	101.5	106.4	111.5	126.7	132.0	132.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7
Other expenditures 1/	6.0	3.9	4.6	4.2	5.1	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Overall balance	-1.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Czech Ministry of Finance.

1/ Includes private additional insurance of General Health Insurance Company.

2/ In 2001 includes CZK 4.2 billion in revenue from the transfer of delinquent health contributions to CKA.

Table 15. Czech Republic: Functional Classification of Consolidated General Government Expenditure, 1998–2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(In billions of koruny)				(In percent of GDP)			
Total expenditure (excluding lending)	752.7	796.4	867.9	963.9	40.9	41.9	43.7	44.7
General public services	40.9	43.6	49.7	54.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Defense	31.0	33.9	36.7	37.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Public order and safety	34.8	38.1	41.3	43.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Education	75.4	81.0	81.7	92.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3
Health	119.0	124.1	130.4	145.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7
Social security and welfare	249.7	269.2	290.7	309.1	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.3
Housing and community amenities	55.4	58.8	63.5	59.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8
Recreational, cultural and religious affairs	16.4	18.4	20.8	22.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Economic affairs and services	113.8	111.2	118.0	154.9	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.2
Fuel and energy	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	16.3	19.0	20.1	22.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mining, manufacturing, construction	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transportation and communication	53.8	59.5	63.0	72.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
Other economic affairs and services	37.9	26.9	29.3	53.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.5
Other expenditures 1/	16.4	17.9	35.1	45.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.1

Source: Czech Ministry of Finance.

1/ Adjusted for employer contributions at the same level of government.

Table 16. Czech Republic: Outstanding Debt and Loans Guaranteed by the State Government, 1997–2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(In billions of koruny)				
Outstanding Debt of the State Government (end-period)	173.1	194.7	228.4	289.3	345.0
Securities	135.6	170.8	208.2	270.8	337.7
Treasury bills	76.9	99.8	130.1	165.3	186.6
Treasury bonds	57.9	70.0	77.0	104.3	149.6
Other securities	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5
Direct credits	37.5	23.9	20.2	18.5	7.3
Loan Guarantees Outstanding (end-period)	252.2	280.4	257.3	245.7	456.6
Under the Act on the Budgetary Regulations No. 576/1990	189.8	193.4	148.30	135.6	164.8
Signed agreements	169.1	175.8	148.30	135.6	164.8
Environmental projects	27.8	24.2	14.60	14.7	12.0
Infrastructure	80.7	64.4	44.10	45.8	52.4
Export promotion	2.2	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
Banking sector	26.6	53.5	41.80	44.0	65.1
Other	31.8	33.7	47.70	31.0	35.3
Unsigned agreements	20.7	17.6	0.00	0.0	0.0
Export Promotion under the Act No. 58/1995	62.4	87.0	109.00	110.1	136.1
Czech Consolidation Agency under the Act No. 239/2001	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	155.7
	(In percent of GDP)				
Outstanding Debt (end-period)	10.3	10.6	12.1	14.8	16.1
Securities	8.1	9.3	11.0	13.8	15.7
Treasury bills	4.6	5.4	6.9	8.4	8.7
Treasury bonds	3.4	3.8	4.1	5.3	7.0
Other securities	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Direct credits	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.3
Loan Guarantees outstanding	15.0	15.3	13.6	12.5	21.3
Under the Act on the Budgetary Regulations No. 576/1990	11.3	10.5	7.9	6.9	7.7
Signed agreements	10.1	9.6	7.9	6.9	7.7
Environmental projects	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6
Infrastructure	4.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Export promotion	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banking sector	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	3.0
Other	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.6
Unsigned agreements	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Export Promotion under the Act No. 58/1995	3.7	4.7	5.8	5.6	6.3
Czech Consolidation Agency under the Act No. 239/2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
Memorandum item:					
Outstanding debt of the general government (in billions of koruny)	217.5	240.0	275.2	332.4	404.5

Source: Czech Ministry of Finance.

Table 17. Czech Republic: Functional Classification of Subsidies from the State Budget, 1997–2002

(In billions of koruny)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 Budget
Total subsidies 1/	39.2	49.1	34.0	38.4	67.0	68.4
Producer	11.5	14.7	13.7	17.7	19.4	12.7
Agriculture and foodstuffs	7.2	10.3	9.8	13.7	15.4	9.4
Fund for Market Regulation 2/	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.4	4.2	2.9
Other	5.9	8.5	5.9	10.6	11.0	6.4
Forestry and water	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1
Mining	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.3
Uranium	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	...
Coal and Ore	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	...
Residential heating	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.9	0.7	2.0
Railways	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.8	0.6	1.9
Bus, urban transport, and airlines	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Housing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy savings	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Export promotion	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.9
Called loan guarantees	1.6	6.7	1.0	1.9	0.6	3.9
Employment of handicapped	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Small business development	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.3
Other non-investment	13.1	20.2	11.3	8.8	14.1	10.9
Private education	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	2.2
Offsetting trade embargo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property detriment	4.8	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Other	8.2	15.0	8.1	5.9	12.5	7.2
Operations of State Financial Assets	...	...	...	...	30.3	36.7
Memorandum item:						
Total subsidies (percent of GDP)	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.9	3.1	3.0

Source: Czech Ministry of Finance.

1/ Differences from the totals in Table 11 are due to classification.

2/ Includes transfers to and deficit of the Fund for Market Regulation in agriculture.

Table 19. Czech Republic: Monetary Survey, 1997-2002

	1997			1998			1999			2000			2001			2002	
	Mar.	Jun.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Dec.	Mar.	Dec.
Net foreign assets 1/	338.5	425.3	570.4	578.6	633.4	681.9	673.1	688.1	729.7	744.2	800.6	763.8					
Net domestic assets	881.3	859.9	767.0	761.8	703.3	687.5	739.2	752.5	784.4	788.3	795.4	817.8					
Domestic credit	1,137.7	1,109.9	1,058.5	1,063.6	1,049.1	1,067.2	1,068.8	1,076.2	1,087.9	1,027.8	1,011.9	975.0					
Total credit to the private sector of which: in foreign exchange	1,112.9	1,073.8	1,001.0	990.2	981.7	989.8	963.9	963.4	960.0	803.1	775.4	755.1					
Net credit to government	200.3	213.8	176.4	164.2	158.3	155.7	144.2	139.4	133.6	128.0	114.2	101.7					
Net credit to National Property Fund	37.9	45.4	67.7	77.0	70.1	82.5	103.8	96.5	117.7	233.0	246.2	228.1					
	-13.1	-9.3	-10.2	-3.6	-2.7	-5.1	1.1	16.3	10.2	-8.3	-9.7	-8.2					
Other assets, net	-256.4	-250.0	-291.5	-301.8	-345.8	-379.7	-329.6	-323.7	-303.5	-239.5	-216.5	-157.2					
Broad money 2/	1,219.8	1,285.2	1,337.4	1,340.4	1,336.7	1,369.4	1,412.3	1,440.6	1,514.1	1,532.5	1,596.0	1,581.6					
Currency outside banks	119.3	127.2	157.9	157.0	176.9	173.3	171.8	171.5	173.9	177.1	180.4	182.8					
Demand deposits	325.8	306.2	289.9	295.8	306.6	324.4	325.9	338.9	370.2	379.4	403.2	386.0					
Households	153.2	144.0	162.6	178.7	188.5	195.7	195.0	211.2	228.7	236.3	230.2	245.7					
Enterprises 2/ 3/	172.6	162.2	127.3	117.1	118.1	124.7	130.9	127.7	141.5	143.1	173.0	140.3					
Time and savings deposits	636.2	679.1	653.1	712.1	680.5	688.7	645.0	745.8	782.7	777.7	742.2	763.3					
Households	474.4	500.8	537.6	548.8	544.0	548.3	549.7	569.4	583.9	590.3	596.6	597.2					
Enterprises 3/	161.8	128.3	115.5	163.3	136.5	140.4	95.3	176.4	198.8	187.4	145.6	166.1					
Foreign currency deposits	138.5	142.5	145.2	137.8	141.0	148.1	155.6	158.7	164.0	156.3	157.4	148.9					
Households	68.8	73.6	80.8	80.8	78.8	82.2	83.7	85.2	87.2	88.6	91.5	86.8					
Enterprises 3/	69.7	68.9	64.4	57.0	62.2	65.9	71.9	73.5	76.8	67.7	65.9	62.1					
Memorandum items																	
Money multiplier	5.4	5.5	6.6	6.9	6.3	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8					
Velocity of broad money 4/	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3					
Credit to the private sector	9.4	-3.5	77.0	-9.3	-9.2	-8.0	-3.7	-2.7	-2.2	-18.9	-19.6	-21.6					
Adjusted 5/	7.5	2.7	-3.9	-6.2	-5.4	-3.9	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7	-2.6	0.5	2.1					
Broad money	9.8	5.4	22.9	4.0	1.4	2.4	5.6	7.5	13.3	11.9	13.0	9.8					
Net foreign assets	20.1	25.6	111.3	18.9	22.2	19.2	18.0	18.9	15.2	9.1	18.9	11.0					
Net domestic assets	4.5	-2.4	-6.3	-5.0	-12.1	-10.1	-3.6	-1.2	11.5	14.7	7.6	8.7					
Domestic credit	10.5	-2.4	0.1	-4.7	-6.0	-2.5	1.0	1.2	3.7	-3.7	-5.3	-9.4					
Total credit to private sector	9.4	-3.5	-3.4	-9.3	-9.2	-8.0	-3.7	-2.7	-2.2	-18.9	-19.6	-21.6					
Other assets, net	37.6	-2.5	10.8	-4.0	9.6	15.2	13.1	7.3	-12.2	-36.9	-34.3	-51.4					

Sources: Czech National Bank; and staff estimates.

1/ Net foreign assets are evaluated at current exchange rates.

2/ Adjusted for the float.

3/ Including insurance companies.

4/ Velocity is the ratio of quarterly nominal GDP annualized over end-of-period broad money.

5/ Adjusted to account for removal of KoB's claims as a banking institution in September 2001, exchange rate effects on foreign-currency-denominated loans, loan write-offs, and transfer of IPB loans to CKA.

Table 20. Czech Republic: Sources and Uses of Reserve Money, 1998-2002
(End-of-period balances in billions of koruny)

	1998		1999		2000			2001			2002		
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
I. Sources													
Reserve money	231.8	211.3	201.3	223.6	220.4	221.7	221.7	219.3	221.6	224.0	236.1	233.2	233.2
External sector	299.9	343.2	345.2	359.4	360.3	361.1	361.1	361.2	365.2	366.2	405.2	417.3	417.3
Net CNB assets to National Bank of Slovakia	26.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net credit to government (excl. securities)	-36.1	-35.6	-27.0	-26.1	-29.2	-46.0	-46.0	-23.3	-11.2	-12.4	-57.4	-32.2	-32.2
Credit to the private sector	32.7	45.3	45.2	43.0	42.9	42.5	42.5	42.0	41.8	53.4	52.4	51.9	51.9
Other assets, net	78.6	68.1	95.8	101.9	108.7	116.2	116.2	123.8	126.2	112.4	108.7	122.6	122.6
CNB bills in banking sector	-164.4	-200.8	-233.8	-235.1	-239.2	-235.8	-235.8	-256.6	-290.5	-266.7	-257.9	-299.1	-299.1
CNB bills outside the banking sector	-5.0	-10.2	-14.3	-18.0	-18.3	-15.5	-15.5	-22.8	-8.7	-11.2	-5.3	-8.4	-8.4
CNB bills in portfolio of MoF	-0.1	0.0	-7.2	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.1	-0.7	-12.7	0.0	-19.1	-19.1
Refinancing credits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stand-by operations	0.0	-24.7	-2.6	0.0	4.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-0.4	-5.0	-9.6	0.0	0.0
II. Uses													
Reserve money	231.8	211.3	201.3	223.6	220.4	221.7	221.7	219.3	221.6	224.0	236.1	233.2	233.2
Currency	145.2	185.1	174.5	196.5	192.9	195.1	195.1	189.7	194.1	196.6	205.9	202.0	202.0
Reserves	86.6	26.3	26.8	27.1	27.4	26.6	26.6	29.6	27.5	27.4	30.3	31.2	31.2
Required reserves	84.5	25.5	26.0	26.5	26.5	27.0	27.0	28.2	29.2	27.2	28.4	27.6	27.6
Excess reserves	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	-0.4	-0.4	1.4	-1.7	0.2	1.9	3.6	3.6

Source: Czech National Bank.

Table 21. Czech Republic: Structure of Domestic Currency Deposits, 1997-2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000				Dec.
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	
Total	1,006.2	1,022.6	1,023.6	1,054.3	1,169.7	1,257.5	1,257.5	1,241.7
(In billions of koruny, end of period)								
By maturity 1/								
Short term	784.8	817.2	826.9	853.1	974.1	1,056.5	1,054.7	1,026.4
Medium term	140.0	107.6	90.4	81.3	77.9	75.2	74.0	74.0
Long term	81.4	97.8	106.3	119.9	117.7	125.8	128.8	141.3
(In percent of total)								
By maturity (share of total deposits)								
Short-term	78.0	79.9	80.8	80.9	83.3	84.0	83.9	82.7
Medium-term	13.9	10.5	8.8	7.7	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.0
Long-term	8.1	9.6	10.4	11.4	10.0	10.0	10.2	11.3
(In billions of koruny, end of period)								
By type of holder								
Nonfinancial organizations	219.3	188.1	173.1	174.5	234.3	257.6	237.2	230.6
Finance	26.9	16.0	16.9	20.0	29.7	33.2	34.6	35.3
Insurance	30.1	35.4	39.5	19.1	17.4	26.7	33.7	28.5
Public organizations	71.7	61.7	68.1	72.7	73.3	88.3	85.4	81.2
Nonprofit organizations	12.4	13.0	11.6	11.9	21.3	21.7	22.4	22.2
Small enterprises	40.2	34.7	34.1	37.7	48.0	53.5	55.4	45.8
Households	587.4	660.2	665.9	707.1	732.6	759.0	771.3	781.0
Nonresidents	12.1	11.0	12.5	10.8	11.8	16.3	15.1	15.2
Others	6.1	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.9

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ Short term: up to and including one year; medium term: more than one and up to and including four years; long term: over four years.

Table 22. Czech Republic: Distribution of Bank Credits to the Nongovernment Sector, 1997-2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep. Dec.	
(In billions of koruny, end of period)								
Total credits 1/	914.6	869.2	869.6	866.7	890.3	885.2	821.3	825.7
By maturity 2/								
Short term	384.1	357.2	330.6	313.1	334.0	322.1	283.4	289.8
Medium term	223.2	195.6	228.7	201.3	206.0	211.4	195.5	185.7
Long term	307.3	316.4	310.3	352.3	350.3	351.7	342.4	350.2
By sector								
State sector 3/	143.4	117.4	101.3	136.7	167.2	155.2	190.4	209.5
Private sector 4/	649.9	591.0	576.9	525.6	500.8	494.3	404.1	381.9
Enterprises under foreign control	59.5	60.7	84.8	96.4	107.8	113.8	106.8	111.3
Households	48.5	62.3	76.3	94.0	96.7	104.5	103.9	115.8
Nonresidents	9.0	36.2	29.6	13.7	13.8	13.7	12.6	5.5
Others	4.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	1.7
By branch of industry								
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	30.0	25.7	24.8	20.9	20.9	20.7	17.0	16.8
Forestry and logging	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.0
Mining and quarrying	13.3	11.6	9.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	8.4	8.6
Manufacturing	254.2	223.3	209.8	194.0	202.9	202.9	160.7	135.2
Production and distribution of electricity	34.1	30.4	38.0	35.0	33.7	32.1	29.0	30.4
Construction	31.3	29.8	25.7	18.8	18.4	20.4	15.2	12.0
Trade, sales, catering, and accommodation	209.6	185.9	165.6	147.3	142.4	139.4	104.9	115.0
Transport, storage, tourism, and communications	27.5	28.7	25.8	26.2	29.3	29.9	26.4	26.7
Others	312.8	332.5	369.7	416.1	434.6	431.4	458.2	480.0

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ Excludes foreign currency denominated credits.

2/ Short term: up to and including one year; medium term: more than one and up to and including four years; long term: over four years.

3/ Including CNB credits to the National Property Fund.

4/ Including cooperatives.

Table 23. Czech Republic: Distribution of Classified Loans by Type, 1998–2002 1/

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 Mar.
(In billions of koruny, end of period)					
Total	258.0	291.1	257.8	209.9	187.0
Watch	58.7	92.1	85.8	76.0	74.3
Sub-standard	33.4	39.4	54.9	32.3	29.4
Doubtful	35.5	38.4	27.3	29.7	25.9
Loss	130.3	121.1	89.8	71.9	57.5
(In percent of total classified loans)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Watch	22.8	31.7	33.3	36.2	39.7
Sub-standard	13.0	13.5	21.3	15.4	15.7
Doubtful	13.8	13.2	10.6	14.2	13.8
Loss	50.5	41.6	34.8	34.2	30.7
(In percent of total loans)					
Total	27.1	32.2	29.8	21.5	19.6
Watch	6.2	10.2	9.9	7.8	7.8
Sub-standard	3.5	4.3	6.4	3.3	3.1
Doubtful	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.7
Loss	13.7	13.4	10.4	7.4	6.0

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ Excludes banks under conservatorship.

Table 24. Czech Republic: Lending and Deposit Rates of Commercial Banks, 1997-2001 1/

(In percent per annum)

	All Loans				New Loans				Deposits					
	Total	Short term		Long term	Total	Short term		Long term	Total	Demand		Term Deposits		
		Medium term	Medium term	Long term		Short term	Medium term	Long term		Short	Medium	Long		
1997	13.87	14.13	14.61	12.98	16.54	16.53	16.99	16.03	8.05	2.15	10.90	11.58	12.15	5.24
1998	13.45	13.47	14.31	12.75	16.13	16.23	17.11	14.12	8.47	2.06	11.06	11.87	12.22	4.93
March	13.46	14.08	13.91	12.37	15.95	16.02	15.17	16.22	8.40	2.04	10.98	11.97	11.88	4.69
June	12.72	13.37	13.24	11.58	14.57	14.55	14.48	15.02	8.18	1.91	10.55	11.42	11.69	4.57
September	10.51	10.61	10.66	10.29	11.87	11.65	13.35	11.74	6.66	1.88	8.73	9.15	10.94	4.20
December	9.23	9.31	9.53	8.92	9.74	9.53	10.56	11.13	4.93	1.87	6.11	6.49	6.17	3.91
March	8.48	8.54	8.79	8.18	9.12	8.94	9.71	10.45	4.28	1.77	5.33	5.58	5.58	3.77
June	8.27	8.35	8.40	8.09	8.03	7.67	9.87	9.57	3.95	1.81	4.93	5.08	5.43	3.69
September	7.69	7.40	8.31	7.58	6.69	6.74	5.07	10.20	3.74	1.65	4.73	4.82	5.56	3.65
December	7.43	6.99	8.08	7.46	7.31	6.93	9.56	9.04	3.71	1.66	4.64	4.72	5.35	3.64
1999	7.25	6.76	7.90	7.34	7.02	6.76	9.22	8.54	3.59	1.66	4.46	4.54	4.87	3.64
January	7.30	7.08	8.13	7.06	7.14	6.89	9.40	7.11	3.63	1.69	4.47	4.56	4.90	3.64
February	7.21	7.01	7.95	7.00	7.13	6.86	8.80	8.52	3.55	1.73	4.40	4.50	4.83	3.58
March	7.20	6.99	7.95	6.99	7.06	6.74	8.15	8.52	3.46	1.67	4.31	4.43	4.56	3.55
April	7.24	6.88	8.30	7.04	6.80	6.85	5.55	8.08	3.41	1.65	4.25	4.37	4.42	3.55
May	7.21	6.78	8.23	7.07	6.55	6.22	8.26	8.07	3.35	1.63	4.21	4.33	4.40	3.50
June	7.13	6.74	8.01	7.03	6.72	6.53	8.46	6.96	3.33	1.63	4.18	4.28	4.38	3.54
July	7.07	6.72	7.97	6.94	6.84	6.54	8.82	7.51	3.32	1.65	4.16	4.26	4.38	3.52
August	6.98	6.64	7.82	6.86	6.60	6.34	7.86	8.26	3.22	1.58	4.04	4.16	3.93	3.52
September	6.94	6.56	7.84	6.84	6.66	6.41	7.91	7.82	3.14	1.51	3.98	4.09	3.92	3.50
October	6.93	6.56	7.75	6.83	6.83	6.51	8.01	8.08	3.02	1.46	3.87	3.95	3.94	3.47
November	6.92	6.54	7.61	6.91	6.33	6.06	7.85	7.86	3.14	1.54	3.91	4.03	3.80	3.42
December	6.85	6.45	7.67	6.81	6.20	6.00	7.79	7.19	3.14	1.57	3.88	3.99	3.82	3.41
2000	6.66	6.10	7.51	6.74	6.18	5.92	7.59	7.15	3.02	1.54	3.74	3.83	3.58	3.39
January	6.73	6.09	7.52	6.91	6.16	5.91	7.70	7.37	3.00	1.60	3.69	3.78	3.55	3.36
February	6.84	6.24	7.66	6.94	6.25	6.03	8.10	7.04	2.95	1.47	3.70	3.78	3.54	3.36
March	6.92	6.42	7.69	6.96	6.27	5.97	8.11	7.16	2.97	1.51	3.72	3.82	3.55	3.31
April	7.00	6.45	7.80	7.06	6.39	6.08	8.00	7.73	2.98	1.51	3.72	3.82	3.57	3.31
May	7.01	6.52	7.73	7.05	6.56	6.26	8.54	7.23	2.99	1.51	3.74	3.86	3.46	3.32
June	7.93	7.38	8.70	7.98	6.57	6.21	8.39	7.65	3.01	1.59	3.72	3.82	3.68	3.30
July	7.68	7.41	7.95	7.76	6.62	6.15	7.82	8.30	2.97	1.62	3.68	3.80	3.43	3.28
August	7.14	6.49	7.68	7.38	6.31	5.99	8.06	7.19	2.90	1.59	3.63	3.75	3.35	3.26
September	7.02	6.18	7.72	7.34	5.90	5.59	7.49	7.06	2.61	1.39	3.30	3.35	3.05	3.21
October														
November														
December														

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ Short term: up to and including one year; medium term: more than one and up to and including four years; long term: over four years.

Table 25. Czech Republic: Selected Interest Rates, 1997-2001

(In percent per annum)

	Discount Rate 1/	Lombard Rate 1/	2-week Repo Rate 1/	2-week Repo Rate (Average)	T-bills bills 2/ (Average)	Interbank 3/			Credits 4/		Deposits 4/				
						Overnight	7-day	30-day	3-month	Total Enter-prises	State Enter-prises	Private Households	Total Households		
1997 Dec.	13.00	23.00	14.75	14.93	11.03	12.55	16.64	17.49	16.46	13.87	12.80	14.47	9.30	8.05	9.00
1998 March	13.00	19.00	15.00	14.85	15.48	13.91	14.95	15.18	15.52	11.97	12.64	13.93	9.35	8.47	9.05
June	13.00	19.00	15.00	15.00	15.49	13.63	15.26	15.63	15.81	11.91	12.28	13.95	9.49	8.40	8.88
Sept.	11.50	16.00	13.50	13.90	13.48	14.05	13.99	13.90	13.82	11.48	11.85	13.10	9.50	8.18	8.61
Dec.	7.50	12.50	9.50	10.31	9.82	10.84	10.56	10.46	10.08	10.34	10.61	10.85	9.56	6.66	7.48
1999 March	6.00	10.00	7.50	7.68	8.51	7.75	7.78	7.70	7.58	9.23	8.77	9.56	9.08	4.93	5.13
June	6.00	10.00	6.00	6.78	6.80	6.84	6.92	6.92	6.95	8.48	7.83	8.67	9.04	4.28	4.46
Sept.	5.50	8.00	6.00	6.02	6.37	5.99	6.12	6.17	6.29	8.27	7.03	8.66	9.00	3.95	4.10
Dec.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.71	5.21	5.32	5.59	5.58	7.69	6.34	7.91	9.05	3.74	4.06
2000 Jan.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.28	5.24	5.31	5.34	5.42	7.43	6.05	7.68	8.90	3.71	3.94
Feb.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.34	5.26	5.29	5.32	5.39	7.25	5.59	7.51	8.90	3.59	3.74
March	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.32	5.25	5.30	5.31	5.35	7.30	5.79	7.51	9.10	3.63	3.75
April	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.26	5.26	5.29	5.31	5.33	7.21	5.66	7.39	9.10	3.55	3.70
May	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.26	5.29	5.30	5.32	7.20	5.63	7.40	9.07	3.46	3.61
June	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.87	5.27	5.28	5.30	5.33	7.24	5.62	7.40	8.89	3.41	3.55
July	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.28	5.27	5.29	5.31	5.35	7.21	5.83	7.31	8.86	3.35	3.48
Aug.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.31	5.27	5.28	5.31	5.34	7.13	6.01	7.19	8.91	3.33	3.45
Sept.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.35	5.26	5.29	5.31	5.34	7.07	5.90	7.14	8.91	3.32	3.45
Oct.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.41	5.25	5.30	5.32	5.39	6.98	5.91	6.97	8.96	3.22	3.32
Nov.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.43	5.24	5.29	5.32	5.41	6.94	5.85	6.94	8.91	3.14	3.27
Dec.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.55	5.23	5.29	5.32	5.42	6.93	5.97	6.88	8.95	3.02	3.23
2001 Jan.	5.00	7.50	5.25	5.25	5.38	5.23	5.28	5.31	5.34	6.92	6.00	6.90	8.87	3.14	3.20
Feb.	4.00	6.00	5.00	5.21	5.28	5.16	5.24	5.25	5.27	6.85	6.02	6.82	8.76	3.14	3.19
March	4.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.98	4.98	5.04	5.04	5.05	6.66	5.82	6.65	8.35	3.02	3.07
April	4.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.93	4.98	5.02	5.02	5.01	6.73	5.78	6.59	9.52	3.00	3.03
May	4.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.94	5.02	5.03	5.03	6.84	5.77	6.81	9.54	2.95	2.97
June	4.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.09	4.89	5.04	5.06	5.09	7.00	5.81	6.90	9.55	2.97	2.98
July	4.25	6.25	5.25	5.03	5.33	4.88	5.09	5.15	5.25	7.00	5.93	6.95	9.58	2.98	2.97
Aug.	4.25	6.25	5.25	5.25	5.68	4.98	5.30	5.40	5.57	7.01	5.86	6.95	9.53	2.99	2.99
Sept.	4.25	6.25	5.25	5.25	5.47	5.01	5.31	5.32	5.41	7.93	6.68	8.25	9.94	3.01	2.97
Oct.	4.25	6.25	5.25	5.25	5.38	5.00	5.30	5.30	5.29	7.68	6.58	8.08	9.37	2.97	2.96
Nov.	3.75	5.75	4.75	5.23	5.01	5.07	5.25	5.20	5.08	7.14	6.46	7.21	9.03	2.90	2.91
Dec.	3.75	5.75	4.75	4.75	4.61	4.63	4.79	4.77	4.69	7.02	6.29	7.07	8.94	2.61	2.71

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ End of period.

2/ Average rate on 91-day bills.

3/ Offer rates.

4/ Weighted average on total outstanding stocks.

5/ Includes private corporations and cooperatives.

Table 26. Czech Republic: Minimum Reserve Requirements, 1995–2002

(In percent of eligible deposits, beginning of period)

Category of Deposits	Date of Change						
	1995 July	1996 Aug. 1/	1997 May 1/	1998 July 1/	1999 Jan. 1/	1999 Oct. 2/	2000 2001 2002 3/
Demand deposits	8.5	11.5	9.5	7.5	5.0	2.0	2.0
Savings and time deposits	8.5	11.5	9.5	7.5	5.0	2.0	2.0
Remuneration (per annum) 4/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	... 5/
Maintenance period 6/	fortnight	fortnight	fortnight	fortnight	fortnight	fortnight	fortnight

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ A lower rate of 4 percent applies to deposits of nonbanks with building societies, and with the Czech and Moravian Guarantee Bank.

2/ The rate applies to the entire banking sector.

3/ End March.

4/ A penalty of three times the discount rate is applied on shortfalls in required reserve obligations.

5/ Since July 2001, remuneration is equal to the CNB's 2-week repo rate.

6/ Required reserves are calculated on deposits in the three-week period ending three weeks before the maintenance period. Within limits, averaging is allowed during the maintenance period: for banks whose required reserves are less than CZK 1 billion, a daily balance of up to CZK 100 million in excess of the minimum required reserve may be averaged out. For other banks, daily balances of up to 10 percent in excess of the minimum required reserves may be used for averaging purposes. On shortfalls, a penalty rate of three times the discount rate is applied.

Table 27. Czech Republic: Balance of Payments, 1997–2001 1/

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Current account	-3,564	-1,255	-1,462	-2,718	-2,638
(in percent of GDP)	-6.7	-2.2	-2.7	-5.3	-4.6
Trade balance	-4,893	-2,603	-1,903	-3,131	-3,081
Exports	22,359	25,853	26,265	29,052	33,381
Imports	27,252	28,456	28,167	32,183	36,462
Services balance	1,763	1,919	1,200	1,414	1,524
Receipts	7,162	7,646	7,048	6,862	7,090
Transportation	1,313	1,389	1,547	1,392	1,511
Travel	3,647	3,871	3,154	2,982	3,106
Other	2,201	2,385	2,347	2,488	2,473
Payments	5,399	5,726	5,848	5,448	5,566
Transportation	630	706	782	714	804
Travel	2,380	1,894	1,496	1,279	1,388
Other	2,389	3,126	3,570	3,455	3,374
Factor income and unrequited transfers	-434	-571	-759	-1,001	-1,081
Capital account	10	2	-2	-5	-9
Financial Account	1,082	2,923	3,080	3,836	4,031
Direct investment 2/	1,275	3,591	6,234	4,943	4,820
Portfolio investment 2/	1,086	1,069	-1,395	-1,767	916
Of which:					
Debt creating	651	-130	-107	-1,239	58
Other long-term capital 2/	408	-1,987	-728	-127	86
Short-term capital 2/	-1,687	250	-1,032	823	-1,707
Errors and omissions	705	270	36	-295	381
Overall balance	-1,767	1,941	1,651	819	1,765
Gross official reserves (- increase)	1,767	-1,941	-1,651	-819	-1,765

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ Includes transactions in convertible and nonconvertible currencies, and transactions with Slovakia; based on new customs methodology.

2/ Reported on a net basis.

Table 28. Czech Republic: Geographical Composition of Exports and Imports, 1997–2001 1/

	(In millions of U.S. dollars)					(In percent of total)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					Prelim.					Prelim.
Exports f.o.b.	22,777	26,351	26,264	29,034	33,349	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Former planned economies	6,802	7,007	5,819	6,219	7,183	29.9	26.6	22.2	21.4	21.5
Of which:										
China	48	45	59	66	80	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Former CMEA										
Bulgaria	1	8	95	1	100	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Hungary	428	501	470	544	631	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Poland	1,307	1,490	1,467	1,579	1,729	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2
Slovak Republic	2,941	2,806	2,177	2,231	2,682	12.9	10.6	8.3	7.7	8.0
Former Soviet Union	1,321	1,254	797	911	1,034	5.8	4.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Industrial countries	14,856	18,320	19,581	21,705	25,048	65.2	69.5	74.6	74.8	75.1
Of which:										
EU	13,650	16,914	18,176	19,901	22,979	59.9	64.2	69.2	68.5	68.9
Austria	1,463	1,658	1,718	1,734	1,921	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.8
France	724	890	1,027	1,169	1,430	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.3
Italy	834	991	963	1,098	1,356	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1
Germany	8,141	10,153	11,017	11,737	12,706	35.7	38.5	41.9	40.4	38.1
United Kingdom	690	895	881	1,245	1,823	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	5.5
Netherlands	551	596	642	668	931	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.8
Switzerland	276	329	357	387	460	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
United States	586	589	621	818	996	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0
Other, Developing Countries	1,119	1,024	864	1,110	1,118	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.4
Imports, f.o.b.	27,167	28,788	28,125	32,320	36,477	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Former planned economies	6,744	6,579	6,053	7,533	8,369	24.8	22.9	21.5	23.3	22.9
Of which:										
China	377	499	564	695	1,068	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.9
Former CMEA										
Bulgaria	1	0	24	0	27	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hungary	355	396	454	517	632	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Poland	870	969	1,012	1,150	1,368	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8
Slovak Republic	2,272	2,072	1,760	1,937	1,962	8.4	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.4
Former Soviet Union	2,187	1,931	1,705	2,596	2,604	8.1	6.7	6.1	8.0	7.1
Industrial countries	19,058	20,842	20,761	23,241	26,070	70.2	72.4	73.8	71.9	71.5
Of which:										
EU	16,701	18,281	18,062	20,028	22,548	61.5	63.5	64.2	62.0	61.8
Austria	1,647	1,687	1,609	1,592	1,667	6.1	5.9	5.7	4.9	4.6
France	1,119	1,289	1,385	1,598	1,752	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8
Italy	1,494	1,507	1,521	1,664	1,918	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3
Germany	8,666	9,941	9,592	10,432	12,008	31.9	34.5	34.1	32.3	32.9
United Kingdom	1,054	1,096	1,091	1,332	1,458	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Netherlands	655	689	677	753	864	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Switzerland	449	513	506	499	576	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
United States	1,029	1,077	1,113	1,424	1,450	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.0
Other, Developing Countries	1,365	1,367	1,311	1,546	2,038	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.6

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Data for 1999–2001 are according to the new methodology, effective July 1, 2000.

Table 29. Czech Republic: Commodity Composition of Exports, 1997-2001 1/

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

SITC 2/ Description	Former Planned Economies						Other Countries						Total							
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.		Prelim.	
0	485	530	423	517	510	348	350	337	338	396	833	880	760	855	906					
1	168	174	118	104	111	122	115	108	114	119	290	289	226	218	230					
2	157	145	139	172	172	762	767	852	851	837	919	912	991	1,023	1,009					
3	349	347	265	296	383	506	493	500	591	621	855	839	765	887	1,004					
4	25	31	19	24	29	11	11	9	9	8	36	42	28	33	38					
5	944	958	874	879	981	1,060	1,072	1,060	1,181	1,166	2,005	2,030	1,934	2,060	2,147					
6	1,816	1,999	1,648	1,732	2,035	4,281	4,975	5,193	5,656	6,095	6,096	6,974	6,841	7,388	8,130					
7	2,175	2,137	1,769	1,925	2,303	6,416	8,736	9,369	10,977	13,474	8,590	10,873	11,138	12,902	15,777					
8	680	683	562	567	657	2,446	2,798	2,992	3,075	3,418	3,127	3,481	3,554	3,642	4,075					
9	5	4	2	2	2	22	27	25	24	31	26	31	27	26	33					
Total	6,802	7,007	5,819	6,219	7,183	15,974	19,345	20,445	22,816	26,165	22,777	26,351	26,264	29,034	33,349					

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Data for 1999-2001 are according to the new methodology, effective July 1, 2000.

2/ Standard International Trade Classification.

Table 30. Czech Republic: Commodity Composition of Imports, 1997-2001 1/

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

SITC 2/	Description	Former Planned Economies					Other Countries					Total				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
		Prelim.					Prelim.					Prelim.				
0	Food and live animals	328	369	380	385	399	1,077	1,053	947	917	1,012	1,406	1,422	1,327	1,302	1,411
1	Beverages and tobacco	51	53	54	48	52	236	195	173	144	139	287	248	227	192	191
2	Crude materials inedible, except fuels	498	557	384	432	445	514	565	514	589	605	1,012	1,122	897	1,021	1,053
3	Minerals, fuels, lubricants, and related materials	1,912	1,440	1,336	2,328	2,431	437	427	552	781	876	2,348	1,867	1,888	3,109	3,307
4	Animal and vegetable oils, and fats	11	14	11	11	13	55	74	61	58	70	66	88	72	68	83
5	Chemicals	702	656	603	644	698	2,619	2,835	2,858	2,964	3,277	3,321	3,491	3,461	3,608	3,975
6	Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by material	1,480	1,667	1,440	1,660	1,793	3,770	4,339	4,485	5,026	5,575	5,251	6,006	5,925	6,686	7,371
7	Machinery and transport	1,097	1,188	1,195	1,288	1,701	9,227	10,163	9,883	11,707	13,657	10,324	11,351	11,077	12,995	15,394
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	664	634	649	736	837	2,479	2,545	2,593	2,591	2,834	3,143	3,179	3,242	3,327	3,682
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities not classified	1	2	2	2	1	8	13	7	9	8	9	15	9	11	9
Total	SITC 0-9	6,744	6,579	6,053	7,533	8,369	20,423	22,210	22,073	24,786	28,051	27,167	28,788	28,125	32,320	36,477

Source: Czech Statistical Office.

1/ Data for 1999-2001 are according to the new methodology, effective July 1, 2000.

2/ Standard International Trade Classification.

Table 31. Czech Republic: Inward Foreign Direct Investment by Industry and Country, 1997–2001 1/

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Nonmanufacturing					
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	7	8	6	8	22
Mining and quarrying	0	17	249	77	26
Electricity, gas, and water supply	375	237	333	206	260
Construction	38	48	15	100	25
Trade, hotels and restaurants	124	835	1,469	549	623
Transport, storage and communications	1	351	197	255	844
Financial intermediation	298	557	1,505	934	1,352
Real estate and business activities	42	340	421	749	315
Education	0	0	0	1	0
Health and social work	7	21	4	17	0
Other social and personal services	0	20	117	40	17
Total	892	2,434	4,316	2,936	3,483
Manufacturing					
Food and tobacco	94	127	359	176	90
Textiles, wearing apparel, and leather	15	99	46	68	90
Wood, paper, and publishing	102	85	208	51	141
Refined petroleum and chemicals	51	59	394	298	182
Nonmetallic products	17	175	315	115	135
Basic metals and metal products	79	318	185	250	81
Machinery and equipment	16	336	452	1,052	691
Recycling and other manufacturing	34	85	49	39	24
Total	408	1,284	2,008	2,050	1,433
Country					
Western Europe					
Belgium	56	47	1,378	53	48
Denmark	3	25	43	103	232
France	102	142	232	232	1,370
Germany	391	958	1,300	1,322	1,375
United Kingdom	196	347	104	158	64
Italy	-36	27	47	36	-1
Netherlands	134	838	1,131	1,036	817
Austria	95	415	833	738	295
Sweden	89	-70	127	148	21
Switzerland	47	112	354	228	138
Canada	0	-5	11	155	21
United States	99	535	581	303	240
Japan	11	23	5	46	19
Other	113	324	179	428	276
Total	1,300	3,718	6,324	4,986	4,916

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ In 1997, FDI is included in equity capital; starting 1998, reinvested earnings and other capital have been included in FDI flows.

Table 32. Czech Republic: External Debt in Convertible and Nonconvertible Currencies, 1997–2001

(In millions of U.S. dollars, end of period)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 Prelim.
Debt in convertible currencies	21,352	24,047	22,613	21,372	21,696
Long term	14,293	14,955	13,838	12,280	12,720
By debtor:					
CNB	333	367	348	5	4
Commercial banks	4,576	4,468	3,577	2,532	2,438
Government	1,231	1,104	898	787	851
Other sectors	8,153	9,017	9,015	8,956	9,428
By creditor:					
Foreign banks	9,674	8,331	7,154	6,048	6,484
Governments	210	148	118	90	66
Multilateral institutions	1,142	1,643	1,618	1,786	1,955
Suppliers and direct investors	1,342	2,433	2,608	2,633	2,638
Other investors	1,926	2,402	2,340	1,722	1,577
Short-term	7,059	9,092	8,775	9,092	8,976
By debtor:					
CNB	1	1	1	0	2
Commercial banks	4,912	6,477	6,393	5,983	5,307
Government	236	1	0	56	13
Other sectors	1,910	2,613	2,381	3,053	3,654
By creditor:					
Foreign banks	4,113	5,882	5,609	5,377	5,383
Suppliers and direct investors	1,670	2,259	2,273	2,829	2,568
Other investors	1,276	951	892	885	1,025
Debt in nonconvertible currencies	264	301	248	237	0
Long term	256	298	248	237	0
Short term	8	4	0	0	0
Total external debt	21,617	24,348	22,861	21,608	21,696
Long term	14,549	15,253	14,086	12,516	12,720
Short term	7,068	9,095	8,775	9,092	8,976

Source: Czech National Bank.

Table 33. Czech Republic: External Debt Service Obligations in Convertible Currencies, 1999-2001 and 2002-22
Based on Medium- and Long-Term Debt Outstanding at end-2001

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-22
Principal	3,199	3,569	2,597	3,478	2,289	1,778	1,456	995	688	700	655	269	412
By creditor	3,199	3,569	2,597	3,478	2,289	1,778	1,456	995	688	700	655	269	412
Foreign banks	1,572	1,931	1,301	1,741	1,433	1,057	583	490	342	214	300	143	118
Official	42	16	133	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Multilateral institutions	166	51	49	611	185	241	238	167	135	96	123	60	163
Suppliers	1,103	1,242	940	599	531	434	390	319	188	97	39	41	0
Other	316	329	174	514	127	33	232	6	23	293	193	25	131
By debtor	3,199	3,569	2,597	3,478	2,289	1,778	1,456	995	688	700	655	269	412
Banks	1,638	2,260	658	1,311	280	194	123	8	36	301	143	30	16
CNB	60	324	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks	1,578	1,936	657	1,310	279	194	122	8	35	301	143	30	16
Official	439	48	164	217	130	67	62	52	23	2	178	20	99
Corporations and other	1,122	1,261	1,775	1,950	1,879	1,517	1,271	935	629	397	334	219	297
By instrument	3,199	3,569	2,597	3,478	2,289	1,778	1,456	995	688	700	655	269	412
Financial credit	1,620	1,108	762	2,029	1,422	1,194	782	648	465	508	422	201	277
Commercial banks	1,431	1,060	597	710	56	94	90	6	31	207	132	28	13
CNB	60	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Government	129	48	164	46	46	46	46	46	2	2	2	1	16
Corporations	...	...	...	1,272	1,319	1,054	645	596	431	299	288	172	248
Bonds	310	324	174	504	120	29	233	6	23	93	192	24	133
Commercial banks	0	0	0	275	28	1	0	0	0	92	9	0	1
CNB	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	310	0	174	169	82	19	15	5	21	0	176	19	83
Corporations and other	0	0	0	60	10	9	218	1	2	1	7	5	49
Export credit	113	624	60	28	11	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
Commercial banks	113	624	60	28	11	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
CNB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits	34	252	0	298	185	95	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks	34	252	0	298	185	95	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade credit	1,122	1,261	1,601	619	551	454	407	337	196	97	39	42	0
Corporations	1,122	1,261	1,601	619	551	454	407	337	196	97	39	42	0

Source: Czech National Bank.

Table 33. Czech Republic: External Debt Service Obligations in Convertible Currencies, 1999-2001 and 2002-22
Based on Medium- and Long-Term Debt Outstanding at end-2001 (Concluded)

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-22
Interest	1,039	860	880	584	387	284	224	156	118	77	48	24	26
By creditor	1,039	860	880	584	387	284	224	156	118	77	48	24	26
Foreign banks	174	142	169	260	173	111	72	50	35	22	13	5	3
Official	7	6	5	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Multilateral institutions	27	16	15	80	70	60	51	38	28	19	16	12	7
Suppliers	462	473	362	93	74	50	41	26	15	7	4	1	0
Other	369	223	329	148	67	61	59	41	40	29	15	6	16
By debtor	1,039	860	880	584	387	284	224	156	118	77	48	24	26
Banks	321	225	324	108	50	43	40	0	0	0	0	0	3
CNB	23	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks	298	204	324	108	50	43	40	36	35	20	6	1	3
Official	129	63	75	61	37	26	21	18	14	13	13	5	7
Corporations and other	589	572	481	415	300	215	163	102	68	44	29	18	16
By instrument	1,039	860	880	584	387	284	224	156	118	77	48	24	26
Financial credit	132	108	85	337	248	184	138	105	80	50	29	17	12
Commercial banks	105	93	73	36	35	33	31	29	29	15	5	1	3
CNB	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Government	24	15	12	18	15	11	8	5	2	2	2	2	1
Corporations	...	...	...	283	198	140	99	71	48	33	22	14	8
Bonds	362	222	324	128	50	42	39	23	22	20	16	6	14
Commercial banks	117	61	227	52	6	6	6	6	6	5	1	0	0
CNB	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	105	48	63	43	22	15	13	13	12	11	11	3	6
Corporations and other	120	92	34	33	22	21	20	4	4	4	4	3	8
Export credit	33	21	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks	33	21	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
CNB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits	43	29	20	17	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks	43	29	20	17	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade credit	469	480	447	99	80	54	44	27	15	7	3	1	0
Corporations	469	480	447	99	80	54	44	27	15	7	3	1	0
Total debt service	4,238	4,429	3,477	4,062	2,676	2,062	1,680	1,151	806	777	703	293	438

Source: Czech National Bank.

Table 34. Czech Republic: Gross External Reserves of the Banking Sector and Other Foreign Assets, 1996–2001

(In millions of U.S. dollars, end of period)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 Prelim.
Gross external reserves	16,096	15,002	18,903	19,031	19,323	21,633
Gold 1/	85	44	13	19	123	123
Foreign exchange (short-term assets)	16,012	14,958	18,890	19,012	19,197	21,358
Held by central bank	12,352	9,730	12,605	12,806	13,013	14,189
Held by other banks	3,660	5,228	6,286	6,206	6,185	7,169
Holding of SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reserve position in the Fund	0	0	0	0	3	151
Other foreign assets						
in convertible currencies	10,486	10,733	13,554	14,412	14,956	16,752
Other assets of banks	3,585	4,362	6,598	7,102	7,102	8,450
Held by central bank	956	754	875	0	10	10
Held by other banks 2/	2,629	3,607	5,723	7,102	7,092	8,440
Long-term	1,224	1,295	2,401	3,744	3,507	5,135
Short term	1,405	2,313	3,322	3,358	3,585	3,305
Held by enterprises	4,387	3,818	4,122	4,595	5,106	5,494
Held by government institutions	2,016	2,005	2,030	2,017	2,011	1,976
Direct investment abroad	498	548	804	698	738	832
Foreign assets in nonconvertible currencies 3/	4,047	4,044	3,969	4,023	4,025	3,995
Total	30,629	29,779	36,426	37,465	38,304	42,380

Source: Czech National Bank.

1/ Gold valued at USD 42.22 per troy ounce until December 31, 1999; at market prices thereafter.

2/ Koruna assets included from 1995.

3/ Excluding the Slovak Republic.