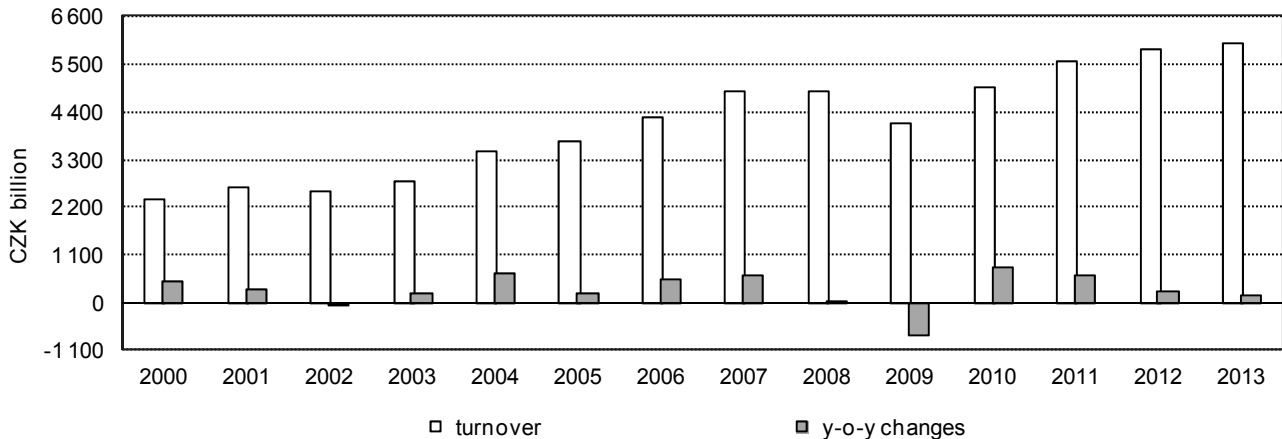


External trade of the Czech Republic in goods according to the movement in 2013

1. Trends in external trade

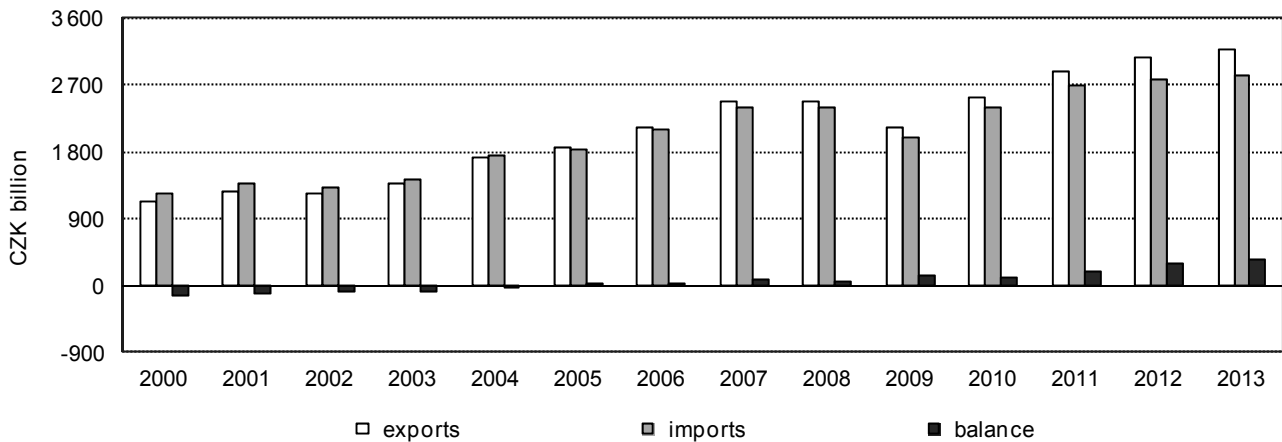
The growth of external trade continued in 2013¹, but it was slower compared to previous three years. Increases of **external trade turnover** of CZK 816.7 bn in 2010, CZK 621.9 bn in 2011 and CZK 273.2 bn in 2012 were followed by a growth of 2.7%, i.e. by CZK 158.7 bn in 2013. The external trade turnover reached value of CZK 5 998.2 bn.

Graph 1 - Turnover of external trade, 2000 - 2013



The **external trade surplus** (CZK 315.2 bn) was the highest since 2005, when the Czech Republic recorded positive balance for the first time since the Republic establishment and the positive balance was characteristic for all the following years. In 2013, surplus of external trade was more than nine times higher compared to that to 2005.

Graph 2 - External trade, 2000 - 2013



Graph 3 - Year-on-year changes in exports and imports as percentage, 2000 - 2013



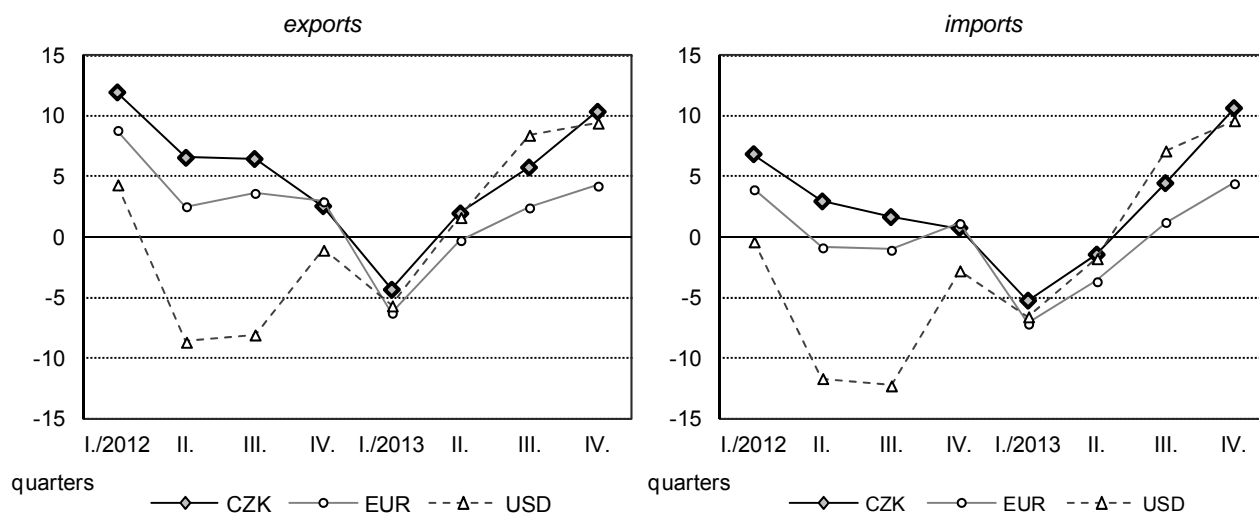
¹ 2012 and 2013 data are final.

Exports grew by 3.3%, y-o-y, and reached CZK 3 174.7 bn. The attained y-o-y increment (CZK 102.1 bn) in exports was lower by CZK 91.8 bn compared to that in 2012 to 2011. Compared to 2000, in 2013 exports rose by 183.2% (CZK 2 053.6 bn) and, compared to those in 2004, when the Czech Republic acceded to the European Union, increased by 84.3% (CZK 1 452.0 bn). Behind these figures stand different development trends in individual quarters. A y-o-y decrease in exports by 4.4% in Q1 2013 was in following three quarters of 2013 replaced by y-o-y increases (by 1.9% in Q2, by 5.7% in Q3 and by 10.3% in Q4).

The lowest monthly exports in 2013 (CZK 243.8 bn) were recorded in February. On the other hand, the highest value of exports (CZK 301.3 bn) was reached in November.

In 2013, exports² expressed in EUR were slightly lower compared to 2012, while y-o-y exports in USD were higher by 3.3%.

Graph 4 - Year-on-year changes in exports and imports as percentage in respective quarters of 2012 and 2013



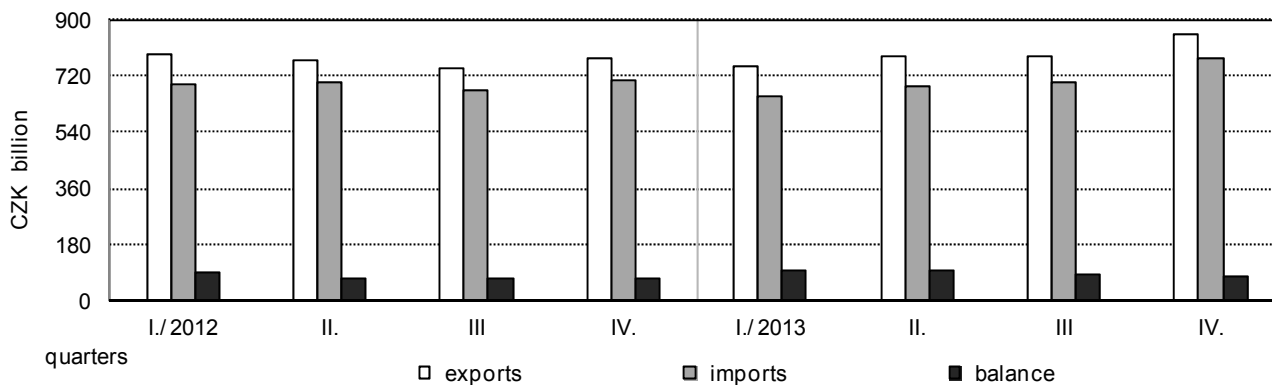
Imports were higher by 2.0% (CZK 56.6 bn), y-o-y, and reached CZK 2 823.5 bn. Compared to 2000, in 2013 imports grew by 127.3% (CZK 1 581.6 bn) and were higher by 61.4% (CZK 1 074.4 bn) compared to these of the year of the Czech Republic accession to the European Union. As well as in exports, the all year development trends were affected by various growth rates in individual quarters. A y-o-y drop in by 5.3% in Q1 2013, continuing by 1.5% in Q2 was replaced by a y-o-y growth by 4.4% in Q3 and by 10.6% in Q4.

Similarly to the figures on exports, the lowest monthly value of imports (CZK 212.0 bn) was reached in February, while the highest monthly exports value (CZK 268.2 bn) was registered in October.

In 2013, imports expressed in USD showed a y-o-y growth by 2.0%, while imports converted to EUR observed a y-o-y drop by 1.3%.

The external trade surplus reached CZK 351.2 bn and was by CZK 45.5 bn higher compared to 2012. Thus the coverage of imports by exports rose from 111.0% in 2012 to 112.4% in 2013. The attained positive trade balance resulted from surpluses in all quarters which gradually declined. The highest surplus in trade balance was seen in Q1 2013 (CZK 96.8 bn). Surplus amounted to CZK 94.7 bn in Q2 2013, CZK 82.4 bn in Q3 2013 and CZK 77.2 bn in Q4 2013.

Graph 5 - External trade in respective quarters of 2012 and 2013



² In January to December 2013 compared to January to December 2012 the Czech crown weakened against EUR by 3.2% and grew against USD by 0.1%.

2. Territorial structure

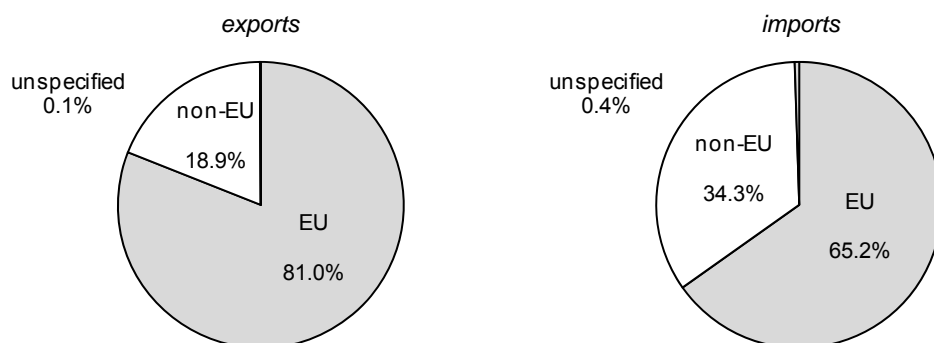
2.1. External trade of the Czech Republic with EU Member States³ and non-EU countries

In 2013, share of external trade with the EU Member States in total amount of the Czech Republic external trade **turnover** reached 73.6% (CZK 4 413.9 bn) against 73.2% (CZK 4 275.3 bn) in 2012, while the contribution of non-EU countries was 26.1%⁴ (CZK 1567.7 bn) compared to 26.5% (CZK 1 549.3 bn) in 2012.

Exports were both to the EU Member States and non-EU countries higher, y-o-y. Exports to the EU Member States grew relatively by 3.1% (CZK 77.3 bn) and to non-EU countries by 4.4% (CZK 25.0 bn), y-o-y.

From the EU Member States, above average y-o-y growth was recorded in exports e.g. to Latvia (17.5%), Hungary (16.9%), Romania (14.4%), Spain (10.9 %), Bulgaria (9.9%) and Lithuania (8.5%). On the contrary, a y-o-y decrease was seen in exports to the lower number of EU Member States (for example to Austria, France, Slovakia, the Netherlands and Finland). From non-EU countries, in 2013 significant y-o-y changes in exports were observed in trade with the Republic of Korea (an increase by 4.2% against 37.8% in 2012), Ukraine (a drop by 0.3% against an increment by 36.6% in 2012), the Russian Federation (a decrease by 1.6% against an increase by 27.4% in 2012) and the United States (a drop by 1.4% against an increment by 25.4%).

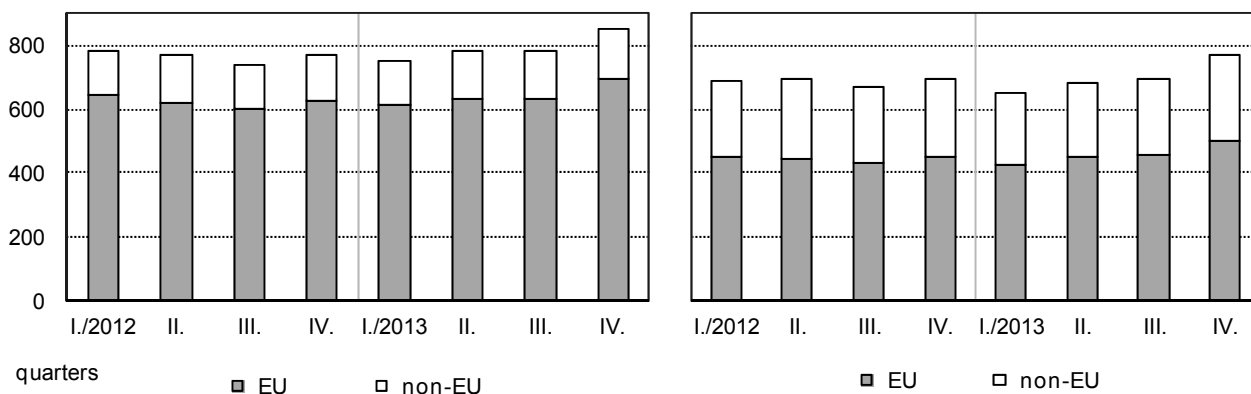
Graph 6 - Exports and imports by group of countries in 2013 (shares in %)



Imports from EU Member States rose by 3.4% (CZK 61.3 bn), y-o-y, and reached CZK 1 840.9 bn. On the other hand, imports from non-EU countries fell by 0.7% (CZK 6.7 bn) to CZK 968.4 bn.

As for the EU Member States above average y-o-y growth was seen in imports from e.g. Latvia (by 57.9%), Romania (by 32.4%) and Lithuania (by 27.1%). A y-o-y decrease was recorded in imports from Finland (by 8.0%), the Netherlands (by 4.1%) and Slovakia (by 3.8 %). Import from Germany grew by 3.4% while imports from Austria fell by 1.7%. Imports from non-EU countries were influenced mainly by y-o-y decrease of imports from Azerbaijan (by 16.1%), the Republic of Korea (by 3.2%), the Russian Federation (by 1.8%) and China (by 1.0%). On the contrary, imports from Serbia and Viet Nam increased (by 78.6% and by 20.1% respectively, y-o-y).

Graph 7 - External trade with the EU Member States and with non-EU countries in respective quarters of 2012 and 2013 (in CZK billion)

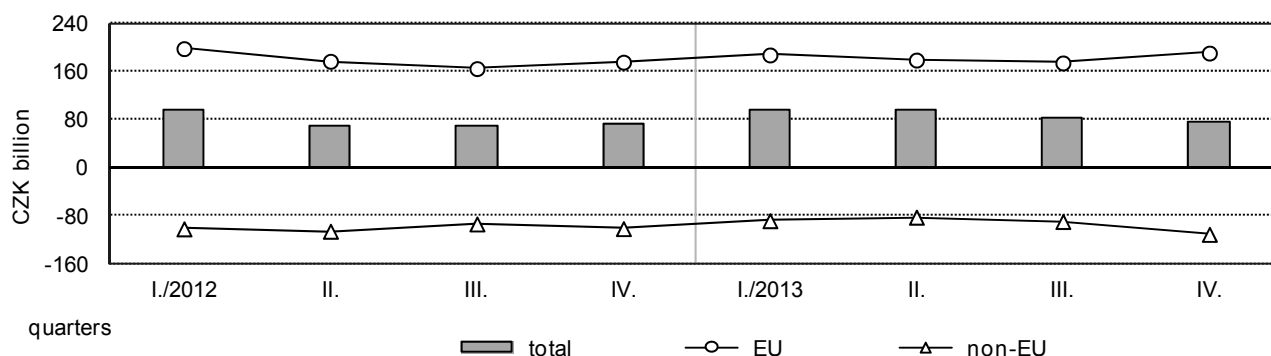


³ European Union - EU (28 member states): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

⁴ In 2013, share of unspecified countries in total amount of external trade turnover reached 0.3%.

The balance of external trade with the EU Member States ended in a surplus of CZK 732.1 bn, which was by CZK 16.0 bn higher, y-o-y, and that with non-EU countries finished in a deficit of CZK 370.0 bn, which narrowed by CZK 31.7 bn, y-o-y.

Graph 8 - Trade balance - total, with the EU Member States, and with non-EU countries

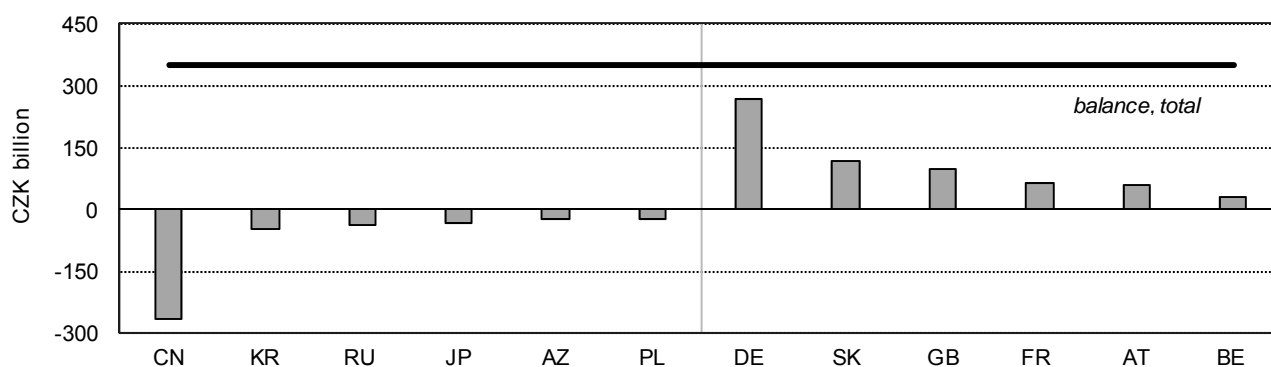


The trade balances and its y-o-y changes with EU Member States and non-EU countries reflected the results of individual trade balances of major partner states of these groups of countries.

The total EU Member States external trade surplus (CZK 732.1 bn) was positively influenced by high surplus with Germany (imports were covered by exports at 137.3%), which grew by CZK 3.6 bn, y-o-y, and assumed amount of CZK 270.1 bn.

External trade with Slovakia brought the second highest positive balance, which was by CZK 8.9 bn higher, y-o-y. The third and fourth highest positive balances were seen in external trade with the United Kingdom (surplus up by CZK 5.1 bn, y-o-y) and France (surplus down by CZK 2.6 bn, y-o-y). The fifth and sixth highest positive balances (by CZK 3.9 bn and CZK 5.7 bn higher, y-o-y) were noticed in trade with Austria and Belgium. Y-o-y surplus fell in trade with Romania (by 1.7 bn), Italy (by CZK 1.2 bn) and Sweden (by CZK 0.5 bn). A significant y-o-y deterioration was seen in trade balance with the Netherlands which converted from a surplus of CZK 3.3 bn in 2012 to a deficit of CZK 3.4 bn in 2013. Deficit showed also balance of trade with Poland, Ireland, Luxemburg and Malta. The rest of EU Member States recorded a y-o-y increment of the trade balance surplus.

Graph 9 - Trade balance with selected countries⁵, 2013



The total positive trade balance of external trade was affected unfavourable by a high deficit of external trade with non-EU countries (CZK 369.0 bn).

The largest passive balance in trade was with China (in 2013 imports were covered by exports at 12.4% compared to 10.7% in 2011, thanks to a deficit drop by CZK 31.7 bn), further then with the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation (deficit down by CZK 2.4 and CZK 1.0 bn respectively, y-o-y). The external trade deficit with these three states in total reached CZK 349.1 bn. High deficits were also found in external trade with Japan (CZK 34.9 bn), Azerbaijan (CZK 23.6 bn), Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, Norway, Costa Rica, Singapore and Viet Nam. External trade of non-EU countries ended with a surplus with Turkey (CZK 20.8 bn), Switzerland (CZK 19.7 bn), the United Arab Emirates, Australia, Ukraine and the United States.

⁵ China (CN), South Korea (KR), Russian Federation (RU), Japan (JP), Azerbaijan (AZ), Poland (PL), Germany (DE), Slovakia (SK), United Kingdom (GB), France (FR), Austria (AT), Belgium (BE)

2.2. External trade with neighbouring countries of the Czech Republic

2.2.1. External trade of the Czech Republic with Germany, Slovakia, Poland and Austria

Prevailing part of the Czech Republic external trade is connected with neighbouring states (Germany, Slovakia, Poland and Austria). Those countries influence rates of growth of total exports, total imports and total balance of external trade. In 2013, a share of external trade with neighbouring countries in total external trade turnover of the Czech Republic was 46.5% (of which shares in total exports and total imports were 50.7% and 41.9% respectively); and in total external trade turnover of the Czech Republic with the EU Member States 63.2% (of which shares in exports and imports to EU Member States were 62.5% and 64.3% respectively).

In 2013 compared to 2012, external trade turnover of the Czech Republic with neighbouring countries grew by 2.5% (from CZK 2 724.0 bn to CZK 2 791.7 bn). The growth of exports by 2.3% (from CZK 1 572.4 bn to CZK 1 608.3 bn) to neighbouring countries and growth of imports by 2.8% (from CZK 1 151.6 bn to CZK 1 183.4 bn) from neighbouring states resulted in a y-o-y increment of the trade balance surplus with neighbouring countries in total by CZK 4.0 bn. The coverage of imports by exports fell from 136.5% in 2012 to 134.9% in 2013.

Graph 10 - External trade with neighbouring countries, 2013 (shares in %)



Germany is both the main partner of the Czech Republic in trade with neighbouring countries and, of course, the most significant external trade partner of the Czech Republic. In 2013, Germany contributed to total external trade turnover of the Czech Republic by 28.6% and to total external trade turnover with neighbouring countries by 61.8%. Germany's share in exports to neighbouring countries rose from 61.4% in 2012 to 61.8% in 2013, its share in imports from those states went up from 60.8% to 61.1%.

Slovakia, the second greatest external trade partner of the Czech Republic among the neighbouring countries, had also the second greatest share (7.3% in 2013) in total external trade of the Czech Republic. Value of the external trade turnover of the Czech Republic with Slovakia was (if compared to that of Germany) markedly lower (in 2013 oscillated around one quarter), thus an influence of trade with Slovakia on total external trade of the Czech Republic was significantly weaker compared to Germany.

External trade of the Czech Republic with **Poland holds the third position**, both by a share (11.8% in 2013) in external trade of the Czech Republic with neighbouring countries and by a share in total external trade of the Czech Republic (6.7% in 2013). In 2013 compared to 2012, external trade with Poland grew by 4.9% (which is the largest increment among neighbouring states), mainly due to a y-o-y growth of imports.

Austria with the lowest share in external trade of the Czech Republic with neighbouring countries, participated in total external trade turnover of the Czech Republic by 3.9% and took the seventh place (behind China, the Russian Federation and France). In 2013, mutual trade remained almost at the same level as it was in 2012. It grew only by 0.4% (exports went up by 1.7%, while imports fell by 1.7%, y-o-y).

2.2.2. External trade of neighbouring countries⁶

The Czech Republic takes different position in external trade of neighbouring countries (see the table 7.2 showing twenty five most significant trade partners of individual neighbouring countries in 2013).

In the long term the Czech Republic keeps the strongest position (the second place) in the external trade of **Slovakia** with a share of 13.5% in exports and 16.4% in imports.

Germany, the same as the Czech Republic, takes the top position in the external trade of Slovakia, Poland and Austria. The export and import territorial structure of Germany compared to that of the others neighbouring countries is much

⁶ Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, 15 August 2014

more diversified; there is no so visibly significant concentration of exports and imports on one country. In 2013 the largest part of Germany's exports was orientated to France (9.2%), secondly to the United States (8.1%) and the United Kingdom (6.9%). Austria (5.1%) and Poland (3.9%) achieved a bigger share in Germany's exports than the Czech Republic. Slovakia with a share of 1.0% took the twenty first place in Germany's exports.

In 2013 the Czech Republic remained at the same position in **exports** of neighbouring states as in 2012 except for Germany (a drop from the twelfth to the thirteenth position and from a share of 2.9% to 2.8%), which had not changed markedly. The development in **imports** was also similar as in the year 2012. In 2013, the position of the Czech Republic in Germany's imports fell from the tenth place in 2012 to the twelfth place with a share on the same level in both years (4.0%). Position of the Czech Republic improved in Austria's imports (share of 4.0% against 3.8% in 2012); and thus the Czech Republic took the fourth position (from the fifth in 2012) ahead of the Netherlands.

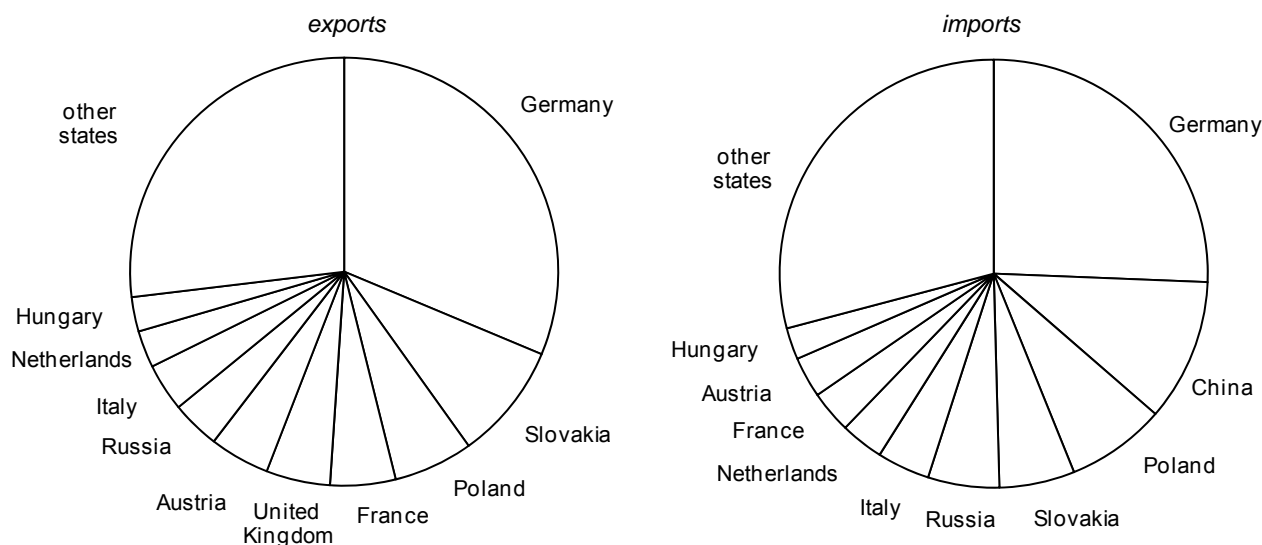
2.3. External trade by countries

In 2013 a **dominant part of exports** (less than 83%) **went to fifteen states**, mainly to Germany. Despite the y-o-y growth in exports by 2.9% (CZK 27.5 bn) the Germany share in total exports slightly weakened by 0.1 p.p., y-o-y.

Shares of remaining fourteen states oscillated from 1.5% for Sweden to 2.8% for Slovakia. The most significant relative y-o-y growth was recorded in exports to Hungary (16.9%) with the second highest y-o-y increase (by CZK 12.0 bn), followed by exports to Spain (10.9%), to Belgium (9.1%), to the United Kingdom (4.3%) and to Italy (4.0%). The value of exports to Slovakia presented the second highest y-o-y increase in exports both in total and from the EU Member States. The position of Slovakia in ranking of total exports slightly decrease from 9.0% to 8.0%, y-o-y. Poland kept the third position in total exports (but by 0.1 p.p. lower, y-o-y) with a y-o-y increase in exports (CZK 3.2 bn). The favourable development in exports to Austria, France and Sweden (y-o-y increases by CZK 2.4 bn, CZK 1.6 bn and CZK 1.0 bn respectively) did not result in growth of their share in total exports.

Further important export partners were similarly the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, the United States and Switzerland. Y-o-y decrease in exports, mainly to the Netherlands and to the Russian federation (by CZK 10.6 bn and CZK 1.9 bn), were likely common characteristics of all of them. Exports to the United States and to Switzerland declined (both by CZK 0.1 bn).

Graph 11 - The most important trade partners, 2013



The **prevailing portion of imports** (over 80%) in 2013 **arrived from fifteen states**. The strongest position (a share 25.6% compared to 25.3% in 2012) in total imports belonged to Germany with a value of imports y-o-y higher by CZK 24.0 bn. The positions of other fourteen states in total imports oscillated from 1.7% for Belgium to 10.7% for China.

Fifteen main trade partners were ten EU Member States and of five non-EU countries, of which China and the Russian Federation occupied the second and fifth rankings by the extent of imports, respectively. All non-EU countries (except for the United States) were affected by y-o-y decreases in imports. Y-o-y decline were especially recorded in imports from Japan by 0.7% (by CZK 3.9 bn), the Russian Federation by 1.8% (CZK 2.8 bn) and to China by 0.1% (by CZK 3.1 bn).

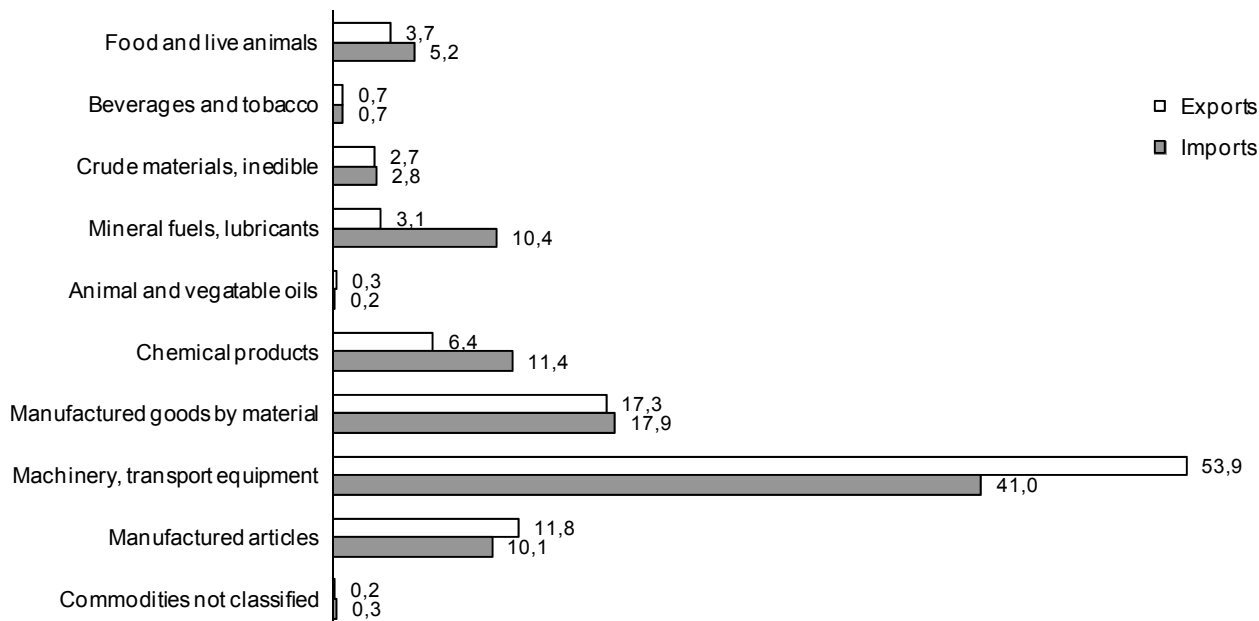
Poland ranked on the third place with a value of imports of CZK 212.0 bn and a share of 7.5% in total imports. Further import partners from the EU Member States were Slovakia, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Austria and Hungary. Except for Slovakia, the Netherlands and Austria (a decrease by CZK 11.8 bn in total of mentioned countries, y-o-y) the value of imports from the rest of the EU Member States was altogether higher by CZK 54.5 bn, y-o-y.

3. External trade structure by commodity

3.1. External trade by Sections of SITC

The **external trade structure by commodity** was accompanied with a y-o-y growth in exports of the prevailing majority of the SITC sections. The highest y-o-y increment was recorded in exports of machinery and transport equipment (by CZK 47.5 bn, of which by CZK 26.9 bn went to the EU Member States), then followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles (by CZK 33.7 bn), manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials (by CZK 17.9 bn) and chemicals and related products (by CZK 13.0 bn). Furthermore, food and live animals (by CZK 8.0 bn), beverages and tobacco (by CZK 2.8 bn), commodities not classified (by CZK 2.7 bn). On the other hand, y-o-y exports fell in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by CZK 21.7 bn) and crude materials inedible, except fuels (by CZK 1.6 bn).

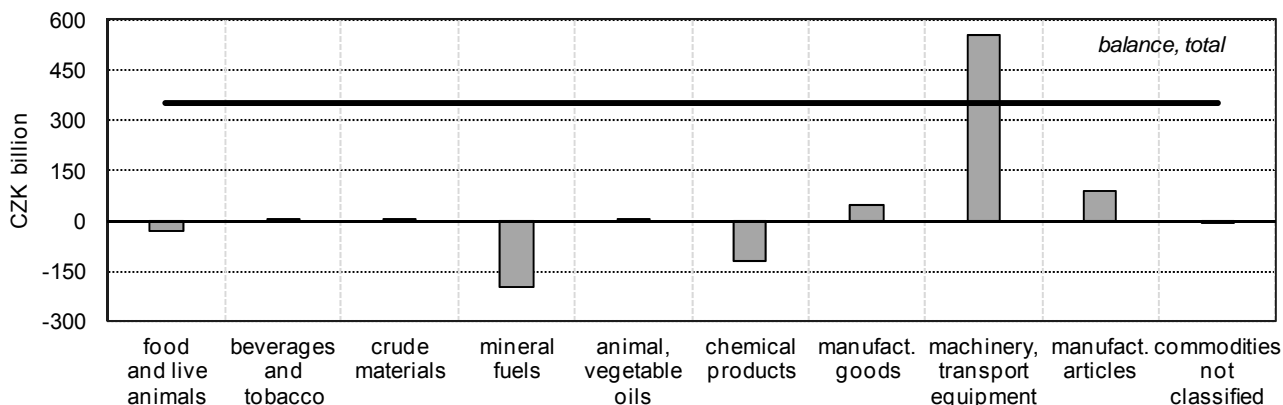
Graph 12 - Commodity structure of external trade, 2013 (shares in %)



The highest y-o-y increase in **imports** was recorded for miscellaneous manufactured articles (by CZK 18.1 bn). The second highest increase was noticed in imports of chemicals and related products (by CZK 16.0 bn), which was in a significant manner affected by their increased imports from the EU Member States by CZK 10.4 bn. The y-o-y increments were also noticeable in imports of machinery and transport equipment (by CZK 12.9 bn), manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (by 12.0 bn) and food and live animals (by CZK 10.0 bn). The significant change was evident in imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, when y-o-y increase (by CZK 21.3 bn) in 2012 was replaced by y-o-y decrease (by CZK 15.2 bn) in 2013.

A high **surplus**, by CZK 34.6 bn higher y-o-y (due to a y-o-y increased surplus with the EU Member States) was found in trade in machinery and transport equipment. The second highest active balance with a y-o-y growth by CZK 15.5 bn was detected in trade with miscellaneous manufactured articles. The positive balance was also recorded in trade in manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials (up by CZK 5.9 bn, y-o-y), furthermore in trade in crude materials, inedible, except fuels (surplus down by CZK 0.7 bn, y-o-y), animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (surplus down by CZK 1.3 bn, y-o-y) and beverages and tobacco (surplus up by CZK 1.4 bn, y-o-y).

Graph 13 - Trade balance by Sections of SITC, 2013

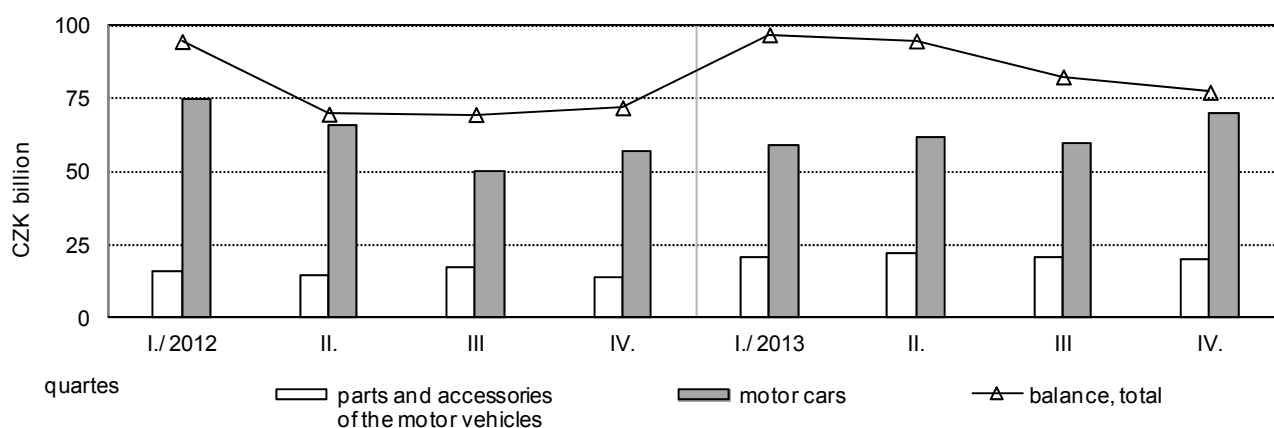


The largest **negative balance** was again recorded in trade in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (deficit deepened by CZK 6.5 bn, y-o-y), and further in trade in chemicals and related products (the balance got worse by CZK 2.3 bn, y-o-y), and finally in trade in food and live animals (deficit up by CZK 0.1 bn, y-o-y).

3.2. External trade in road vehicles

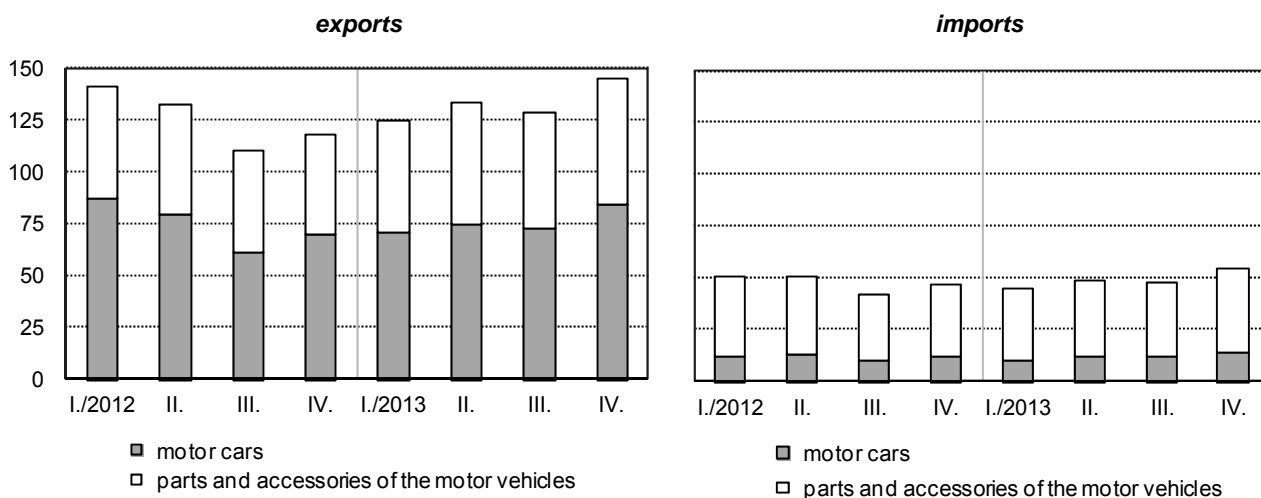
Road vehicles (SITC 78), of which then predominantly motor cars (SITC 781) and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles (SITC 784) continued to be the main item of exports and the main cause of the total external trade surplus in 2013. The external trade surplus of road vehicles (CZK 328.7 bn) remained the highest of all SITC sections and was (by CZK 22.0 bn) higher, y-o-y. The prevailing part of this surplus (CZK 269.5 bn), higher by CZK 14.2 bn, y-o-y, fell to the trade with EU Member States of which almost one third fell to trade with Germany. Surplus in motor cars grew by CZK 2.2 bn, y-o-y, and reached the value of CZK 250.7 bn, of which surplus with EU Member States was CZK 191.1 bn (CZK 51.1 bn with Germany, down by 0.9 bn, y-o-y). Surplus in trade in parts and accessories of the motor vehicles rose by CZK 21.8 bn to CZK 83.2 bn, y-o-y, of which surplus with EU Member States went up by CZK 18.4 bn to CZK 82.1 bn, y-o-y.

Graph 14 - Trade balance of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles in respective quarters of 2012 and 2013 (in CZK billion)



Road vehicles contributed to the total exports by 17.7% (17.2% in 2012), of which shares of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles were 9.4% (9.7% in 2012) and 7.3% (6.7% in 2012) respectively. Y-o-y, exports of motor cars rose by 1.2% and exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles increased markedly by 12.8%.

Graph 15 - External trade of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles in respective quarters of 2012 and 2013 (in CZK billion)



Trends in exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles showed significant differences in individual quarters of 2013. Exports reached their peak in Q4 2013, when exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles grew by 20.5% and 24.9% respectively. In Q4 2013 exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles reached CZK 84.1 bn and CZK 60.3 bn respectively.

Road vehicles had significantly weaker impact on trend in total imports and imports of machinery and transport vehicles section in 2013. Imports of road vehicles went up by 5.3% (CZK 11.7 bn). An increment in imports of road vehicles participated in y-o-y increase of total imports by 8.2% and in growth of machinery and transport equipment section by 20.1%.

3.3. Exports and imports of manufactured products⁷

The major portion of external trade was realized by exports and imports of manufactured products as in previous years. In 2013 manufactured products contributed to total exports by 94.5% (93.6% in 2012) and total imports by 88.1% (87.2% in 2012).

Exports of manufactured products grew by 4.4 % (CZK 126.1 bn), y-o-y, and therefore they substantially contributed (by almost 95%) to the y-o-y increase of total exports. The largest item of exports of manufactured products was motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. The over average y-o-y growth in exports of this item by 6.3% (CZK 35.3 bn) resulted in its stronger representation in total exports of manufactured products to 19.8% from 19.5% in 2012. Other important items of exports of manufactured products were computer, electronic and optical products, which recorded large y-o-y decrease in exports by 6.5% (by CZK 31.6 bn) and thus their ranking in total exports of manufactured products got weakened (from 17.0% in 2012 to 15.2% in 2013). Furthermore, machinery and equipment (12.5%), electrical equipment (9.8%), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (6.2%), chemicals and chemical products (5.3%), and basic metals (5.1%) are important in this category.

Graph 16 - Most important manufactured products in exports, 2013 (shares in %)

exports	motor vehicles	computer, electronic products	machinery and equipment	electrical equipment	metal products	chemical products
	18,8	14,4	11,9	9,3	5,8	5,0

Imports of manufactured products grew by 3.1% (CZK 75.6 bn), y-o-y, and therefore markedly affected the y-o-y increase of total imports. The largest item of imports of manufactured products which is computer, electronic and optical products recorded again decrease by 4.3% compared to 2012, and its position in imports of manufactured products got weakened to 17.3 from 18.6 in 2012. Further items of imports of manufactured products with more significant shares were motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (11.8%), machinery and equipment (10.2%), chemicals and chemical products (9.0%), basic metals (8.7%) and electrical equipment (8.2%). Besides manufactured products it was crude petroleum and natural gas which showed a significant share in total imports of other CZ-CPA items (7.3% compared to 7.7 in 2012). Imports of these items decreased by 3.4% (by CZK 7.1 bn), y-o-y.

Graph 17 - Most important manufactured products in imports, 2013 (shares in %)

imports	computer, electronic products	motor vehicles	chemical products	basic metals	electrical equipment	rubber products
	15,2	10,4	7,9	7,7	7,2	4,8

The **external trade surplus in manufactured products** reached CZK 512.6 bn and was by CZK 50.5 bn, higher, y-o-y. The positive balance of external trade increased in motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers by CZK 14.9 bn and reached CZK 301.0 bn. On the other hand, computer, electronic and optical products reached a positive balance of CZK 26.2 bn in 2013 but recorded a y-o-y deterioration by CZK 12.4 bn.

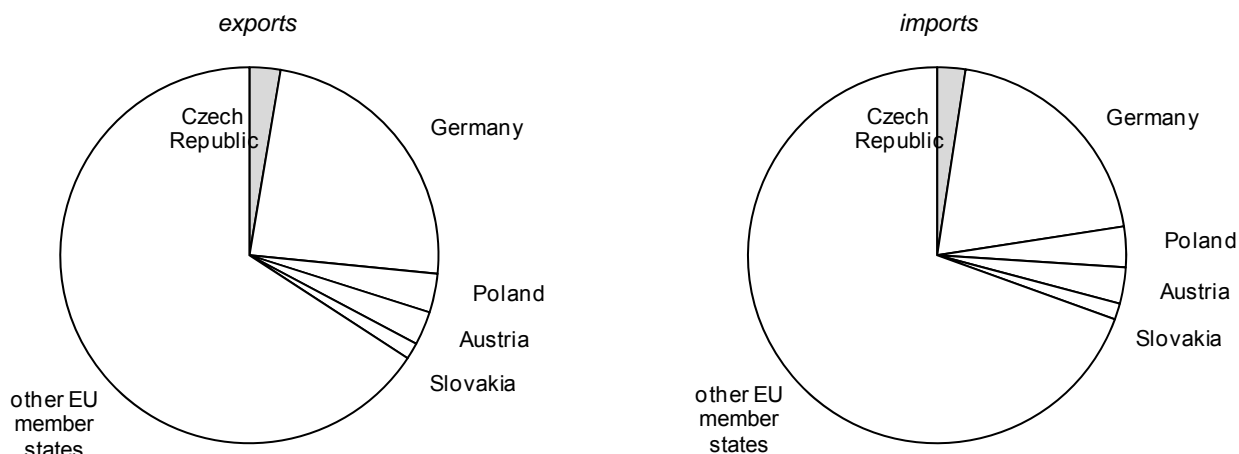
The trade gap in coke and refined petroleum products (CZK 24.4 bn) deepened by CZK 6.9 bn. On the contrary, deficit in crude petroleum and natural gas narrowed by CZK 5.3 bn.

⁷ Manufactured products = Section C of Classification of Products, 2008 version (CPA)

4. Eurostat data⁸

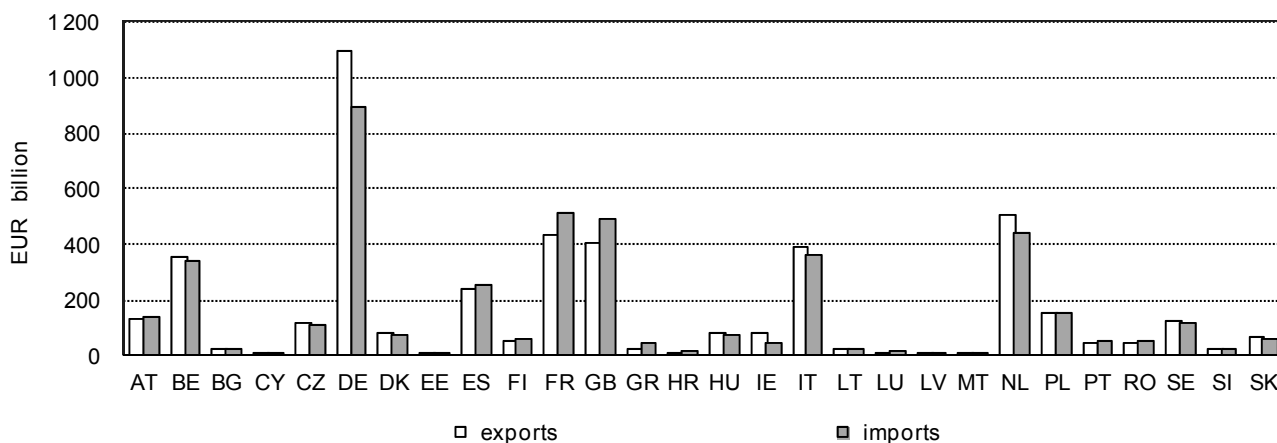
In external trade of the EU Member States⁹ a slight growth of exports and a drop in imports were recorded in 2013 compared to 2012. After an increase in exports and imports by 3.4% and 1.9% respectively in 2012, exports of the EU Member States grew only by 1.1% (EUR +51.0 bn) and imports were by 2.6% (EUR -117.8 bn) lower. In 2013, exports of Eurozone countries stagnated while their imports fell by 2.0% y-o-y. The Czech Republic contributed in the total EU Member States exports and imports by 2.7% and 2.4% as well as in 2012. In 2013 the Czech Republic exports and imports decreased by 0.5% and 1.8% respectively, compared to 2012 when increases by 4.1% and 0.2% were recorded. Balance of the EU Member States ended in surplus of EUR 127.1 bn against deficit of 41.8 bn in 2012.

Graph 18 - Share of the Czech Republic and neighbouring states in external trade of the EU in 2013



In 2013 the new EU Member States¹⁰ contributed to the total EU exports by 12.6% and to the total EU imports by 13.1% compared to 12.4% and 12.8% in 2012. Y-o-y, their exports and imports grew by 2.9% and 0.1% respectively against 4.6% and 2.5% in 2012. The Czech Republic's shares in exports and imports of the new EU Member States were 21.0% and 18.5% respectively in 2013. Balance of external trade of the new EU Member States ended in a deficit of EUR 6.1 bn in 2013, which was by EUR 15.9 bn lower than that in 2012. The Czech Republic (EUR 13.6 bn), Hungary (EUR 6.0 bn), Slovakia (EUR 3.1 bn) and Slovenia (EUR 0.5 bn) were the new EU Member States which recorded a positive trade balance. The largest deficits showed Croatia (EUR 6.8 bn), Romania (EUR 5.7 bn) and Bulgaria (EUR 3.6 bn).

Graph 19 – EU28 external trade by country in 2013



⁸ Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, 15 August 2014

⁹ European Union - EU (28 member states): Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE), United Kingdom (GB)

¹⁰ New EU Member States: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia