

CZECH REPUBLIC AT A GLANCE

Helgi's Pocket Guide

December 2012

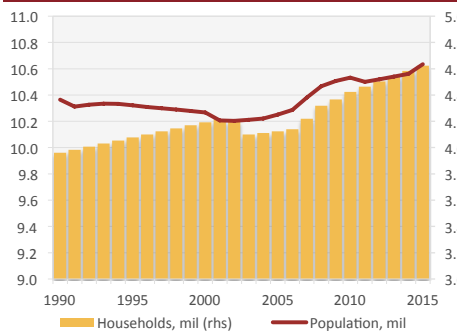
Czech Republic



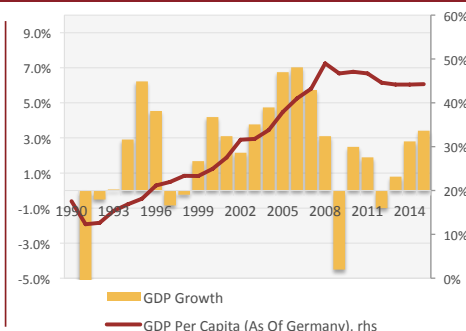
| CZECH REPUBLIC AT A GLANCE | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Population (mil) | 10.36 | 10.32 | 10.27 | 10.25 | 10.53 |
| Households (mil) | 3.96 | 4.08 | 4.19 | 4.12 | 4.42 |
| Persons Per Household | 2.62 | 2.53 | 2.45 | 2.49 | 2.38 |
| GDP (Current USD) | 39,131 | 57,787 | 58,807 | 130,053 | 198,929 |
| GDP Growth | 6.2% | 4.2% | 6.8% | 2.5% | |
| GDP Per Capita (Current USD) | 3,787 | 5,596 | 5,725 | 12,706 | 18,910 |
| Housing Stock (Number Of Dwellings), mil | 4.05 | 4.19 | 4.34 | 4.46 | 4.58 |
| House Price, Nationwide Average (USD) | | | 12,768 | 33,309 | 68,648 |
| Households With Mortgage Loans (As Of Total Households) | 0.0% | 0.7% | 4.6% | 11.3% | |
| Bank Assets (As Of GDP) | 127% | 131% | 92% | 112% | |
| Bank Loans (As Of GDP) | 53.5% | 47.9% | 36.9% | 69.1% | |
| Mobile Phone Penetration (As Of Population) | 0% | 42% | 115% | 122% | |
| Passenger Cars Per Household | 0.61 | 0.75 | 0.82 | 0.96 | 1.02 |



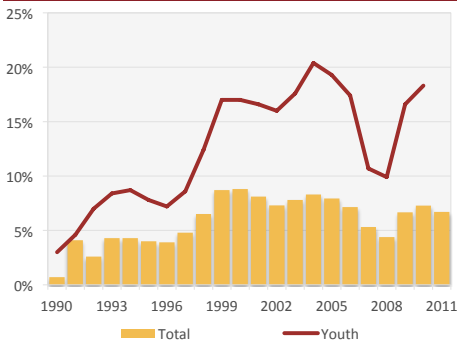
DEMOGRAPHICS



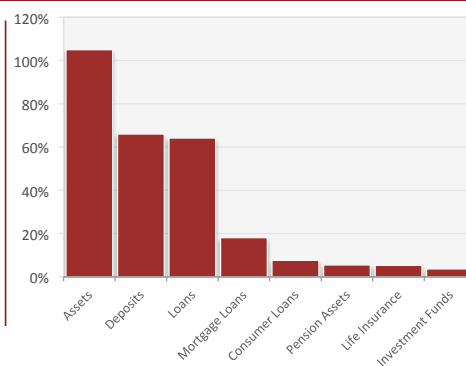
ECONOMICS



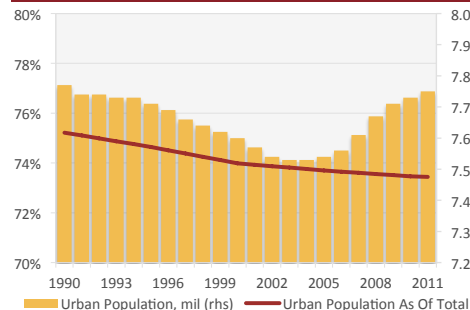
UNEMPLOYMENT



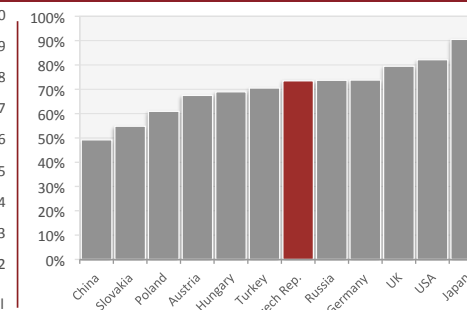
FINANCIAL PENETRATION (As Of GDP), 2010



POPULATION

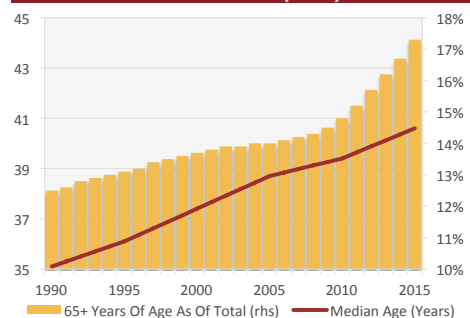


URBAN POPULATION (As Of Total), 2011

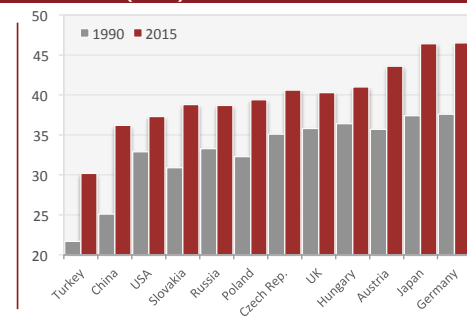


There are more than 10 million people living in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, a valley surrounded by hilly borders. The Czech population has been rising steadily for the last five decades thanks to solid living conditions and recently also the positive effects of the baby boom generation and migration, though foreigners still only account for 4% of the total population. Czechs are city animals, as three out of every four Czechs live in a city or town, the highest figure within Central Europe.

MEDIAN AGE & LIFE EXPECTANCY (Years)

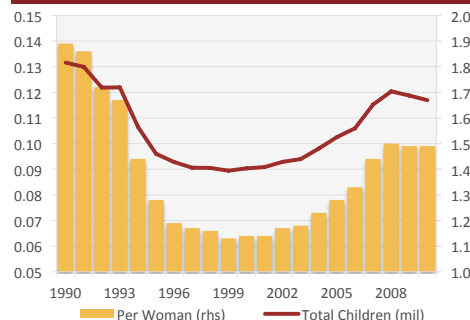


MEDIAN AGE (Years)

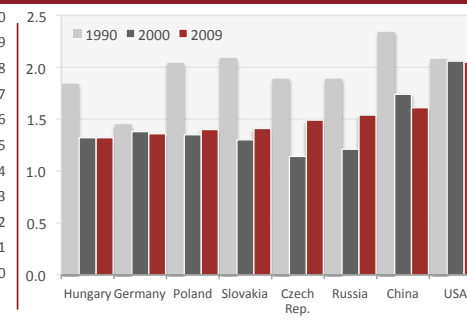


A typical Czech will be 41 years old in 2015, according to the United Nations estimates, compared to the figure of only 35 years seen in 1990. As we live longer (average life expectancy has increased from 73 years in 1990 to nearly 78 years now) and fewer children are born, no wonder that the share of people aged over 65 years old will increase to 17% of the total population in 2015. Czechs belong among the oldest nations in Central Europe, just behind Hungary, which already faces declining population growth prospects.

CHILDREN BORN



FERTILITY RATE



In line with global trends and their Western European neighbours, who they follow, Czech women are having fewer children than decades ago, in spite of an increase seen over the last five years. There were two children born per woman at the end of the 1980s, compared to 1.2 in 2000 and 1.5 now. As society gets richer and women work more, fewer children and at a later age are being seen across all the Central European countries.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

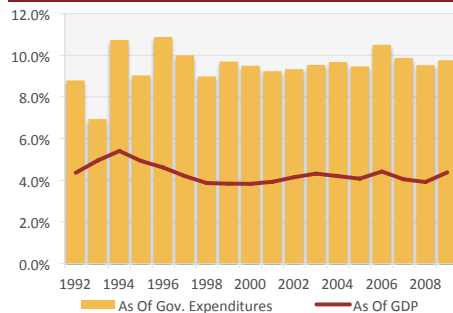


www.HelgiAnalytics.com

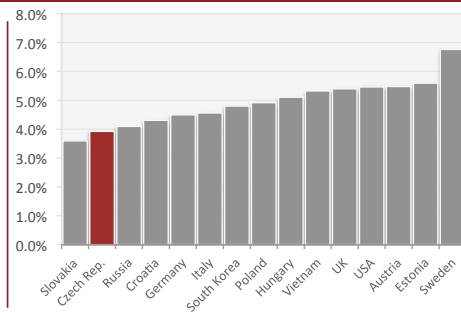


www.HelgiAnalytics.com

PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING

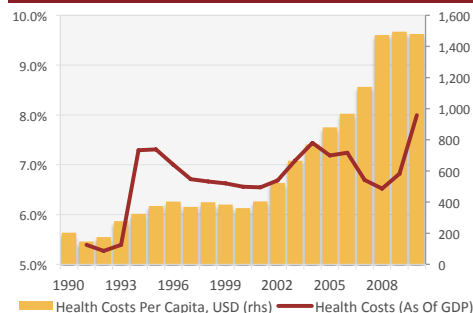


PUBLIC EDUCATION SPENDING (As Of GDP), 2008

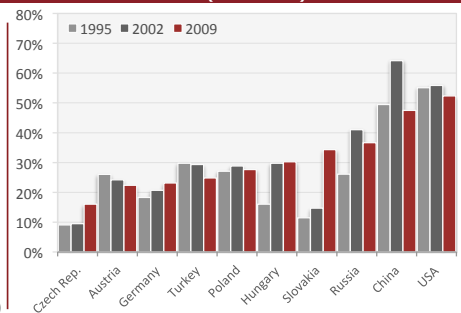


Education is one of the headaches in Czech society. Although benefiting from the solid past (Czech students are still ranked high within Europe), the trend is clearly negative as the quality of students is declining compared to the past and within the world. The whole system is under-funded, as the Czechs spend less than 4% of GDP on education, one of the lowest shares within Europe.

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

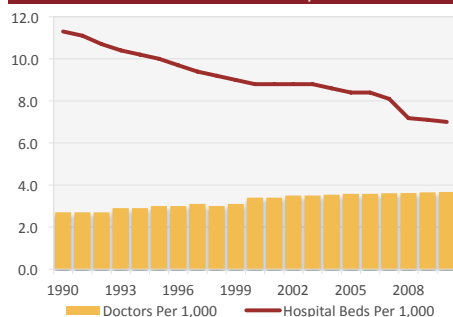


PRIVATE HEALTH COSTS (As Of Total)

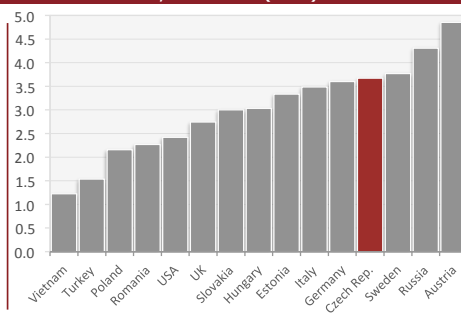


Total healthcare expenditures have risen from less than 6% in the 1990s to around 8% of GDP in 2010, in line with the Czech Republic's peers in the region. This means around USD 1,400 per capita in absolute terms compared to USD 5,000 in the EU15, or over USD 7,000 in the USA. Unlike their European or US peers, however, Czechs have free healthcare written into their constitution, so no wonder they pay very little from their own pockets to cover their health problems.

PHYSICIANS & HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 PEOPLE



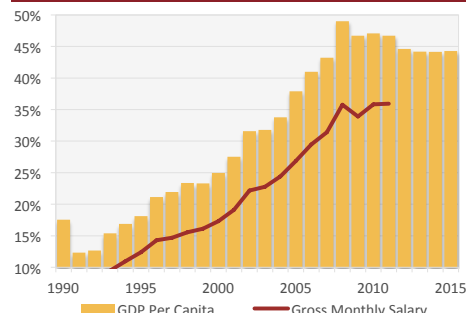
PHYSICIANS PER 1,000 PEOPLE (2010)



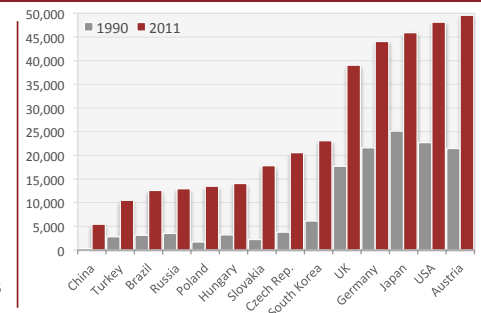
Czechs get one of the best healthcare services in the world compared to how much money they have to contribute from their own pockets. The Czech health system has very good coverage in terms of hospitals, beds and the workforce and the quality of medical education is also relatively solid. In terms of infant mortality, for example, Czech doctors achieve some of the best results in the world.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

GDP & GROSS WAGE (Comparison With Germany)

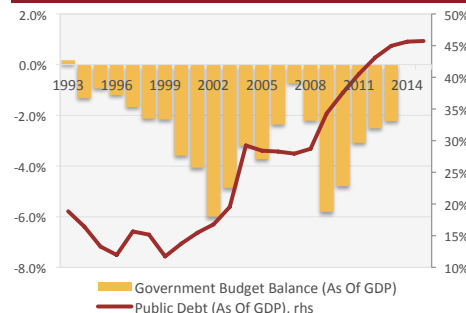


GDP PER CAPITA, (Current USD)

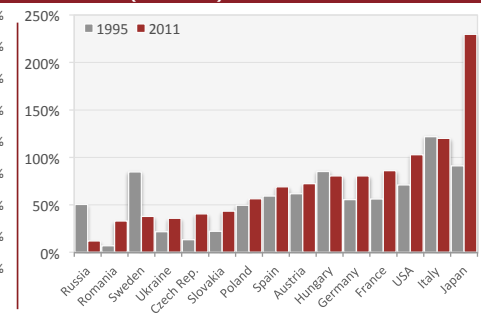


The Czech Republic's GDP has grown by an impressive 9% a year on average since 1990 in nominal USD terms. Czech GDP has exceeded USD 20,000 per capita. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Czech GDP per capita has increased from around 11% of Germany's level to nearly 47% in 2010. The Czechs remain the second "richest" country in the former Soviet Bloc in Central Europe, just behind Slovenia and now ahead of Greece and Portugal in GDP per capita when purchasing parity is taken into account.

BUDGET DEFICIT & PUBLIC DEBT

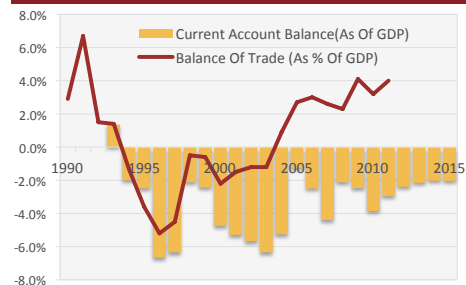


PUBLIC DEBT (As Of GDP)

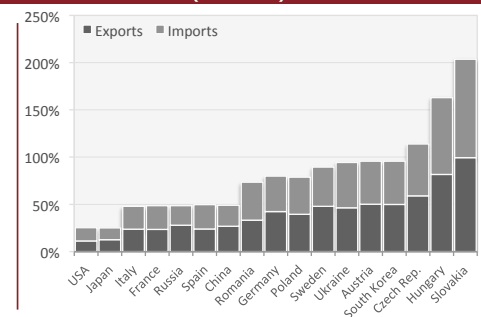


Czechs belong among the least indebted Europeans, as public debt accounts for around 40% of GDP. Private debt is also relatively small, with total bank loans being at only 40% of GDP. Similarly to others, however, the trend is the main worry here. The country has been running a budget deficit of more than 3% of GDP over the last decade, while overall public debt has tripled since 2000. Japan, where public debt increased from 91% in 1995 to over 200% in 2010, serves as a worrying example.

CURRENT ACCOUNT AND TRADE DEFICIT



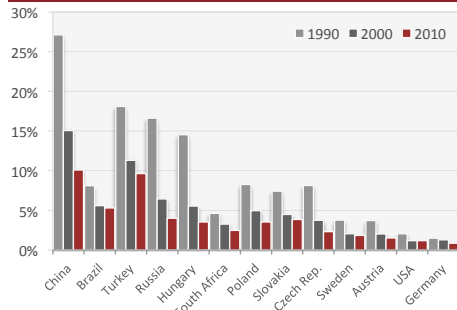
EXPORTS & IMPORTS (As Of GDP)



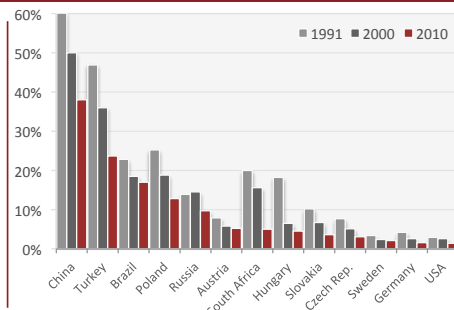
The Czech economy is one of the most open in the world. The sum of exports and imports accounts for more than 130% of GDP. Thanks to large-scale privatisation and the arrival of foreign companies, solid infrastructure and cultural and economic proximity to Germany, the Czechs are net exporters. Cars and machinery represent nearly half of total exports (mainly to Germany); on the other hand, fuels and chemicals are the main import items, mainly from the East.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

AGRICULTURE (As Of GDP)

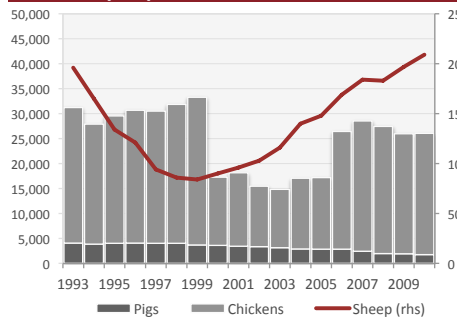


EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE (As Of Total)

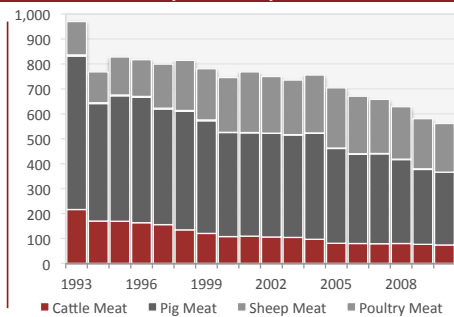


Agriculture forms about 2% of total Czech GDP, a third of the level seen at the beginning of the 1990s. This is unfortunately in line with the falling numbers of livestock production. The contribution of agriculture to the overall Czech economy is one of the lowest among the CEE countries. Fewer than 3% of Czechs work in the agriculture sector now, less than in neighbouring Austria.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

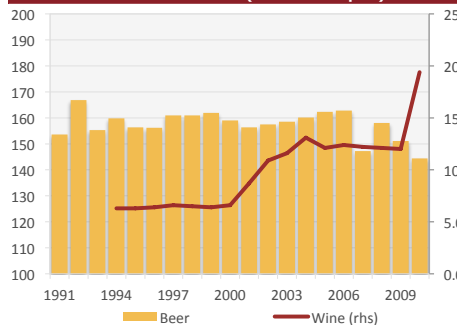


MEAT PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)

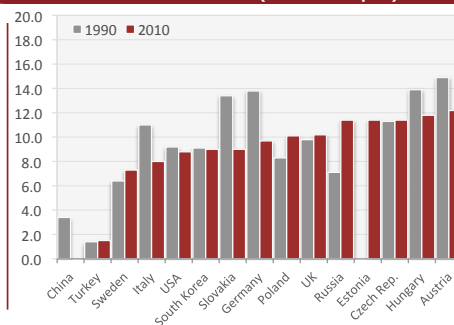


The production of many agricultural products has been heavily dependent on EU subsidies, especially since 2004. The number of sheep has been rising, for example, very much in line with the programme focused on environmental protection, while traditional areas (which receive less support) stagnate. But the overall picture of Czech agricultural remains negative, as demonstrated by the production of meat, for example.

BEER & WINE CONSUMPTION (litres Per Capita)



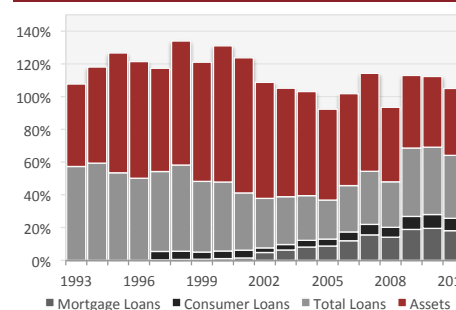
PURE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (litres Per Capita)



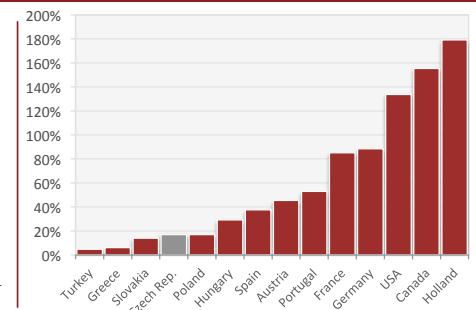
Czechs are among the heaviest alcohol drinkers in Europe, consuming nearly a pint of beer per person a day (including babies). Although the consumption of beer has stagnated for a few years now and has been gradually replaced with wine, the overall alcohol consumption remains very high and is not declining, unlike in most European countries.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

BANKING ASSETS (As Of GDP)

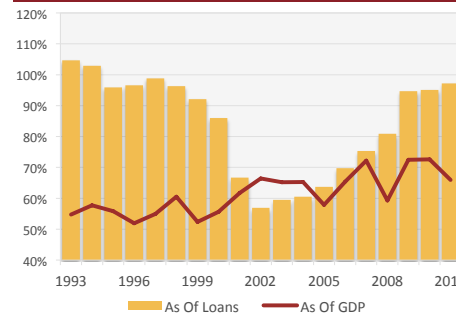


HOUSEHOLDS' ASSETS, EXCL. DEPOSITS (As Of GDP)

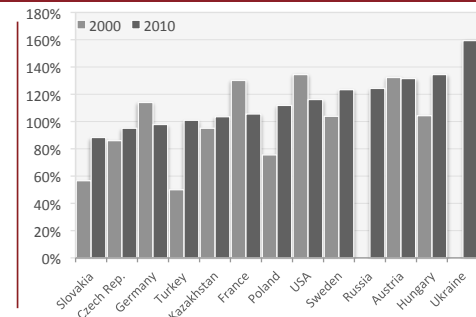


Czech banking remains under-leveraged compared to the more developed world. Bank assets have fallen to around 110% of GDP, roughly a half when compared to the most developed European economies. Having said that, Czech banking is strong, foreign-owned, and well funded and capitalised. The growth is based on solid grounds, such as a balanced economy and retail lending, which is a striking difference compared to the politically-motivated lending in the 1990s.

BANK DEPOSITS

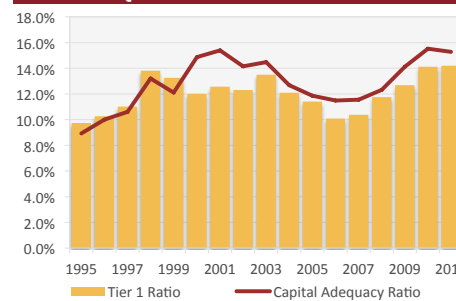


LOANS TO DEPOSITS

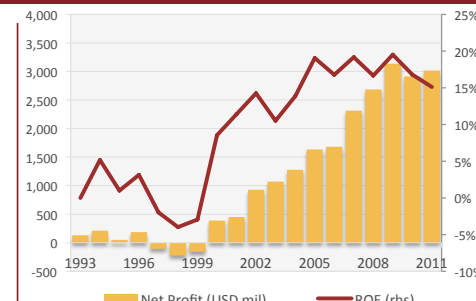


Czech banks have plenty of deposits to play with. The Czech Republic is one of the few developed countries where bank deposits exceed bank loans. This is because of a combination of factors, such as historically low inflation (unlike Hungary and Poland, where savings were partially wiped out by high inflation), the credit crunch and bailout at the end of the 1990s (which reduced the volume of loans), or the overall conservative behaviour of banks and borrowers.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY & STRUCTURE



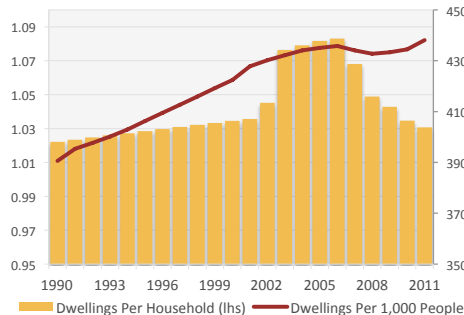
BANKING PROFITABILITY



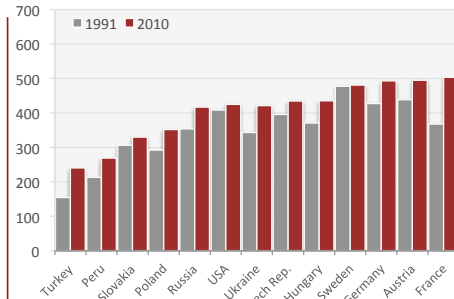
Czech banks are also among the best capitalised in the world, with Tier 1 ratios of over 14% and capital adequacy over 15% in 2011. In addition, the vast majority of the Czech banks' capital is formed by core capital without any hybrid, subordinated or any other "tricky" capital. This puts Czech banks into an even better light than the right-hand chart above might suggest.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

HOUSING STOCK

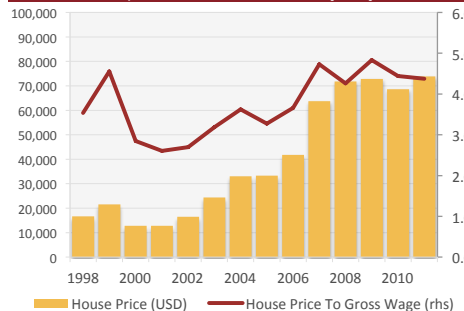


DWELLINGS (As Of Households)

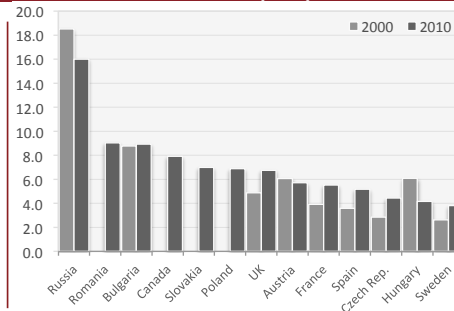


Czechs do not suffer from having nowhere to live. There are enough dwellings when compared to the total population, as well as the number of households. In 2011, there were roughly 1.03 dwellings per household on average, close to the European average. Similar to other CEE countries, however, the quality of living and the size of living space are the main issues to tackle.

HOUSE PRICES, NATIONWIDE AVERAGE (USD)

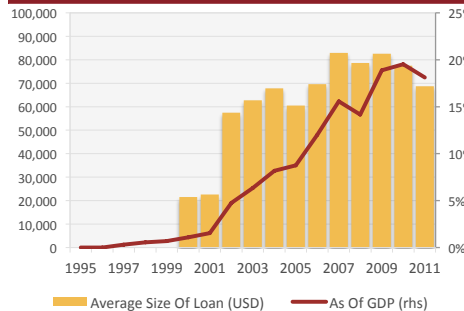


HOUSE PRICE TO GROSS WAGE (2010)

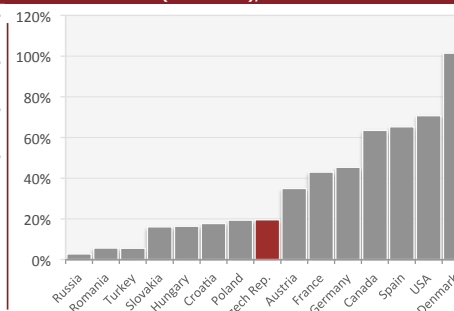


Czech real estate prices have tripled over the last decade in USD terms. The average dwelling (a 64 sqm flat) costs around USD 70,000. In Prague, the Czech capital city, however, you would pay over USD 150,000 for a flat of the same size. The affordability of housing has improved in recent years, especially when lower interest rates on mortgages are taken into account. To buy a flat, it would take an average earner over four annual gross salaries now.

MORTGAGE LOAN PENETRATION



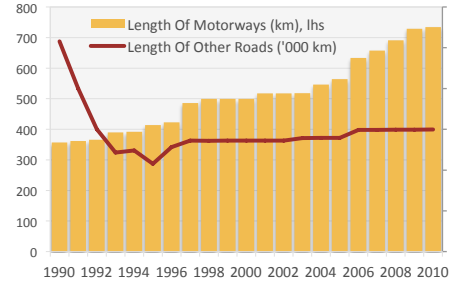
MORTGAGE LOANS (As Of GDP), 2010



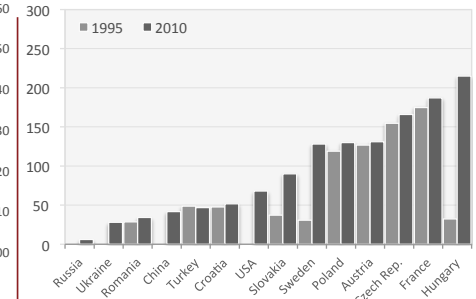
The mortgage lending boom has been one of the key drivers of rising real estate prices, but has also fuelled banks' asset and profit growth over the last decade. From virtually nothing in 1998, mortgage loans represent nearly a third of banks' loans now. Having said that, mortgage loans remain relatively small as a share of the economy (measured by GDP), or when compared to more developed countries.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

ROAD NETWORK

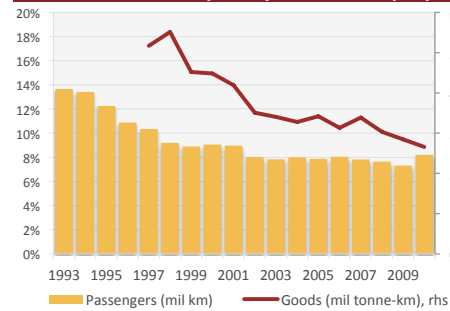


ROAD DENSITY

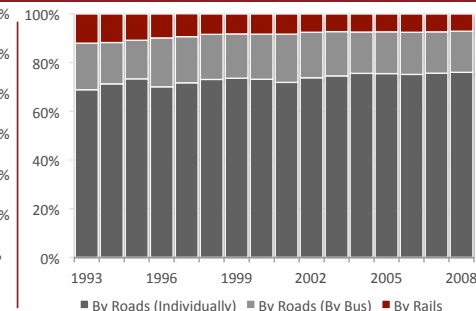


Czech road infrastructure is good; however, the comparison above might be distorted by the classification of the road network. Czechs benefit from a solid geographical position and industrial history, as seen in other parts of the Habsburg Monarchy (Hungary and Austria). The construction of motorways has sped up in the last decade, fuelled by economic growth and EU funds, though future investments will focus on quality improvement rather than extension.

FROM RAILS TO ROADS (Railway vs. Road Transport)

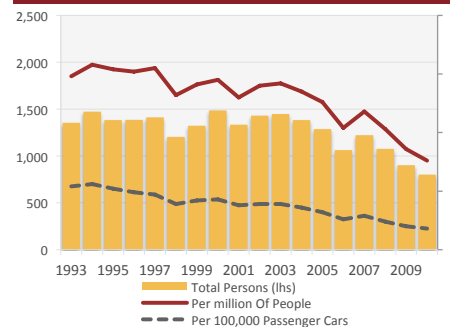


INLAND PASSENGER TRANSPORT

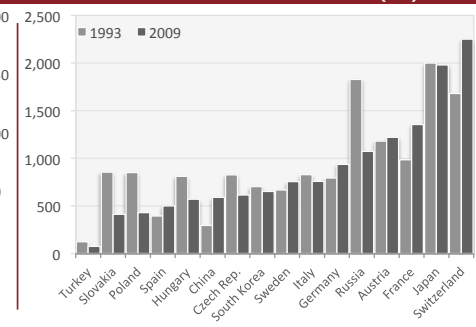


Railway transport has clearly been losing ground to road transport in the Czech Republic. This is both in domestic and international terms, as well as in passenger and goods transport. In 2008, 93% of inland passengers travelled by road. While the railways transported as many goods as trucks did at the beginning of the 1990s, it was only 31% in 2009.

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE



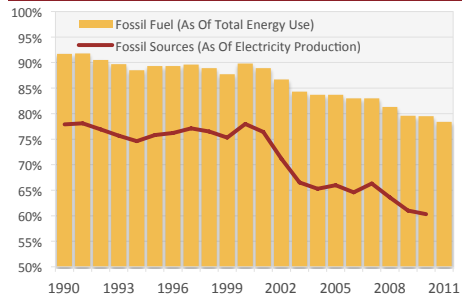
DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY TRAIN PER CAPITA (km)



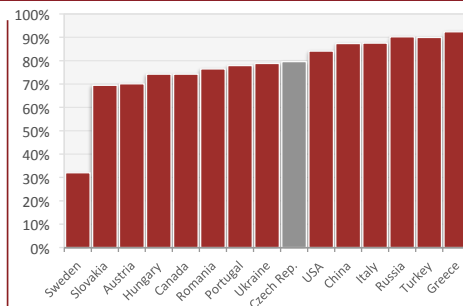
While most of Western Europe (or China, for example) prefer railway transportation to that by road, Central Europe has gone the opposite way. In the Czech Republic, the capacity of passenger and goods transport (i.e. the number of seats or load capacity) has been going down and people travel by train less than a decade ago. The average distance travelled by a person by train a year dropped by 26% between 1993 and 2009, to 616 km. Shame.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

FOSSIL FUELS (As Of Production & Consumption)

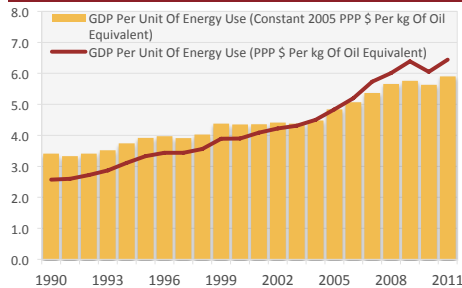


FOSSIL FUELS (As Of Total Energy Use), 2009

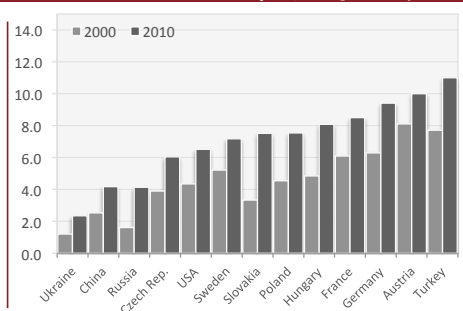


Fossil sources, and coal in particular, still dominate Czech electricity production, though its share has dropped by nearly 20% to around 60% in the last 20 years. When the whole energy picture is taken into consideration, the Czech economy still remains very heavily dependent on fossil sources, with nearly 80% of energy consumption coming from very very old animals and plants.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

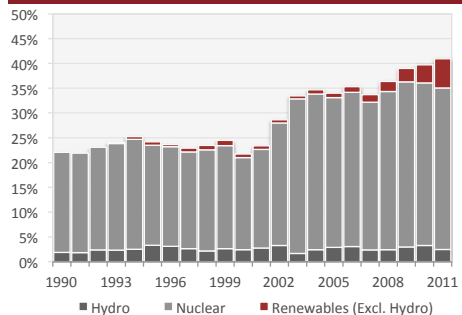


GDP PER UNIT OF ENERGY USE (PPP\$ Per kg Of Oil Equivalent)

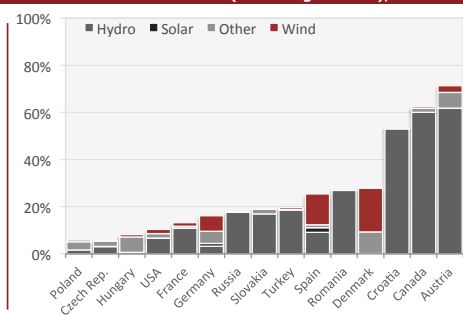


Energy efficiency has been increasing, though energy consumption still remains relatively high in the Czech Republic. This is partly due to the relatively high proportion of manufacturing and heavy industry in the economy as a whole.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLES



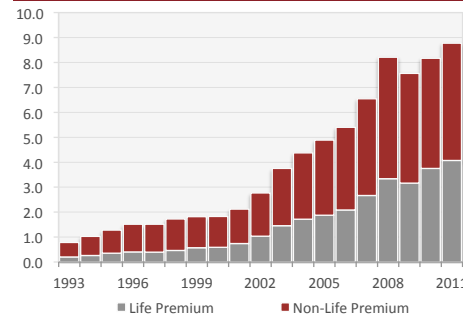
RENEWABLES ELECTRICITY (Excluding Nuclear), 2009



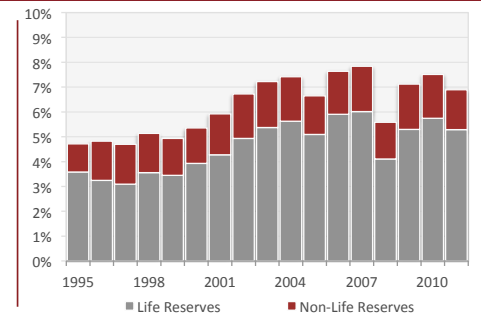
The Temelin nuclear power plant and hefty subsidies for solar electricity have increased the share of "clean" resources in the last decade. When nuclear is excluded, however, the picture is not that great. Only 7% of electricity was produced from renewable sources in 2010. The Czech Republic (along with Poland and Hungary) belongs among the EU countries which use new energy sources the least.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, EIA, Helgi Analytics calculation

INSURANCE PREMIUM WRITTEN (USD bil)

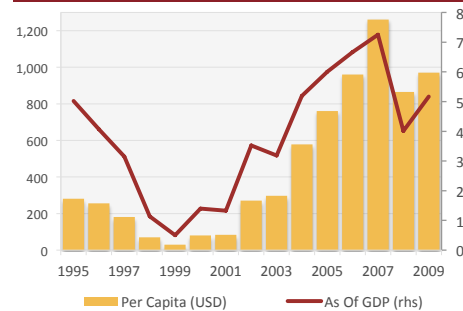


INSURANCE RESERVES (As Of GDP)

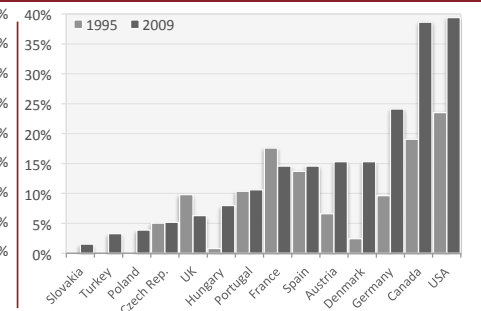


The sales of the insurance sector have increased eightfold over the last 20 years to around USD 8 bil a year, but overall penetration of insurance products remains relatively low. Life & non-life insurance reserves account for less than 8% of GDP, compared to 30% in Austria or over 50% in most European countries.

HOUSEHOLDS' ASSETS IN INVESTMENT FUNDS

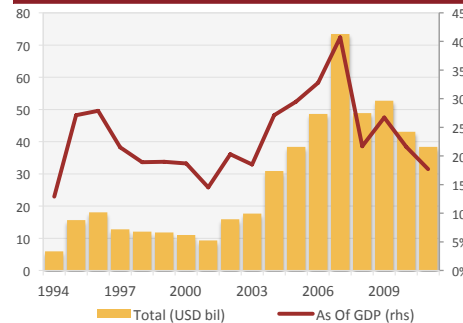


HOUSEHOLDS' ASSETS IN INVESTMENT FUNDS

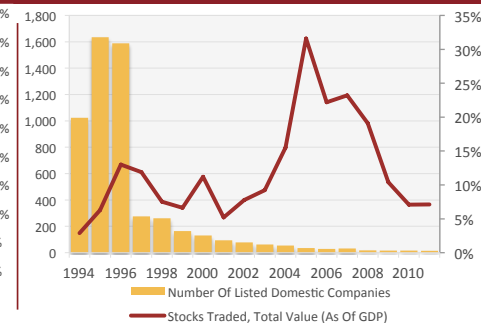


Similarly to life insurance or pension fund assets, Czechs are relatively little exposed to institutional investing. The average Czech has some USD 1,000 in investment funds, which represents around 5% of his/her total financial assets. This is around a third of the level in Continental Europe, or a tenth when compared to the US or Canada.

STOCK MARKET CAPITALISATION



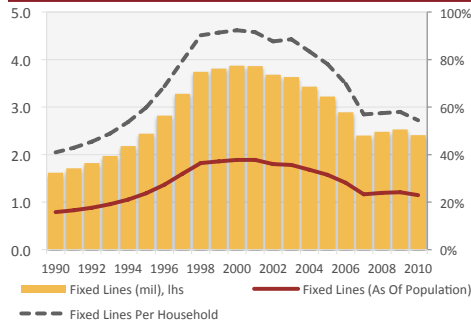
STOCK MARKET ACTIVITY



Following the voucher privatisation in the middle of 1990's, the number of listed companies dropped from thousands to less than 20 now. With market capitalisation at around 20-30% of GDP only, foreign direct investments remain more important driver of economic growth than domestic stock market. Limited investment opportunities at home could also be one of the reasons why Czechs leave relatively a lot of money with banks.

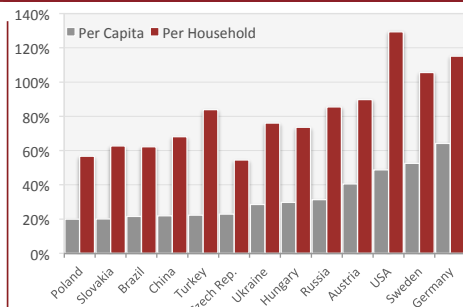
Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

FIXED LINE TELEPHONY

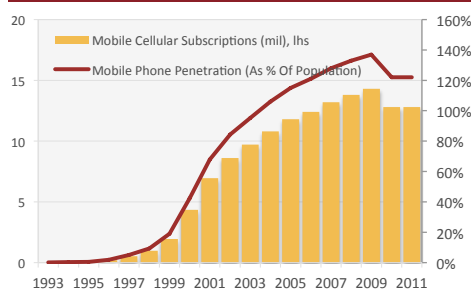


The fixed line business peaked at the turn of the century, when the penetration of fixed lines reached nearly 38% of the population. Since then, it has been replaced by mobile telephony. Having said that, the overall penetration of telephone lines (both fixed and mobile) has been rising, to around 1.6 lines per person in 2010.

FIXED LINE PENETRATION

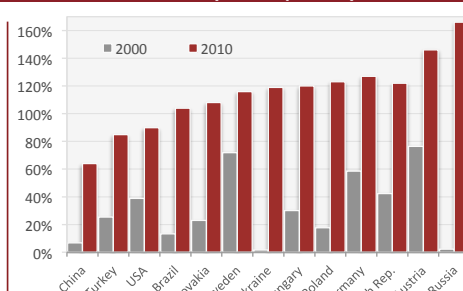


MOBILE TELEPHONY

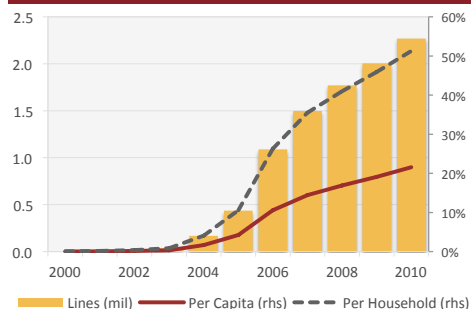


Czechs love mobile phones. In 2011, there were 1.2 mobile phones (or subscriptions) per person on average, one of the highest figures worldwide.

MOBILE SUBSCRIPTIONS (As Of Population)



FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET



Similarly to the developed world, internet penetration, quality and speed have improved dramatically over the last decade. From nothing 10 years ago, virtually every second Czech household has a fixed broadband connection now, while 70% of the population is estimated to be using the internet, according to the World Bank's figures.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

| POPULATION | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Population | <i>mil</i> | 10.21 | 10.22 | 10.25 | 10.29 | 10.38 | 10.47 | 10.51 | 10.53 | 10.50 |
| Population (As % Of World Population) | <i>%</i> | 0.16% | 0.16% | 0.16% | 0.16% | 0.16% | 0.16% | 0.15% | 0.15% | 0.15% |
| Population Density | <i>km per capita</i> | 132 | 132 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 136 | |
| Number Of Households | <i>mil</i> | 4.10 | 4.11 | 4.12 | 4.14 | 4.22 | 4.32 | 4.37 | 4.42 | 4.46 |
| Persons Per Household | <i>persons</i> | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2.35 |
| Share Of Population (0-14 Years Of Age) | <i>%</i> | 15.6% | 15.2% | 14.9% | 14.7% | 14.4% | 14.2% | 14.1% | 14.0% | 14.1% |
| Share Of Population (15-64 Years Of Age) | <i>%</i> | 70.5% | 70.8% | 71.0% | 71.2% | 71.4% | 71.5% | 71.4% | 71.1% | 70.7% |
| Share Of Population (65+ Years Of Age) | <i>%</i> | 13.9% | 14.0% | 14.0% | 14.1% | 14.2% | 14.3% | 14.5% | 14.8% | 15.2% |
| Median Age | <i>years</i> | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.6 |
| Old Age Dependency Ratio | <i>%</i> | 19.7% | 19.7% | 19.8% | 19.8% | 19.9% | 20.1% | 20.4% | 20.9% | 21.5% |
| Youth Dependency Ratio | <i>%</i> | 22.1% | 21.5% | 21.0% | 20.6% | 20.2% | 19.8% | 19.7% | 19.7% | 19.9% |
| Life Expectancy, both sexes | <i>years</i> | 75.2 | 75.7 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 77.4 | |
| Life Expectancy At 65, both sexes | <i>years</i> | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.4 | |
| Total Fertility Rate | <i>children</i> | 1.18 | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.33 | 1.44 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.49 | |
| Age Of Mother With A 1st Child | <i>years</i> | 25.9 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.6 | |
| Infant Mortality | <i>per '000</i> | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Urban Population | <i>mil</i> | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Urban Population As Of Total | <i>%</i> | 73.8% | 73.8% | 73.7% | 73.7% | 73.6% | 73.6% | 73.5% | 73.5% | 73.4% |
| Population In Largest City | <i>mil</i> | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | |
| Population In Largest City (As Of Total Population) | <i>%</i> | 11.5% | 11.3% | 11.3% | 11.3% | 11.2% | 11.1% | 11.0% | 11.0% | |

| HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pure Alcohol Consumption Per Capita | <i>litres</i> | 12.1 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.4 | |
| Wine Consumption Per Capita | <i>litres</i> | 11.6 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 19.4 | |
| Beer Consumption Per Capita | <i>litres</i> | 159 | 160 | 162 | 163 | 147 | 158 | 151 | 144 | |
| Cigarette Consumption Per Capita | <i>cigarettes</i> | 2,192 | 2,243 | 2,275 | 2,338 | 2,345 | 2,107 | 2,071 | 2,028 | 2,010 |
| Tobacco Consumption Per Capita | <i>grammes</i> | 2,591 | 2,641 | 2,670 | 2,735 | 2,736 | 2,455 | 2,413 | 2,367 | |
| Smokers As Of Population, +15 Years | <i>%</i> | | 26.8% | | | | 24.3% | | | |
| Smokers As Of 15-24 Year-Old-Population | <i>%</i> | | 31.6% | | | | 20.1% | | | |
| Overweight Population As Of Total | <i>%</i> | | | | | | 37% | | | |
| Meat Consumption Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 79.7 | 85.5 | 86.6 | 84.1 | 85.1 | 83.5 | 83.4 | | |
| Fish Consumption Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 9.50 | 9.70 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 9.80 | 9.80 | 9.70 | | |
| Consumption Of Milk And Dairy Products Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 34.5 | 27.4 | 47.1 | 26.3 | 24.9 | 37.5 | 24.2 | | |
| Cheese Consumption Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 13.6 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.7 | | |
| Oil And Fat Consumption Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 25.0 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 25.3 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 26.0 | |
| Fruit Consumption Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 80.5 | 94.1 | 80.2 | 70.7 | 68.9 | 74.8 | 76.8 | | |
| Consumption Of Vegetables Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 71.0 | 70.1 | 78.8 | 77.0 | 74.6 | 77.5 | 76.1 | | |

| HEALTH CARE | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Total Health Expenditures (As % Of GDP) | <i>%</i> | 7.4% | 7.2% | 7.2% | 6.7% | 6.5% | 6.8% | 8.0% | 7.9% | |
| Total Health Expenditures Per Capita | <i>USD</i> | 666 | 770 | 880 | 967 | 1,140 | 1,474 | 1,495 | 1,480 | |
| Public Health Expenditures (As % Of Total) | <i>%</i> | 86% | 86% | 84% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 84% | 84% | |
| Public Health Expenditures Per Capita | <i>USD</i> | 572 | 661 | 737 | 839 | 972 | 1,217 | 1,255 | 1,238 | |
| Private Health Expenditures (As % Of Total) | <i>%</i> | 10.2% | 10.8% | 12.7% | 13.3% | 14.8% | 17.5% | 16.0% | 16.3% | |
| Private Health Expenditures Per Capita | <i>USD</i> | 68 | 84 | 112 | 128 | 169 | 257 | 240 | 242 | |
| Public Health Expenditures (As Of Gov. Costs) | <i>%</i> | 13.5% | 13.7% | 13.5% | 13.8% | 13.5% | 13.7% | 14.9% | 14.9% | |
| Persons Per Doctor (Physician) | <i>persons</i> | 274 | 281 | 273 | 272 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 268 | |
| Number Of Hospital Beds | <i>beds</i> | 66,374 | 65,412 | 64,582 | 63,655 | 62,970 | 62,580 | 62,992 | 62,219 | |
| Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People | <i>beds</i> | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | | |
| Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births) | <i>per '000</i> | 3.30 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.40 | |
| Births Attended By Health Staff (As % Of Total) | <i>%</i> | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | |

| EDUCATION | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Public Spending On Education (As % Of GDP) | <i>%</i> | 4.3% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 4.4% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 4.4% | | |
| Public Spending On Education (As % Of Government) | <i>%</i> | 9.5% | 9.7% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 9.9% | 9.5% | 9.8% | | |
| Gross School Enrolment (Pre-Primary Education) | <i>%</i> | 105% | 115% | 116% | 114% | 112% | 108% | 106% | 108% | |
| Gross School Enrolment (Primary Education) | <i>%</i> | 97% | 97% | 97% | 99% | 102% | 105% | 106% | 106% | |
| Gross School Enrolment (Secondary Education) | <i>%</i> | 96% | 94% | 95% | 95% | 93% | 92% | 90% | 90% | |
| Gross School Enrolment (Tertiary Education) | <i>%</i> | 37% | 43% | 48% | 49% | 53% | 57% | 61% | 64% | |
| Primary Completion Rate (As % Of Relevant Group) | <i>%</i> | 98% | 98% | 97% | 92% | 93% | 96% | 101% | 105% | |
| Number Of Teachers (Primary Education) | <i>persons</i> | 33,737 | 32,558 | 30,952 | 30,226 | 24,713 | 24,893 | 24,890 | 24,769 | |
| Number Of Teachers (Secondary Education) | <i>persons</i> | 93,004 | 95,296 | 93,330 | 91,622 | 81,105 | 79,822 | 77,855 | 76,240 | |
| Pupil To Teacher Ratio (Primary Education) | <i>persons</i> | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.7 | |
| Pupil To Teacher Ratio (Secondary Education) | <i>persons</i> | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | |

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

| MACROECONOMIC ROUND-UP | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| GDP | USD bil | 95.3 | 114.0 | 130.1 | 148.3 | 180.5 | 225.4 | 197.2 | 198.9 | 217.0 |
| GDP Growth | % | 3.8% | 4.7% | 6.8% | 7.0% | 5.7% | 3.1% | -4.5% | 2.5% | 1.9% |
| GDP Per Capita | USD | 9,336 | 11,157 | 12,706 | 14,446 | 17,467 | 21,627 | 18,806 | 18,910 | 20,579 |
| Industrial Production Growth | % | 1.6% | 10.4% | 3.9% | 8.3% | 10.6% | -1.8% | -13.6% | 10.3% | 6.9% |
| Retail Sales Growth | % | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Budget Balance (As % Of GDP) | % | -4.9% | -3.2% | -3.7% | -2.4% | -0.7% | -2.2% | -5.8% | -4.8% | -3.1% |
| Public Debt (As % Of GDP) | % | 20% | 29% | 28% | 28% | 28% | 29% | 34% | 38% | 41% |
| Unemployment Rate | % | 7.8% | 8.3% | 7.9% | 7.1% | 5.3% | 4.4% | 6.7% | 7.3% | 6.7% |
| Gross Average Monthly Wage | USD | 638 | 759 | 847 | 951 | 1,124 | 1,405 | 1,256 | 1,289 | 1,407 |
| Foreign Debt (As % Of GDP) | % | 37% | 40% | 36% | 39% | 42% | 37% | 45% | 48% | |
| Imports (As % Of GDP) | % | 60% | 62% | 62% | 64% | 66% | 62% | 55% | 63% | 69% |
| Exports (As % Of GDP) | % | 59% | 63% | 64% | 67% | 68% | 64% | 59% | 67% | 73% |
| Current Account Balance (As % Of GDP) | % | -6.3% | -5.2% | -1.3% | -2.5% | -4.4% | -2.1% | -2.5% | -3.8% | -3.0% |
| Foreign Exchange Reserves (Including Gold) | USD bil | 27.0 | 28.5 | 29.6 | 31.5 | 34.9 | 37.0 | 41.6 | 42.5 | 40.3 |
| Foreign Exchange Reserves (As % Of Imports) | % | 47% | 40% | 37% | 33% | 29% | 26% | 38% | 34% | 27% |
| Foreign Direct Investments | USD bil | 2.0 | 5.0 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of GDP) | % | 2.1% | 4.4% | 8.9% | 3.7% | 5.9% | 2.9% | 1.5% | 3.1% | 2.5% |
| Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of CA Deficit) | % | 33% | 83% | 704% | 149% | 134% | 137% | 59% | 80% | 84% |
| Workers' Remittances, Received (As % Of GDP) | % | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.8% |
| Portfolio Investments (As % Of GDP) | % | -1.2% | 1.7% | -2.6% | -0.8% | -1.5% | 0.0% | 4.4% | 3.9% | 0.2% |
| Development Assistance (As % Of GDP) | % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

| INFLATION, FOREX & INTEREST RATES | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Inflation, CPI (Average) | % | 0.1% | 2.8% | 1.8% | 2.5% | 2.9% | 6.4% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 1.9% |
| Long-Term Interest Rate (10-Year Gov. Bond Yield) | % | 4.1% | 4.8% | 3.5% | 3.8% | 4.3% | 4.6% | 4.8% | 3.9% | 3.7% |
| Short-Term Interbank Interest Rate (3-Month) | % | 2.3% | 2.4% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 3.1% | 4.0% | 2.2% | 1.3% | 1.2% |
| Interest Spread To USD, 10-Year Gov. Bond | % | 0.1% | 0.5% | -0.7% | -1.0% | -0.3% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Interest Spread To USD, 3M IBOR | % | 1.1% | 0.8% | -1.5% | -2.9% | -2.2% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| FX Rate To USD (Average) | per USD | 28.2 | 25.7 | 23.9 | 22.6 | 20.3 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 17.7 |
| FX Rate To EUR (Average) | per EUR | 31.8 | 31.9 | 29.8 | 28.3 | 27.8 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 25.3 | 24.6 |

| AGRICULTURE | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Country Land Area | sq km | 78,870 | 78,870 | 78,870 | 78,870 | 78,870 | 78,870 | 78,870 | 78,870 | |
| Agricultural Land Area | sq km | 42,690 | 42,650 | 42,600 | 42,540 | 42,490 | 42,440 | 42,390 | 42,335 | |
| Agricultural Land Area (As % Of Country Land Area) | % | 54.1% | 54.1% | 54.0% | 53.9% | 53.9% | 53.8% | 53.7% | 53.7% | |
| Arable Land Area | sq km | 30,620 | 30,547 | 30,473 | 30,397 | 30,324 | 30,256 | 30,169 | 30,081 | |
| Arable Land Area (As % Of Country Land Area) | % | 41.7% | 41.6% | 41.5% | 41.4% | 41.4% | 41.3% | 41.2% | 41.2% | 0.0% |
| Forest Land Area | sq km | 26,442 | 26,457 | 26,474 | 26,491 | 26,512 | 26,530 | 26,552 | 26,574 | |
| Forest Land Area (As % Of Country Land Area) | % | 33.5% | 33.5% | 33.6% | 33.6% | 33.6% | 33.6% | 33.7% | 33.7% | |
| Timber Removals | '000 cbm | 15,140 | 15,601 | 15,510 | 17,678 | 18,508 | 16,187 | 15,502 | 17,022 | 16,270 |
| Total Sawmwood Production | '000 cbm | 3,805 | 3,940 | 4,003 | 5,080 | 5,454 | 4,636 | 4,048 | 4,670 | 6,028 |
| Agriculture, Value Added (As % Of GDP) | % | 3.0% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.3% | |
| Employment In Agriculture (As Of Total) | % | 4.5% | 4.3% | 4.0% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 3.1% | |
| Cattle Livestock (Total) | '000 | 1,474 | 1,428 | 1,397 | 1,374 | 1,391 | 1,363 | 1,349 | 1,344 | |
| Pigs Livestock (Total) | '000 | 3,127 | 2,877 | 2,840 | 2,830 | 2,433 | 1,971 | 1,909 | 1,749 | |
| Sheep Livestock (Total) | '000 | 116 | 140 | 148 | 169 | 184 | 183 | 197 | 209 | |
| Chickens Livestock (Total) | chickens | 11,716 | 14,166 | 14,322 | 23,599 | 26,105 | 25,488 | 24,042 | 24,284 | |
| Wheat Production | '000 tonnes | 2,638 | 5,043 | 4,145 | 3,506 | 3,939 | 4,632 | 4,358 | 4,162 | |
| Cow Milk Production (Whole, Fresh) | '000 litres | 2,646 | 2,680 | 2,821 | 2,767 | 2,756 | 2,801 | 2,781 | 2,683 | |
| Cattle Meat Production | '000 tonnes | 104 | 97 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 77 | 74 | |
| Pig Meat Production | '000 tonnes | 411 | 426 | 380 | 359 | 360 | 336 | 300 | 291 | |
| Sheep Meat Production | '000 tonnes | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | |
| Grapes Production | '000 tonnes | 67 | 70 | 63 | 58 | 99 | 98 | 69 | 46 | |
| Rice Production | '000 tonnes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Number Of Agricultural Tractors | | 91,648 | 89,350 | 87,039 | 85,426 | 83,813 | | | | |
| Precipitation In Depth (Annual Average) | mm per year | | | | | 677 | 677 | 677 | | |
| Cereal Yield | kg per ha | 3,944 | 5,449 | 4,746 | 4,163 | 4,524 | 5,364 | 5,074 | 4,691 | |
| Fertilizer Consumption (kg Per hectare Of Arable Land) | | 92 | 87 | 90 | 94 | 100 | 87 | 89 | | |
| Food Exports (As % Of Merchandise Exports) | % | 3.4% | 3.4% | 4.0% | 3.5% | 3.8% | 4.0% | 4.5% | 3.9% | 4.1% |
| Food Imports (As % Of Merchandise Imports) | % | 4.8% | 5.0% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 6.3% | 5.4% | 5.6% |
| Terrestrial And Marine Protected Areas (As Of Total Territorial Area) | % | 15.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 15.1% | 15.1% | 15.1% | 15.1% | |
| Terrestrial Protected Areas (As Of Total Land Area) | % | 15.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 15.1% | 15.1% | 15.1% | 15.1% | |

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation

| BANKING STRUCTURE & INFRASTRUCTURE | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number Of Banks | banks | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 44 |
| Number Of ATMs | ATMs | 2,557 | 2,850 | 2,892 | 3,096 | 3,363 | 3,534 | 3,679 | 3,868 | 4,082 |
| ATMs Per Bank | ATMs | 73 | 81 | 80 | 84 | 91 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 93 |
| ATMs (As Of Bank Branches) | ATMs | 1.53 | 1.60 | 1.58 | 1.65 | 1.81 | 1.77 | 1.84 | 1.94 | 1.99 |
| ATM Penetration (People Per ATM) | persons | 3,994 | 3,586 | 3,545 | 3,323 | 3,087 | 2,962 | 2,856 | 2,723 | 2,572 |
| Number Of Banking Units (Branches) | branches | 1,670 | 1,785 | 1,825 | 1,877 | 1,862 | 1,993 | 1,998 | 1,990 | 2,049 |
| Branches Per Bank | branches | 48 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 54 | 51 | 49 | 47 |
| Bank Branch Penetration (People Per Bank Branch) | persons | 6,115 | 5,726 | 5,617 | 5,481 | 5,575 | 5,252 | 5,259 | 5,293 | 5,124 |
| Number Of Bank Employees | persons | 39,004 | 38,160 | 37,450 | 38,232 | 41,207 | 39,003 | 37,864 | 39,292 | 40,018 |
| Employees Per Bank Branch | persons | 23 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Cost Per Bank Employee | per year | 21,246 | 25,039 | 29,241 | 33,522 | 36,946 | 46,954 | 43,025 | 42,086 | 47,722 |
| Bank Payment Cards | '000 | 6,651 | 6,721 | 7,433 | 8,185 | 9,048 | 9,609 | 9,353 | 9,482 | 10,030 |
| Bank Payment Card Penetration | % | 65% | 66% | 73% | 80% | 87% | 92% | 89% | 90% | 96% |
| Bank Debit Cards | '000 | 6,651 | 6,721 | 7,433 | 8,185 | 9,048 | 9,609 | 9,353 | 9,482 | 10,030 |
| Bank Debit Card Penetration | % | 60% | 60% | 64% | 66% | 69% | 71% | 74% | 75% | 74% |
| Bank Debit Cards | '000 | 215 | 402 | 872 | 1,357 | 1,847 | 2,131 | 1,537 | 1,588 | 2,289 |
| Bank Debit Card Penetration | % | 2.1% | 3.9% | 8.5% | 13.2% | 17.8% | 20.4% | 14.6% | 15.1% | 21.8% |
| Bank Current Accounts | '000 | | 6,683 | 7,135 | 7,563 | 7,447 | 7,940 | 8,433 | 9,001 | 9,716 |
| Bank Account Penetration | % | | 65% | 70% | 74% | 72% | 76% | 80% | 85% | 93% |
| Foreign Banks (Market Share On Total Assets) | % | | 96% | 96% | 96% | 97% | 98% | 97% | 97% | 97% |
| State Banks (Market Share On Total Assets) | % | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Market Share Of 3 Largest Banks (On Total Assets) | % | | 57% | 54% | 56% | 54% | 55% | 51% | 51% | 52% |
| Market Share Of 5 Largest Banks (On Total Assets) | % | | 66% | 64% | 65% | 64% | 66% | 62% | 62% | 62% |
| Market Share Of 10 Largest Banks (On Total Assets) | % | | 79% | 78% | 79% | 78% | 80% | 78% | 79% | 78% |

| BANK RATIOS | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Net Interest Margin (As Of Total Bank Assets) | % | 2.11% | 2.29% | 2.29% | 2.34% | 2.45% | 2.52% | 2.54% | 2.54% | 2.54% |
| Bank Cost To Income Ratio | % | 53% | 57% | 55% | 55% | 50% | 50% | 40% | 44% | 44% |
| Bank Costs To Assets | % | 1.85% | 2.20% | 2.17% | 2.10% | 1.96% | 1.77% | 1.67% | 1.67% | 1.68% |
| Bank Return on Equity (ROE) | % | 10.5% | 13.9% | 19.0% | 16.8% | 19.2% | 16.6% | 19.5% | 16.8% | 15.1% |
| Bank Return on Assets (ROA) | % | 1.17% | 1.26% | 1.40% | 1.24% | 1.36% | 1.17% | 1.47% | 1.34% | 1.23% |
| Bank Loans (As Of Bank Deposits) | % | 59.5% | 60.5% | 63.7% | 69.8% | 75.3% | 80.9% | 94.7% | 95.1% | 97.2% |
| Bank Equity (As % Of Bank Assets) | % | 11.0% | 7.3% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 6.8% | 7.2% | 7.8% | 8.2% | 8.1% |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | % | 14.5% | 12.7% | 11.9% | 11.5% | 11.6% | 12.3% | 14.1% | 15.5% | 15.3% |
| Tier1 Capital Ratio | % | 13.5% | 12.1% | 11.4% | 10.1% | 10.4% | 11.7% | 12.7% | 14.1% | 14.2% |
| Provisions (As Of Non-Performing Loans) | % | 52.3% | 61.4% | 63.4% | 65.5% | 75.8% | 70.6% | 57.1% | 55.7% | 55.6% |
| Non-Performing Loans (As Of Total Loans) | % | 6.40% | 4.91% | 4.10% | 3.56% | 2.65% | 3.17% | 5.37% | 6.44% | 6.18% |
| Loan Loss Provisions (As Of Operating Profit) | % | 3.48% | -3.77% | 2.17% | 7.0% | 11.4% | 22.7% | 29.6% | 25.3% | 29.8% |
| Loan Loss Provisions (As Of Bank Loans) | % | 0.16% | -0.17% | 0.10% | 0.29% | 0.48% | 0.81% | 1.31% | 0.88% | 1.00% |

| HOUSING | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Housing Stock (Number Of Dwellings) | mil | 4.41 | 4.44 | 4.46 | 4.48 | 4.51 | 4.53 | 4.55 | 4.58 | 4.60 |
| Size Of Dwelling (Average) | sqm | 44.8 | 45.7 | 46.6 | 47.4 | 48.3 | 49.1 | 50.0 | 50.8 | 51.6 |
| Dwellings Per Household | dwellings | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.03 | 1.03 |
| Dwellings Per 1,000 People | dwellings | 432 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 434 | 433 | 433 | 435 | 438 |
| Home Ownership (As Of Total Dwellings) | % | | 47.0% | | | | | 76.6% | | 75.6% |
| Housing Stocks (sqm Per Person) | sqm | 19.4 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 22.6 |
| Number Of Rooms | mil | | | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 14.7 | |
| Rooms Per Person | rooms | | | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 | |
| Rooms Per Dwelling | rooms | | | 2.76 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.77 | 3.00 | 3.22 | |
| New Dwellings Completed | '000 units | 27.5 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 30.2 | 41.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 36.4 | 28.6 |
| Dwellings Completed Per 1,000 People | dwellings | 2.69 | 3.16 | 3.21 | 2.93 | 4.01 | 3.67 | 3.66 | 3.46 | 2.73 |
| Living Space Per Dwelling Completed (Average) | sqm | 69.2 | 68.5 | 70.3 | 71.8 | 70.4 | 76.0 | 74.2 | 76.8 | |

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

| MORTGAGE LENDING | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mortgage Loans | <i>USD mil</i> | 6,041 | 9,316 | 11,392 | 17,795 | 28,100 | 31,953 | 37,234 | 38,858 | 39,327 |
| Mortgage Loans (As Of GDP) | % | 6.34% | 8.17% | 8.76% | 12.0% | 15.6% | 14.2% | 18.9% | 19.5% | 18.1% |
| Mortgage Loans Per Capita | <i>USD</i> | 592 | 911 | 1,111 | 1,730 | 2,707 | 3,053 | 3,544 | 3,689 | 3,745 |
| Mortgage Loan Interest Rate (Average, CZK) | % | 6.31% | 5.93% | 5.24% | 4.91% | 4.89% | 5.17% | 5.25% | 5.20% | |
| LVR On Mortgage Loan Book (Nationwide Average) | | | | 53.4% | 42.6% | 44.7% | 43.3% | 56.4% | 56.3% | |
| Number Of Mortgage Loans | <i>mil</i> | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.34 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.57 |
| Average Size Of Mortgage Loan | <i>USD</i> | 62,738 | 67,862 | 60,500 | 69,609 | 82,894 | 78,601 | 82,600 | 77,476 | 68,677 |
| Households With Mortgage Loan (As Of Total) | % | 2.35% | 3.34% | 4.57% | 6.18% | 8.03% | 9.41% | 10.3% | 11.3% | 12.8% |
| Number Of Mortgage Loans (As Of Housing Stock) | % | 2.18% | 3.09% | 4.22% | 5.70% | 7.52% | 8.97% | 9.90% | 11.0% | 12.4% |

| STOCK MARKET & CAPITAL FLOW | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number Of Listed Domestic Companies | <i>companies</i> | 63 | 54 | 36 | 29 | 32 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| Market Capitalisation Of Listed Companies | <i>USD mil</i> | 17,663 | 30,863 | 38,345 | 48,604 | 73,420 | 48,850 | 52,688 | 43,056 | 38,352 |
| Stock Market Capitalisation (As Of GDP) | % | 18.5% | 27.1% | 29.5% | 32.8% | 40.7% | 21.7% | 26.7% | 21.6% | 17.7% |
| Stocks Traded, Total Value | <i>USD bil</i> | 8.8 | 17.7 | 41.0 | 32.9 | 41.9 | 43.0 | 20.6 | 14.1 | 15.5 |
| Stocks Traded (As Of Market Capitalisation) | % | 52% | 73% | 119% | 76% | 69% | 70% | 41% | 29% | 38% |
| Stocks Traded (As Of GDP) | % | 9.2% | 15.5% | 31.6% | 22.2% | 23.2% | 19.1% | 10.4% | 7.1% | 7.1% |
| Institutional Investors' Assets (Investment Funds) | <i>USD mil</i> | 5,994 | 7,716 | 9,474 | 12,986 | 18,318 | 6,399 | 6,475 | 6,724 | 7,937 |
| Institutional Investors' Assets (As Of GDP) | % | 6.3% | 6.8% | 7.3% | 8.8% | 10.1% | 2.8% | 3.3% | 3.4% | 3.0% |

| ENERGY PRODUCTION & USE | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Electric Power Production | <i>GWh</i> | 82,816 | 83,790 | 81,931 | 83,654 | 87,764 | 83,166 | 81,697 | 85,319 | 86,864 |
| Electric Power Production Per Capita | <i>kWh</i> | 8,110 | 8,198 | 7,992 | 8,132 | 8,454 | 7,945 | 7,776 | 8,100 | 8,273 |
| Electric Power Consumption | <i>GWh</i> | 61,927 | 63,532 | 64,917 | 66,845 | 67,130 | 67,387 | 64,119 | 66,496 | |
| Electric Power Consumption Per Capita | <i>kWh</i> | 6,064 | 6,216 | 6,333 | 6,498 | 6,467 | 6,438 | 6,103 | 6,313 | |
| Electric Power Distribution & Transmission Losses | <i>GWh</i> | 5,087 | 5,084 | 5,027 | 4,885 | 4,915 | 4,662 | 4,487 | 4,466 | |
| Electric Power Losses (As Of Output) | % | 6.14% | 6.07% | 6.14% | 5.84% | 5.60% | 5.61% | 5.49% | 5.23% | |
| Market Share Of The Largest Electricity Generator | % | 73.2% | 73.1% | 72.0% | 73.5% | 74.2% | 72.9% | 73.7% | 73.0% | |
| Household Electric Power Consumption | <i>GWh</i> | 14,508 | 14,525 | 14,719 | 15,198 | 14,646 | 14,703 | 14,687 | 15,028 | |
| Electricity Consumption Per Household | <i>kWh</i> | 3,539 | 3,533 | 3,570 | 3,672 | 3,471 | 3,404 | 3,364 | 3,398 | |
| Energy Production (kt Of Oil Equivalent) | <i>kt</i> | 33,508 | 34,543 | 32,925 | 33,590 | 33,788 | 32,857 | 31,230 | 31,620 | 31,714 |
| Energy Use (kt Of Oil Equivalent) | <i>kt</i> | 44,413 | 45,511 | 44,941 | 45,904 | 45,845 | 44,870 | 42,072 | 44,108 | 42,901 |
| Energy Imports (As Of Energy Use) | % | 24.6% | 24.1% | 26.7% | 26.8% | 26.3% | 26.8% | 25.8% | 28.3% | 26.1% |
| Energy Use (kg Of Oil Equivalent Per Capita) | <i>kg</i> | 228 | 223 | 206 | 197 | 186 | 177 | 174 | 177 | 169 |
| Energy Use Per USD 1,000 Of GDP (2005 PPP) | <i>kg</i> | 228 | 223 | 206 | 197 | 186 | 177 | 174 | 177 | 169 |
| Fossil Fuel Consumption (As Of Total) | % | 84.3% | 83.7% | 83.7% | 83.0% | 83.0% | 81.3% | 79.6% | 79.5% | 78.4% |
| CO2 Emissions | <i>kt</i> | 122,379 | 122,709 | 120,736 | 122,786 | 123,945 | 116,952 | 108,121 | | |
| CO2 Emissions Per Capita | <i>kg</i> | 11,984 | 12,006 | 11,778 | 11,936 | 11,939 | 11,173 | 10,291 | | |
| Total Gas Consumption (cubic metres) | <i>bil</i> | 12,045 | 11,974 | 11,839 | 11,588 | 10,789 | 10,834 | 10,207 | 11,573 | 11,154 |
| Gas Consumption Per Capita (cubic metres) | <i>'000</i> | 1,180 | 1,172 | 1,155 | 1,126 | 1,039 | 1,035 | 971 | 1,099 | 1,062 |

| ENERGY DEPENDANCE & ALTERNATIVES | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Energy Dependance (Hard Coal & Derivatives) | % | -48.5% | -38.4% | -51.1% | -43.7% | -40.8% | -40.7% | -73.2% | | |
| Energy Dependance (Petroleum Products) | % | 95.8% | 93.6% | 97.5% | 96.8% | 96.2% | 97.4% | 96.5% | | |
| Energy Dependance (Natural Gas) | % | 98.2% | 91.1% | 97.8% | 104.5% | 93.4% | 98.7% | 104.4% | | |
| Comb. Renewables & Waste (Of Oil Equivalent) | <i>metric tonnes</i> | 1,527 | 1,705 | 1,746 | 1,861 | 2,110 | 2,198 | 2,372 | 2,652 | 2,901 |
| Comb. Renewables & Waste (As Of Total Energy) | % | 3.44% | 3.75% | 3.88% | 4.06% | 4.60% | 4.90% | 5.64% | 6.01% | 6.76% |
| Renewable Internal FreshWater Withdrawal Per Cap. | <i>cubic metres</i> | | | | | 1,272 | | | | 1,247 |
| Biofuels Production (Barrels) | <i>'000/day</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Biofuels Production (As Of Worldwide Production) | % | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Biofuels Production (Tonnes Of Oil Equivalent) | <i>'000 tonnes</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Electricity Production (As Of Worldwide Production) | % | 0.50% | 0.48% | 0.45% | 0.44% | 0.44% | 0.41% | 0.41% | 0.40% | |
| Solar Capacity (Cum. Installed Photovoltaic Power) | <i>MW</i> | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 64.0 | 462 | 1,952 | 1,959 |
| Solar Capacity (As Of Worldwide Total) | % | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.03% | 0.40% | 1.98% | 4.88% | 2.82% |
| Wind Capacity (Cum. Installed Wind Capacity) | <i>MW</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wind Capacity (As Of Worldwide Total) | % | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Geothermal Capacity (Cum. Installed Capacity) | <i>MW</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Geothermal Capacity (As Of Worldwide Total) | % | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, EIA, Helgi Analytics calculation. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

| TELECOMMUNICATION & INTERNET | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|
| Telecommunication Revenues | <i>USD mil</i> | 4,000 | 4,439 | 4,882 | 5,396 | 6,489 | 8,430 | 7,008 | | |
| Telecommunication Employees | <i>persons</i> | 23,260 | 20,334 | 17,141 | 20,223 | 20,028 | 20,837 | 19,453 | | |
| Number Of Fixed Lines | <i>mil</i> | 3.63 | 3.43 | 3.22 | 2.89 | 2.40 | 2.48 | 2.53 | 2.41 | |
| Fixed Line Penetration (As Of Population) | % | 36% | 34% | 32% | 28% | 23% | 24% | 24% | 23% | 21% |
| Fixed Lines Per Household | % | 0.89 | 0.83 | 0.78 | 0.70 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.54 | |
| Market Share Of Incumbent Fixed Line Operator | % | | | 76% | | | | | | |
| Mobile Cellular Subscriptions | <i>mil</i> | 9.7 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Mobile Phone Penetration (As Of Population) | % | 95% | 106% | 115% | 121% | 128% | 133% | 137% | 122% | 122% |
| Market Share Of The Largest Mobile Operator | % | | 47% | | 41% | 42% | 40% | 39% | 38% | |
| Price Of 10-Minute Local Call | <i>EUR</i> | 0.46 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.65 | |
| Price Of 10-Minute Inland Long-Distance Call | <i>EUR</i> | 2.67 | 1.68 | 1.30 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.65 | |
| Prices Of 10-Minute International Call To USA | <i>EUR</i> | 3.70 | 4.19 | 2.36 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.13 | 2.34 | |
| Number Of Fixed Broadband Internet Connections | <i>mil</i> | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.44 | 1.09 | 1.50 | 1.77 | 2.00 | 2.27 | |
| Fixed Broadband Internet Lines (As Of Population) | % | 0.3% | 1.6% | 4.3% | 11% | 14% | 17% | 19% | 22% | |
| Fixed Broadband Internet Lines Per Household | % | 0.8% | 4.1% | 11% | 26% | 35% | 41% | 46% | 51% | |
| Share Of Population Using Internet | % | | | 10% | 15% | 24% | 34% | 36% | 35% | 48% |
| Number Of Personal Computers | <i>mil</i> | 2.10 | 2.45 | 2.80 | | | | | | |
| Personal Computers Penetration (As Of Population) | % | 21% | 24% | 27% | | | | | | |
| Personal Computers Per Household | % | 51% | 60% | 68% | | | | | | |

| HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| R&D Expenditures (As % Of GDP) | % | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | | |
| Researchers In R&D Per mil People | <i>persons</i> | 1,550 | 1,598 | 2,365 | 2,560 | 2,703 | 2,870 | 2,755 | | |
| Hi-Tech Exports (Current USD) | <i>USD mil</i> | 5,927 | 7,829 | 8,934 | 12,081 | 14,440 | 17,304 | 14,252 | 17,469 | |
| Hi-Tech Exports (As % Of Total Exports) | % | 10.5% | 10.9% | 10.7% | 12.2% | 11.7% | 11.9% | 12.2% | 13.2% | |
| Hi-Tech Exports (As % Of GDP) | % | 6.2% | 6.9% | 6.9% | 8.1% | 8.0% | 7.7% | 7.2% | 8.8% | |
| Patent Applications (Non-Residents) | <i>patents</i> | 2,954 | 629 | 244 | 195 | 192 | 142 | 92 | 114 | |
| Patent Applications (Residents) | <i>patents</i> | 625 | 623 | 586 | 641 | 716 | 712 | 789 | 868 | |
| Scientific And Technical Journal Articles | <i>articles</i> | 2,820 | 3,178 | 3,172 | 3,566 | 3,690 | 3,936 | 3,946 | | |
| Secure Internet Servers | <i>servers</i> | 229 | 316 | 425 | 660 | 1,081 | 1,569 | 1,946 | 3,349 | 4,083 |
| Secure Internet Servers (Per 1 mil People) | <i>servers</i> | 22 | 31 | 42 | 64 | 105 | 151 | 186 | 318 | 387 |
| Technicians In R&D (per million People) | <i>persons</i> | 883 | 926 | 1,348 | 1,544 | 1,496 | 1,458 | 1,533 | | |
| Trademark Applications (Direct Non-resident) | <i>apps.</i> | 1,530 | 1,042 | 973 | 984 | 1,006 | 816 | 658 | 651 | |
| Trademark Applications (Direct Resident) | <i>apps.</i> | 8,885 | 9,365 | 9,279 | 9,553 | 9,156 | 8,267 | 7,234 | 7,793 | |
| Trademark Applications (Total) | <i>apps.</i> | 18,629 | 17,049 | 16,284 | 15,706 | 14,714 | 13,106 | 11,047 | 11,048 | |
| Trademark Applications (Madrid) | <i>apps.</i> | 8,214 | 6,642 | 6,032 | 5,169 | 4,552 | 4,023 | 3,155 | 2,604 | |

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, United Nations, OECD, EIOPA, Helgi Analytics calculation. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit www.helgilibrary.com

ABOUT HELGI ANALYTICS

Helgi Analytics is a consulting company based in the Czech Republic. The company mainly provides consultancy in the area of financial services and real estate and focuses primarily on the region of Central and Eastern Europe.

Helgi Analytics also runs a web application called Helgi Library, which is a database/library offering data and analyses on more than 95% of the world's economy and population. The Library aims to bring interesting statistical data and analyses to a wide audience under affordable conditions. If you wish to get more details, please visit www.helgilibrary.com or contact us at info@helgianalytics.com.

Helgi Analytics

Eliasova 38, Prague 6
160 00, Czech Republic
www.helgianalytics.com

DISCLAIMER

© 2012, HELGI ANALYTICS LTD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. All information contained herein is protected by Copyright Law and no such information may be copied or otherwise reproduced, in whole or in part, in any form or manner, by any Person or Company without Helgi Analytics' prior written consent. All information contained herein is obtained by Helgi Analytics from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human and mechanical error, as well as other factors, however, all information contained herein is provided without warranty of any kind. Under no circumstances is Helgi Analytics under any liability to any person or entity for any loss or damage caused by any error, or other circumstance or contingency within or beyond the control of Helgi Analytics or any of its directors, employees, or agents in connection with the procurement, collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, communication, publication, or delivery of any such information, or any direct or indirect damages whatsoever. The financial reporting, analysis, projections, observations, and other information contained herein are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold any securities.