National Report on the Woodworking and Furniture Industry in Czech Republic

PART I
Processing of wood and manufacture of wood products

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INNOTrans supports the foundation of an European network of trade union activists and employee representative at factory level in the wood and furniture sector. This project is financially supported by the EU in the frame of social dialogue.
Part I: Processing of wood and manufacture of wood products (DD)

1. Processing of wood, manufacture of wood, cork, wicker and straw products except furniture – BCEA 20 (branch classification of the economic activities presently in force)

1.1. Characteristic of the sector

Wood industry has a long tradition in the Czech Republic. Its products find application before all in the building industry (especially in building of flats), in furniture industry, agriculture, car manufacture, railways and also in the manufacture of musical instruments, sports equipment, toys etc. The continual renewal of the raw-material, wood mass, of inland origin creates a indisputable advantage in this sector. Wood mass is obtained from wood growth and the forest area amounts to 2.6 million hectares which corresponds to 32 % of the total area of the Czech Republic. Wood production reached 17.7 million cubic metres in 2006. In spite of the fact that the wood production significantly increased in comparison with 2005 (approx. By 2.2 million cubic metres a positive feature prevails in the situation that the yearly accrual of wood mass is not completely processed and that the wood reserves thus permanently grow. The accretion of wood amount in the Czech forests in permanent and it exceeded the quality of the wood processed during the whole time of seventies of the last century. The Czech Republic belongs- when measured according to wood production per person- (1.4 cubic metres) – and by wood production per forest area (5.9 cubic metres) /hectare of forest area to the leading wood processors. According to the branch classification of economic activities presently in force (BCEA 20) : Processing of wood, manufacture of wood cork, wicker and straw products except furniture it is divided into the following five subbranches:

⇒ 20.1 Sawmill manufacture and wood impregnation
⇒ 20.2 Manufacture of veneer, plywood and agglomerated wood products
⇒ 20.3 Manufacture of carpentry and joinery items for building industry
⇒ 20.4 Manufacture of wooden packaging materials
⇒ 20.5 Manufacture of other wood, cork, wicker and straw products except furniture

The sawmill manufacture is a typical representant of original production with the highest utilization of wood mass. Timber is the main product here (i.e. prisms, sleepers, to purpose processed timber). Chips, shavings fissions, cuttings, sawdust etc then from valuable raw-materials for the branches of agglomerated manufacture. They have been to a certain extent utilized as fuel in the production of electric energy and heat in power plants. Sawmill manufacture in the Czech Republic is characterized by a superfluous capacity, the extent of which
can be assessed to approx. 20%. Although the modernization process is underway, it is given by the financial possibilities of the owners. It should be stated that with the exception of large and newly established plants, the sawmills are in the majority obsolete. The inland production of the wood-processing machines still does not reach the standard of manufacture of this equipment in highly developed countries. The sophisticated machinery must therefore be imported from abroad. In 2006 the sawmill manufacture reach 27% of the sales revenue for own products and service in the whole industry. In spite of the fact that this share has been decreasing in the recent years, it still remains higher than that in the highly developed countries of EU. The manufacture of veneer, plywood and agglomerated wood products comprises especially the manufacture of plywood battens, venners, wood fibreboard (DTD), cement fibreboard and wood fibre planks including the medium hard boards (medium density fibre-MDF). The assortment was enriched by boards with oriented fibre, the so-called OSB boards. This group represents 14% of the sales of wood processing production. This is a low value because a branch with a high added value is concerned in this case.

**Figure 1.1**
Share of branches in the sales revenue of own products and services in 2006.

![Graph showing the share of branches in the sales revenue of own products and services in 2006.]

Notes: data in current prices, source: ČÚ, own reckoning calculation of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.
The manufacture of carpentry and joinery items for building industry is most diversified. It comprises the manufacture of windows, doors, door frames, parquets and elements for pre-assembled buildings etc.

This manufacture is carried out- with the exception of a few large societies- predominantly by thousands of small firms (about 45 thousand) that perform it in combination with furniture manufacture in small series made to order. The construction of wooden buildings (especially preassembled houses and cottages) plays an important role here. This activity should be cubstationally strengthened also in respect to the necessity to increase the proportion of wood in the Czech economy. The branch has 47% share in the total sales revenue for own products and service.

The manufacture of wooden packaging materials comprises the manufacture of wooden cases, in many industrial branches. The recently recorder number of 782 manufacturers of packaging materials means that the production is less extensive. The sales revenue for wooden packaging materials including pallets reached 3.65 miliard Kč per year which amount to 4% of the wood processing industry. The manufacture of other wood, cork, wicker and straw products except furniture means before all the manufacture of wooden tools, borders, handles, wooden table and kitchen utensils, inlaid or incrusted wood and other wood products. Here mainly small or medium size enterprises are engaged their production is in the total count by no means negligible. In 2006 the sales revenue for own products and services reached 7.5 millard Kč which corresponds to 8% of the total sales revenue on wood industry.

1.2 Positions of the branches within the framework of the processing industry

The wood industry did not in the recent years and neither in 2006 attain the structural changes in production which are necessary in the Czech economy. It concerns especially the changes supporting the development products with a higher added value and a better utility, especially of product that could attain a high competitive value. The building industry has a significant role also in the relation to the wood industry. Wood manufacture products are more interesting for the building sector than the exiting silicate products and they have so far not been manufactured in sufficient quantity and assortment. The necessity to introduce a higher utilization of inland products into the Czech economy (especially wood and wooden products) must consider also the time factor. The realization should not be too long in order to prevent being backward in comparison with countries as FRG, Austria, Sweden or Finland. Wood is an inland raw-material, we have sufficient quality of it. The products made from it are high ecological, they meet the environmental principles and are usually (with the exception of agglomerated products) energy undemanding.
In comparison with 2005 a positive change in the composition of the individual branches was started because the sawmill manufacture and the wood impregnation decreased their total share by 4% whereas the agglomerated and other products of this group increased slightly.

In the following years the manufacture of the most important items from 20.2 i.e the manufacture of wooden fibreboards and OSB boards will rise. It can be anticipated because the situation and the enhanced consumption in the building branch will require it. The sector of wood industry participated in the selected indicators and in the total data on the processing industry as follows.

Wood processing, manufactures of wood, cork, wicker and straw product except furniture
⇒ sales revenue from own products and service (current prices) 3.1 %
⇒ average number of workers – 5.9 %
⇒ added value from the production 3.1 %

The support of small and medium size enterprises is – from the point of view of the financial volume not high – it is, however very significant. Within the programm Záruka (Guaranty) 17 cases were thus dealt with. The volume of guaranties (all of them were price favoured) reached 111.3 million Kč. The volume of support amounts to thus shared 3.6 % the volume of guaranties was 41.1 million Kč (4.6%). Five credits were granted in total value of 30.5 million Kč (share in the total amount is 3.6%). One of these credits was realized within the program TRH (2 millions Kč) and four within the program PROGRES (28.5 million Kč). Thirteen contributions were rendered in the sum of 1.3 mil Kč.

1.3 Branch structure according to the number of employees in the organizations

Wood industry is concentrated mainly in microenterprises, small and medium size firms. The number of large societies is relatively low, the category of firms with 100 and more employees practically does not exit on this sector. Roughly 70% of workers of the sector are employed in the micro-and small enterprises. The importance of these firms is very high especially in country and distant districts where the job opportunities are very low. The drawback of small firms with a low number of workers depends in their low effectivity, productivity and in problems with quality that are due to unsatisfactory machinery. Such enterprises are quickly established because they need a low capital input at start. They are, however also quickly dissolved because their ability to face problems a support for the categories of medium size sector and large firms. The medium size firms are highly operative they have a good adaptability to new situations and they are able to deal relatively quickly.
Large firms exist especially in the category of sawmill production (BCEA 20.1), in the category of agglomerated materials (BCEA 20.2) and they often work with the participation of foreign capital and management (in most cases German and Austrian). These large societies affect substantially all main parameters (sales, accounted added value. Productivity, effectivity and so on.). They are these:

- Stora Enso Timber, Ltd in Ždírec and Planá - sawmill production, (high quality timber).
- KRONOSPAN CR, Ltd in Jihlava - manufacture of agglomerated materials.
- Wood-processing Cooperative Lukavec - manufacture of agglomerated materials.

In the list of 100 most important enterprises in the Czech Republic in 2006 the KRONOSPAN CR, Ltd took the 95th position, i.e. it was by 2 positions better than in 2005. No other firms from the sector were positions better than in 2005. No other firms from the sector were included in this list.

**Table 1.1**

Production characteristics in 2005 according to the size groups – BCEA 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mill Kč, persons</th>
<th>0-9</th>
<th>10-49</th>
<th>50-249</th>
<th>250-999</th>
<th>More than 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales for own producers and service in current prices</td>
<td>23801.1</td>
<td>15279.9</td>
<td>16738.9</td>
<td>20271.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounted added value in current prices</td>
<td>8842.4</td>
<td>4378.3</td>
<td>4239.8</td>
<td>4754.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Of persons employed</td>
<td>38859</td>
<td>16527</td>
<td>12319</td>
<td>7378</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ČSÚ, Ministry of Industry and Trade

The Czech wood industry ought to react more promptly upon the situation from the technical point of view similarly as it happens in FRG and Austria. These countries have - according to the raw-material possibilities - approx. the same starting conditions as those in the Czech Republic. The qualification and abilities if the workers are at the same level. FRG and Austria, however, introduce effective technical equipment more promptly. This is decisive especially in sawmill manufacture and in the production of agglomerated materials. The activity of our sawmill plants is substantially affected also by the competence of the management which is high especially in large societies with foreign participation. The application possibilities of the results of technical development, science and techniques in the manufacturing process are also the most favourable here.
1.4 Regional structure of the sectors

We can see wood industry in all regions (districts, counties). We can also say that it is a sector that offers jobs to woman and handicapped persons - mainly in the manufacture of wooden packaging materials and wood cork, wicker and straw products except furniture (e.g. manufacture of kitchen utensils for households, handles to shovels, spades, simple ladders and so on). Processing of wood, manufacture of wood, cork wicker and straw products except furniture.

The centre of the wood industry lies mainly in the districts Vysočina (sales revenue for own products and service % 20%, employees 9%, Plzeň (9 and 8%, respectively) and in South Bohemia (9 and 10%, respectively).

In these districts, wood is abundant, therefore the relation is logical. The majority of the gigantic societies is located in the district Vysočina, i.e. stora enso timber, Ltd in Ždírec nad Doubravou. KRONOSPAN CR, Ltd in Jihlava and the woodprocessing Cooperative lukavec in Lukavec by Pelhřimov (agglomerated materials).

The sector in Moravia Silesian district was strengthened by the large capacity of the Austria Society Franz mlahnof Sage und Bobelwerke, GmbH in Paskov. The cellulose plant in Paskov that utilizes the waste materials form sawmill manufacture can be also positively rated. The firm RD Rýmařov, Ltd manufacture wooden houses and cottages and it should be also supported because it brings product with a high added value. The proportion of the existing manufacture of wooden buildings in the whole building sector is quite insufficient (approx. 2%) and it cannot be compared with that in the neighbouring countries where this proportion fluctuates between 10 and 15%.

The wood industry exists only to a small extent in Prague and in Liberec, Ústí and Karlovy Vary districts.

1.5 Main economical parameters

1.5.1 Price developed

The price development in the sector of wood industry can be evaluated as steady. Nevertheless, a substantial growth occurred in 2006. It was due to lack of wood mass for processing. This applies before all to the sawmill branch (20.1) where the manufacture obtained wood for processing only with difficulties. The problems grew to such extent that the large societies and the respective profession union asked for help in the Ministry of industry and trade and the Ministry of Agriculture, required procedures for solution to be sought by joint efforts. These large problems in supplies were then partly solved owing to the strong hurricane in January 2007 during which several millions of cubic metres of wood mass fell. It has so far not been fully removed and processed. The
situacion with wood mass (supply and prices) was also dealt with in the state owned enterprise Lesy České republic, Hradec Králové. The firm led a series of negotiations with the Ministry of Agriculture and the profession unions- Union of Employers in Wood- processing Industry and the Association of wood processing plants and with a series of enterprises.

When the situation in other branches in 2006 is evaluated, a nonuniform development of prices is observed especially in the branch 20.2 (agglomerated materials) where after a decrease in 2005/2004 (the reasons for which were a high production and accumulated stocks) a rise occurred again in 2006.

### 1.5.2 Basic production characteristics

The dynamics of sales reached a steep rise in comparison with 2006/2005 (index = 122.5). The highest growth was found in the group 20.3 (carpentry and joinery items in building – 126.7 %). in sawmill manufacture (20.1) and in agglomerated products (20.2). It means that the high increase of

Was due to the activities of the three leading and most important branches of the sector. The large building activity in the Czech Republic can be mentioned as the reason for this because during in an enhanced consumption of product form all mentioned groups took place. The prices of products (timber, purpose oriented wood products) grew in the sawmill manufacture in 2006. It also supported the growth. The main branches took part in the total sales revenue for own products and service in current prices as follows:

- Sawmill manufactures and wood impregnation = 27% (by 1 % higher than in 2005).
- Manufactures of veneer, plywood and agglomerated wood products = 14% (1 % drop)
- Manufacture of carpentry and joinery items for building (manufacture of doors, door frames, wooden, buildings, their elements angulded and bentwood constructions) = 47 % (rise by 3%).

The indicator of added value (in current prices) expressed by the interyearly index reached a substantial increase in 2006 when compared with the preceding years. It was due before all to the branches 20.1, 20.3 and surprisingly also to the branch 20.5 The increase by roughly 12% in the branch 20.1 is favourable. It means that especially the manufacture of processed timber grew. A noticeable increase was observed also in the branch.

Of carpentry and joinery items in building. It is connection with the growing building activities. Nevertheless, in spite of this satisfactory increase the fact remains that the wood industry belongs according to the indicators of work productivity- to the sector reaching only a low effectivity.
The situation in employment in BCEA 20 had a favourable trend in 2006. This was mainly due to the branch of carpentry and joinery in building. The manufacturers fulfilled by higher supplies of windows and doors the growth of the Czech economy. In the sector of wood industry a substantial amount of workes (nearly 39000) were employed in the category of micro-enterprises (0-9 employees). A considerable number of these enterprises is located in the border regions of the Czech Republic where a minimum amount of jobs exists. They are family or individual manufactures and represent places where people find employment.

If we compare the wood industry (BCEA 20) and the whole processing industry we find a steep growth of the number of workers in the wood sector in 2005-2006 and only a slight enhancement in the processing industry. The parameters of sales revenue for own products and services and the accounted added value show approx. the same trend in the two sectors.

The trend of costs has been continuously growing since 2000. In 2005 and 2006 in grew by 10 % in every year. Not only the prices of wood mass but also the fuel-energetic factors should be included into this calculation. The prices of the wood mass bought by the processors can be assessed only with difficulties. The supplier- customer contracts are therefore concluded only for relatively short periods in order to be able to follow the potential increase or decrease within the conditions of the contracts. As an example of this it can be said that in the assortment of timber for building the prices of spruce and pine reached 4390 and 4230 Kč, resp. for one cubic metre in the first 6 months of 2006 whereas the same prices reached 4850 and 4500 Kč, resp. in 2007. In 2007 the prices of timber for carpentry and joinery rose in all wood sorts (spruce, pine, larch, oak, beech). The highest cost rise was in the BCEA 20.3 branch (index 2006/2007=113).

The personal cost grew from 2000 to 2006 by a slightly lower speed than total cost. Owing to the fact the substantial part of personal cost form the wages, it can be concluded that their development indicates that their growth has remained within the trend of total cost in an acceptable range. It is explained by the boom of this branch in 2006.

1.5.3 Work productivity and personal costs

The wood industry- in spite of its being based on the point of view of quantity of organizations of micro till medium size organizations – reaches surprisingly high increases in the work productivity parameters (assessed form accounted added value). In comparison with the while the whole processing industry it reaches 53% productivity and belongs thus to the half successful within the branches of the processing industry. It is also satisfying that in 2006 (when compared with 2005) the work productivity calculated from the accounted added value grew in the branch 20.1 as well because this branch belongs to the most important ones.
within the sector. The introduction of more effective techniques was to a broad extent successful especially in larger and medium size organizations. A high growth was observed in BCEA 20 branch 20.5.

Its contribution to the general result was, however owing to its size not decisive. The share of personal costs in the accounted added value decreased gradually in the whole sector form 2000 to 2006 with the exception of 2005. This indicates a sound development of wages. In comparison with the whole processing industry the wood industry reaches approx. 85%.

If we compare the accounted added value as a parameter for assessment of work productivity in BCEA 20 sector and in the whole processing industry we ascertain a higher increase in BCEA 20 since 2002 and the differences remained approx. the same till 2006 inclusively. The share of personal costs has permanently decreased since 2001 in the whole sector. It shows that the wage development is lower in wood industry than in the whole processing industry.

1.6. Foreign trade

1.6.1 Foreign trade development

The wood industry showed successful results in foreign trade in 2006 and it followed thus the positive trends of the preceding years. The export form the sector was significantly higher than the import an the 15.6 millard Kč balance obtained represents a significant contribution to the foreign trade balance of the Czech Republic.

A continuation of improvements of the composition of export items is therefore a long-term task of the sector. Another long-term task depends in the improvement of export of product with a higher added value because the export has a low added value. Export in branches where it is highly desirable, e.g. in agglomerated materials, increased in 2006 (in comparison with 2005) by approx. 1.6 millard Kč. Foregin trade with chipboard and fibreboard materials is very strong but the competition is immense in this branch. Good results were obtained for boards with oriented chip (fibre) – OSB boards. These items can significantly contribute to a successful export.

Agglomerated materials form the largest commodity in the import as well. Import increase was in 2000 substantially lower in 2006 than export increase. The trade balance has therefore shown an improvement.
1.6.2 Territorial structure of foreign trade

The markets of the EU countries are the most important ones for the wood industry. From among them the most relevant countries are the FRG and Austria where more than 52% of export of our wood products were delivered. The export composition includes items such as timber, products of carpentry and joinery for building, pallets and agglomerated products. The FRG and Austria are also the strongest importers into the Czech republic. They represent 45% of imported commodities, then comes Slovakia with 11% and Poland with 9% follows.

1.6.3. Inland consumption

1.6.3.1. Inland consumption of products

the inland consumption of the products of wood industry increased substantially in 2006 when compared with 2005. This proves that the demand of Czech wood products prevails and constantly grows both in the public sphere and within the population. It is due to the rapidly growing building activities. A very broad range of manufactured products is thus required, i.e. timber, agglomerated products, windows, doors, parquets, panelling, wooden houses and cottages etc. It is also favourable that a considerable proportion of these items are inland products and that they acquired such quality and assortment that the Czech consumer does not need to look for them abroad any buy them there.

1.7. Investments

It should be started that the sector of wood industry as a whole is insufficiently provided with investments. The means and especially the means for investment into the building activities are lacking (i.e. into new assembly ahops and store-houses etc). The individual firms direct their investments more to machinery and equipment because it ensures improvements of the production techniques and technologies. Nevertheless, a comparatively large obsoleteness remains especially in the branch of sawmill manufacture. The foreign ivestmens represent in a longer run approx. 40% of total investments. From the aspects of investments into growht and production productivity increase the investments into large plants were in the last years of utmost importance. A series of investments received investment incentives:

⇒ Stora Enso Ždírec, Ltd, Ždírec nad Doubravou (manufacture of timber). The decision on granting of incentive was made 10.8.2005.  


The project related to the Green-field and Brown-field areas were not realized during the last years. The problems connected with the development of the sector technologies have been dealt with in enterprices than can earmark a certain part of means for these activies. Small and medium size firms do practically not carry out technology development owing to their copaticies and financial reason. In September 2006 an application for financial support of the society TANABYT, Ltd. for manufacture of Eurowindows was put foward. It should be a part of the programe of building up new jobs inregions severely affected by unemployment. This comprises a project for manufacture eurowindows, eurodoors and winter gardens. The locality is Kobyla in the Jeseník district where the unemployment is very high. It reached 15.83% in the first half of 2006 and it was thus by 50% highter than the mean unemployment level in the Czech Republic.

1.7.1 Direct foreign investments

In 2006 a plant for manufacture of agglomerated boards with oriented chip on the surface (i.e oriented strand boards- OSB) was established in the society KRONOSPAN CR. Ltd. in Jihlava. The building-up of the society Stora Enso Timber, Ltd. Ždírec in 2004-2006 undoubtedly was another revelant investment action for increasing of the volume of building joinery timber. Continual enhancement of production was in the same period carried out in the range of agglomerated wooden boards manufactured in the Wood-processing Cooperative Lukavec. The foreign investments have a favorable effect on the branch development. The foreign investor brings new top established manufacture, he has high qualified, staff members and established supplier and sale markets (marketing). The two types of investments are in BCEA 20 distinctly above the Czech processing industrty whitch indicates that the wood industry is interesting from the aspect of investments.

1.8. International comparison and competitiveneness

The result of the foreign trade reached in 2006 prove that the wood industry achieved good result in a competitive environment. It succeed in inceasing of the export by 3 milliard Kč and the sales revenue by approx. 2.2 milliard Kč in comparison with 2005. The importance of the wood industry in the whole processing industry is in the majority of EU countries lower than in the Czech Republic. This creates the possibilities of a closer cooperation and product
deliveries in EU countries. A justified anticipation exist that the Czech Republic will in future belong to the leading countries in this industrial branch which applies to the raw-material possibilities, the diversity of assortment and the qualification of staff. We must be oriented to the technical facilities and to a rapid introduction of scientific results, techniques and innovations into practice. A board scientific-technical background should be built-up in universities, exper institution and in the production sphere. The managment of the of the Directorate-General Enterprise, European Commission anticipates in future a high mass growth of wood industry products and growing trade with them. The manufacture of timber should increase by 30% till 2020 and similar increase is expected in the manufacture of agglomerated materials and building carpentry and joinery. The Czech Republic ought to direct its efforts to the development of products with a higher added value. The present state when a high importance is given to sawmill manufacture with its relatively simple products with a low added value that predominate is negative both for the sector and the Czech economy.

The Czech Republic has favourable conditions for the establishment of new capacities utilizing up-to-date global techniques and technologies. This opportunity should be accordingly utilized. EU legislation does not hinder it because the Czech Republic has incorporated into its legislation the necessary ES guidelines.

The export dynamics of the Czech wood industry within the framework of CEFTA countries exhibited a stagnation level, the change was, however, not distinct. We ought to bear in mind that the FRG and Austria are for us the decisive countries with a large priority in the export matters.

1.9. Summary and prospects of the sector

EU apprehends the development of the wood industry sector in relation to other branches on the basis of wood mass treatment. It means the paper, cellulose, polygraphic and furniture industries and also the forestry sector. The complex is called FBI (forest based industries). A great relevance has been given to it in the recent years especially owing to the fact that it is an ecological sector that operates in agreement with the principles of sustainable development. The wood-processing plants in the Czech Republic should be in their efforts supported by the profession unions, i.e by the Union of Employers in the Wood-processing Industry and the Association of Wood-processing Plants. These unions have an expert and experienced managment staff. The sector fully adheres to the principles of IPPC, the best accessible techniques (BAT) and it will not meet problems in the application of the chemical legislation REACH. The situation indicates that its impact into the cost and thus into the competitiveness of the enterprises will not be substantial. The Czech Republic will be also able to
fulfil the limit of recycling on the prolonged term settled for the EU accessing countries. The waste materials in the sector are either treated to obtain new products or they are utilized in the production of electric energy or heat. Unutilizable waste materials practically do not exist.

This year (2007) was easier for our manufacturers because they met less obstacles in the procurement of wood mass for processing (the hurricane in January 2007). After dealing with the calamity and processing of the fallen trees the tension in supplies can reappear. Problems need not be, however anticipated because even the exploitation given by the limit can be to manufacture of products of higher value also at limited wood sources. It will be important to keep and improve the position of foreign markets. Prerequisites for it exist because the Czech manufacturers have built up successful contacts with their western partners. Neither the problems of globalization and world-wide chains should endanger the sector.

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**Figures**

**Recorded number of employees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DP</th>
<th>NP/SP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>32,329</td>
<td>32,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>32,110</td>
<td>32,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>32,151</td>
<td>32,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>32,726</td>
<td>32,068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Costs (total) in current prices in 2000-2006** (millions of Kč)

![Graph showing costs in current prices in 2000-2006]

**Personal costs in current price in 2000 to 2006** in current prices BCEA 20

![Graph showing personal costs in current price in 2000 to 2006]