



Vos conseillers à la Chambre de Commerce



Steven Koener
+352423939379

Contactez-nous: europe@cc.lu

Indicateurs clés

Région	78,867 km2
Population	10,674,723 (July 2017 est.)
Type de gouvernement	parliamentary democracy
Langues	Czech (official) 95.4%, Slovak 1.6%, other 3% (2011 census)
PIB	\$372.6 billion (2017 est.)
Taux de croissance	3.5% (2017 est.)
IHD	28
Capitale	Prague

Introduction

At the close of World War I, the Czechs and Slovaks of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire merged to form Czechoslovakia. During the interwar years, having rejected a federal system, the new country's predominantly Czech leaders were frequently preoccupied with meeting the increasingly strident demands of other ethnic minorities within the republic, most notably the Slovaks, the Sudeten Germans, and the Ruthenians (Ukrainians). On the eve of World War II, Nazi Germany occupied the territory that today comprises Czechia, and Slovakia became an independent state allied with Germany. After the war, a reunited but truncated Czechoslovakia (less Ruthenia) fell within the Soviet sphere of influence. In 1968, an invasion by Warsaw Pact troops ended the efforts of the country's leaders to liberalize communist rule and create "socialism with a human face," ushering in a period of repression known as "normalization." The peaceful "Velvet Revolution" swept the Communist Party from power at the end of 1989 and inaugurated a return to democratic rule and a market economy. On 1 January 1993, the country underwent a nonviolent "velvet divorce" into its two national components, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech Republic joined NATO in 1999 and the European Union in 2004. The country added the short-form name Czechia in 2016, while continuing to use the full form name, Czech Republic.

Source: *The CIA World Factbook - Czech Republic*

Indicateurs macroéconomiques

Economic growth will remain robust in 2018 and 2019. Increasing wages and employment will keep household consumption growth high. Private investment growth is also projected to increase thanks to favourable credit conditions. External demand will remain high, driven by growth in trading partners.

Inflation will stay slightly above the target of the central bank, driven by accelerating wages. Following the interest rate increase in February 2018, monetary policy should raise interest rates only gradually as inflation remains close to its target and avoid creating a gap vis-à-vis the euro area rate. Fiscal space is ample to boost infrastructure investment and address spending needs in education, R&D, vocational training and ageing related spending to prepare for the future.

Source: *OECD - Economic Forecast*

IMF Statistics:

Subject descriptor	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic product, constant prices Percent change	2.958	2.450	2.617	2.646	2.547
Gross domestic product, current prices U.S. dollars (Billions)	245.226	246.953	261.732	276.106	290.539

Gross domestic product per capita, current prices <i>U.S. dollars (Units)</i>	23,112.593	23,213.954	24,569.058	25,881.829	27,205.524
Inflation, average consumer prices <i>Percent change</i>	2.158	2.559	2.262	2.000	2.000
Volume of imports of goods and services <i>Percent change</i>	5.928	5.000	4.850	4.700	4.650
Volume of exports of goods and services <i>Percent change</i>	4.408	4.000	4.100	4.200	4.200
Unemployment rate <i>Percent of total labor force</i>	2.243	2.200	2.300	2.500	2.800
Current account balance <i>U.S. dollars (Billions)</i>	0.715	-0.205	-0.645	-0.935	-1.290
Current account balance <i>Percent of GDP</i>	0.292	-0.083	-0.247	-0.339	-0.444

 Colored cells are estimates

Source: *IMF Statistics - Czech Republic*

Le Luxembourg et le pays

Existing conventions and agreements

Non double taxation agreement

In order to promote international economic and financial relations in the interest of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Luxembourg government negotiates bilateral agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and prevent fiscal evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on fortune with third countries.

- Convention from 18.03.1991 (Memorial 1992, A no.106, p.3142)
- Effective as of 01.01.1993 (Memorial 1992, A no.106, p.3142)
- Convention from 05.03.2013 (Memorial 2014, A no.126, p.1859)
- Effective as of 01.01.2015 (Memorial 2014, A no.126, p.1859)

Air Services agreement

None

Source: *Administration des contributions directes*

Plus d'informations

Foreign Trade

The Statec Foreign Trade statistics provide information on the trade of goods - by product and by country. This information is collected respectively through the INTRASTAT declaration and on the basis of customs documents.

You can see the statistics on the website of the [Statec](#).

Contact points in Czech Republic

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Czech Republic

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: **Mr Gérard PHILIPPS**

9, rue Apolinarska
CZ - 128 00 PRAHA 2
Tel: (+420) 257 18 18 00
Fax: (+420) 257 53 25 37
E-mail: [prague.amb\(at\)mae.etat.lu](mailto:prague.amb(at)mae.etat.lu)

Source: *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg*

Economic and Commercial Attaché (AWEX) in charge of Czech Republic

Economic and Commercial Attaché: **Mr Eric SCHMITZ**

Myslikova 31

11000 Praha 1
Tel: +420 224 934 570 (71)
E-mail: [prague\(at\)awex-wallonia.com](mailto:prague(at)awex-wallonia.com)

Source: **AWEX**

Country risk as defined by Office du Dueroire for Czech Republic

Dueroire is the only credit insurer covering open account deals in over 200 countries. A rating on a scale from 1 to 7 shows the intensity of the political risk. Category 1 comprises countries with the lowest political risk and category 7 countries with the highest. Macroeconomics experts also assess the repayment climate for all buyers in a country.

Link: [Dueroire Office - Country Risk for Czech Republic](#)

Other useful links

- [CIA World factbook on Czech Republic](#)
- [CzechInvest](#)
- [CzechTrade](#)
- [Czech Chamber of Commerce](#)
- [La République tchèque sur le site de l'AWEX](#)
- [Doing Business in the Czech Republic](#)

La Chambre de Commerce et le pays

Evénements passés

- **17.11.2015**

Journée d'Opportunités d'Affaires: République Tchèque, Grèce, Hongrie, Lettonie, Pologne, Roumanie, Slovénie

Participer à ces Journées, qui se déroulent sous forme d'entretiens individuels avec les attachés économiques et commerciaux luxembourgeois et belges,...

- **22.09.2015**

Country seminar: Czech Republic

The Minister of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, H.E. Mr. Jan Mládek, will be visiting Luxembourg on September 22, 2015. In the framework of...

- **05.12.2014**

Journée d'Opportunités d'Affaires : Latvia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic

La Chambre de Commerce a le plaisir de vous inviter aux prochaines « Journées d'Opportunités d'Affaires » sur la Pologne, la Lettonie, la Slovaquie,...

- **30.09.2014 - 02.10.2014**

MSV

Détail

- **08.10.2013 - 09.10.2013**

Contact-Contract lors du salon MSV à Brno (CZ)

Les 8-9 octobre 2012, la 55e édition du salon international de la construction mécanique MSV à Brno en République tchèque accueillera l'événement...