

TRADE & MARKET OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

MINISTÉRIO DAS
RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES



Coleção
Estudos e Documentos de Comércio Exterior

Série
Como Exportar

Elaboração
Ministério das Relações Exteriores – MRE
Coordenação-Geral de Promoção Comercial – CGPR
Embaixada do Brasil em Praga
Setor de Promoção Comercial – SECOM
Deloitte República Tcheca

Coordenação
Coordenação-Geral de Promoção Comercial – CGPR

Distribuição
Coordenação-Geral de Promoção Comercial – CGPR

Diagramação
Coordenação-Geral de Promoção Comercial – CGPR

Os termos e apresentação de matérias contidas na presente publicação não traduzem expressão de opinião por parte do MRE sobre o “status” jurídico de quaisquer países, territórios, cidades ou áreas geográficas e de suas fronteiras ou limites. Os termos “desenvolvidos” e “em desenvolvimento”, empregados em relação a países ou áreas geográficas, não implicam tomada de posição oficial por parte do MRE.

INDEX

INTRODUCTION	5
KEY FINDINGS	6
Part 1: Czech Import Overview & Opportunities for Brazilian Exporters	6
Part 2: Conditions for Export to the Czech Republic & Analysis of Selected Product Groups.....	8
PART 1: CZECH IMPORT OVERVIEW & OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS	
1- DEVELOPMENT OF THE CZECH ECONOMY AND ITS PRODUCTION INDICATORS	13
2- OVERVIEW OF CZECH IMPORT	17
2.1. Czech Import in General	17
2.2. Czech Import in Product Perspective	20
2.2.1 Our Approach to Data Sources and Analysis	20
2.2.2 Czech Import from the World	22
2.2.3 Czech Import from Brazil	30
3- POTENTIAL NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC.....	39
3.1 Import of Developed European Countries from Brazil	39
3.2 Czech Import from Latin America and the Caribbean	41
3.3 Czech Import from Mexico	43
3.4 Czech Import from the World: Possible Opportunities for Brazil	45
4- SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC.....	47

PART 2: CONDITIONS FOR EXPORT TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC & ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PRODUCT GROUPS

1-	GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR EXPORT TO THE EU AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC ..	51
1.1.	The EU-MERCOSUR Trade Agreement	51
1.2.	Trade Agreements with Other LatAm Countries	53
1.3.	Current Requirements and Processes Related to Export of Goods to the EU.....	54
1.3.1	Current Requirements on Food Imports.....	56
1.4.	Current Requirements and Processes Related to Export of Goods to the Czech Republic	57
2-	MEAT.....	59
3-	FRUIT.....	67
4-	FRUIT JUICES	75
5-	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD.....	81
6-	ALUMINUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES	87
7-	FLAT-ROLLED IRON, NON-ALLOY STEEL, NOT COATED	94

APPENDIX

PART 1: CZECH IMPORT OVERVIEW & OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS		102
List of Charts and Tables.....		102
Reference List.....		104
PART 2: CONDITIONS FOR EXPORT TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC & ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PRODUCT GROUPS		106
List of Charts and Tables.....		106
Reference List.....		1088

INTRODUCTION

Brazil, the 9th largest economy in the World, is currently only the 50th biggest exporter to the Czech Republic with a modest share of 0.07%. Willing to change that, the Economic Section of the Embassy of Brazil in the Czech Republic has conducted an **exploratory research aimed at assessing the Trade & Market Opportunities for Brazilian Exporters in the Czech Republic.**

Specifically, the research focused on:

1. **New trade opportunities** for Brazilian companies on the Czech market
2. **Expansion of existing trade opportunities** for Brazilian products and commodities currently exported to the Czech Republic
3. **Trade tariffs and other barriers** to export of selected categories of Brazilian products to the Czech Republic

The project was divided into two parts. The 1st one focused on providing an overview of Czech import of goods from Brazil and selected other regions / countries through analysis of publicly available data and it suggested multiple product groups with high potential for a more detailed exploration in the 2nd part.

Six product groups were selected for an in-depth analysis, mostly among commodities already massively exported by Brazil to the EU but underrepresented in Brazilian export to the Czech Republic. The priority product groups targeted for a detailed analysis are:

1. Fresh Fruit
2. Fruit Juices
3. Meat
4. Aluminum Ores and Concentrates
5. Paper and Paperboard
6. Flat-rolled Iron, Non-alloy Steel, Not Coated

The core of the analysis is based on the Trade Matrix Data by the UNCTAD and on the Trade Map Data by the International Trade Center, a joint agency of the WTO and the UN.

KEY FINDINGS

Part 1: Czech Import Overview & Opportunities for Brazilian Exporters

Import of goods to the Czech Republic has been growing steadily for the past two decades, with only two exceptions (global economic crisis in 2009 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020). In 2020, the value of Czech import of goods amounted to 170 billion US\$.

Czech import of goods is rather concentrated, both geographically (29% from Germany, 89% from Top 20 countries) as well as from the product perspective, where the Top 5 product Groups (all from *Section 7: Machinery and transport equipment*) account for over 50 % and the Top 31 Groups for 90% of imports.

Brazil currently ranks on the 50th place among exporters to the Czech Republic, providing goods worth approximately 125 million US\$ in 2019 (0.07% of total import and a third of the value of import from Mexico). The value of exports from Brazil to the Czech Republic tends to fluctuate over the years. It peaked in 2008 and 2018 at 383 and 370 million US\$ respectively, but it declined sharply in 2019 and 2020.

Czech import from Brazil has been very concentrated lately. The single biggest SITC Group *Ingots and primary forms of iron and steel* currently accounts for nearly 21% of total import value while it was basically inexistent 5 years ago. The Top 5 Groups (Ingots and primary forms of iron and steel, medicaments, internal combustion piston engines, feeding stuff for animals and unmanufactured tobacco) make up 50% of imports and the Top 31 Groups form over 90% of total Czech import from Brazil.

The once dominant import of food items reached its peak in 2011 and has been in decline ever since. Still, import of smaller groups, such as bovine animals' meat, juices, edible products and spices has grown considerably over the past few years.

The medicaments group was very small up to 2012 when it grew rapidly and has remained huge until now.

There are two main approaches to increasing the export from Brazil to the Czech Republic.

1. By growing the volume of the already exported product Groups

The most promising Groups relate to the following:

- Iron, steel and other metals or minerals in various degrees of processing
- Medicaments, polymers & plastics and inorganic chemical elements
- Engines, civil engineering & contractors' plant and equipment, electrical machinery and equipment for distributing electricity
- Bovine animals' meat, fruit and vegetable juices, edible products & preparations and spices

2. By expanding into the product Groups needed by the Czech economy but not yet (well) covered by Brazilian exporters

Here, the biggest potential lies in export of goods with a higher added-value, mostly for industrial use, classified in *Section 7: Machinery and transport equipment* and *Section 6: Manufactured goods*:

- Telecommunication equipment & parts
- Cathode valves and tubes
- Motor vehicles for the transport of persons
- Articles of plastic not specified elsewhere
- Other machinery for particular industries
- Pumps, gas compressors and fans
- Household-type equipment, electrical or not
- Television receivers, whether or not combined
- Medical instruments and appliances
- Sound recorders or reproducers
- Optical goods

Additionally, the Group *Flat-rolled iron, non-alloy steel, not coated* is exported from Brazil to Europe much more than it is from Brazil to the Czech Republic and could therefore provide room to expand further.

- Flat-rolled iron, non-alloy steel, not coated

Part 2: Conditions for Export to the Czech Republic & Analysis of Selected Product Groups

General Conditions for Export to the EU and the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is part of the EU single market and its common trade regulation. Goods imported into any member country can freely circulate throughout the union. Therefore, some of the goods originating in third countries come to the CR via and are declared as imported from Germany, the Netherlands or other EU countries. For exporters from third countries, the EU **Access2Markets** portal is the key info point regarding tariffs, quotas, duties, safety measures and regulations related to import of various kinds of goods. In the Czech Republic, the key authority for import is the **Customs Administration of the Czech Republic**. It administers the TARIC CZ database where all the EU-level as well as national-level requirements (VAT, excise tax etc.) for specific product groups can be looked-up. For import of certain products, such as foodstuff, animals, chemicals or metals, additional authorities may be involved.

Potential for Export of Meat from Brazil to the Czech Republic

For safety reasons, meat can only be exported to the EU by companies authorized to do so. Brazil currently exports to the CR primarily poultry meat and offal, followed by meat and edible offal, salted, in brine dried or smoked (Brazil covers 10% of Czech import). **Bovine meat** comes 3rd but, unlike the 2 bigger groups, which have lost considerably over the past years, it has remained stable. Nevertheless, Brazil only accounts for 2% of Czech import (11th exporter). Brazilian bovine meat is typically imported in the form of chilled boneless cuts and it generally enjoys good reputation in the Czech Republic. Import of meat from Brazil is subject to import tariff and additional quantity-based duty varying according to specific product classification. VAT levied by the CR is 15%. Besides the mass-market wholesale or retail chains (traditional and online), specialized high-end food stores and restaurant or hotel chains might be potential customers for Brazilian meat.

Potential for Export of Fruit from Brazil to the Czech Republic

Demand for exotic fruit is high and stable in Europe, further options arise for import of fruit which is not currently in season. **Avocados, mangoes, table grapes or melons** represent opportunities for export. Exporters must meet the EU standards regarding residual dangerous elements and pesticides content as well as marketing standards set for certain kinds of fruit. Unlike Brazil, many LATAM and African countries benefit from preferential tariffs. Brazil currently exports mostly lemons, limes, mangoes, guavas and melons (excl. watermelons) to the Czech Republic. A huge category of grapes or a fast-growing avocados import might hold potential as well. A 15% VAT is levied on fruit in the CR. Besides the wholesale and retail chains, interesting options could be found among fruit bars, avocado restaurants or dried fruit producers.

Potential for Export of Fruit Juices from Brazil to the Czech Republic

Brazil is the biggest exporter of fruit juices to Europe, strong above all in orange juice. Fruit juices are generally exported to Europe in the form of concentrates in bulk containers and they are reconstituted with water and consumer-packed by EU bottling companies. Therefore, they often arrive in the Czech Republic from other EU countries and are not declared as originating in Brazil. The EU has specific legislation regarding fruit juice quality, characteristics and labelling. VAT levied on fruit juices by the CR is 15%. There are several fruit juice producers in the CR. Also, HORECA suppliers and manufacturers of syrups or fruit purées might represent an opportunity for Brazilian exporters.

Potential for Export of Paper and Paperboard from Brazil to the CR

The EU has a specific legislation regarding legal timber sourcing and chemical content of imported paper and paper products. Although the Czech Republic is heavily involved in international trade with paper and imports large quantities of paper from the World, the import from Brazil is nearly non-existent at the moment. Brazil is a net exporter of several paper product groups. Especially **Uncoated paper and paperboard for writing and Paper and paperboard coated with kaolin** show great potential for export to the Czech Republic as they are in high demand in CZ

imports and the leading groups in Brazilian exports. VAT levied on paper is 21%, but printed matter is subject to a reduced rate of 10%. There are numerous big and small companies importing writing and coated paper to the Czech Republic.

Potential for Export of Aluminum Ores and Concentrates from Brazil to the Czech Republic

While Brazil is among the World's leading exporters of aluminum ores and concentrates and ships large supplies to several EU countries, the CR only imports limited amounts of these products, mostly from Germany and China. There are only a handful of companies engaged in import of bauxite and production of primary aluminum. But imports of aluminum and products thereof are incomparably bigger, given the country's large reliance on industry and automotive in particular. Still, even here presence of Brazilian suppliers is minimal, Czech export to Brazil outweighs its import. VAT levied on aluminum ores and aluminum products is 21%. There are many aluminum foundries and aluminum products manufacturers in the CR who might be interested **rather in the metal or semifinished products than in the crude ore or concentrate**. Dozens of companies import both aluminum and various aluminum semifinished or finished products.

Potential for Export of Flat-rolled Iron and Steel, Not Coated from Brazil to the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic has one of the highest per capita consumptions of steel in the World. It is a net importer of semi-finished and finished steel products while Brazil is one of the World's largest steel producers and a net exporter. Anti-dumping duty and import quotas are applied on iron and steel from Brazil. **Flat-rolled products of various kinds** account for majority of the categories imported by the CR, but Brazil's position among suppliers of hot or cold rolled, not coated non-alloy steel is not strong. Majority of Brazilian export to the Czech Republic lies in semi-finished products of iron and non-alloy steel, where Brazil covers over 20% of Czech import. Brazilian iron and steel exports can face both demand and opposition on the Czech market. There are hundreds of companies importing various iron and steel items to the country.

**PART 1:
CZECH IMPORT
OVERVIEW
&
OPPORTUNITIES FOR
BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS**

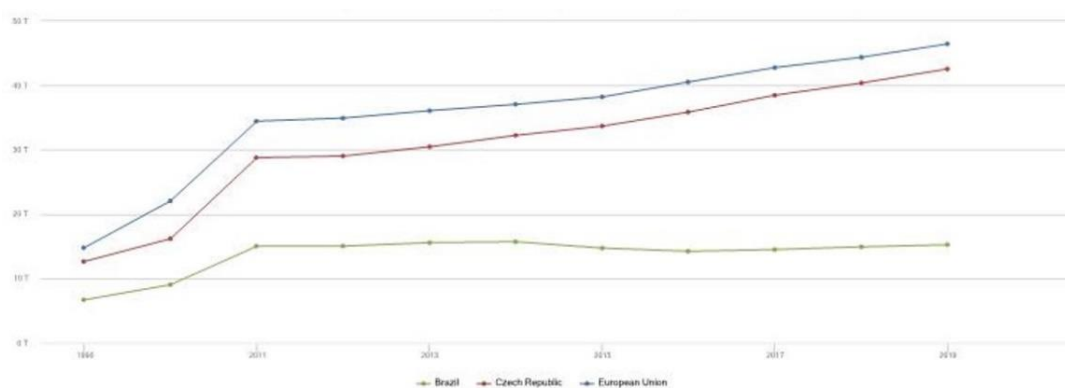
1-DEVELOPMENT OF THE CZECH ECONOMY AND ITS PRODUCTION INDICATORS

The Czech Republic, since 2004 member of the European Union, is situated in the middle of Europe. It occupies an area of 78,867 km² (its size being halfway between that of Brazilian states of Paraíba and Santa Catarina).

As of December 31st, 2020, the Czech Republic had **10.7 million inhabitants** (20 times less than Brazil, approx. a half of the population of Sao Paulo metropolitan area). Czech population has been growing slightly over the past 5 years by approx. 30,000 inhabitants a year through immigration. Around 1,000 Brazil citizens lived in the Czech Republic at the end of 2018¹.

Czech **GDP per capita reached 23,101 US\$** (42,576 US\$ in PPP)² in 2019, nearly 3 times higher than in Brazil, and has been gradually converging towards the EU27 average. Nevertheless, the GDP growth has been negative since the beginning of 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 1: Development of GDP per capita in PPP (current int. USD)



Series : GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Source: World Development Indicators
Created on: 11/04/2020

Source: World Bank²

Secondary sector, especially industry, plays a significant role in the Czech economy (36% vs EU average of 24%)³.

Chart 2: Gross Value Added by Economic Activity Sector, Czech Republic 2018



Source: Czech Statistical Organization³

The Czech Republic has not yet adopted the Euro nor has set a fixed date for doing so. It keeps its **local currency, Czech koruna** (1 BRL = 4,20 CZK as of May 2021).

The inflation rate is moderate, at **2.8%** per year and the **unemployment level** is very low, at **3.4%** (both as of April 2021).

Compared to Brazil, income distribution is much more equalitarian in the Czech Republic, with a strong middle class.

In the 2020 edition of the World Bank's **Ease of Doing Business** Report the Czech Republic scores **41st** among 190 countries with **excellent results on Trading Across Borders indicators**, achieving an overall score of 76/100 points (same as the EU average, higher than Brazil ranking 124th with 59/100 points)⁴.

The Czech economy is very open to the world. Its imports of goods and services account for 72% of the country's GDP and exports of goods and services represent 78.4% of its GDP, resulting in a positive external balance of goods and services. According to the WTO, the Czech Republic in 2019 participated in 1.05% of merchandise exports (28th in country ranking) and 0.93% of merchandise imports (29th in country ranking). Engagement in services trade is lower (40th in exports and 41st in imports country ranking).

The **value of Czech imports** and exports of goods has been **growing for the past 20 years**, with only two exceptions: year 2009, when the global economic crisis hit the Czech economy, and year 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic struck. For the past 10 years, the Czech economy has had an overall positive balance in goods trading. Nevertheless, while it is a net exporter to the other EU states, where large majority of Czech foreign trade lies, **the Czech Republic is a net importer from non-EU countries.**

Chart 3: Czech Republic: Exports and Imports of Goods (BoP, current US\$)



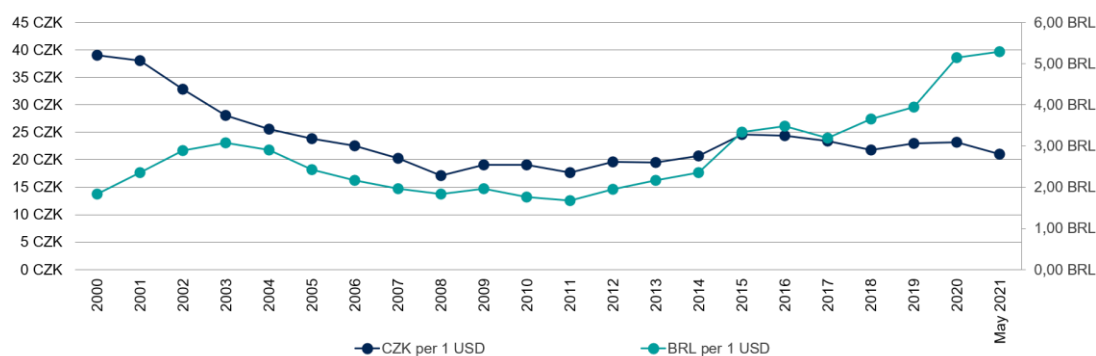
Source: World Bank⁵

As a majority of trade between the Czech Republic and Brazil is likely to be conducted in US dollars, it is necessary to keep in mind the development of Czech koruna's and Brazilian real's purchasing power in relation to US\$.

Czech koruna has in general appreciated to dollar over the past 20 years. It was the strongest between 2008-2011 and started depreciating gradually since autumn 2013 when the Czech National Bank started weakening its position deliberately through interventions in foreign exchange market. The interventions were aimed at speeding up the economy's recovery by facilitating Czech export (at the expense of rising the price of imported goods). They lasted till spring 2017, when the koruna started appreciating slightly again.

Brazilian real's position to the dollar has been more volatile since the turn of the millennium. After a major depreciation culminating in 2003, the currency kept appreciating until 2011. The moderate depreciation of 2012-2014 was accelerated by the recession of 2015-2016 and, except for 2017, has kept rising since. Brazilian exporters should therefore find themselves in a much more favorable position when trading in US\$ now than 5 years ago.

Chart 4: Development of Exchange Rates of CZK/US\$ and BRL/US\$ in Time



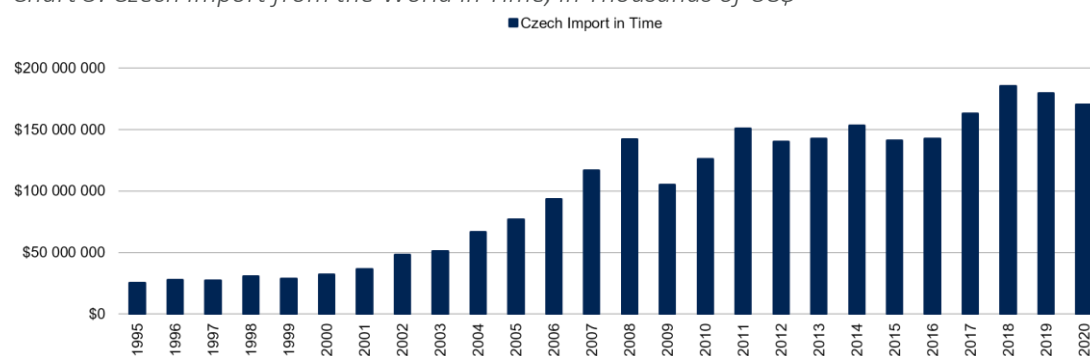
Source: <https://www.ofx.com/en-au/forex-news/historical-exchange-rates/>⁶

2- OVERVIEW OF CZECH IMPORT

2.1. Czech Import in General

As mentioned before, import of goods to the Czech Republic has been growing steadily for the past two decades, with the only exception of 2009 when the Czech economy was slowed down by the global economic crisis. The import value has restarted its growth in 2010 but at a slower pace than in the previous period. It peaked at nearly 185 billion US\$ in 2018. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic brought the import down to 170 billion US\$.

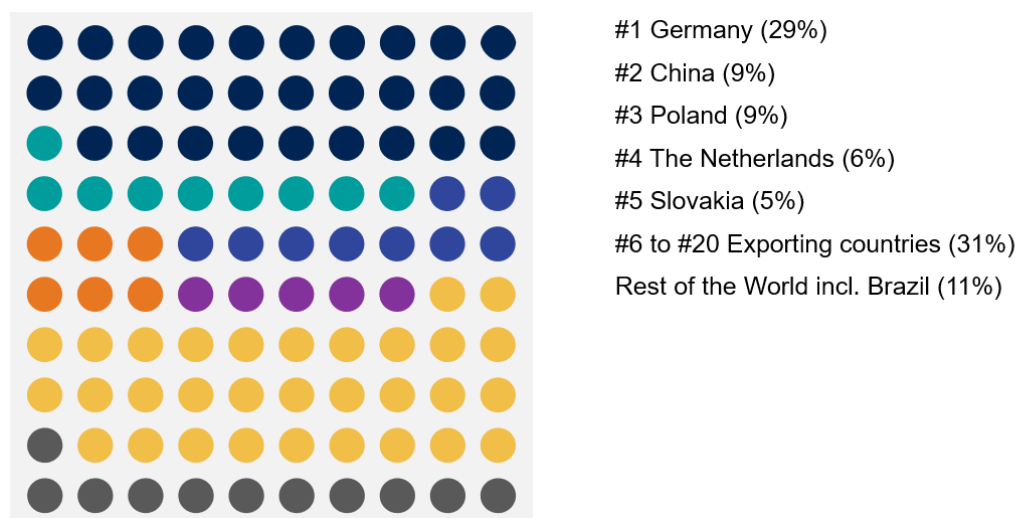
Chart 5: Czech Import from the World in Time, in Thousands of US\$



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)⁷

From the geographical point of view, import of goods to the Czech Republic is quite concentrated. Germany, to which the Czech Republic is tightly linked economically, accounts for 29% import value, far ahead of China with 9%. Top 20 partner countries (most of them EU members) provide 89% of imports.

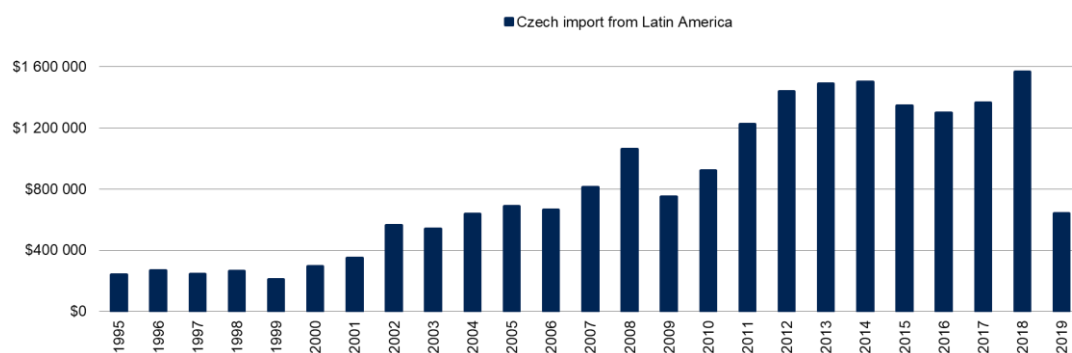
Chart 6: Top Exporting Countries to the Czech Republic, 2019



Source: International Monetary Fund⁸

Latin American and Caribbean countries do not rank among significant exporters to the Czech Republic. Just as in case of total import, the value of goods imported from Latin America and the Caribbean decreased during the economic crisis in 2009. The negative impact did not last for long though, and already in 2011, the import value surpassed that of 2008. A minor slow-down came in 2015 and 2016. The record breaking 2018 was followed by a sharp decline in the last finished year of 2019. Nevertheless, some minor correction of the latest data can yet be published by the UNCTAD retroactively.

Chart 7: Czech Import from Latin America and the Caribbean in Time, in Thousands of US\$



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)⁷

Brazil is currently the 50th biggest exporter to the Czech Republic with a share of 0.07%. Mexico is the most successful of Latin American countries as its exports to the Czech Republic are more than 3times higher than Brazilian ones. Large part of Mexican exports relates to the automotive industry.

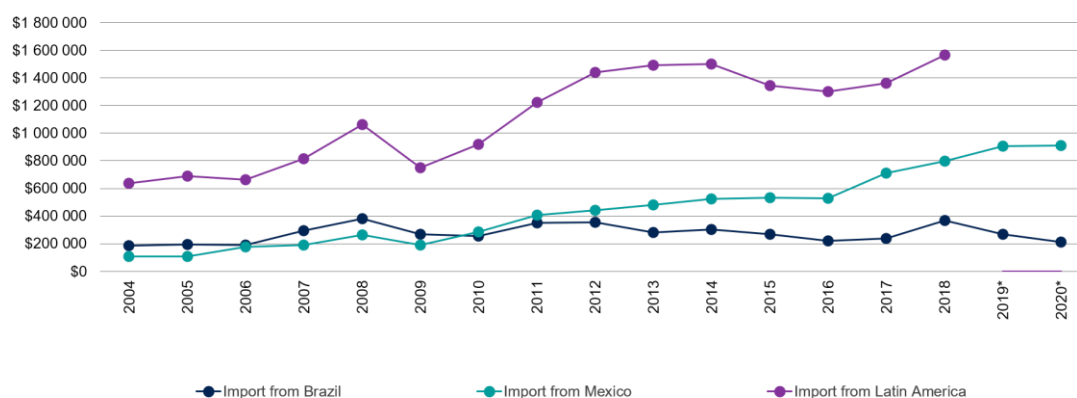
Table 1: Top 5 Latin American Exporters to the Czech Republic, 2019

TOP 5 LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTERS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC	
Country's rank and share on CZ imports	Value of CZ imports in 2019 (in 000 US\$)
#40 Mexico (0.22%)	389,155.34
#50 Brazil (0.07%)	125,218.48
#68 Argentina (0.03%)	47,569.42
#78 El Salvador (0.01%)	17,129.84
#79 Chile (0.01)	16,544.76

Source: International Monetary Fund, CIF imports value⁸

The rise of export from Mexico is pushed by rapid increase of Machinery and transport equipment (especially vehicles and TV receivers) and Manufactured articles (esp. optical goods, medical instruments and pumps).

Chart 8: Czech Import from Brazil, Mexico and Latin America & the Caribbean in Time, in Thousands of US\$



Source: UNCTAD & CZSO⁹

Note: Due to incompleteness of the 2019 UNCTAD data, values for import from Brazil and Mexico in 2019 and 2020 are provided by CZSO and converted at a rate of 23 CZK/USD.

2.2. Czech Import in Product Perspective

2.2.1 Our Approach to Data Sources and Analysis

Data and statistics on international trade are published by a wide range of organizations, both national and international. Still, they differ from each other in terms of regional coverage, reporting frequency, timelines, available detail, and most importantly, comparability across countries. Having surveyed publicly available databases of the Czech Statistical Organization, the Eurostat, the World Bank, the World Trade organization, the International Monetary Fund, or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, we have opted for conducting the core part of the Czecho-Brazilian trade relations analysis on the data sets provided by the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).

The UNCTAD statistics combines information provided by a range of international resources and uses a consistent classification approach for individual countries, regional, institutional and development groups. It has proven to be, if not perfect, the best available resource.

Where UNCTAD data is not full (such as some data for 2019), we have combined it with Czech international trade statistics provided by the Czech Statistical Organization (CZSO). Such data combination is always marked by an asterisk in the graphs (*).

The UNCTAD Merchandise Trade Matrix reports imports of goods classified according the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification), Revision 3 which classifies all goods according to the material used in their production, the processing stage, market practices and uses of the products, the importance of the commodities in terms, and technological changes. The structure is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION, REVISION 3			
Level	Level Name	Code Format	Number of Items
1	Section	0	10
2	Division	01	67
3	Group	012	261
4	Subgroup	012.1	1033
5	Item	012.13	3121

Source: UNCTAD⁹

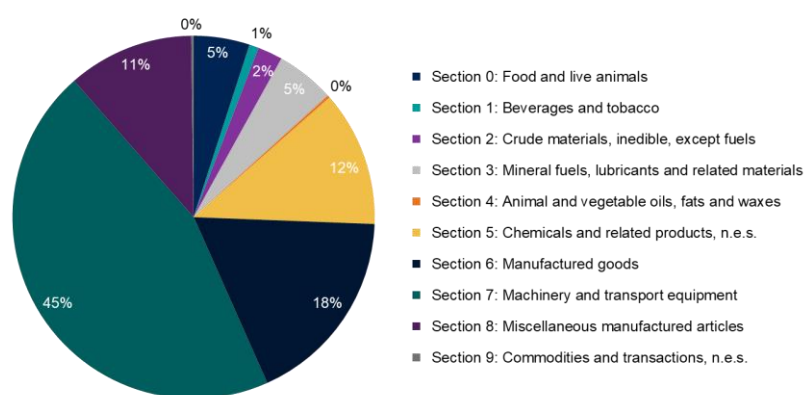
Data aggregated to levels 1-3 are publicly available. If not stated otherwise, all the following charts and tables are based on this data source.

Please be aware that monetary value of Czech import from another country does not match monetary value of such country's export to the Czech Republic. The difference is caused by the data being gathered from different sources (primarily customs records and national statistical bureaus) which can be using various approaches to estimate international trade value. For example goods passing through intermediary countries for processing or merchanting would not be included in the country's import value. Lastly, value of export is usually reported as FOB (free on board), whereas value of import typically states CIF (including cost, insurance and freight). To minimize the impact of the above-mentioned differences and to ensure the best possible comparability between data from different countries, all the following analysis is based on data for import to the Czech Republic in US\$ in current prices.

2.2.2 Czech Import from the World

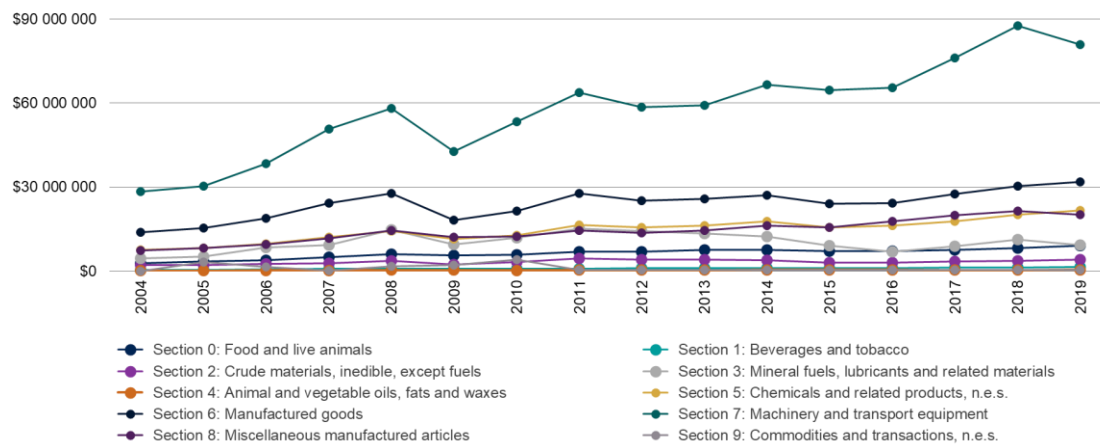
According to the SITC, Section 7: Machinery and transport equipment represents by far the biggest part of Czech import (45%) ahead of Section 6: Manufactured goods (18%). Section 5: Chemicals and related products (12%) and Section 8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles (11%) follow. Import of Section 0: Food and live animals and Section 3: Mineral fuels account for 5% each. The shares of Section 1: Beverages and tobacco and Section 2: Crude materials are very small, and values of Section 4 and Section 9 are nearly negligible.

Chart 9: Czech Import from the World in SITC's Sections, in % (2019)



The share of individual Sections is generally rather stable in time, only Section 7: Machinery and transport equipment keeps growing, hand in hand with the development of the Czech automotive industry (large car-assembling factories of Skoda, Hyundai, Toyota, Peugeot and Citroen as well as many car-parts manufacturers). Its share on Czech import has risen from 40% in 2000 to 45% in 2020. A detailed picture of individual Sections' development can be seen in the Chart 10. The timeline starts in 2004, when the Czech Republic joined the EU and adhered to its trading rules.

Chart 10: Czech Import from the World in SITC's Sections, Development in Time, in Thousands of US\$



Let us now look at the biggest Sections in detail. The tables show the top product Groups in the given Section that account for approx. 90% of its import value. Because import of individual Groups tends to fluctuate in time and some articles have a long purchase cycle, we display average annual value for the past 4 years (2016-2019) and compare it to that of the previous 5-year period (2011-2015) to see if there is a growing or a declining tendency.

SECTION 7: MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

This section accounts for 45% of Czech imports, i.e. approx. 81 billion US\$. As well as the whole Section, all top Groups within it have grown over the past years. Apart from machinery related to vehicles, telecommunication equipment and automatic data processing machines, apparatus for electrical circuits and cathodes, valves and tubes are the leading Groups in this Section.

Table 3: Import from the World: Structure of Section 7 (Machinery and Transport Equipment), in % (2019)

CZECH IMPORT FROM THE WORLD: SECTION 7: TOP 25 MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 7	% of Total Import
1	784	Parts & acces. of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	10,537,246.19	35.90	13.58	6.30
2	764	Telecom. equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	7,765,670.80	26.09	10.01	4.64
3	752	Automatic data processing machines, n.e.s.	6,932,701.01	3.64	8.93	4.14
4	772	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	5,028,184.62	32.30	6.48	3.00
5	776	Cathode valves & tubes	4,415,030.79	29.56	5.69	2.64
6	781	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	4,318,868.66	51.96	5.57	2.58
7	759	Parts, accessories for machines of groups 751, 752	4,131,141.56	9.15	5.32	2.47
8	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	3,644,750.37	27.46	4.70	2.18
9	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	3,531,862.76	28.22	4.55	2.11
10	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	2,936,913.10	22.97	3.78	1.76
11	728	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	1,833,401.16	39.45	2.36	1.10
12	743	Pumps (excl. liquid), gas compressors & fans; centr.	1,727,531.40	11.82	2.23	1.03
13	716	Rotating electric plant & parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,554,897.10	22.95	2.00	0.93
14	775	Household type equipment, electrical or not, n.e.s.	1,381,887.58	39.88	1.78	0.83
15	747	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats, etc.	1,222,698.21	18.96	1.58	0.73
16	741	Heating & cooling equipment & parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,194,580.98	13.80	1.54	0.71
17	761	Television receivers, whether or not combined	1,175,959.03	76.12	1.52	0.70
18	742	Pumps for liquids	1,132,370.48	17.57	1.46	0.68
19	771	Electric power machinery, and parts thereof	1,024,926.77	13.34	1.32	0.61
20	744	Mechanical handling equipment, & parts, n.e.s.	1,007,821.41	33.86	1.30	0.60
21	748	Transmis. shafts	934,446.15	16.87	1.20	0.56
22	782	Motor vehic. for transport of goods, special purpo.	904,967.00	49.36	1.17	0.54
23	783	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	792,006.59	25.72	1.02	0.47
24	792	Aircraft & associated equipment; spacecraft, etc.	760,667.91	105.78	0.98	0.45
25	745	Other non-electr. machinery, tools & mech. appar.	653,831.23	34.77	0.84	0.39

SECTION 6: MANUFACTURED GOODS

This section accounts for 18% of Czech imports, i.e. approx. 32 billion US\$. As well as the whole Section, majority of top Groups within it have grown over the past years. Most of this Section's import is centered around products from iron and steel, mostly used for further processing. Aluminum and paper and paperboards play an important role as well.

Table 4: Import from the World: Structure of Section 6 (Manufactured Goods), in % (2019)

CZECH IMPORT FROM THE WORLD: SECTION 6: TOP 25 MANUFACTURED GOODS						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 6	% of Total Import
1	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	3,531,884.48	17.02	12.42	2.11
2	684	Aluminium	1,925,821.82	14.24	6.77	1.15
3	673	Flat-rolled prod., iron, non-alloy steel, not coated	1,434,859.03	5.63	5.04	0.86
4	641	Paper and paperboard	1,428,156.15	9.36	5.02	0.85
5	674	Flat-rolled prod., iron, non-alloy steel, coated, clad	1,274,959.76	0.87	4.48	0.76
6	675	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel	1,245,416.86	13.25	4.38	0.74
7	676	Iron & steel bars, rods, angles, shapes & sections	1,172,334.20	-6.64	4.12	0.70
8	682	Copper	1,120,403.32	-12.00	3.94	0.67
9	694	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets & the like, of metal	1,081,484.68	20.83	3.80	0.65
10	642	Paper & paperboard, cut to shape or size, articles	1,033,475.38	7.09	3.63	0.62
11	679	Tubes, pipes & hollow profiles, fittings, iron, steel	1,002,302.64	1.43	3.52	0.60
12	625	Rubber tyres, tyre treads or flaps & inner tubes	901,209.34	-8.34	3.17	0.54
13	657	Special yarn, special textile fabrics & related	890,792.92	5.51	3.13	0.53
14	629	Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	827,187.98	13.72	2.91	0.49
15	695	Tools for use in the hand or in machine	795,902.35	21.53	2.80	0.48
16	691	Structures & parts, n.e.s., of iron, steel, aluminium	729,695.39	21.99	2.57	0.44
17	664	Glass	661,767.56	18.55	2.33	0.40
18	651	Textile yarn	605,207.13	10.86	2.13	0.36
19	621	Materials of rubber (pastes, plates, sheets, etc.)	556,228.58	16.29	1.96	0.33
20	663	Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	514,789.19	19.93	1.81	0.31
21	658	Made-up articles, of textile materials, n.e.s.	403,777.65	46.30	1.42	0.24
22	634	Veneers, plywood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	383,060.54	17.16	1.35	0.23
23	672	Ingots, primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finis.	379,290.46	61.84	1.33	0.23
24	685	Lead	378,853.05	82.28	1.33	0.23
25	696	Cutlery	324,255.61	80.55	1.14	0.19

SECTION 5: CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

This section accounts for 12% of imports, i.e. nearly 22 billion US\$. It is dominated by medicaments far ahead of plastics in primary forms or in some degree of production.

Table 5: Import from the World: Structure of Section 5 (Chemicals and Related Products), in % (2019)

CZECH IMPORT FROM THE WORLD: SECTION 5: TOP 25 CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 5	% of Total Import
1	542	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	3,920,725.06	20.30	20.71	2.34
2	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	1,799,917.31	18.48	9.51	1.08
3	582	Plates, sheets, films, foil & strip, of plastics	1,558,113.74	14.22	8.23	0.93
4	598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	1,416,034.97	15.45	7.48	0.85
5	553	Perfumery, cosmetics or toilet prepar. (excl soaps)	1,263,628.00	50.16	6.67	0.76
6	533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	973,305.94	11.27	5.14	0.58
7	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, excl. 542	953,254.30	11.25	5.04	0.57
8	574	Polyethers, epoxide resins; polycarbonat., polyester	937,457.14	13.82	4.95	0.56
9	581	Tubes, pipes and hoses of plastics	705,654.22	9.37	3.73	0.42
10	522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides & halogen salts	651,579.04	5.42	3.44	0.39
11	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	542,117.42	23.39	2.86	0.32
12	554	Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	522,069.94	13.51	2.76	0.31
13	511	Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., & halogenated, nitr. derivative	389,506.49	44.19	2.06	0.23
14	562	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	341,583.90	-9.33	1.80	0.20
15	572	Polymers of styrene, in primary forms	288,137.52	26.25	1.52	0.17
16	591	Insectides & similar products, for retail sale	287,122.15	1.40	1.52	0.17
17	592	Starche, wheat gluten; albuminoidal subst.; glues	279,077.13	32.97	1.47	0.17
18	512	Alcohols, phenols, halogenat., sulfonat., nitrat. der.	250,536.27	5.39	1.32	0.15
19	597	Prepared addit. for miner. oils; lubricat., de-icing	205,842.90	22.49	1.09	0.12
20	515	Organo-inorganic, heterocycl. Comp., nucl. acids	199,585.02	-6.07	1.05	0.12

SECTION 8: MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

This section accounts for 11% of Czech imports, i.e. approx. 20 billion US\$.

Also here, plastics, this time in the form of finished articles, play the leading role, ahead of furniture and its parts. Footwear and various types of clothing are largely imported too.

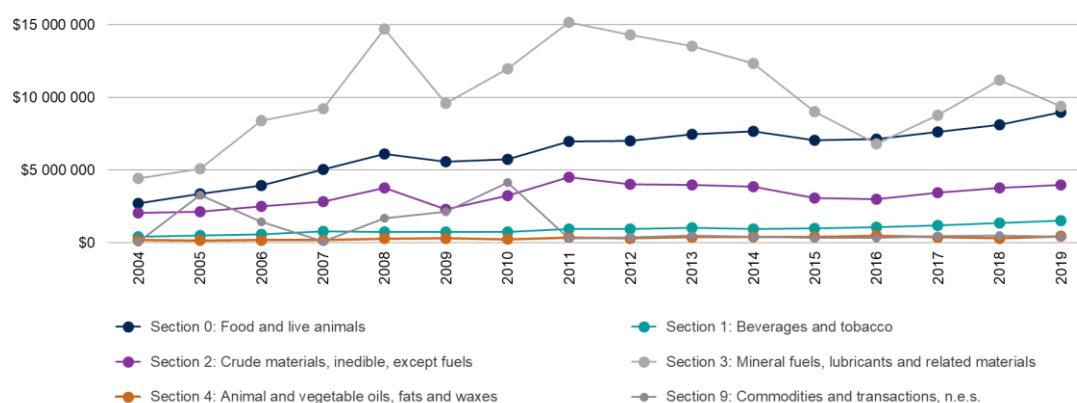
Table 6: Import from the World: Structure of Section 8 (Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles), in % (2019)

CZECH IMPORT FROM THE WORLD: SECTION 8: TOP 25 MANUFACTURED ARTICLES						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 8	% of Total Import
1	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	3,227,599.46	30.57	16.33	1.93
2	821	Furniture & parts	3,008,441.97	73.26	15.22	1.80
3	874	Measuring, analysing & controlling apparatus, n.e.s.	1,894,456.27	22.20	9.58	1.13
4	894	Baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods	1,813,520.23	29.28	9.17	1.08
5	851	Footwear	1,146,188.83	34.28	5.80	0.68
6	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	986,494.25	44.91	4.99	0.59
7	898	Musical instruments, parts; records, tapes & similar	862,064.70	35.86	4.36	0.52
8	892	Printed matter	861,755.73	35.14	4.36	0.52
9	872	Instruments & appliances, n.e.s., for medical, etc.	614,368.33	13.70	3.11	0.37
10	841	Men's clothing of textile fabrics, not knitted	555,202.35	20.34	2.81	0.33
11	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	549,407.68	11.19	2.78	0.33
12	842	Women's clothing, of textile fabrics	517,717.87	28.46	2.62	0.31
13	831	Travel goods, handbags & similar containers	406,551.93	41.69	2.06	0.24
14	884	Optical goods, n.e.s.	384,235.69	18.47	1.94	0.23
15	813	Lighting fixtures & fittings, n.e.s.	347,958.14	13.32	1.76	0.21
16	844	Women's clothing, of textile, knitted or crocheted	297,755.97	49.47	1.51	0.18
17	895	Office & stationery supplies, n.e.s.	262,532.54	-10.89	1.33	0.16
18	871	Optical instruments & apparatus, n.e.s.	253,957.25	26.13	1.28	0.15
19	897	Jewellery & articles of precious materia., n.e.s.	247,790.29	41.93	1.25	0.15
20	812	Sanitary, plumbing, heating fixtures, fittings, n.e.s.	243,384.40	18.87	1.23	0.15
21	848	Articles of apparel, clothing access., excluding textile	219,846.47	22.29	1.11	0.13
22	846	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics	218,118.89	16.72	1.10	0.13
23	885	Watches & clocks	187,508.99	63.97	0.95	0.11
24	873	Meters & counters, n.e.s.	163,198.98	3.79	0.83	0.10
25	843	Men's or boy's clothing, of textile, knitted, croche.	148,782.82	49.27	0.75	0.09

SECTIONS 0, 1, 2 & 3

While we do not look into such detail of the smaller Section 1: Beverages and tobacco, Section 2: Crude materials and Section 3: Fuels, they can still represent, given their absolute values, some interesting opportunities for Brazilian exporters.

Chart 11: Import from the World: Smaller Sections' Development in Time, in Thousands of US\$



The Food Section seems particularly promising, as it has accelerated its growth recently.

SECTION 0: FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS

Within the Food Section, import of meat, fruit and nuts as well as edible products and vegetables are the most important. Import of meat of bovine animals has risen rapidly over the past 4 years.

Table 7: Import from the World: Structure of Section 0 (Food and Live Animals), in %

CZECH IMPORT FROM THE WORLD: SECTION 0: TOP 10 FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 0	% of Total Import
1	012	Other meat and edible meat offal	1,002,263.06	4.46	12.61	0.60
2	057	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	743,478.64	12.89	9.35	0.44
3	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	675,059.90	9.81	8.49	0.40
4	054	Vegetables	649,127.56	15.42	8.16	0.39
5	081	Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	636,482.98	11.86	8.01	0.38
6	048	Cereal preparations, flour of fruits or vegetables	564,767.70	11.37	7.10	0.34
7	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	428,167.38	1.26	5.39	0.26
8	073	Chocolate, food preparations with cocoa, n.e.s.	426,342.09	14.39	5.36	0.25
9	024	Cheese and curd	405,690.31	12.37	5.10	0.24
10	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	216,260.35	68.00	2.72	0.13

TOP IMPORTED PRODUCT GROUPS ACROSS SECTIONS

Items related to machinery and transport equipment make up most of the top 10 groups imported to the Czech Republic.

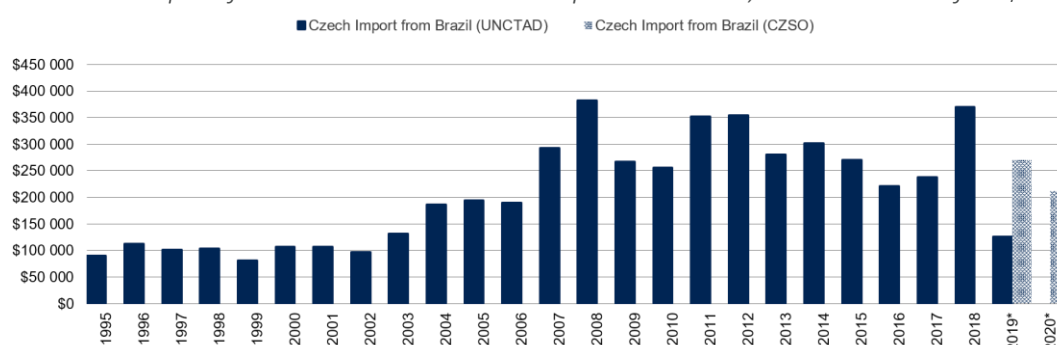
Table 8: Top 25 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from the World, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM THE WORLD: TOP 25 GROUPS ACROSS ALL SECTIONS					
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Total Import
1	784	Parts & access. of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	10,537,246.19	35.90	6.30
2	764	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	7,765,670.80	26.09	4.64
3	752	Automatic data processing machines, n.e.s.	6,932,701.01	3.64	4.14
4	772	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	5,028,184.62	32.30	3.00
5	776	Cathode valves & tubes	4,415,030.79	29.56	2.64
6	781	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	4,318,868.66	51.96	2.58
7	759	Parts, accessories for machines of groups 751, 752	4,131,141.56	9.15	2.47
8	542	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	3,920,725.06	20.30	2.34
9	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	3,644,750.37	27.46	2.18
10	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	3,531,884.48	17.02	2.11
11	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	3,531,862.76	28.22	2.11
12	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	3,227,599.46	30.57	1.93
13	821	Furniture & parts	3,008,441.97	73.26	1.80
14	333	Petroleum oils, oils from bitumin. materials, crude	2,969,375.06	-41.77	1.77
15	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	2,936,913.10	22.97	1.76
16	334	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	2,400,318.07	3.78	1.43
17	684	Aluminium	1,925,821.82	14.24	1.15
18	874	Measuring, analysing & controlling apparatus, n.e.s.	1,894,456.27	22.20	1.13
19	728	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	1,833,401.16	39.45	1.10
20	894	Baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods	1,813,520.23	29.28	1.08
21	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	1,799,917.31	18.48	1.08
22	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	1,771,342.99	-46.27	1.06
23	743	Pumps (excl. liquid), gas compressors & fans; centr.	1,727,531.40	11.82	1.03
24	582	Plates, sheets, films, foil & strip, of plastics	1,558,113.74	14.22	0.93
25	716	Rotating electric plant & parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,554,897.10	22.95	0.93

2.2.3 Czech Import from Brazil

The value of import from Brazil to the Czech Republic tends to fluctuate over the years but shows a growing tendency in the long-term. In 2018, it reached up to 370 million US\$, nearly as much as in the record year 2008. As the UNCTAD data set still displays 2019 Czech import data from Brazil as estimated, not final values, we have added also figures for 2019 and 2020 reported by the Czech Statistical Organization and converted into US\$ at an approx. exchange rate of 23 CZK/1USD. Both UNCTAD and CZSO report a decline in import from Brazil to the Czech Republic.

Chart 12: Import from Brazil to the Czech Republic in Time, in Thousands of US\$



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Czech Statistical Organization⁹

TOP IMPORTED PRODUCT GROUPS ACROSS SECTIONS

Czech import from Brazil has been rather concentrated into several Groups lately. The Czech Republic has been importing 200 out of 261 SITC Groups from Brazil, but the single biggest one, the previously nearly non-existent Group of Ingots and primary forms of iron and steel now accounted for nearly 21% of total import value. The Top 5 Groups made up 50%, the Top 17 represented 80% and the Top 31 Groups, as stated in the table below, formed over 90% of total Czech import from Brazil.

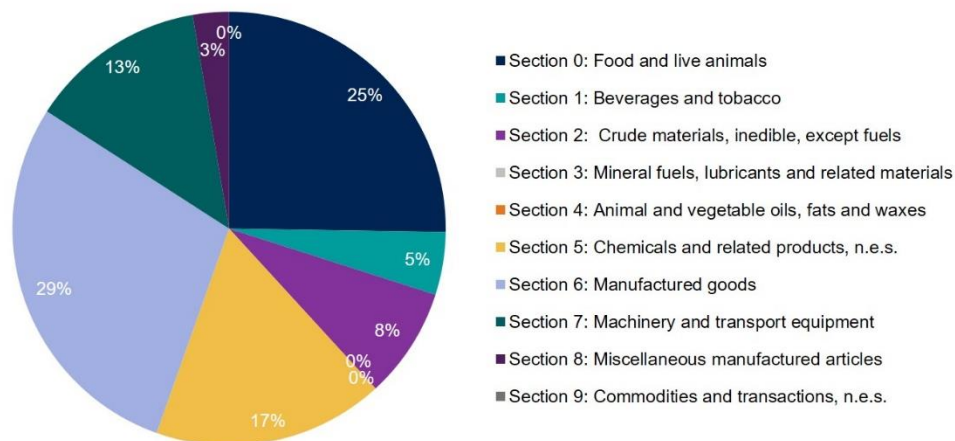
Table 9: Top 31 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from Brazil, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: TOP 31 GROUPS ACROSS ALL SECTIONS					
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Total Import
1	672	Ingots, primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finis.	49,050.57	1,523,682.71	20.56
2	542	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	34,711.49	31.44	14.55
3	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	13,560.58	40.85	5.68
4	081	Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	11,913.94	-42.15	4.99
5	121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	11,074.91	-27.60	4.64
6	012	Other meat and edible meat offal	10,026.90	-83.45	4.20
7	281	Iron ore and concentrates	9,848.49	1,006.09	4.13
8	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	9,743.99	-58.15	4.08
9	057	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	7,969.48	4.68	3.34
10	671	Pig iron&spiegeleisen, sponge iron, powder&granul.	6,487.25	225.74	2.72
11	251	Pulp and waste paper	5,959.60	110.76	2.50
12	017	Meat, edible meat offal, prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	4,777.90	-79.33	2.00
13	016	Meat, edible meat offal, salted, dried; flours, meals	4,504.70	-79.72	1.89
14	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	4,492.93	103.39	1.88
15	059	Fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented, no spirit	3,440.82	44.37	1.44
16	723	Civil engineering & contractors' plant & equipment	2,867.50	62.24	1.20
17	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	2,425.49	31.62	1.02
18	851	Footwear	2,153.86	-25.13	0.90
19	784	Parts & acces. of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	2,100.54	-15.23	0.88
20	821	Furniture & parts	1,979.72	-11.93	0.83
21	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	1,806.54	904.61	0.76
22	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	1,759.25	425.24	0.74
23	684	Aluminium	1,595.28	-74.51	0.67
24	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, excl. 542	1,552.62	-37.84	0.65
25	772	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	1,510.11	13.09	0.63
26	248	Wood simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	1,501.65	-22.41	0.63
27	278	Other crude minerals	1,474.61	141.29	0.62
28	629	Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	1,381.75	80.99	0.58
29	792	Aircraft & associated equipment; spacecraft, etc.	1,290.39	-69.00	0.54
30	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	1,238.77	280.25	0.52
31	634	Veneers, plywood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	1,194.65	-43.71	0.50

It can be seen from Table 9 that certain groups from Section 6: Manufactured goods dominate Brazilian export to the Czech Republic. This section accounts for 29% of the exports, ahead of Section 0: Food and live animals with 25%. Section 5: Chemicals and related products and Section 7: Machinery and transport equipment form additional 17%, resp. 13%. Import of Section 2: Crude materials makes up 8%, while Section 1: Beverages and tobacco accounts for 5% and products from Section 8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles for mere 3% of exports.

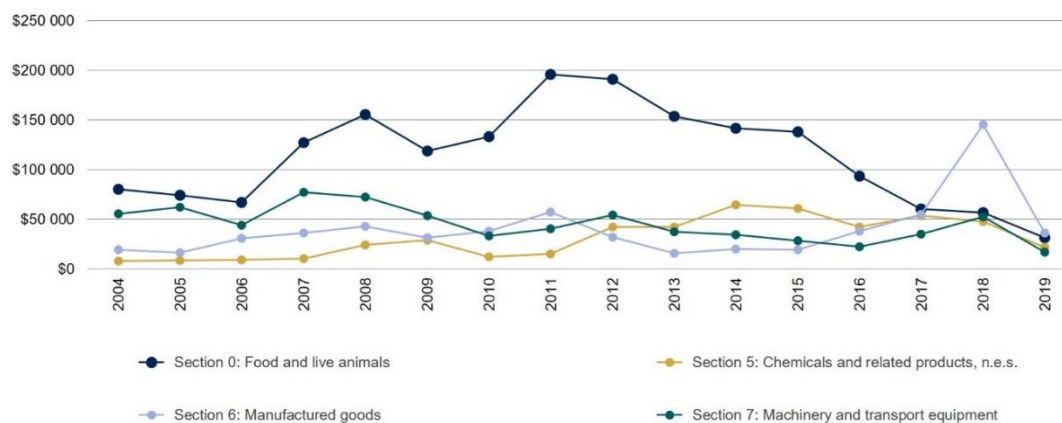
Three sections, Section 3: Mineral fuels, Section 4: Animal and vegetable oils and Section 9: Commodities and transactions are not imported by the Czech Republic from Brazil at all or only to a very small extent.

Chart 13: Czech Import from Brazil in SITC's Sections, Average Annual Values in 2016-2019, in %



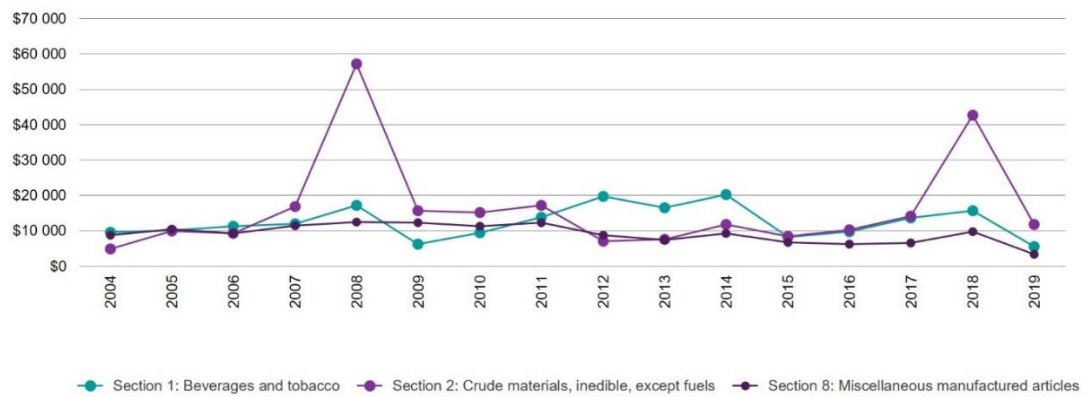
The share of individual Sections on import from Brazil tends to fluctuate over time. The currently biggest Section 6 has surged in 2018 thanks to the massive increase of ingots, primary forms of steel and iron. The once dominant Food section reached its peak in 2011 and has been in decline ever since.

Chart 14: Development of Top 4 Sections' Import from Brazil to the Czech Republic in Time, in Thousands of US\$



One of the smaller sections, Section 2: Crude materials has seen two big uplifts: in 2008 (caused by increase of imported pulp and wastepaper, simply worked wood incl. railway sleepers and wool) and again in 2018 (this time thanks to an upswing in iron ore, pulp and wastepaper and other crude minerals).

Chart 15: Development of Smaller Sections' Import from Brazil to the Czech Republic in Time, in Thousands of US\$



We shall now go through Czech import from Brazil Section by Section to see the size, diversity, and development within each of them.

SECTION 0: FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS

This Section accounts for 25% of exports from Brazil, i.e. over 60 million US\$ a year. Within this Section, the Top 10 Groups form 99% of Brazilian exports to the Czech Republic. Feeding stuff for animals, other meat and edible offal and coffee are the most important Groups, nevertheless, all of them tend to decline. On the other hand, the Groups of bovine animals' meat, juices, edible products and spices are smaller but growing.

Table 10: Czech import from Brazil: Structure of Section 0 (Food and Live Animals), in %, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: SECTION 0: TOP 10 FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 0	% of Total Import
1	081	Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	11,913.94	-42.15	19.78	4.99
2	012	Other meat and edible meat offal	10,026.90	-83.45	16.64	4.20
3	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	9,743.99	-58.15	16.17	4.08
4	057	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	7,969.48	4.68	13.23	3.34
5	017	Meat, edible meat offal, prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	4,777.90	-79.33	7.93	2.00
6	016	Meat, edible meat offal, salted, dried; flours, meals	4,504.70	-79.72	7.48	1.89
7	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	4,492.93	103.39	7.46	1.88
8	059	Fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented, no spirit	3,440.82	44.37	5.71	1.44
9	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	1,759.25	425.24	2.92	0.74
10	075	Spices	955.60	67.76	1.59	0.40

SECTION 1: BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

Import of this section, which accounts for 5% of imports from Brazil, i.e. 11 million US\$, is nearly exclusively formed by unmanufactured tobacco. Presumably, it is destined for the large cigarette factory of Philip Morris International located in the city of Kutna Hora.

Table 11: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 1 (Beverages and Tobacco), in %, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: SECTION 1: TOP 1 BEVERAGES & TOBACCO						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 1	% of Total Import
1	121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	11,074.91	-27.60	99.23	4.64

SECTION 2: CRUDE MATERIALS

This Section accounts for 8% of import from Brazil, i.e. nearly 20 million US\$ per year. As seen before, there were two big upsurges in the past. Currently, it is constituted mostly by import of iron ore and pulp and wastepaper, which between them represent 80% of this Section.

Table 12: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 2 (Crude Materials, Non Fuels), in %, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: SECTION 2: TOP 5 CRUDE MATERIALS, NON FUELS						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 2	% of Total Import
1	281	Iron ore and concentrates	9,848.49	1,006.09	50.02	4.13
2	251	Pulp and waste paper	5,959.60	110.76	30.27	2.50
3	248	Wood simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	1,501.65	-22.41	7.63	0.63
4	278	Other crude minerals	1,474.61	141.29	7.49	0.62
5	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	225.93	-4.86	1.15	0.09

SECTION 3: MINERAL FUELS AND SECTION 4: ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE OILS

Import of these Sections from Brazil is negligible.

SECTION 5: CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

This Section accounts for 17% of imports, i.e. 41 million US\$ a year. It is largely dominated by import of medicaments (human or veterinary). This Group used to be of minor size but grew suddenly in 2012 and has remained huge ever since, currently representing the 2nd biggest imported group across all Sections. This might partly be a reflection of concern cooperation within Sanofi, a leading healthcare company present on both markets and the former owner of Czech medicaments producer Zentiva (up to 2018).

Table 13: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 5 (Chemicals and Related Products), in %, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: SECTION 5: TOP 10 CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 5	% of Total Import
1	542	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	34,711.49	31.44	84.52	14.55
2	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, excluding	1,552.62	-37.84	3.78	0.65
3	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	1,238.77	280.25	3.02	0.52
4	522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides & halogen salts	1,060.49	178.51	2.58	0.44
5	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	629.22	-75.24	1.53	0.26
6	582	Plates, sheets, films, foil & strip, of plastics	557.58	278.84	1.36	0.23
7	592	Starche, wheat gluten; albuminoidal substances; glues	322.15	103.35	0.78	0.14
8	553	Perfumery, cosmetics or toilet prepar. (excluding soaps)	300.47	-82.16	0.73	0.13
9	551	Essential oils, perfume & flavour materials	112.70	-63.65	0.27	0.05
10	523	Metallic salts & peroxysalts, of inorganic acids	102.07	-71.80	0.25	0.04

SECTION 6: MANUFACTURED GOODS

This is the largest Section of import from Brazil. It accounts for 29% of import, i.e. over 68 million US\$ per year. The astonishing fact is that over 70% of this Section is represented by a single Group of Ingots, primary or semifinished forms of iron or steel. This Group has only started being imported from Brazil in 2016 and in the record year 2018 its import value reached over 116 million US\$. Just as the medicaments, this increase is likely to be attributable to trading within a large multinational corporation, in this case probably ArcelorMittal which operated a large factory in Ostrava (sold to AFG Group in 2019 and now operating as Liberty Steel Ostrava). Several smaller Groups, such as pig iron, non-ferrous base metals for metallurgy, metals of the platinum group and copper have seen a steep increase over the past four years.

Table 14: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 6 (Manufactured Goods), in %, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: SECTION 6: TOP 10 MANUFACTURED GOODS						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 6	% of Total Import
1	672	Ingots, primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finis. Pig iron & spiegeleisen, sponge iron, powder & granu	49,050.57	1,523,682.71	71.73	20.56
2	671	Aluminium	6,487.25	225.74	9.49	2.72
3	684	Aluminium	1,595.28	-74.51	2.33	0.67
4	629	Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	1,381.75	80.99	2.02	0.58
5	634	Veneers, plywood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	1,194.65	-43.71	1.75	0.50
6	689	Miscellaneous no-ferrous base metals for metallur.	959.94	2,038.19	1.40	0.40
7	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	841.00	10.62	1.23	0.35
8	695	Tools for use in the hand or in machine	831.63	-44.58	1.22	0.35
9	681	Silver, platinum, other metals of the platinum group	797.54	2,685.10	1.17	0.33
10	682	Copper	702.39	11,699.27	1.03	0.29

SECTION 7: MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

This Section represents 13% of imports from Brazil, i.e. over 31 million US\$ per year. Also here, the Section is dominated by a single Group, although not as largely as in Section 6. Import of Internal combustion piston engines and parts has a longer tradition, and it is currently the 3rd biggest imported Group overall. It is likely, although not specifically stated in the statistics, that these engines are used in the automotive industry. Equipment for distributing electricity is a smaller, yet rapidly growing Group within this Section. Aircraft and associated equipment is currently rather minor, but it saw a huge expansion in 2004 - 2005 and again in 2007 - 2009.

Table 15: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 7 (Machinery and Transport Equipment), in %, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: SECTION 7: TOP 10 MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP.						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 7	% of Total Import
1	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	13,560.58	40.85	43.05	5.68
2	723	Civil engineering & contractors' plant & equipment	2,867.50	62.24	9.10	1.20
3	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	2,425.49	31.62	7.70	1.02
4	784	Parts & acces. of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	2,100.54	-15.23	6.67	0.88
5	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	1,806.54	904.61	5.73	0.76
6	772	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	1,510.11	13.09	4.79	0.63
7	792	Aircraft & associated equipment; spacecraft, etc.	1,290.39	-69.00	4.10	0.54
8	742	Pumps for liquids	1,071.62	-20.37	3.40	0.45
9	747	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats, etc.	811.59	21.58	2.58	0.34
10	716	Rotating electric plant & parts thereof, n.e.s.	664.48	-60.99	2.11	0.28
11	728	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	459.18	85.42	1.46	0.19
12	748	Transmis. shafts	427.64	-55.73	1.36	0.18

SECTION 8: MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

This very diverse Section represents only 3% of import from Brazil, i.e. over 6 million US\$ a year. It is mostly formed by three leading Groups: footwear, furniture and its parts and arms and ammunition. The only growing Group is a smaller one, cinematographic and photographic supplies.

Table 16: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 8 (Manufactured Articles), in %, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: SECTION 8: TOP 10 MANUFACTURED ARTICLES						
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Section 8	% of Total Import
1	851	Footwear	2,153.86	-25.13	33.39	0.90
2	821	Furniture & parts	1,979.72	-11.93	30.69	0.83
3	891	Arms & ammunition	834.43	-10.68	12.94	0.35
4	874	Measuring, analysing & controlling apparatus, n.e.s.	278.77	-35.21	4.32	0.12
5	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	249.86	3.62	3.87	0.10
6	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	193.53	-73.15	3.00	0.08
7	882	Cinematographic & photographic supplies	168.39	1,431.61	2.61	0.07
8	895	Office & stationery supplies, n.e.s.	154.38	-60.40	2.39	0.06
9	897	Jewellery & articles of precious materia., n.e.s.	96.32	-61.05	1.49	0.04
10	873	Meters & counters, n.e.s.	50.50	-85.27	0.78	0.02

SECTION 9: COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

Practically no import from Brazil in this Section has been registered in the past nine years.

3- POTENTIAL NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC

3.1 Import of Developed European Countries from Brazil

The obvious first step when looking for new export opportunities to the Czech Republic is analyzing the existing export from Brazil to the developed European countries (i.e. the EU + the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Norway and Iceland).

Export from Brazil to Europe amounts to nearly 43 billion US\$ a year, yet only 0.6% of it is destined directly to the Czech Republic. Although, a part of Brazilian export into other European countries might be reexported as such or as part of other goods into the Czech Republic. This export would not be attributed to Brazil in the statistics.

The following table ranks the Groups in descending order based on their average annual import value of the past four years and compares the ranks with ranking of the same product Group in Czech import from Brazil. Groups which are imported from Brazil by the Czech Republic much less than by other European countries are highlighted in red.

The following Groups should be counted among the top categories to be explored as potential new opportunities as they are largely imported from Brazil to Europe and they tend to grow in value:

- Non-monetary gold
- Copper ores and concentrate
- Ships, boats and floating structures
- Maize
- Flat-rolled iron, non-alloy steel, not coated

Table 17: Top 30 Product Groups Imported from Brazil by Developed European Countries, in Thousands of US\$

DEVELOPED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: TOP 30 GROUPS ACROSS SECTIONS						
#	# in CZ	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Total Import
1	7	281	Iron ore and concentrates	3,757,688.45	-50.18	8.78
2	4	081	Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	3,162,645.36	-33.07	7.39
3	11	251	Pulp and waste paper	2,958,765.51	-2.00	6.92
4	8	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	2,672,979.80	-25.38	6.25
5	72	222	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (excluding flour)	2,529,881.44	-30.77	5.91
6	200	971	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores & concentrates)	1,917,864.25	50.66	4.48
7	15	059	Fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented, no spirit	1,888,919.56	-17.85	4.42
8	236	333	Petroleum oils, oils from bitumin. Mat., crude	1,876,847.79	-12.41	4.39
9	228	283	Copper ores and concentr.; cop. mattes, cement	1,364,463.92	26.02	3.19
10	9	057	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	1,107,220.34	8.61	2.59
11	29	792	Aircraft & associated equipment; spacecraft, etc.	1,041,485.25	-5.17	2.43
12	10	671	Pig iron&spiegeleisen, sponge iron, powder & granule	1,000,179.40	-2.06	2.34
13	176	285	Aluminium ores and concentrates (incl. alumina)	893,381.21	-6.63	2.09
14	255	793	Ships, boats & floating structures	874,436.44	136.25	2.04
15	36	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	732,577.42	26.34	1.71
16	209	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	712,330.17	134.79	1.67
17	5	121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	663,202.65	-31.53	1.55
18	1	672	Ingots, primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finis.	650,203.41	5.35	1.52
19	12	017	Meat, edible meat offal, prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	642,253.13	-38.02	1.50
20	3	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	600,364.86	-19.55	1.40
21	14	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	514,597.44	-10.03	1.20
22	50	611	Leather	505,950.23	-33.06	1.18
23	52	673	Flat-rolled prod., iron, non-alloy steel, not coated	387,547.08	93.48	0.91
24	13	016	Meat, edible meat offal, salted, dried; flours, meals	359,998.61	-38.56	0.84
25	39	747	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats, etc.	357,981.78	21.96	0.84
26	22	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	338,416.48	-18.01	0.79
27	187	334	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	331,928.67	-66.46	0.78
28	6	012	Other meat and edible meat offal	321,147.32	-42.69	0.75
29	33	522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides & halogen salts	311,834.56	22.75	0.73
30	30	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	302,764.01	-6.18	0.71

3.2 Czech Import from Latin America and the Caribbean

As seen in chapter 2.1 Czech Import in General, countries of Latin America and the Caribbean do not count among the biggest exporters to the Czech Republic. In the record year 2018, the total value of Czech import from this area amounted to 1.6 billion US\$, representing 0.73% of total Czech import of goods.

But in the search for expanding the export options for Brazil, it is useful to look at the top product Groups imported to the Czech Republic from this region. The following table ranks the Groups in descending order based on their average annual import value of the past four years and compares the ranks with ranking of the same product Group in Czech import from Brazil. Groups which are imported from Brazil much less than from the region as such are highlighted in red. The Top 30 Groups account for nearly 80% of total Czech import from Latin America and the Caribbean. The following Groups should be counted among the top categories not well covered by Brazilian export as they are largely imported from the region and they tend to grow in value:

- Telecommunication equipment
- Motor vehicles for the transport of persons
- Alcoholic beverages
- Medical instruments and appliances
- Optical goods
- Pumps, gas compressors and fans
- Television receivers, whether or not combined
- Sound recorders or reproducers
- Articles of plastic not specified elsewhere

Table 18: Top 30 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from Latin America and the Caribbean, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM LAT AM COUNTRIES: TOP 30 GROUPS ACROSS SECTIONS						
#	# in import from Brazil	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Total Import
1	9	057	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	118,864.94	-1.88	9.76
2	17	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	113,668.56	-4.49	9.34
3	65	764	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	93,402.05	48.07	7.67
4	89	776	Cathode valves & tubes	51,906.03	-78.30	4.26
5	1	672	Ingots, primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finis.	49,060.36	1,474,601.31	4.03
6	19	784	Parts & accessories of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	46,321.22	6.98	3.80
7	25	772	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	44,111.55	41.30	3.62
8	2	542	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	41,845.47	12.62	3.44
9	83	781	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	41,300.48	130.56	3.39
10	91	112	Alcoholic beverages	29,827.51	37.29	2.45
11	8	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	26,349.04	-36.55	2.16
12	124	872	Instruments & appliances, n.e.s., for medical, etc.	23,038.49	22.18	1.89
13	151	752	Automatic data processing machines, n.e.s.	22,673.50	-15.56	1.86
14	106	268	Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops)	22,304.76	-11.64	1.83
15	4	081	Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	22,278.52	-36.51	1.83
16	109	884	Optical goods, n.e.s.	21,297.36	30.78	1.75
17	58	874	Measuring, analysing & controlling apparatus, n.e.s.	18,612.94	-10.37	1.53
18	81	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	18,573.54	-2.24	1.53
19	107	894	Baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods	17,803.75	-24.74	1.46
20	5	121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	16,704.71	1.91	1.37
21	60	743	Pumps (excl. liquid), gas compressors & fans; centr.	16,198.53	122.34	1.33
22	3	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	15,124.79	36.71	1.24
23	146	761	Television receivers, whether or not combined	14,171.20	28,621.41	1.16
24	85	759	Parts, accessories for machines of groups 751, 752	13,717.76	-70.48	1.13
25	193	763	Sound recorders or reproducers	13,475.55	311.90	1.11
26	21	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	12,661.60	53.44	1.04
27	6	012	Other meat and edible meat offal	12,541.19	-80.44	1.03
28	11	251	Pulp and waste paper	12,041.76	0.43	0.99
29	59	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	11,553.11	25.47	0.95
30	14	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	10,101.68	58.86	0.83

3.3 Czech Import from Mexico

Mexico is the most successful of the Latin American countries in exporting goods to the Czech Republic. According to the International Monetary Fund, it currently ranks 40th top exporter and accounts for 0.22% of Czech import, 3 times more than Brazil which ranks 50th with a share of 0.07%.

The following table shows the Top 31 product Groups exported from Mexico to the Czech Republic. They represent 90% of Czech import from this country. Again, the Groups which are imported from Brazil much less than from Mexico are highlighted in red. At first sight, it is evident, that Mexican export to the Czech Republic differs largely from the Brazilian one. Mexican export to the Czech Republic is largely made up of products from Section 7: Machinery and transport equipment and Section 8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles.

The potential opportunities for increasing Brazilian export may be among the following groups which show a growing tendency:

- Telecommunication equipment
- Motor vehicles for the transport of persons
- Apparatus for electrical circuits
- Optical goods
- Medical instruments and appliances
- Pumps, gas compressors and fans
- Television receivers, whether or not combined
- Parts and accessories for office machines and automatic data processing machines
- Sound recorders or reproducers
- Articles of plastic not specified elsewhere
- Copper
- Materials of rubber
- Other machinery for particular industries
- Household-type equipment, electrical or not
- Cathode valves and tubes
- Textile yarn

Table 19: Top 31 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from Mexico, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM MEXICO: TOP 31 GROUPS ACROSS SECTIONS						
#	# In import from Brazil	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value	% Change since 2011-15	% of Total Import
				(annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)		
1	17	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	106,827.09	-4.68	17.62
2	65	764	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	92,931.29	49.45	15.33
3	83	781	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	41,136.85	137.46	6.79
4	25	772	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	40,679.11	42.36	6.71
5	151	752	Automatic data processing machines, n.e.s.	22,022.49	-13.16	3.63
6	109	884	Optical goods, n.e.s.	21,232.07	30.85	3.50
7	107	894	Baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods	17,235.27	-26.91	2.84
8	58	874	Measuring, analysing & controlling apparatus, n.e.s.	16,754.96	-13.36	2.76
9	124	872	Instruments & appliances, n.e.s., for medical, etc.	16,354.48	30.73	2.70
10	60	743	Pumps (excl. liquid), gas compressors & fans; centr.	15,767.19	139.49	2.60
11	146	761	Television receivers, whether or not combined	14,158.14	29,299.71	2.34
12	85	759	Parts, accessories for machines of groups 751, 752	13,523.09	75.20	2.23
13	193	763	Sound recorders or reproducers	13,472.26	313.63	2.22
14	81	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	11,372.93	-3.03	1.88
15	21	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	10,690.76	94.00	1.76
16	59	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	10,479.52	52.51	1.73
17	41	682	Copper	8,888.80	108.15	1.47
18	36	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	8,168.94	153.60	1.35
19	4	081	Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	7,975.17	-14.77	1.32
20	62	621	Materials of rubber (pastes, plates, sheets, etc.)	7,247.76	65.62	1.20
21	20	821	Furniture & parts	5,420.03	390.39	0.89
22	48	728	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	5,357.45	451.30	0.88
23	19	784	Parts & accessories of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	5,338.11	-36.78	0.88
24	70	714	Engines & motors, non-electric; parts, n.e.s.	4,898.62	-14.73	0.81
25	64	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	4,740.29	12.33	0.78
26	135	775	Household type equipment, electrical or not, n.e.s.	4,302.38	188.36	0.71
27	43	716	Rotating electric plant & parts thereof, n.e.s.	4,172.05	-30.97	0.69
28	8	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	4,050.76	8,435.86	0.67
29	89	776	Cathode valves & tubes	3,959.07	87.17	0.65
30	9	057	Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	3,768.82	68.20	0.62
31	78	651	Textile yarn	3,467.49	27.72	0.57

3.4 Czech Import from the World: Possible Opportunities for Brazil

The broadest approach to examining possible opportunities for increasing import from Brazil is looking at the overall Czech import from the World and identifying potential gaps that could be filled by Brazilian exporters. The following product Groups should be evaluated whether they represent any reasonable business potential for Brazilian exporters.

- Telecommunication equipment
- Cathodes, valves and tubes
- Motor vehicles for the transport of persons
- Articles of plastic not specified elsewhere
- Measuring, analyzing and controlling apparatus
- Other machinery for particular industries
- Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods
- Flat-rolled iron, non-alloy steel, not coated
- Paper and paperboard
- Household-type equipment, electrical or not

Table 20: Top 30 Product Groups Imported by the Czech Republic from the World, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM THE WORLD: TOP 30 GROUPS ACROSS SECTIONS						
#	# in import from Brazil	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value	% Change since 2011-15	% of Total Import
				(annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)		
1	19	784	Parts & access. of vehicles of 722, 781, 782, 783	10,537,246.19	35.90	6.30
2	65	764	Telecommunication equipment, n.e.s.; & parts, n.e.s.	7,765,670.80	26.09	4.64
3	151	752	Automatic data processing machines, n.e.s.	6,932,701.01	3.64	4.14
4	25	772	Apparatus for electrical circuits; board, panels	5,028,184.62	32.30	3.00
5	89	776	Cathode valves & tubes	4,415,030.79	29.56	2.64
6	83	781	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	4,318,868.66	51.96	2.58
7	85	759	Parts, accessories for machines of groups 751, 752	4,131,141.56	9.15	2.47
8	2	542	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	3,920,725.06	20.30	2.34
9	3	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	3,644,750.37	27.46	2.18
10	36	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	3,531,884.48	17.02	2.11
11	17	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	3,531,862.76	28.22	2.11
12	59	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	3,227,599.46	30.57	1.93
13	20	821	Furniture & parts	3,008,441.97	73.26	1.80
14	236	333	Petroleum oils, oils from bitumin. materials, crude	2,969,375.06	-41.77	1.77
15	21	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	2,936,913.10	22.97	1.76
16	187	334	Petroleum oils or bituminous minerals > 70 % oil	2,400,318.07	3.78	1.43
17	23	684	Aluminium	1,925,821.82	14.24	1.15
18	58	874	Measuring, analysing & controlling apparatus, n.e.s.	1,894,456.27	22.20	1.13
19	48	728	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	1,833,401.16	39.45	1.10
20	107	894	Baby carriages, toys, games & sporting goods	1,813,520.23	29.28	1.08
21	44	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	1,799,917.31	18.48	1.08
22	238	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	1,771,342.99	-46.27	1.06
23	60	743	Pumps (excl. liquid), gas compressors & fans; centr.	1,727,531.40	11.82	1.03
24	45	582	Plates, sheets, films, foil & strip, of plastics	1,558,113.74	14.22	0.93
25	43	716	Rotating electric plant & parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,554,897.10	22.95	0.93
26	52	673	Flat-rolled prod., iron, non-alloy steel, not coated	1,434,859.03	5.63	0.86
27	167	641	Paper and paperboard	1,428,156.15	9.36	0.85
28	113	598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	1,416,034.97	15.45	0.85
29	135	775	Household type equipment, electrical or not, n.e.s.	1,381,887.58	39.88	0.83
30	54	674	Flat-rolled prod., iron, non-alloy steel, coated, clad	1,274,959.76	0.87	0.76

4- SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

There are two main approaches to increasing the export from Brazil to the Czech Republic. It can either be done by growing the volume of the already exported product Groups or by expanding into the product groups needed by the Czech economy but not yet (well) covered by Brazilian exporters.

Let us first summarize the product groups that are currently exported to the Czech Republic from Brazil, have shown a growing trend over the past few years, and could therefore be promising. All of them fall into 5 SITC Sections: Manufactured goods (6), Chemicals and related products (5), Machinery and transport equipment (7), Crude materials (2) and Food and live animals (0). They are above other groups related to:

- Iron, steel and other metals or minerals in various degrees of processing
- Medicaments, polymers & plastics and inorganic chemical elements
- Engines, civil engineering & contractors' plant and equipment, electrical machinery and equipment for distributing electricity
- Bovine animals' meet, fruit and vegetable juices, edible products & preparations and spices

Table 21: Top 25 Product Groups Imported from Brazil to the Czech Republic Which Have Grown Over the Past 4 Years, in Thousands of US\$

CZECH IMPORT FROM BRAZIL: TOP 25 GROUPS THAT GROW					
#	SITC Code	Group	Current Import Value (annual avg. in 2016-19, in 000 US\$)	% Change since 2011-15	% of Total Import
1	672	Ingots, primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finis.	49,050.57	1,523,682.71	20.56
2	542	Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments)	34,711.49	31.44	14.55
3	713	Internal combustion piston engines, parts, n.e.s.	13,560.58	40.85	5.68
4	281	Iron ore and concentrates	9,848.49	1,006.09	4.13
5	671	Pig iron&spiegeleisen, sponge iron, powder & granu	6,487.25	225.74	2.72
6	251	Pulp and waste paper	5,959.60	110.76	2.50
7	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	4,492.93	103.39	1.88
8	059	Fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented, no spirit	3,440.82	44.37	1.44
9	723	Civil engineering & contractors' plant & equipment	2,867.50	62.24	1.20
10	778	Electrical machinery & apparatus, n.e.s.	2,425.49	31.62	1.02
11	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	1,806.54	904.61	0.76
12	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	1,759.25	425.24	0.74
13	278	Other crude minerals	1,474.61	141.29	0.62
14	629	Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	1,381.75	80.99	0.58
15	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	1,238.77	280.25	0.52
16	522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides & halogen salts	1,060.49	178.51	0.44
17	689	Miscellaneous no-ferrous base metals for metallur.	959.94	2,038.19	0.40
18	075	Spices	955.60	67.76	0.40
19	747	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats, etc.	811.59	21.58	0.34
20	681	Silver, platinum, other metals of the platinum group	797.54	2,685.10	0.33
21	682	Copper	702.39	11,699.27	0.29
22	582	Plates, sheets, films, foil & strip, of plastics	557.58	278.84	0.23
23	694	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets & the like, of metal	528.68	156.29	0.22
24	728	Other machinery for particular industries, n.e.s.	459.18	85.42	0.19
25	673	Flat-rolled prod., iron, non-alloy steel, not coated	346.42	609.27	0.15

And now, we shall look at growing product groups that the Czech Republic imports to a great extent from Mexico, the Latin America or the World in general and where Brazil is currently underrepresented as an exporter. They are mostly representatives of Section 7: Machinery and transport equipment and Section 6: Manufactured goods.

Group Flat-rolled iron, non-alloy steel, not coated is exported from Brazil to Europe much more than it is to the Czech Republic where it could expand further.

Table 22: New Product Groups with Potential for Exporters from Brazil to the Czech Republic, in Thousands of US\$

NEW GROUPS WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORTERS FROM BRAZIL TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC						
SITC Code	Group	# in Import from Brazil to the CR	# in Import from Brazil to Europe	# in Import from Mexico to the CR	# in Import from LatAm to the CR	# in Import from the World to the CR
764	Telecommunication equipment & parts	#65	#84	#2	#3	#2
776	Cathode valves and tubes	#89	#95	#29	#4	#5
781	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	#83	#49	#3	#9	#6
893	Articles of plastic not specified elsewhere	#59	#92	#16	#29	#12
728	Other machinery for particular industries	#48	#66	#22	#40	#19
743	Pumps, gas compressors and fans	#60	#46	#10	#21	#23
673	Flat-rolled iron, non-alloy steel, not coated	#52	#26	#143	#123	#26
775	Household-type equipment, electrical or not	#135	#216	#26	#48	#29
761	Television receivers, whether or not combined	#146	#160	#11	#23	#35
872	Medical instruments and appliances	#124	#94	#9	#12	#70
763	Sound recorders or reproducers	#193	#204	#13	#25	#81
884	Optical goods	#109	#149	#6	#16	#98

**PART 2:
CONDITIONS FOR
EXPORT TO THE CZECH
REPUBLIC
&
ANALYSIS OF SELECTED
PRODUCT GROUPS**

1-GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR EXPORT TO THE EU AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Trade in goods between Brazil and the Czech Republic is governed primarily by the legislation applied at the EU level based on the 'single market' concept that offers free movement of goods and persons, granting access to a market of over 400 million consumers. The EU is a Customs Union - its 27 member countries form a single territory for customs purposes. This means that:

- No customs duties are paid on goods moving between EU member states
- EU member states apply a common customs tariff for goods imported from outside the EU
- Goods that have been legally imported can circulate throughout the EU with no further customs checks

Current trade relations between the EU and Mercosur (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay) are based on an inter-regional Framework Cooperation Agreement which entered into force in 1999. The EU and individual Mercosur countries also have bilateral framework cooperation agreements, which also deal with trade-related matters.

1.1. The EU-MERCOSUR Trade Agreement

A new **EU-Mercosur Trade Agreement**, aimed at lowering the tariff and non-tariff regulations, is in the process of ratification. The agreement in principle was reached on 28 June 2019, after 20 years of on and off negotiations. But it is still subject to ratification by the EU Parliament and unanimous agreement of the member states. The member countries' approach is varied, the opposition focused on the problem of Amazon deforestation being led by Austria, agricultural producers' concerns voiced mostly by France and Ireland.

Following a complaint of five environmental and human rights organizations submitted last year, the EU ombudsman Ms. Emily O'Reilly concluded in March 2021

that the European Commission was guilty of 'maladministration' in failing to make a timely assessment of any environmental impact from the EU-Mercosur trade deal before finalizing negotiations. "*The EU projects its values through its trade deals. Concluding a trade agreement before its potential impact has been fully assessed risks undermining those values and the public's ability to debate the merits of the deal,*" ombudsman Emily O'Reilly said in her statement.

It is therefore uncertain when or even if at all the agreement will enter into force.

Full text of the Agreement in Principle can be found here:

<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=2048>

If accepted in the original form, the new agreement should cover the following trade aspects:

- Tariffs
- Rules of origin
- Technical barriers to trade
- Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- Services
- Government procurement
- Intellectual property
- Sustainable development
- Small and medium-sized enterprises

The Agreement should make it easier for the Mercosur countries to export to the EU providing they respect the EU standards for safety, animal and plant health, GMOs, pesticides, contaminants etc. The EU countries would still be able to regulate imports on the 'precautionary principle' keeping the right to act to protect human, animal or plant health, or the environment, in the face of a perceived risk even when scientific evidence is not conclusive.

The EU would eliminate duties on 100% of industrial goods over a transitional period of up to 10 years.

For agricultural goods, the EU will liberalize 82% of agricultural imports, with the remaining imports subject to partial liberalization commitments including tariff-rate quotas for more sensitive products such as beef, pork, poultry, honey, sugar and ethanol.

The quotas for meat are supposed to be as follows:

- **Beef:** 99 000 tons carcass weight equivalent (CWE), subdivided into 55% fresh and 45% frozen with an in-quota rate of 7.5%. The volume will be phased in in six equal annual stages.
- **Poultry:** 180 000 tons CWE duty free, subdivided into 50% bone-in and 50% boneless. The volume will be phased in in six equal annual stages.
- **Pork:** 25 000 tons with an in-quota duty of €83 per ton. The volume will be phased in in six equal annual stages.

1.2. Trade Agreements with Other LatAm Countries

Aside from the ongoing process of the EU-Mercosur Agreement negotiation, the EU has already concluded an Association Agreement with Chile (including a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement), an Association Agreement with 6 Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) as well as a Free Trade Agreement with Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. With Mexico, the EU is currently in the process of negotiating a new EU-Mexico association agreement that is aimed at replacing the longstanding Partnership Agreement. The above-mentioned countries can benefit from preferential treatment in exporting various kinds of goods to the EU markets.

1.3. Current Requirements and Processes Related to Export of Goods to the EU

For companies interested in exporting to the EU, the key source of information is the **Access2Markets** portal (<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home>),

which provides product-by-product information on EU tariffs and other measures applied to all products imported into the EU, notably:

- EU tariffs
- Rules of origin
- Taxes and additional duties
- Import procedures and formalities
- Product requirements
- Trade flow statistics.

Imports of some sensitive goods or imports of certain goods coming from specific countries may be prohibited or restricted. Importers may need permits, a license or present an officially approved import notification. Agricultural products, iron and steel products, some live animals and products containing animal substances as well as plants and products containing vegetable substances may be subject to this type of restrictions (discussed in more detail in the respective chapters of this document).

Calculation of customs duties:

To be able to calculate the customs duties to be paid when trading goods, three factors must be taken into consideration.

- The value of the goods
- The customs tariff to be applied
- The origin of the goods

To help correctly identify the applicable customs tariff, the **TARIC** (Integrated Tariff of the European Communities) code is designed to show the various rules applying to specific products when imported into the EU. It is made up of the 8-digit code of the CN (Combined Nomenclature) plus 2 extra digits (TARIC subheadings). At import into the EU, the 10-digit TARIC code must be used in customs declarations. The rate that must be paid – and any related requirements, such as import/export

certificates – depends on the tariff classification applicable to the product.

The TARIC Database can be found here:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/taric_consultation.jsp?Lang=en

Exporters should apply for a Binding Tariff Information (BTI) decision.

Features of a BTI are:

- Issued by national customs authorities in the EU
- Generally valid for 3 years throughout the EU, regardless of where it is issued
- Binding on all EU customs administrations and the holder

VAT is paid in the country where the product is sold. Import duties, on the other hand, are paid when the products enter the EU customs territory. So, for example if the product arrives first in the Netherlands before reaching the final destination in the Czech Republic, import duties will be paid in the Netherlands, but VAT will be due in the Czech Republic. The VAT is not harmonized across the EU and its base level as well as possible reduced levels are declared by national legislation.

1.3.1 Current Requirements on Food Imports

Any product arriving to Europe **must comply with the EU's food safety standards.**

Based on a level of risk related to a given product, the EU food safety checks include:

- Inspections and prior-approval of operators interested in exporting to the EU
This applies foremost for exports of food of animal origin where only products coming from EU-authorized establishments can be brought in the EU. The list of authorized establishments by country and category can be found here: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/non_eu_listsPerCountry_en.htm#
For food of non-animal origin, the exporting business must be known to the importer and accepted as a supplier of food into the EU. For food containing plants or plant products covered by the EU plant-health legislation, exporters must obtain a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national authorities in their country.
- Control of documents and physical checks at the border
- Sampling of products already at sale in the EU

EU Member States administrations play a central role in performing these controls. They inform the Commission and other national administrations in the EU about any unauthorized or unhealthy products through an alert system.

Even though the key requirements are common across the EU, certain rules regarding product quality controls may vary across the member states.

1.4. Current Requirements and Processes Related to Export of Goods to the Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic, products imported from third countries are controlled by the administrative authority called **Celni sprava CR**.

Celni sprava CR (Customs Administration of the Czech Republic)

Budejovicka 7

140 00 Praha 4

Tel: (+420) 261 331 111

E-mail: podatelna@cs.mfcr.cz

Website: www.cs.mfcr.cz

Customs Administration of the Czech Republic also runs a detailed **TARIC CZ database**, which is based on the common EU TARIC database. On top of the EU-level customs duties, quotas and agricultural quotas, **it lists also Czech national rates of value added tax and excise tax and national bans and regulations for specific product groups**. It enables also running of import simulations using exact amounts of goods, displaying any relevant quotas or certificates needed for import to the Czech Republic.

The database can be consulted in English here:

<https://www.celnisprava.cz/en/applications/Pages/taric-cz.aspx>

with a user manual to be found here:

https://www.celnisprava.cz/HermesApps/TaricConsultation/doc/manual_taric_en.pdf

Additional product-specific controls aimed mostly at attesting imports' conformity to the standards related to food safety, technical norms etc. are carried out by other authorities.

For import of food, the following ones are of primary relevance:

1. **Statni zemedelsky intervencni fond - SZIF** (State Agricultural Intervention Fund), email: info@szif.cz, website: www.szif.cz for import licenses for agricultural products:

2. **Statni veterinarni sprava CR** (State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic) – Odbor vnejsich vztahu, kontroly dovozu a vyvozu (Section of External Relations, Control of Exports and Imports), email: epodatelna@svscr.cz, website: www.svscr.cz for inspections of live animals and products of animal origin carried out at the designated Border Control Posts.

3. **Ustredni kontrolni a zkusebni ustav zemedelsky** (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture) Odbor ochrany proti skodlivym organizmum (Division of Protection against Harmful Organisms) email: karantena@ukzuz.cz, website: www.ukzuz.cz for phytosanitary inspections.

4. **Statni zemedelska a potravinarska inspekce** (Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority), Odbor kontroly, laboratorni a certifikace (Control, Laboratories and Certification Department) E-mail: sekret.oklc@szpi.gov.cz, website: www.szpi.gov.cz for control of foodstuffs of non-animal origin.

Lastly, the **imported products must be correctly labeled**. The contents of the labelling must be at least in Czech. In line with the EU legislation, there are specific provisions for the different types of products (foodstuffs, textiles, cosmetic products, medical devices, etc.).

2-MEAT

The EU currently imports around 200,000 tons of beef cuts every year from the Mercosur countries. These imports cater mostly for the high value market segment, dominated by European production and facing increasing consumers' demand. Therefore, more than a quarter of this amount (around 45 000 tons of "fresh" beef and a further 10,000 tons of frozen beef) enters the EU market despite being subject to a 40% - 45% duty.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, **export of meat and meat products into the EU is subject to harmonized regulations aiming at ensuring product safety and quality** by adhering to standards in hygiene, consumer protection as well as in ensuring animal health.

The first prerequisite for export of meat to the EU is that the country of origin is on a positive list of eligible countries for the relevant product. Listing of the country recognizes that EU-level standards are met and that there is a competent control authority overseeing the production process and providing reliable certificates and authorizations for individual establishments. **Brazil is listed as a country eligible for exporting meat of domestic ungulates and poultry, minced meat or meat preparations and meat products** to the EU.

The second prerequisite concerns the exporting company. Only authorized establishments (e.g., slaughterhouses, cutting plants, game-handling establishments, cold stores, meat processing plants), which have been inspected by the competent authority of the exporting country and found to meet EU requirements, can export their production to the EU. To get an authorization, companies should contact their national authority. When it signs the export health certificate, the authority is certifying that it provides the necessary guarantees, carries out regular inspections of establishments and takes corrective action, if necessary. A list of approved establishments is maintained by the European Commission. The lists of Brazilian companies that can export various kinds of meat to the EU can be found here:

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/non_eu_listsPerCountry_en.htm#

For the export of meat from bovine, ovine or caprine animal species (cattle, sheep and goats) to the EU, exporting countries have to apply for a determination of their Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) status. This status is based on a risk assessment and is linked to specific BSE-related import conditions.

Imports of meat or meat products must enter the EU via an approved Border Inspection Post of the EU under the authority of an official veterinarian in the EU Member State in question. In the Czech Republic, this Border Inspection Point is at the airport in Prague Ruzyne (Laglerove 1087/8, Praha 6, 160 00, e-mail: pvs.ruzyne@svscr.cz).

Each consignment is subject to a systematic documentary check, identity check and, as appropriate, a physical check. The frequency of physical checks depends on the risk profile of the product and also on the results of previous checks. Consignments which are found not to be compliant with EU legislation shall either be destroyed or, under certain conditions, re-dispatched within 60 days. To protect animal health, there is a general ban on personal imports by passengers or travelers bringing meat or meat products into the EU.

Only meat that passes this control can enter the EU territory and obtains a Common Healthy Entry Document from TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System) – a database that enables tracing and veterinary controls of consignments.

Bovine meat from Brazil generally benefits from a high-quality image in the Czech Republic. Nevertheless, Brazil had to face 2 major image issues related to meat production over the recent years:

1. Carne Fraca (Operation Weak Meat) –major Brazilian meat producers having mixed rotten meat treated with chemical components into meat sold in Brazil and abroad.
2. Illegal deforestation of the Amazon rainforests in order to gain land for beef pastures. Main Brazilian meatpacking companies were accused of breaking their own policy of not sourcing cattle from areas affected by illegal burning of the forest.

This negative publicity may still overshadow the image of Brazilian beef and negatively impact the demand of some consumers.

Meat comes under Section I – Chapter 2 within the TARIC classification of goods.

According to the International Trade Center data for 2019, the biggest part of Czech import of meat from Brazil is made up by meat of chicken, geese, turkey and similar.

Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine dried or smoked follows 2nd and **Brazil** already accounts for **10% of total Czech import** of this group which places it on the 4th position among exporters to the Czech Republic (behind Germany, Poland and Italy). Brazil exports this product group on a large scale to Europe, with the Netherlands, the UK, Germany and Switzerland among its top 5 destinations worldwide.

Meat of bovine animals is approximately a half in value to that of chicken and similar but **stable** over the past 5 years, unlike the 2 bigger categories which have seen a significant decline. Great majority of Brazilian bovine meat is **exported fresh or chilled**. Nevertheless, Brazil only accounts for 2% of Czech fresh/chilled bovine meat imports, being the 11th biggest exporter. The leading exporters are the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, and Ireland. Argentina ranks 8th. It is necessary to keep in mind that the Netherlands and Germany with their big trading ports of Rotterdam or Hamburg are often the EU entry points for goods from overseas destined also for other EU member countries. Therefore, the actual amount of meat imported to the Czech Republic from Brazil may be higher than reported.

Table 1: Czech Import of Meat from Brazil (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF MEAT FROM BRAZIL (2019, in 000 US\$)				
#	Group	Value of Czech Import from Brazil	% of Brazil on Total Czech Import	% Annual Growth 2015-2019
1	'0207 Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	6,104	2	-42
2	'0210 Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or ...	4,247	10	-40
3	'0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	2,959	2	-2
4	'0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen	256	1	-3
5	'0206 Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	105	1	40
6	'0205 Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	47	15	
7	'0208 Meat and edible offal of rabbits, hares, pigeons and other animals, fresh, chilled or frozen ...	0	2	
8	'0209 Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, ...	0	10	
9	'0203 Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	0	2	
10	'0204 Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	0	1	

Chart 1: Top Exporters of Meat and Edible Offal to the Czech Republic

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Czech Republic in 2019

Product : 0210 Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal

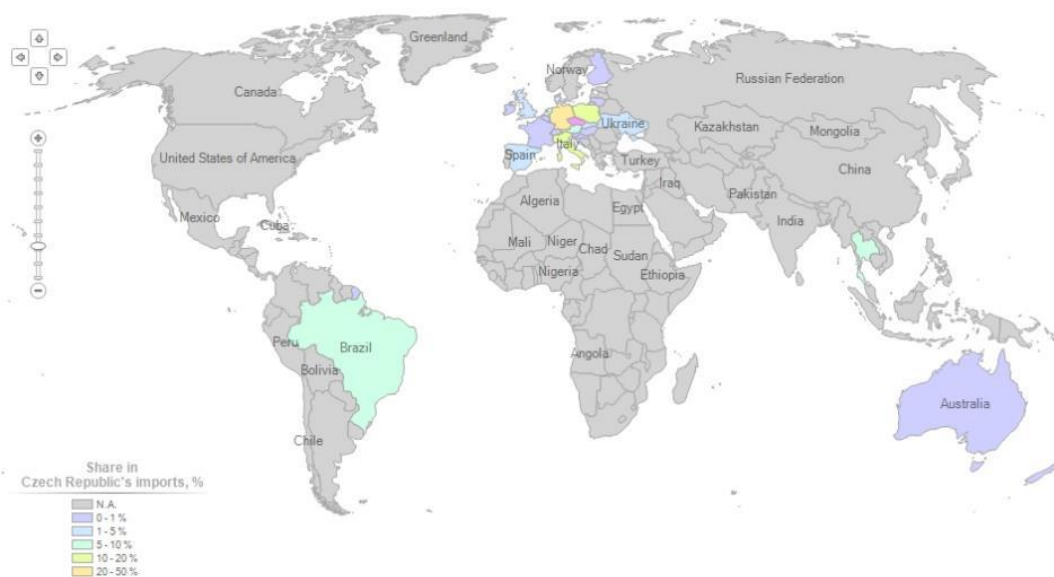
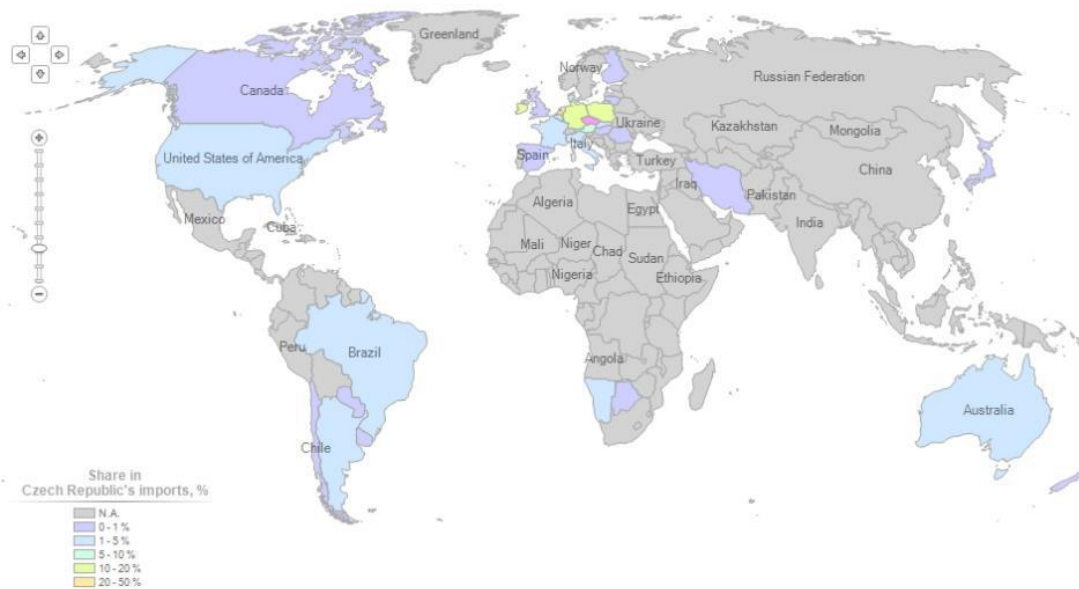


Chart 2: Top Exporters of Meat of Bovine Animals, Fresh or Chilled, to the Czech Republic

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Czech Republic in 2019

Product : 0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled



The TARIC nomenclature used for determining the appropriate levels of tariffs and quotas classifies fresh or chilled meat of bovine animals in Section I - Chapter 2 - Group 0201 and frozen meat of bovine animals in Section I - Chapter 2 - Group 0202. Within each group, further division is made according to meat quality (high quality vs other) and the level of processing (carcasses/half carcasses vs cuts with or without bone). Meat of bison (buffalo) is distinguished from meat of beef. The most specific definition of a product group is a 10digit code.

Chart 3: Classification of Bovine Meat within the TARIC Nomenclature

	SECTION I	(01 - 05)
Live animals, animal products	01	
+ Live animals	01	
- Meat and edible meat offal	02	
- Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	02 01	
+ Carcasses and half-carcasses	02 01 10	
+ Other cuts with bone in	02 01 20	
- Boneless	02 01 30	
+ High quality	02 01 30 00 31 - 30 00 39	
+ Other	02 01 30 00 41 - 30 00 90	
- Meat of bovine animals, frozen	02 02	
- Carcasses and half-carcasses	02 02 10	
+ High quality beef and veal	02 02 10 00 11 - 10 00 15	
+ Other	02 02 10 00 91 - 10 00 99	
- Other cuts with bone in	02 02 20	
+ 'Compensated' quarters	02 02 20 10	
+ Unseparated or separated forequarters	02 02 20 30	
+ Unseparated or separated hindquarters	02 02 20 50	
+ Other	02 02 20 90	
+ Boneless	02 02 30	

For each code, the applicable tariff rate and import control measures for import from a specific country can be displayed in the TARIC or directly its Czech version TARIC CZ, where also information on the applicable VAT and any additional national requirements can be found.

Chart 4: Example of Import Tariff for High-quality Fresh or Chilled Beef from TARIC CZ (code 0201100029)

Prohibition measures			
Measure	Country	Details	
Import measure - Veterinary control (B410, regulation R2007/19): see conditions	1008 (All third countries) except AD, FO, GL, CH, IS, LI, NO, SM	conditions footnotes	
Import measure - Import control of organic products (B750, regulation R0834/07): see conditions	1011 (ERGA OMNES) except CH, IS, LI, NO	conditions footnotes	
Export measure - Export control - CITES (B715, regulation R2117/19): see conditions	1008 (All third countries)	conditions footnotes	

Customs duties	
Measure	Country
Third country duty (C103, regulation R2204/99): 12.8 % + 176.8 EUR/DTN	1011 (ERGA OMNES)

Taxations			
Measure	Country	Additional code	Details
Value added tax (P305, regulation Z0235/04): 21 %	AAAA (without description)		
Value added tax (P305, regulation Z0235/04): 15 %	AAAA (without description)	R005	conditions footnotes
Value added tax (P305, regulation Z0235/04): 15 %	AAAA (without description)	R018	footnotes

Meat and meat products belong into the 1st reduced rate of **VAT at 15%** in the Czech Republic.

Fresh or chilled meat of bovine animals from Brazil is imported nearly exclusively in the form of **boneless cuts**, not as carcasses or cuts with bone (code 020130 Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless). Brazil accounts for 1.8% of Czech import of this item (218 tons in 2019), whereas Argentina for 3.7% (482 tons). Both countries seem to be oriented on high-quality meat, as the unit value of their product is more than double than that of the biggest exporters to the Czech Republic (approx. 13,000 USD/ton vs. approx. 5,000 USD/ton in case of the Netherlands, Poland or Germany). Total import of this item to the Czech Republic oscillates between 22 and 30 thousand tons per year.

POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

Bovine meat and meat products from Brazil could be marketed by the key **wholesale or retail chains**, such as Makro Cash & Carry (part of a leading European chain Metro Cash & Carry International), Lidl and Kaufland (both part of the Schwarz Gruppe), Billa and Penny Market (both part of Rewe Group), Tesco Stores, Albert or Globus as well as online grocery stores Rohlik or Kosik. Despite the primary orientation on low price, there is a growing demand for high-quality products. A smaller, but probably more interesting in terms of market price can be the **chains of premium food stores** such as Delmart or Sklizeno or **restaurant chains**, such as Ambiente, Together Restaurants or Pilsner Urquell Original or **hotel chains**.

Table 2: Retailers, Premium Food Stores, Restaurant Chains in the CR

LEADING RETAILERS, PREMIUM FOOD STORES AND SELECTED RESTAURANT CHAINS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC					
#	Company name	Headquarters	Website	E-mail	Phone
1	MAKRO Cash & Carry ČR s.r.o.	Jeremiášova 1249/7, 150 00 Praha 5	www.makro.cz/o-makro/maso-a-drubez	maso.stodulky@makro.cz	+420 220 389 112 (reception)
2	Lidl Česká republika, v.o.s.	Národní 1359/11, 158 00 Praha	spolecnost.lidl.cz		+420 257 086 111 (customer service line)
3	Kaufland Česká republika v.o.s.	Bělohorská 2428/203, 169 00 Praha 6	spolecnost.kaufland.cz		+420 800 165 894 (customer service line)
4	Tesco Stores ČR, a.s.	U Slavie 1527, 100 00 Praha 10	corporate.itesco.cz/o-n%C3%A1s		+420 272 087 111 (reception HQ)
5	Albert Česká republika, s.r.o.	Radlická 520/117, 158 00 Praha 5	www.albert.cz/o-nas/o-spolecnosti	info@albert.cz	+420 234 004 111
6	Globus ČR, v.o.s.	Kostelecká 822/75, 196 00 Praha 9	www.globus.cz/o-nas.html	sekretariat.koordinace@globus.cz	+420 283 066 111 (reception HQ)
7	Rohlik - Velká Pecka s.r.o.	Sokolovská 100/94, 186 00 Praha 8	www.rohlik.cz/stranka/kontakt	partneri@rohlik.cz	+420 800 730 740 (service line)
8	Košík.cz s.r.o.	Na Hřebenech II 1718/8, 140 00 Praha 4	www.kosik.cz/stranky/kontakt	info@kosik.cz	+420 226 220 500
9	DELMART s.r.o.	U Makra 123, 251 01 Čestlice	www.delmart.cz/kontakt	info@delmart.cz	
10	Sklizeno - MyFoodMarket, s.r.o.	Březina 103, 666 01 Březina	www.sklizeno.cz/o-nas/pro-dodavatele	sortiment@sklizeno.cz	+420 733 141 277
11	Ambiente - Ambi CZ, s.r.o.	Maiselova 38/15, 110 00 Praha 1	www.ambi.cz/kontakty	marketing@ambi.cz	+420 222 714 990
12	Together Restaurants		www.tgthr.cz	info@tgthr.cz	+420 601 577 027

Brazilian exporters could enter the above-mentioned retailers directly or indirectly as suppliers of the major bovine meat importing companies:

Table 3: Importers of Bovine Meat to the Czech Republic

LEADING IMPORTERS OF BOVINE MEAT TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC				
#	Company name	City	Website	
1	ALDEM s.r.o.	Praha 1	www.aldem.cz	
2	Animalco a.s.	Praha 6	www.animalco.cz	
3	ASPIUS spol. s r.o.	Mníšek pod Brdy	www.aspius.cz	
4	Beskydské uzeniny, a.s.	Frýdek - Místek	www.chodura.cz	
5	Bidfood Kralupy s.r.o.	Kralupy Nad Vltavou - Mikovice	www.bidfood.cz	
6	Comperio s.r.o.	Praha 4	www.comperio.cz	
7	DOBRO, spol. s r.o.	Mochov	www.firmadobro.cz	
8	MAKOVEC a.s.	Prostějov	www.makovec.cz	
9	PT-SERVIS	Praha 9	www.pt-servis.cz	
10	TRADECO, spol. s r.o.	Uherské Hradiště	www.tradeco.cz	
11	VECOM Bohemia, s.r.o.	Beroun	www.vecombohemia.cz	

3-FRUIT

For **fruit that can be grown in Europe**, local production is generally preferred. Italy and especially Spain are the key fruit producers within the EU, notably for citrus fruit, stone fruit, watermelons, or table grapes. In general, fruit production in Europe tends to decline, opening a growing space for imports from other countries. Furthermore, as European markets are looking for a year-round supply of fresh fruit, a great **opportunity** arises for exporters from the southern hemisphere **as counter-season suppliers**. A list of seasons for various types of fruit in both the EU and non-EU supplying countries can be consulted here:

https://www.importpromotiondesk.com/fileadmin/user_upload/Publikationen/andre/IPD_Seasonal_calender__fruit_and_vegetables_final.pdf

Demand for **exotic fruit** is high and stable in Europe. Several countries have managed to establish themselves strongly in export of particular fruits, leveraging longer seasons, optimum climate conditions, low-cost production and also their association agreements with the EU (granting them lower import tariff levels). The following ones stand out in particular:

1. Peru and South Africa – benefit from counter-season offer, large scale production and several climate zones in case of Peru. They provide mostly citruses, grapes, or avocados.
2. Costa Rica, Colombia and Panama – focus especially on bananas and pineapples. Colombia grows exports of exotic fruits or avocados. In the Czech Republic, premium air-shipped exotic fruit from Colombia is offered for example by the online grocery store Rohlik.cz.
3. Mexico and Guatemala - Mexico is among leading suppliers of avocados and limes, while Guatemala's exports of bananas, avocados and limes are much smaller but growing quickly.
4. India and Egypt – growing exports of grapes thanks to competitive pricing and proximity to Europe in case of Egypt.

In general, **exporting to the EU requires** meeting **high quality standards** and being able to provide a **stable quality and volume** of production **for a competitive price**.

The EU sets limits for maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides in fruit. For individual fruit types, these levels can be looked up at: https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-db_en

Individual EU member states or even individual importing companies are given the right to further tighten-up the MRLs. The German supermarket chain Lidl, which operates also in the Czech Republic, sets its own much stricter standards, and imposes financial penalties on providers in violation of the limits.

Maximum levels of certain dangerous elements (such as lead, mercury etc.) are controlled in various types of fruits and vegetables. The detailed overview can be consulted here:

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/reqs/public/v1/requirement/auxi/eu/eu_heafocn_a_nnex_r1881_2006.pdf/

Before fruit imported from a non-EU country can be allowed for sale on the Czech market, it has to obtain the **CAFIA** (Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority) **certification** proving it meets the required standards. The importer willing to get the certification needs to notify the CAFIA Inspectorate with information on the arrival time, date and destination. Issuing of the certification is subject to an administration fee. Certification can be claimed at several offices of the CAFIA: <https://www.szpi.gov.cz/docDetail.aspx?docid=1003917&doctype=ART>

Furthermore, 10 types of fruit and vegetables are subject to additional EU marketing standards of minimum quality and size classification which are controlled upon arrival in the EU:

1. Apples
2. Citrus fruit
3. Kiwifruit
4. Lettuce, curled-leaved and broad-leaved endives
5. Peaches and nectarines
6. Pears

7. Strawberries
8. Sweet peppers
9. Table grapes
10. Tomatoes

All the requirements on food exporters from non-EU countries are handily summarized by the **Center for Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries** at: <https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/fresh-fruit-vegetables/buyer-requirements>

A detailed analysis of market for individual kinds of fruit is available from **Fruitrop**, an economic research unit created within CIRAD, a French research center working with developing countries, on international issues of agriculture and development, at: <https://www.fruitrop.com/en>

Latest news from the industry, event and advertising of relevant companies can be followed at: <http://www.fruitnet.com/>

According to the Center for Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries, an organization funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the **Top 5 types of fruit with the highest import value to the EU** are:

1. **Bananas** (€5183 million): the multinationals Chiquita, Fyffes and Dole are dominant, with supply from Ecuador, Colombia and Costa Rica. Other exporting countries are increasing their supply, including Panama, Ivory Coast, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Ghana. Trade agreements and agricultural investments play an important role in the banana trade, while diseases affecting banana plantations may force buyers to diversify their sourcing origins.
2. **Grapes** (€1626 million): a large and relatively stable category. New varieties and competitive pricing make strong selling points for external suppliers. India and Egypt are becoming stronger suppliers thanks to competitive prices. Peru and Chile are focusing on marketing new varieties, creating differentiation in counter-seasonal grapes in the European market.

3. **Avocados** (€1489 million): avocados have surpassed mangoes and pineapples in import value since 2016 thanks to the increasing interest in healthy food and a successful marketing machine. Extensive investments in avocado production worldwide indicate further market growth but managing supply and sustainable production will become a challenge.
4. **Mangoes** (€918 million): mangoes are the typical product from developing countries with a relatively high import value and a reasonable growth of 33% in five years. Europe imports most mangoes from Brazil and Peru between October and April, but there are many opportunities for West African suppliers throughout the rest of the year. Fibreless mangoes and a reliable volume and quality are important success factors.
5. **Pineapples** (€885 million): pineapples are among the most imported fruit from developing countries, but despite high demand, the market for pineapples is saturated and mainly dominated by Costa Rica. Italy, Germany and Spain are the largest consumption markets.

As the market especially for bananas and pineapples is very mature and concentrated, the following **categories promise a better potential for success**:

1. Hass avocados
2. Blueberries
3. Fibreless mangoes
4. Sweet potatoes
5. Dates
6. Table grapes

A great amount of fresh fruit is imported to the EU through the Netherlands (the port of Rotterdam where many international traders are located) or through Belgium (specialized in the bananas market). From here, the shipments are reexported throughout the EU. Therefore, some of the Czech import declared as coming from these countries can actually originate in non-EU countries such as Brazil.

According to the International Trade Center data for 2019, the Czech Republic imports from Brazil mostly citrus fruit, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, melons (incl. watermelons) and papayas.

Import of grapes is smaller but has shown a strong growth over the past 5 years.

Table 4: Czech Import of Fruit from Brazil (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF FRUIT FROM BRAZIL (2019, in 000 US\$)				
#	Group	Value of Czech Import from Brazil	% of Brazil on Total Czech Import	% Annual Growth 2015-2019
1	'0805 Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	2,528	2	4
2	'0804 Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	2,391	5	6
3	'0807 Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws (papayas), fresh	2,009	4	10
4	'0806 Grapes, fresh or dried	624	1	20
5	'0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	175	1	-16
6	'0803 Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried	90	0	-10
7	'0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excluding coconuts, Brazil nuts ...	48	0	-18
8	'0811 Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not ...	44	0	10
9	'0810 Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and ...	16	0	-24
10	'0809 Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	15	0	
11	'0813 Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible ...	13	0	-40
12	'0814 Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved ...	0	0	
13	'0812 Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur ...	0	0	
14	'0808 Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	0	0	

For citrus fruit, Brazil (with a 2% value share) is the 8th biggest exporter to the Czech Republic after Spain, Germany, Turkey, China, South Africa, Greece and the Netherlands. In case of Germany and the Netherlands, it is likely that these countries serve mostly as entry points to the EU that reexport the shipments to the Czech Republic. The import from Brazil within citrus fruit is nearly exclusively limited to product group 080550 Fresh or dried lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and limes (Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus latifolia) with 1,609 tons in 2019. Import of oranges and grapefruits from Brazil is incomparably smaller (6 and 3 tons respectively in 2019).

For dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, Brazil (with a 5% value share) is the 6th biggest exporter to the Czech Republic after Germany, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, Peru and Chile. In this group, import from Brazil is centered around mangoes, mangosteens and guavas, where Brazil (with its 1,387 tons in 2019) covers approx. 24% of Czech import (leading provider head-to-head with Germany). Meanwhile, Brazil's position in Czech import of figs and

avocados is much weaker (2.2% and 0.3% respectively). Peru, Chile, Mexico, Colombia and Guatemala are far ahead of Brazil in providing avocados to the Czech Republic. Still, there might be an opportunity here for Brazil, as popularity of avocados is growing fast and their import to the Czech Republic has nearly doubled between 2016 and 2020 (from 3.6 thousand tons to 6.2 thousand tons).

For melons (incl. watermelons) and papayas, Brazil (with a 4% value share) is the 6th biggest exporter after Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary and Turkey. 1,099 tons of watermelons were imported from Brazil in 2019, but as this commodity is largely supplied by several south European countries, Brazil accounts for only 2.2% of Czech import. Whereas in **other types of melons, Brazil makes up 22.2% of Czech import** with 908 tons in 2019 (#2 behind Spain). Brazil also has quite a strong position in import of papayas (14.2%), this market is much smaller but growing compared to the stable import of melons.

For grapes, most of the import is covered by Italy, Germany, India and South Africa. Peru ranks 5th with a 5% value share. **Brazil only accounts for 0.7%** as the 20th biggest exporter. Peru and Chile rank above Brazil on the exporters' list. Nevertheless, this **category is huge in import** (between 50 and 60 thousand tons per year since 2016), so even a small share of the total value might represent an interesting amount of goods.

As for all types of goods, the applicable import tariffs and regulations can be looked up in the TARIC /TARIC CZ database in Section II - Chapter 8. Tariffs and duties vary across the fruit types. Unlike Brazil, numerous Central American, South American or African countries benefit from lower or 0% tariffs based on their trade and association agreements with the EU.

A 15% VAT is levied on fruit in the Czech Republic.

POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

Fresh fruit from Brazil could be marketed by the key **wholesale or retail chains**, such as Makro Cash & Carry (part of a leading European chain Metro Cash & Carry International), Lidl and Kaufland (both part of the Schwarz Gruppe), Billa and Penny Market (both part of Rewe Group), Tesco Stores Albert or Globus as well as **online grocery stores** Rohlik or Kosik.

Another option lies with increasingly popular **fresh bars** such as Fruitissimo or UGO (owned by Czech soft drink leader Kofola) or **restaurants specialized in avocado meals** (such as Avocado Gang, Avocado Bistro).

Other potential buyers could be companies selling nuts and **freeze-dried fruit**, such as Orisky z ceheho sveta or Diana Svet orisku or products containing such fruit - for example Mixit, producer of high-end muesli.

Table 5: Retailers, Avocado Restaurants, Dried Fruit Sellers in the CR

LEADING RETAILERS, AVOCADO RESTAURANTS AND DRIED FRUIT SELLERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC					
#	Company name	Headquarters	Website	E-mail	Phone
1	MAKRO Cash & Carry ČR s.r.o.	Jeremiášova 1249/7, 150 00 Praha 5	https://www.makro.cz/o-makro/ovoce	zelenina.stodulky@makro.cz	+420 220 389 112 (reception)
2	Lidl Česká republika, v.o.s.	Národní 1359/11, 158 00 Praha	spolecnost.lidl.cz		+420 257 086 111 (customer service line)
3	Kaufland Česká republika v.o.s.	Bělohorská 2428/203, 169 00 Praha 6	spolecnost.kaufland.cz		+420 800 165 894 (customer service line)
4	Tesco Stores ČR, a.s.	U Slavie 1527, 100 00 Praha 10	corporate.itesco.cz/o-n%C3%A1s		+420 272 087 111 (reception HQ)
5	Albert Česká republika, s.r.o.	Radlická 520/117, 158 00 Praha 5	www.albert.cz/o-nas/o-spolecnosti	info@albert.cz	+420 234 004 111
6	Globus ČR, v.o.s.	Kostelecká 822/75, 196 00 Praha 9	www.globus.cz/o-nas.html	sekretariat.koordinace@globus.cz	+420 283 066 111 (reception HQ)
7	Rohlik - Velká Pecka s.r.o.	Sokolovská 100/94, 186 00 Praha 8	www.rohlik.cz/stranka/kontakt	partneri@rohlik.cz	+420 800 730 740 (service line)
8	Košik.cz s.r.o.	Na Hřebenech II 1718/8, 140 00 Praha 4	www.kosik.cz/stranky/kontakt	info@kosik.cz	+420 226 220 500
9	Fruitissimo Fresh, s.r.o.	Bratří Dohalských 149/1, 190 00 Praha 9	www.fruitissimo.cz/o-nas	info@fruitissimo.cz	+420 774 300 330
10	UGO – Kofola ČeskoSlovensko a.s.	Nad Porubkou 2278/31a, 708 00 Ostrava - Poruba	www.ugo.cz	marketing@ugo.cz	+420 597 497 497 (Kofola HQ)
11	Avocado Gang	Křížkova 72, 186 00 Praha 8	www.avocadogang.cz	gang.avocado@gmail.com	+420 222 963 044
12	Avocado Bistro	Spytihněvova 168/5, 120 00 Praha 2	www.avocadobistro.cz	info@avocadobistro.cz	+420 792 453 738
13	Mixit s.r.o.	Ohradní 1159/65, 140 00 Praha 4	https://www.mixit.cz/o-nas	info@mixit.cz	+420 725 366 466
14	ORÍŠKY Z CELÉHO SVĚTA spol. s r.o.	Kloboučnická 1735/26, 140 00 Praha 4	https://www.svetorisku.cz/lyofilizovane-ovoce/	info.orisky@svetorisku.cz	
15	Velkoobchod Diana Company, spol. s r.o. "Svět Oříšků"	Rumunská 1829/8, 120 00 Praha 2	https://www.diana-company.cz/susene-ovoce--orechy-a-seminka/	diana.company@diana-company.cz	+420 724 257977

Exotic fruit supply for smaller customers is provided by a range of importing companies:

Table 6: Importers of Selected Kinds of Fruit to the Czech Republic

LEADING IMPORTERS OF SELECTED KINDS OF FRUIT TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC			
#	Company name	City	Website
1	abasto s.r.o.	Mníšek pod Brdy	www.abasto.cz
2	AGRICO Bohemia s.r.o.	Plzeň	www.agricoboheemia.cz
3	BELGOFRUIT, s.r.o.	Zdice	www.zeleninabelgofruit.cz
4	BOVYS s.r.o.	Štoky	www.bovys.cz
5	ČEROZFRUCHT s.r.o.	Nehvizdy	www.cerozfrucht.cz
6	EFES, spol. s r.o.	Praha 5	www.efes.cz
7	EKOFRUKT Slaný, spol. s r.o.	Slaný	www.ekofrukt.cz
8	France Gastronomie s.r.o.	Praha 4	www.kunratickastodola.cz
9	MK Fruit s.r.o.	Šumperk	www.mkfruit.cz
10	Olymp Fruit s.r.o.	Turnov	www.olympfruit.cz
11	ORANGE spol. s r.o.	Plzeň	www.orangeplzen.cz
12	OVOCENTRUM V+V s.r.o.	Valašské Meziříčí	www.ovocentrum.cz
13	P + P spol. s r.o.	Vojkovice	www.ppsro.cz
14	TEKOO spol. s r.o.	Uherský Brod	www.tekoo.cz
15	TITBIT, s.r.o.	Praha 8	www.titbit.cz
16	Total Produce Czech s.r.o.	Brno	www.totalproduce.com/cs
17	VVISS a.s.	Praha 9	www.vviss.cz
18	ZEMKO, spol. s r.o.	Moravské Budějovice	www.zemko-oz.cz
19	ZEO TRADE, s.r.o.	Záhoví u Písku	www.zeotrade.cz

4-FRUIT JUICES

According to the CBI (Center for Promotion of Imports), Europe is the largest market for fruit juices in the World. Despite a declining tendency in consumption of retail-packed juices, their import continues to grow. Juices are increasingly used as ingredients in other types of beverages with lower sugar content. To minimize transport costs, fruit juices are mostly imported to Europe in the form of concentrated juices or purées in large containers, drums or tanks (containing from 20 liters to 25,000 liters). They are then reconstituted with water and consumer-packed into cartons, plastic or glass bottles by European bottling companies. **Potential for growth** can be seen in case of the **higher value juices not from concentrates (NFCs), pineapple juice, lime juice, lemon juice, juice mixtures, juices from exotic fruit** not grown in Europe and **“superfruit” juices**.

Brazil, strong especially in the biggest segment of concentrated orange juice, **is the clear leader in providing fruit juices to the EU**. Costa Rica, Turkey, Mexico, Argentina and Thailand are among the biggest exporters. Other growing exporters are Vietnam (tropical juices, pineapple juice), Egypt (orange juice), the Philippines (coconut water and concentrated pineapple juice) and Peru (various exotic fruit juices).

Same as in case of fruit, a large part of fruit juice import passes through the Netherlands and Belgium. Bottling and subsequent reexport to other member states is often done in Germany.

Requirements regarding fruit juices are covered by the **European Fruit Juice Directive** available here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:115:0001:0011:EN:PDF>

Generally, fruit juice is defined as the unfermented liquid of the edible part of the fruit. It may contain pulp but does not contain:

- Pieces of shell;
- Seeds;
- Coarse or hard substances;
- Excess pulp.

Vitamins and minerals can be added to fruit juices, but they must comply with the EU regulations on the addition of vitamins and minerals as well as with regulation on food additives. The list of allowed vitamins and minerals can be found here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1925/oj>

while the list of approved food additives is available from the following address: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32008R1333>

Besides those mentioned above, other allowed ingredients include restored flavor, pulp and cells.

Same as for fruit, the EU sets the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides in fruit juices.

The name “fruit juice” is reserved for 100% fruit juices. However, if sugar, sweeteners or acid are added to fruit juice which is diluted with water, the product must be called nectar or fruit drink. Subsequently, such products need to be correctly labeled.

According to industry practice, the most important quality requirements for fruit juices are defined by the following parameters.

- Color: characteristic of the type and variety of fruit.
- Flavor and odor: distinct fruit flavor and odor, free from foreign flavors and odors.
- Brix level: quality of concentrated fruit juices, mainly defined by the Brix level (sugar content of an aqueous solution). The Brix level directly influences the price of the product. For products not from concentrate (NFC) a minimum Brix level is obligatory.
- Composition: the share of different types of juices in the case of mixed juice.

Additional quality requirements are as follows:

- Pulp content: pulp content is a quality indicator for certain types of juices, such as orange or pineapple. Importers may require more pulp content, as visible pulp in juices is becoming more popular among European consumers.

- Acid level: in addition to the Brix level, the citric acid level is the most common parameter that influences the quality and price of some juice products.

European Directive 2001/112/EC and Directive 2012/12/EU define the composition of fruit juices, concentrated fruit juices, dehydrated fruit juices and fruit nectars. The product must be **labelled** as fruit juice, concentrated fruit juice or fruit nectar. Fruit nectars must declare a percentage volume of the fruit juice on the packaging. The labelling of concentrated fruit juice, not intended for delivery to the final consumer, shall indicate the presence and quantity of added lemon juice, lime juice or acidifying agents.

In the case of retail packaging, product labelling must be in compliance with the European Union Regulation on food information to consumers. This regulation more clearly defines the nutrition labelling, origin labelling, allergen labelling and legibility (minimum font size for mandatory information).

In the common case of export bulk packaging, the information required above must either be placed on the container or be given in accompanying documents. “Fruit juice or concentrated fruit juice” as well as the name and address of the manufacturer or packer must appear on the container. It is common that product specification declares the Brix and acid level.

Further, more detailed guidelines for different types of fruit juices, industry standards and guidelines can be obtained for the **European Fruit Juice Association** at: <https://aijn.eu/en>

The CBI has conducted a specific study on superfruit juices which may provide relevant insights for potential exporters: <https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/processed-fruit-vegetables-edible-nuts/superfruit-juices/europe>

In addition to general certification schemes for food safety, retail companies may require the **SGF certification**. SGF certifies fruit-processing companies, packers and bottlers, traders and brokers for fruit juices as well as transport companies and cold stores in almost 60 countries worldwide. SGF certification has a particular focus on authenticity and safety checking for conformity and food fraud by analyses and

traceability checks. Already more than 80% of imported fruit juice products in Europe are coming from production sites with SGF certification.
<https://www.sgf.org/voluntary-control-system>

Brazil officially ranks 7th among exporters of fruit juices into the Czech Republic. Poland, Germany, Austria, France, the Netherlands, and Hungary score higher. Nevertheless, it is highly probable that the high position of these countries is driven by exports of consumer-packs of fruit juices originating elsewhere, among other in Brazil, indicating its much stronger presence than that noted statistically.

Import of fruit juices from Brazil is quite equally divided between **fresh and frozen orange juices** (with 896 and 815 tons respectively imported in 2019), other juice types are imported only marginally. Unit import value of frozen product is higher than in case of fresh product. Total import of orange juice to the Czech Republic has increased over the past 5 years.

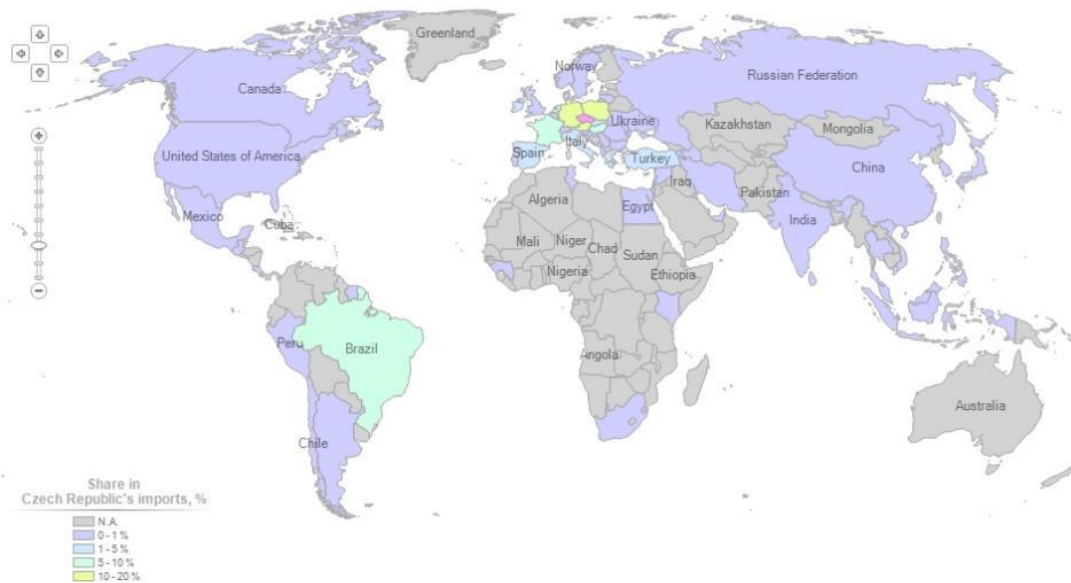
Table 7: Czech Import of Fruit Juices from Brazil (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF FRUIT JUICES FROM BRAZIL (2019, in 000 US\$)				
#	Group	Value of Czech Import from Brazil	% of Brazil on Total Czech Import	% Annual Growth 2015-2019
1	'2009 Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	4,179	5	27

Chart 5: Top Fruit Juice Exporting Countries to the Czech Republic

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Czech Republic in 2019

Product : 2009 Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter



Import tariffs and regulations can be looked up in the TARIC CZ database in Section IV - Chapter 20 - Group 2009. It differs according to the juice type, Brix level and fruit it is made from. But as apparently part of the fruit juices originating outside Europe comes to the Czech Republic from other EU countries where it was consumer-packed, it might be advisable for the exporters of juices in bulk containers to orientate themselves also on contacts with the bottling companies and agents operating in other EU countries.

VAT on fruit juices in the Czech Republic is 15%.

POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

Consumer-packed fruit juices are often imported to the Czech Republic from other EU countries under the global brands of Rauch, Pfanner, Cappy, Granini, Limenita, Sunquik or Jumex.

Besides these strong brands, there are several **Czech producers of fruit juices** using also other types than locally grown fruits, such as:

Maspex Czech with brands Relax (fruit juices), Caprio (fruit drinks and concentrates in bulk packs) and Kubik (fruit drinks for children)

Linea Nivnice - producer of fruit juices and syrups under the brand Hello

Kofola - leading Czech soft drinks producer, owner of fruit syrup brand Jupí and a fruit drinks for children brand Jupik

There even exists a Czech company called **Tropico** which specializes in import of fruit juices and purées from Brazil and other countries for commercial clients (HORECA - hotels, restaurants, confectioner's, school canteens, specialty food stores, etc.).

Table 8: Leading Fruit Juice Producers in the CR

LEADING FRUIT JUICE PRODUCERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC					
#	Company name	Headquarters	Website	E-mail	Phone
1	Kofola ČeskoSlovensko a.s.	Nad Porubkou 2278/31a, 708 00 Ostrava - Poruba	www.kofola.cz	info@kofola.cz	+420 597 497 497
2	Maspex Czech, s.r.o.	Sokolovská 100/94, 186 00 Praha 8	maspex.cz	info.czech@maspex.com	+420 236 080 220
3	Linea Nivnice, a.s.	U Dvora 190, 687 51 Nivnice	www.lineanivnice.cz	hello@lineanivnice.cz	+420 572 616 211
4	Tropico spol s.r.o.	Olomučany 299, 679 03 Olomučany	www.tropico.cz	centrum@tropico.cz	+420 734 592 823

Besides international companies importing their own branded products, there are several importers of fruit juices to the Czech Republic, as declared in the International Trade Center statistics.

Table 9: Importers of Fruit Juices to the Czech Republic

LEADING IMPORTERS OF FRUIT JUICES TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC			
#	Company name	City	Website
1	ANDREE & ANDREE spol. s r.o.	Opava	http://andree-andree.cz
2	BRIMEX CZ, s.r.o.	Zlín	http://www.fructal.cz
3	FIBETA, spol. s r.o.	Praha 4	http://www.fibeta.cz
4	FRAPE FOODS, s.r.o.	Toužim	http://www.frape.cz
5	KAMAX Opava s.r.o.	Opava	http://www.kamaxopava.cz
6	MARESI Foodbroker s.r.o.	Praha 10	http://www.maresifoodbroker.com/cze/cs
7	MASPEX Czech s.r.o.	Praha 8	http://www.maspex.cz
8	PRO-BIO, obchodní společnost s r.o.	Staré Město pod Sněžníkem	http://www.probio.cz
9	ROXELL, s.r.o.	Uherské Hradiště	http://www.roxell.cz
10	VIDEN plus a.s.	Jeseník	http://www.viden.cz

5-PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

The Section X - Chapter 48 of the TARIC classification comprises a very wide assortment of paper and paperboard products ranging from newsprint or toilet paper to wallpaper, filter blocks or boxes made of paperboard.

In general, there is a **0% duty** imposed on import of goods across this Chapter from all third countries.

When exporting paper and paper products to Europe, suppliers must comply with the following **legal requirements**:

1. **General Product Safety Directive** - it states that suppliers must only place products which are safe on the market, inform consumers of any risks associated with the products they supply and make sure any dangerous products present on the market can be traced so they can be removed to avoid any risks to consumers (The European Union has a rapid alert system RAPEX to list such products)
2. **REACH** – this regulation lists restricted chemicals in products that are marketed in Europe. For paper products, chemicals used in production, coating or dying may be subject to restrictions. Detailed list of banned chemicals can be consulted here: <https://echa.europa.eu/support/getting-started/enquiry-on-reach-and-clp>
3. **Timber Regulation (EUTR)** – it counters the trade in illegally harvested timber and timber products (including paper). It requires EU traders who place timber products on the EU market for the first time to exercise due diligence to minimize such risk. Country overviews aimed to assist EU importers in assessing their partners have been prepared for major supplying countries including Brazil. The document listing potential issues related to timber and related products originating from Brazil can be found here: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/Country_overview_Brazil_03_10_2018.pdf

Additionally, a **FSC** (Forest Stewardship Council) **certification** as the most common label for sustainable wooden products, including paper can be obtained. The FSC

label guarantees that a product's source material comes from responsibly managed forests. <https://fsc.org/en>.

4. **Packaging and packaging waste legislation** - Europe has specific packaging and packaging waste legislation (https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/packaging-waste_en) aiming at management of packaging and packaging waste, and preventing or reducing their impact on the environment. Buyers may therefore ask to minimize the use of packaging materials (paper, carton, plastic) or to use a different kind of material, including recycled material. Special rules apply to wood packaging materials used for transport (packing cases, pallets or crates) in order to prevent harmful organisms from being introduced into and spreading within the European Union.

A publicly available analysis of the paper industry in the Czech Republic conducted in autumn 2018 by Ceska sporitelna (a leading bank) states that the country is heavily involved in international trade in paper and paper products with production specialized in certain types of packaging materials. Other types of packaging materials, as well as graphic and hygienic paper are imported. The volume of import is predicted to grow further, mostly in case of packaging paper and paperboard or hygienic paper. The full analysis in Czech can be consulted here: https://www.csas.cz/content/dam/cz/csas/www_csas_cz/dokumenty/analyzy/Pap%C3%ADrensk%C3%BD-trh-v-%C4%8CR-2018-11-analyza.pdf

The VAT on paper and paper or paperboard products in the Czech Republic is 21%. Nevertheless, books, newspapers, magazines, brochures or coloring books are eligible for the 2nd reduced VAT rate of 10%.

Import of paper products from Brazil to the Czech Republic is nearly non-existent now. In 2019, only 2 out of the 22 product groups were imported and the goods value was nearly negligible.

Table 10: Czech Import of Paper and Paperboard from Brazil (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD FROM BRAZIL (2019, in 000 US\$)					
#	Code	Group	Value of Czech Import from Brazil	% of Brazil on Total Czech Import	% Annual Growth 2015-2019
1	'4811	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, ...	3	0	
2	'4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding ...	1	0	42

The Czech Republic imports large quantities of paper from the World, mainly cartons and boxes, paper and paperboard (both coated and uncoated), writing paper as well as toilet paper and similar. Products in the top categories tend to come from the neighboring countries or other EU members such as Finland or Sweden. At the same time, Germany, Poland and Slovakia are also the main destinations for Czech export. Several product groups highlighted in yellow are imported also from more far-away countries, such as the USA, China, India or Mexico and Japan in case of carbon and self-copy paper.

Table 11: Czech Import of Paper and Paperboard from the World (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD FROM THE WORLD (2019, in 000 US\$)					
#	Code	Group	Value of Czech Import from the World	% Annual Growth 2015-2019	Average Distance of Supplying Countries (km)
1	'4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding ...	395,670	7	1,007
2	'4810	Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin "China clay" or other inorganic	293,001	3	1,339
3	'4805	Other paper and paperboard, uncoated, in rolls of a width > 36 cm or in square or rectangular	261,761	2	513
4	'4818	Toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes,	228,050	6	878
5	'4802	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes,	221,813	3	545
6	'4811	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered,	149,873	2	920
7	'4823	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, in strips or rolls of a ...	134,105	10	1,908
8	'4804	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls of a width > 36 cm or in square or rectangular ...	122,415	6	974
9	'4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed	73,784	4	1,185
10	'4808	Corrugated paper and paperboard "with or without glued flat surface sheets", creped, crinkled	73,137	8	484
11	'4801	Newsprint as specified in Note 4 to chapter 48, in rolls of a width > 36 cm or in square or ...	42,997	-6	584
12	'4817	Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards, of paper or paperboard; ...	39,996	3	474
13	'4803	Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper for household or sanitary	37,163	0	759
14	'4820	Registers, account books, notebooks, order books, receipt books, letter pads, memorandum pads,	36,080	11	2,642
15	'4813	Cigarette paper, whether or not cut to size or in the form of booklets or tubes	33,256	-7	776
16	'4807	Composite paper and paperboard "made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together ...	20,459	4	1,035
17	'4806	Vegetable parchment, greaseproof papers, tracing papers and glassine and other glazed transparent ...	10,535	13	832
18	'4822	Bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard, whether or not	9,934	7	503
19	'4809	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers, incl. coated or impregnated ...	7515	29	520
20	'4814	Wallpaper and similar wallcoverings of paper; window transparencies of paper	7431	1	703
21	'4812	Filter blocks, slabs and plates, of paper pulp	1699	-10	1,237
22	'4816	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers, in rolls of a width of ...	645	-10	3,057

Brazil is a net exporter of several paper product groups. Especially groups 4802 *Uncoated paper and paperboard for writing* and 4810 *Paper and paperboard coated with kaolin* show great potential for export to the Czech Republic as they are in high

demand in CZ imports and the leading groups in Brazilian exports. Moreover, Brazil already exports them on long distances (highlighted in yellow).

Table 12: Brazilian Export of Paper and Paperboard to the World (2019, in 000 US\$)

BRAZILIAN EXPORT OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD TO THE WORLD (2019, in 000 US\$)				
#	Code	Group (only groups in which Brazil is a net exporter are displayed)	Value of Brazilian Export to the World	Average Distance of Importing Countries (km)
1	'4802	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, ...	752,853	6,610
2	'4810	Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin "China clay" or other inorganic ...	355,615	8,334
3	'4811	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, ...	277,051	3,978
4	'4804	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls of a width > 36 cm or in square or rectangular ...	238,070	4,780
5	'4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding ...	143,617	4,587
6	'4813	Cigarette paper, whether or not cut to size or in the form of booklets or tubes	38,729	6,604
7	'4803	Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper for household or sanitary ...	30,056	4,399
8	'4820	Registers, account books, notebooks, order books, receipt books, letter pads, memorandum pads, ...	27,629	7,080
9	'4809	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers, incl. coated or impregnated ...	16,682	4,496
10	'4808	Corrugated paper and paperboard "with or without glued flat surface sheets", creped, crinkled, ...	11,318	2,730
11	'4816	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers, in rolls of a width of ...	5,633	4,018

Within the writing paper group (4802), the biggest imported are those including uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, and non-perforated punch cards and punch-tape paper, either in the form of rolls (code 480261) or small or big square or rectangular sheets (codes 480256 and 480257 respectively). Value of this group's import ranges between 190 and 236 million USD per year. Currently, nearly all the import is covered by several European countries, such as Germany, Slovakia, Austria, Sweden or Poland.

The coated (with kaolin "China clay" or other inorganic substances) paper and paperboard group (4810), is mostly imported as one or both sides covered multi-ply paper and paperboard (481092) one or both sides covered paper and paperboard used for writing in sheets (481019), lightweight coated paper used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, printing or other graphic purposes (481022) or coated paper and paperboard used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes in rolls or sheets (481029). Value of this group's import ranges between 265 and 308 million USD per year. The leading exporters are Germany, Finland, Austria, the USA, Belgium, Sweden or Italy.

POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

Leading producing and trading companies in the paper industry are associated in the Association of the Czech Pulp and Paper Industry ACCP <http://www.acpp.cz/en>.

The association lists its members and their fields of specialty (trader in paper, manufacturers of various product types, consulting companies etc.) here: <http://www.acpp.cz/en/members>. Among them, there may be potential business partners as well as local competitors for Brazilian exporters.

Companies importing writing paper or coated paper to the Czech Republic, as registered by the International Trade Center, are listed in the table below:

Table 13: Importers of Writing or Coated Paper to the Czech Republic

LEADING IMPORTERS OF WRITING OR COATED PAPER TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC (part 1)			
#	Company name	City	Website
1	ALERA, s.r.o.	Brno	www.alera.cz
2	ANTALIS s.r.o.	Praha 5	www.antaliz.cz
3	APROPO s.r.o.	Malé Přítočno	www.apropo.cz
4	ARKA SG, s.r.o.	Brno	www.arkasg.cz
5	AVE TECH, spol. s r.o.	Praha 9	www.avetech.cz
6	BALMETO CZ, s.r.o.	Vratimov	www.balmeto.cz
7	CITO CZ s.r.o.	Strážnice	www.cito.cz
8	COMP'S, spol. s r.o.	Smržovka	www.comps.cz
9	CONSULTA BÜROTECHNIK, s.r.o.	Vyškov	www.consulta.cz
10	CREAS s.r.o.	Olomouc	www.creas.cz
11	DAGEN s.r.o.	Ostrava - Kunčičky	www.dagen.cz
12	DAMEDIS, s.r.o.	Brno	www.damedis.cz
13	Dinocommerce, spol. s r.o.	Karlovy Vary	www.dinocommerce.cz
14	E.L.Z.E.T. Olomouc s.r.o.	Olomouc	www.elzet-ol.cz
15	ECOTONER s.r.o.	Praha 9	www.ecotoner.cz
16	EPOS spol. s r.o.	Želechovice nad Dřevnicí	www.specialpapir.cz
17	EUROPAP, spol. s r.o.	Plzeň	www.europap.cz
18	EUROPAPIER - BOHEMIA, spol. s r.o.	Praha 10	www.europapier.com
19	EUROPLAST, s.r.o.	Nosislav	www.europlast.cz
20	FinePro, s.r.o.	Zábřeh	www.finepro.cz
21	Fintania Trade, s.r.o.	Praha 4	www.helap.cz
22	IMA-materiál pro nábytkový průmysl s.r.o.	Polná	www.imaczech.cz
23	IVJ - export/import, spol. s r.o.	Prostějov	www.ivj.cz
24	JULA CZ s.r.o.	Mohelnice	www.julacz.cz
25	Kerex, spol. s r.o.	Praha 10	www.kerex.cz
26	KNOK - polygrafie s.r.o.	Praha 4	www.knok.cz
27	Konica Minolta Business Solutions Czech, spol. s r.o.	Brno	www.konicaminolta.cz
28	Kores Europe s.r.o.	Praha 2	/www.kores.com/cz
29	LAURA, spol. s r.o.	Kostelec nad Černými lesy	www.laurapraha.cz
30	MELECKY a.s.	Vítkov	www.melecky.eu
31	NATEC s.r.o.	Brno	www.natec.cz

LEADING IMPORTERS OF WRITING OR COATED PAPER TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC (part 2)

#	Company name	City	Website
32	NIKOTISK, s.r.o.	Praha 10	www.nikotisk.cz
33	ODRA TRADING, spol. s r.o.	Ostrava - Moravská Ostrava	www.odratrading.cz
34	OFFICE LINE spol. s r.o.	Praha 9	www.officeline.cz
35	OKI EUROPE LIMITED, odštěpný závod	Praha 8	czech.oki.com
36	P.J.Novák s.r.o.	Praha 10	www.pjnovak.cz
37	Papírna Aloisov a.s.	Ruda nad Moravou	www.papirprovsechny.cz
38	Papyrus Bohemia s.r.o.	Praha 10	www.papyrus.com
39	Pavlik CZ, s.r.o.	Pardubice - Černá za Bory	www.papirnictvipavlik.cz
40	POLO Bohemia s.r.o.	České Budějovice	www.polocb.cz
41	POPROKAN s.r.o., pobočka Plzeň	Plzeň	www.poprokan.cz
42	PREMO s.r.o.	Staré Město	www.premocz.eu
43	PROFIBAL Jihlava s.r.o.	Jihlava	www.profibal.cz
44	PRO-SYSTEM VERPACKUNGSTECHNIK, s.r.o.	Moravská Třebová	obchod.pro-system.cz/
45	Regina Obaly s.r.o.	Nepomuk	www.reginaobaly.cz
46	ROZ CZ s.r.o.	Přerov	www.rozcz.cz
47	S PAPER s.r.o.	Praha 10	www.spaper.cz
48	S&K LABEL, s.r.o.	Kuřim	www.sklabel.cz
49	SECUPACK s.r.o.	Rajhrad	www.top-obaly.cz
50	STEPA s.r.o.	Lanškroun	www.stepa.cz
51	Stora Enso Praha, s.r.o.	Praha 7	www.storaenso.com
52	TEPEDE CZ spol. s r.o.	Praha 10	www.tepede.cz
53	TH trading s.r.o.	Ostrava - Vítkovice	www.recy.cz
54	TIP TRADING spol. s r.o.	Kaplice	www.tiptrading.cz
55	TK OBALY s.r.o.	Trutnov	www.tkobaly.cz
56	TransPak CZ s.r.o.	Rudná	www.transpaksro.cz
57	UNIPROX, spol. s r.o.	Brno	www.uniprox.cz
58	UPM-Kymmene s.r.o.	Praha 1	www.upm.com
59	VLM TRADE, spol. s r.o.	Přerov	www.e-pasky.cz
60	WPA CZ s.r.o.	Brno	www.wpa-online.cz
61	WrapCo s.r.o.	Rousínov	www.wrapco.cz
62	ZERO a spol, s.r.o.	Palkovice	www.zero.cz

6-ALUMINUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES

Brazil is considered to have the 3rd largest bauxite reserves in the World. It exports aluminum ores and concentrates to a number of countries Worldwide, above others to Canada, Ireland, USA, Greece or China. The biggest importers among the EU countries are Ireland (has large alumina refineries), Spain, Germany, France, Romania, Greece (which also has its own bauxite mining sites) and the Netherlands.

Table 14: Brazilian Export of Aluminum Ores and Concentrates to the World (2019, in 000 US\$)

BRAZILIAN EXPORT OF ALUMINUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES TO THE WORLD (2019, in 000 US\$)		
#	Top Destinations	Value of Brazilian Export to the World
	ALL	258,321
1	Canada	91,803
2	Ireland	51,238
3	USA	32,143
4	Greece	22,562
5	China	21,645
6	Saudi Arabia	19,779
7	Germany	7,666
8	India	5,305
9	Denmark	2,210
10	Argentina	2,178
11	Oman	659
12	Uruguay	541
13	Colombia	166
14	South Africa	83
15	Bolivia	81
16	Slovenia	69
17	Qatar	61
18	Croatia	45
19	Turkey	24
20	UK	22

In Europe, aluminum is used mainly in transport, construction, and engineering industries. Nevertheless, the production of both alumina and aluminum declines over the past 2 decades while production of semi-finished and finished aluminum products tends to grow. Aluminum is recycled on a large scale in Europe as this

process is far less energy intensive. According to the EU legislation passed in 2018, the member countries should recycle 50% of aluminum by 2025 and 60% by 2030. The Czech Republic is yet on its way to reach these goals.

On the demand side, **the Czech Republic only imports limited amounts of aluminum ores and concentrates.** They come from 8 countries headed by Germany and China.

Table 15: Czech Import of Aluminum Ores and Concentrates from the World (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF ALUMINUM ORES AND CONCENTRATES FROM THE WORLD (2019, in 000 US\$)		
#	Top Suppliers	Value of Czech Import from the World
	ALL	4,570
1	Germany	1,814
2	China	1,660
3	Montenegro	568
4	Turkey	340
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	78
6	Poland	59
7	Netherlands	51

Import of ores and concentrates from Brazil to the Czech Republic is limited nearly exclusively to iron ores and concentrates (value of Brazilian export to the Czech Republic exceeding 21.5 million US\$ in 2019) placing Brazil on 4th position among suppliers (but far behind the leading Ukraine which provides over 80% of Czech import).

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND CUSTOMERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

In the former Czechoslovakia, aluminum was mostly produced in the Slovak town of Ziar nad Hronom using bauxite from Hungary. In the present-day Czech Republic, there are just **2 companies producing primary aluminum**, a local firm **Starcam** (<http://www.starcam.cz/>) and a production facility of a global conglomerate **Nemak** (<https://nemak.com/>). Both are suppliers of car manufacturers, and both are located in the industrial zone Joseph in Havran near Most.

According to the International trade Center statistics, only 2 companies imported bauxite to the Czech Republic lately:

Table 16: Importers of Bauxite to the Czech Republic

IMPORTERS OF BAUXITE TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC			
#	Company name	City	Website
1	Luděk Novák s.r.o.	Holice	http://www.ludeknovak.cz
2	MINERVIT, s.r.o.	Havířov	http://www.minervit.eu/cz

The Czech Republic is many times more intensively involved in international trade with aluminum and articles thereof (Chapter 76 in TARIC) with an import value amounting to 2.6 billion US\$ in 2019 (vs 4.6 million US\$ value of aluminum ores and concentrate import) and export value of 1,852,386,000 US\$ in 2019. The trade is likely to be highly concentrated around the automotive industry as the Czech Republic has a high level of trade and also positive trade balance on this item with countries such as Germany, Slovakia, France, the UK or Hungary. But even in case of aluminum and products thereof, the import from Brazil is barely noticeable. The Czech Republic is even a net exporter of aluminum and products thereof to Brazil.

Table 17: Czech Import of Aluminum and Products Thereof from the World (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF ALUMINUM AND PRODUCTS THEREOF FROM THE WORLD (2019, in 000 US\$)					
#	Code	Group	Value of Czech Import from the World	% Annual Growth 2015-2019	Trade Balance (2019)
1	'7601	Unwrought aluminium	578,330	-1	-401,863
2	'7604	Bars, rods and profiles, of aluminium, n.e.s.	447,230	8	-194,077
3	'7606	Plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium, of a thickness of > 0,2 mm (excluding expanded plates, ...)	385,416	7	-271,498
4	'7616	Articles of aluminium, n.e.s.	371,841	2	191,270
5	'7607	Aluminium foil, "whether or not printed or backed with paper, paperboard, plastics or similar ... Waste and scrap, of aluminium (excluding slags, scale and the like from iron and steel production, ...)	189,903	5	-104,521
6	'7602	...	139,167	7	-61,394
7	'7610	Structures and parts of structures "e.g., bridges and bridge-sections, towers, lattice masts, ...	136,763	9	124,767
8	'7608	Aluminium tubes and pipes (excluding hollow profiles)	103,867	-8	-61,713
9	'7605	Aluminium wire (excluding stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like and other articles ...)	92,580	-8	-80,890
10	'7612	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, incl. rigid or collapsible tubular containers, ...	87,988	12	128,499
11	'7615	Table, kitchen or other household articles, sanitary ware, and parts thereof, of aluminium, ...	36,754	9	-2,135
12	'7609	Aluminium tube or pipe fittings "e.g., couplings, elbows, sleeves"	31,770	14	-21,648
13	'7614	Stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, of aluminium (excluding such products electrically ...)	18,780	8	-18,518
14	'7603	Powder and flakes, of aluminium (excluding pellets of aluminium, and spangles)	10,849	-2	-6,150
15	'7613	Aluminium containers for compressed or liquefied gas	3,961	13	-3,456
16	'7611	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of aluminium, for any material (other than ...)	1,452	28	-939

Aluminum ores and concentrates (Section V - Chapter 26) are imported to the EU at 0% tariff. For aluminum and products thereof, the import tariffs tend to grow with the level of processing but generally stay in single digit %.

VAT on aluminum ores and concentrates is 21%.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND CUSTOMERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

There are many aluminum foundries in the Czech Republic, such as:

1. Constellium in Decin
2. TOP Alufit in Benesov
3. Aluminium Group a.s. in Sloup
4. Alusak in Kromeriz
5. Al-SOLID in Rychnov u Jablonce nad Nisou
6. ČZ in Strakonice
7. Slévárna hliníku in Novy Bor
8. Metal Casting in Votice
9. Slovácké strojírny

Among the non car-related aluminum products manufacturers, the **Ball Corporation** (packaging for beverages or personal care products with 2 production plants in the Czech Republic) and **Alumeco** (Danish-owned producer of aluminum solutions for construction industry) could be relevant.

The leading companies importing aluminum or its alloys in the form of bars, sheets, strips, sections or similar are the following:

Table 18: Importers of Aluminum to the Czech Republic

LEADING IMPORTERS OF ALUMINUM TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC (part 1)			
#	Company name	City	Website
1	Alcom Alval s.r.o.	Nupaky	www.hlinik.cz
2	Alcor, s.r.o.	Praha 6	www.alcor.biz
3	Alfa Styl s.r.o.	Brno	www.alfastyl.cz
4	ALMIO, s.r.o.	Praha 4	www.almio.cz
5	ALU A-Z spol. s r.o.	Děčín	www.aludecin.cz
6	Alubra s.r.o.	Krnov - Pod Cvilínem	www.alubra.cz
7	Alucomplast s.r.o.	Ostrov	www.alucomplast.cz
8	ALUMECO CZ s.r.o.	Šlapanice	www.alumeco.cz
9	ALUPA s.r.o.	Pardubice	www.alupa.cz
10	ALURIS s.r.o.	Bučovice	www.aluris.cz
11	ALUTEC KK s.r.o.	Čelákovice	www.aluteckk.cz
12	Alvátis Profile Systems s.r.o.	Ostrava - Kunčičky	www.alvaris.eu
13	Amari Metals s.r.o.	Chýnov	www.amari-metals.cz
14	Ball Aerosol Packaging CZ s.r.o.	Velim	https://www.ballaerosol.cz/
15	BEXTRA s.r.o.	Ostrava - Vítkovice	www.bextra.cz
16	Bohdan Bolzano, s.r.o.	Kladno	www.bolzano.cz
17	BRAMMER CZECH a.s.	Praha 9	cz.brammer.biz
18	Constellium Extrusions Děčín s.r.o.	Děčín	www.constellium.com/hard-softalloys-czechrepublic-cz/kontakt
19	EUROFORM a.s.	Chropyně	www.euroform.cz
20	EUROPROFIL, spol. s r.o.	Frydek - Místek	www.eps-profil.com
21	FEROMAT Brno, s.r.o.	Brno	www.feromat.cz
22	FOINIA STEEL spol. s r.o.	Plzeň	www.foiniasteel.cz
23	GLEICH Aluminium s.r.o.	Liberec	www.gleich.de
24	Hornoslezská společnost s.r.o.	Opava - Komárov	www.hssro.cz
25	Hydro Building Systems Czechia s.r.o.	Brno	www.wicona.cz
26	INKOSAS akciová společnost	Praha 4	www.inkosas.cz
27	INOX, spol. s r.o.	Praha 4	www.inoxspol.cz
28	INPOZ spol. s r.o.	Hradec Králové	www.inpoz.cz
29	INTEREX ing. Prokopec, s.r.o.	Jinočany	www.interex.cz
30	JACQUET s.r.o.	Praha 9	www.myjacquet.com
31	KORESTA TRADE s.r.o.	Pardubice	www.betonpardubice.cz
32	KOVINTRADE Praha spol. s r.o.	Praha 5	www.kovintrade.cz

LEADING IMPORTERS OF ALUMINUM TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC (part 2)

#	Company name	City	Website
33	KRÁLOVOPOLSKÁ STEEL, s.r.o.	Brno	www.kralovopolskasteel.cz
34	Kroneisl-Stahl spol. s r.o.	Karlovy Vary	www.kroneisl.cz
35	MADRA, s.r.o.	Kralupy nad Vltavou	www.madra.cz
36	MASTRS s.r.o.	Vyskytná nad Jihlavou	www.mastrs.cz
37	METAL TRADE COMAX, a.s.	Velvary	www.mtcomax.cz
38	Metalharvest s.r.o.	Valašské Meziříčí	www.metalharvest.cz
39	METALIMEX a.s.	Praha 1	www.metalimex.cz
40	MEVAPLUS s.r.o.	Brno	www.mevaplus.cz
41	moas cs s.r.o.	Lučany nad Nisou	www.moas.cz
42	MT-Metal Trade, s.r.o.	Brno	www.mtmetal.com
43	NETT - METAL, s.r.o.	Žebrák	www.nett-metal.cz
44	NIARA s.r.o.	Ostrava - Mariánské Hory	www.niara.cz
45	NOVA TRADING CEE s.r.o.	Praha 9	www.nova-trading.com/cs/
46	NPS PROAL s.r.o.	Ostrava - Svinov	www.proal.cz
47	OCELSERVIS CZ s.r.o.	Pardubice	www.ocelservis.cz
48	Prefa Aluminiumprodukte s.r.o.	Praha 9	www.prefa.com
49	PROFIMET s.r.o.	Jesenice u Prahy	www.profimet.cz
50	PROFIN PLASTY s.r.o.	Miletín	www.profin-plasty.cz
51	SALU Systems, s.r.o.	Jablunkov	www.salu.cz
52	Salzgitter Mannesmann Stahlhandel s.r.o.	Praha 8	www.salzgitter.cz
53	Schrag CZ s.r.o.	Údlice	www.schrag.eu
54	STAPPERT Česká republika spol. s r.o.	Měnín	www.stappert.biz/ceskarepublika
55	TAT - pohonová technika spol. s r.o.	České Budějovice	www.tat.at/czech www.thyssenkrupp-materials.pl/english.php?cesky=1/
56	thyssenkrupp Materials Czechia spol. s r.o.	Praha 10	www.thyssenkrupp-materials.pl/english.php?cesky=1/
57	TRIVAL, s.r.o.	Praha 10	www.trival.cz
58	TvarovanePlech.cz	Břidličná	www.tvarovaneplechy.cz
59	UNIVERSAL OCEL spol. s r.o.	Praha 5	www.uniocel.cz
60	VALSTEEL a.s.	Zubří	www.valsteel.cz
61	VESTAV Kladno, s.r.o.	Kladno	www.vestav.cz
62	WEYLAND GmbH - organizační složka České Budějovice	České Budějovice	www.weyland.at
63	WT WINTECH a.s.	Přerov	www.wintech.cz
64	WT WINTECH a.s., divize KANYA	Přerov	www.kanya.cz

Besides the above listed importers of aluminum, there are a number of companies importing semifinished products of aluminum, notably for construction industry (roofing, isolation etc.).

Table 19: Importers of Aluminum Semifinished products to the Czech Republic

LEADING IMPORTERS OF ALUMINUM SEMIFINISHED PRODUCTS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC			
#	Company name	City	Website
1		Černíky	www.alufix.cz
2	Alujet CZ, spol s r.o.	Brno	www.alujet.cz
3	ANCORA PRAHA, spol. s r.o.	Praha 4	www.ancorapraha.cz
4	BALMETO CZ, s.r.o.	Vratimov	www.balmeto.cz
5	Bravo Europa s.r.o.	Ivančice	www.bravo-europa.eu
6	DACHDECKER spol. s r.o.	Dolní Rychnov	www.dachdecker.cz
7	DAPE, spol. s r.o.	Tišnov	www.dape.cz
8	HALOVÉ SYSTÉMY s.r.o.	Šlapanice	www.halovesystemy.cz
9	Icopal Vedag CZ s.r.o.	Praha 8	www.icopal.cz
10	IZOHELP spol. s r.o.	Liberec	www.izohelp.cz
11	KADOS s.r.o.	Hladké Životice	www.kados.cz
12	Kopecký CZ s.r.o.	Brno	www.kopeckycz.cz
13	MADT a.s.	Orlová - Poruba	www.madt.cz
14	Mechel Service Stahlhandel Czech Republic s.r.o.	Pardubice	www.ms-stahlhandel.cz
15	Mlýnek, s.r.o.	Opava	www.mlynek.cz
16	MORAVIA FLEXOPER, spol. s r.o.	Dub nad Moravou	www.flexoper.cz
17	SATJAM, s.r.o.	Ostrava - Slezská Ostrava	www.satjam.cz
18	Stavebniny Šťastný, spol. s r.o.	Brno	www.stavebninystastny.cz
19	Stavebniny STAVA s.r.o.	Nový Bor	www.stava.org
20	STAVOSPOL, s.r.o.	Brno	www.stavospol.cz
21	SUMITOMO CORPORATION EUROPE LIMITED	Praha 2	www.sumitomocorp.com/en/europe
22	tremco illbruck s.r.o.	Praha 3	www.tremco-illbruck.cz

Even more specifically, companies importing specific aluminum products, such as bolts, doors, foils, pipes, tubes, nails, kitchenware, cans or window frames can be looked up in the International Trade Center data.

7-FLAT-ROLLED IRON, NON-ALLOY STEEL, NOT COATED

According to the Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020 by The World Steel Association, the Czech Republic counts among the bigger producers of crude steel and steel products within the EU. Moreover, given the strong position of industry in the Czech economy, the country has the highest apparent steel use per capita in the EU (6 times higher than that of Brazil and the 4th highest in the World – after South Korea, UAE and Taiwan, according to The World Steel Association).

The Czech Republic is intensively involved in international trade in steel products. The country ranks 23rd in the World among the exporters as well as among importers of semi-finished and finished steel products. Nevertheless, its **trade balance in semi-finished and finished steel products is negative** (with export of over 4,5 million tons and import of over 7 million tons in 2019 according to The World Steel Association data). **Brazil**, on the other hand, is one of the World's largest steel producers and a **net exporter** of this category and it could therefore satisfy the Czech demand.

The TARIC classification distinguishes within its Section XV - Chapter 72 numerous groups or iron and steel items. The flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, not coated come under the codes *7208 (iron or non-alloy steel, hot rolled, not coated)*, *7209 (iron or non-alloy steel, cold-rolled, not coated)* and *7211 (iron or non-alloy steel, hot or cold-rolled, not coated)*.

Chart 6: Classification of Iron and Steel in the TARIC

Base metals and articles of base metal		SECTION XV	(72 - 83)
Iron and steel		72	
I. PRIMARY MATERIALS: PRODUCTS IN GRANULAR OR POWDER FORM		72 01	-
II. IRON AND NON-ALLOY STEEL		72 06	-
Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms (excluding iron of heading 7203)		72 06	
Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel		72 07	
Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated		72 08	
In coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, with patterns in relief		72 08 10	
Other, in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled		72 08 25 00 00 - 27 00 00	
Other, in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled		72 08 36 00 00 - 39 00 00	
Not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled, with patterns in relief		72 08 40	
Other, not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled		72 08 51 00 00 - 54 00 00	
Other		72 08 90	
Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated		72 09	
Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated		72 10	
Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of less than 600 mm, not clad, plated or coated		72 11	

In general, a **0% import tariff** is imposed on iron and non-alloy steel by the EU. Nevertheless, non-tariff regulations, such as **anti-dumping duty and import quotas** apply to certain products of the **7208 and 7211** groups originating in certain countries including **Brazil**.

In October 2017, following a request for investigation by the EUROFER (The European Steel Association), the EU has imposed an anti-dumping duty on certain flat-rolled products of iron, non-alloy steel or other alloy steel, whether or not in coils (including 'cut-to-length' and 'narrow strip' products), not further worked than hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated originating in Brazil, Iran, Russia and Ukraine. The product concerned is currently falling within CN codes *7208 10 00, 7208 25 00, 7208 26 00, 7208 27 00, 7208 36 00, 7208 37 00, 7208 38 00, 7208 39 00, 7208 40 00, 7208 52 10, 7208 52 99, 7208 53 10, 7208 53 90, 7208 54 00, 7211 13 00, 7211 14 00, 7211 19 00, ex 7225 19 10 (TARIC code 7225 19 10 90), 7225 30 90, ex 7225 40 60 (TARIC code 7225 40 60 90), 7225 40 90, ex 7226 19 10 ((TARIC code 7226 19 10 90), 7226 91 91 and 7226 91 99. The product concerned does not include: — products of stainless steel and grain-oriented silicon electrical steel, — products of tool steel and high-speed steel, — products, not in coils, without patterns in relief, of a thickness exceeding 10 mm and of a width of 600 mm or more, and — products, not in coils, without patterns in relief, of a thickness of 4,75 mm or more but not exceeding 10 mm and of a width of 2 050 mm or more.*

The anti-dumping duty has company-specific values for the biggest Brazilian producers (listed below) and amounts to 63 EUR per ton for all other Brazilian companies.

Table 20: Anti-dumping Duty Applicable to Imports from Certain Brazilian Iron and Steel Producers

(3) The rates of the definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to the product described in paragraph 1 and produced by the companies listed below shall be as follows:

Country	Company	Definitive duty rate — euro per tonne net	TARIC additional code
Brazil	ArcelorMittal Brasil S.A.	54,5	C210
	Aperam Inox América do Sul S.A.	54,5	C211
	Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional	53,4	C212
	Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. (USIMINAS)	63,0	C213
	Gerdau Açominas S.A.	55,8	C214

Furthermore, there is a quota on volume of products from the 7208 and 7209 groups import for selected countries including Brazil.

Table 21: Volumes of Tariff-rate Quotas on Import of Iron and Steel from Brazil and Other Countries

IV.1 – Volumes of tariff-rate quotas

Product Number	Product category	CN Codes	Allocation by country (Where Applicable)	From 1.1.2021 to 31.3.2021	From 1.4.2021 to 30.6.2021	Additional duty rate	Order numbers
				Volume of tariff quota (net tonnes)			
1	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Hot Rolled Sheets and Strips	7208 10 00, 7208 25 00, 7208 26 00, 7208 27 00, 7208 36 00, 7208 37 00, 7208 38 00, 7208 39 00, 7208 40 00, 7208 52 99, 7208 53 90, 7208 54 00, 7211 14 00, 7211 19 00, 7212 60 00, 7225 19 10, 7225 30 10, 7225 30 30, 7225 30 90, 7225 40 15, 7225 40 90, 7226 19 10, 7226 91 20, 7226 91 91, 7226 91 99	Russian Federation	395 909,00	400 307,98	25 %	09.8966
			Turkey	313 791,59	317 278,16	25 %	09.8967
			India	161 191,83	162 982,85	25 %	09.8968
			Korea, Republic of	129 042,60	130 476,40	25 %	09.8969
			United Kingdom	114 460,48	115 732,26	25 %	09.8976
			Serbia	113 624,87	114 887,37	25 %	09.8970
			Other countries	969 690,07	980 464,41	25 %	¹
			2	Non Alloy and Other Alloy Cold Rolled Sheets	7209 15 00, 7209 16 90, 7209 17 90, 7209 18 91, 7209 25 00, 7209 26 90, 7209 27 90, 7209 28 90, 7209 90 20, 7209 90 80, 7211 23 20, 7211 23 30, 7211 23 80, 7211 29 00, 7211 90 20, 7211 90 80, 7225 50 20, 7225 50 80, 7226 20 00, 7226 92 00	India	143 355,40
Korea, Republic of	83 143,26	84 067,08				25 %	09.8802
United Kingdom	76 842,60	77 696,41				25 %	09.8977
Ukraine	63 833,81	64 543,07				25 %	09.8803
Brazil	40 842,75	41 296,56				25 %	09.8804
Serbia	36 193,20	36 595,35				25 %	09.8805
Other countries	252 391,11	255 195,45				25 %	²

Flat-rolled products of various kinds account for majority of the categories imported by the Czech Republic, with products from group 7208 (iron or non-alloy steel, hot rolled, not coated), 7209 (iron or non-alloy steel, cold-rolled, not coated) and 7211 (iron or non-alloy steel, hot or cold-rolled, not coated) ranking 3rd, 5th and 8th respectively.

The Czech Republic currently (2019 data) imports these product groups primarily from Slovakia, Germany, Poland, Serbia, Hungary, Italy or other EU or neighboring countries (Ukraine, Turkey, Russia). South Korea and Taiwan are the only significant providers from overseas. Brazil is only marginally present among suppliers of the 7208 and 7209 product groups.

Table 22: Czech Import of Iron and Steel from the World (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF IRON AND STEEL FROM THE WORLD (2019, in 000 US\$)					
#	Code	Group	Value of Czech Import from the World	% Annual Growth 2015-2019	Trade Balance (2019)
1	'7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced", clad, plated or coated	1072,911	8	-963,372
2	'7225	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced"	697,448	14	-567,599
3	'7208	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width >= 600 mm, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated	695,679	8	-375,269
4	'7219	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced"	401,004	4	-298,135
5	'7209	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, cold-rolled "cold-reduced", not clad, plated or coated	351,817	7	-316,849
6	'7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	327,897	23	-244,619
7	'7216	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel, n.e.s.	283,997	10	-99,636
8	'7211	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of < 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced", not clad, plated or coated	221,000	5	-97,646
9	'7228	Other bars and rods of alloy steel other than stainless, angles, shapes and sections of alloy steel other than stainless, n.e.s.; hollow drill bars and rods, of alloy or non-alloy steel	203,544	7	72,103
10	'7202	Ferro-alloys	194,906	11	95,306
11	'7212	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of < 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced", clad, plated or coated	179,759	4	-129,733
12	'7214	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn ...	178,702	12	42,989
13	'7213	Bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils	167,361	11	241,639
14	'7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel, in coils (excluding bars and rods)	162,600	7	163,383
15	'7226	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of < 600 mm, hot-rolled ...	138,177	25	-87,190
16	'7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel (excluding slag, scale and ...	124,577	3	538,547
17	'7222	Other bars and rods of stainless steel; angles, shapes and sections of stainless steel, n.e.s.	99,193	5	-70,952
18	'7220	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of < 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled ...	95,915	-1	-86,038
19	'7221	Bars and rods of stainless steel, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils	65,516	5	-65,237
20	'7227	Bars and rods of alloy steel other than stainless, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils	63,900	12	31,508
21	'7215	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, cold-formed or cold-finished, whether or not further ...	63,387	3	27,178
22	'7229	Wire of alloy steel other than stainless, in coils (excluding bars and rods)	60,307	12	86,316
23	'7201	Pig iron and spiegeleisen, in pigs, blocks or other primary forms	28,089	4	-10,148
24	'7223	Wire of stainless steel, in coils (excluding bars and rods)	26,449	7	94,093
25	'7205	Granules and powders of pig iron, spiegeleisen, iron or steel (excluding granules and powders ...	25,151	9	-19,370
26	'7218	Stainless steel in ingots or other primary forms (excluding remelting scrap ingots and products ...	22,072	4	-12,093
27	'7224	Steel, alloy, other than stainless, in ingots or other primary forms, semi-finished products ...	18,807	3	99,057
28	'7203	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore and other spongy ferrous products, ...	2,792	-2	-2,788
29	'7206	Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms (excluding remelting scrap ingots, ...	2,478	0	333

The bulk of the current Brazilian export of iron and steel to the Czech Republic lies in the 7207 group (semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel) where Brazil covers 21% of total Czech import. Nevertheless, Czech yearly imports vary greatly, both from Brazil as well as in total.

Table 23: Czech Import of Iron and Steel from Brazil (2019, in 000 US\$)

CZECH IMPORT OF IRON AND STEEL FROM BRAZIL (2019, in 000 US\$)					
#	Code	Group	Value of Czech Import from Brazil	% Annual Growth 2015-2019	% of Czech Import Covered by Brazil (2019)
1	'7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	68,395		21
2	'7202	Ferro-alloys	5,373	33	3
3	'7201	Pig iron and spiegeleisen, in pigs, blocks or other primary forms	976	1	3
4	'7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced", clad, plated or coated	679		0
5	'7208	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width >= 600 mm, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated	182		0
6	'7228	Other bars and rods of alloy steel other than stainless, angles, shapes and sections of alloy steel other than stainless, n.e.s.; hollow drill bars and rods, of alloy or non-alloy steel	136	25	0
7	'7209	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, cold-rolled "cold-reduced", not clad, plated or coated	118		0
8	'7205	Granules and powders of pig iron, spiegeleisen, iron or steel (excluding granules and powders of ferro-alloys, turnings and filings of iron or steel, radioactive iron powders "isotopes" and certain low-calibre, substandard balls for ballbearings)	77	-14	0
9	'7219	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced"	36	-21	0
10	'7222	Other bars and rods of stainless steel; angles, shapes and sections of stainless steel, n.e.s.	14	15	0
11	'7225	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced"	13		0
12	'7223	Wire of stainless steel, in coils (excluding bars and rods)	3		0

VAT on iron and steel is 21% in the Czech Republic.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS / COMPETITORS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

Members of the Steel Union (Ocelarska unie) – companies producing coils, tubes, rods, wires etc.

- Libery Ostrava
- Trinecke zelezarny
- Vitkovice Steel
- OFZ
- Sandvik Chomutov Precision Tubes
- Valcovny trub Chomutov

POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC:

Brazilian iron and steel may be used by companies processing iron and steel into finished products, many of them manufacturers of items used in the automotive industry, heavy machinery or construction.

The key association for Czech industrial companies is the **Confederation of Industry in the Czech Republic** (SPCR - Svaz průmyslu a dopravy České republiky) <https://www.spcr.cz/en>

The SPCR has several specialized sub-divisions whose members may be of particular interest to Brazilian iron and steel exporters:

1. **Automotive Industry Association** (Auto SAP Sdružení automobilového průmyslu) <https://autosap.cz/en/members/>. Besides other activities, the association assists its members in establishing liaisons with foreign business partners.
2. **Association of Engineering Technology** (SST Svaz strojírenské technologie) <https://www.sst.cz/en/members>
3. **Transport Union** (Svaz dopravy) https://www.svazdopravy.cz/index_en.html#onas.html

The association unites over 100 business entities that are involved in transport.

There are dozens of companies importing flat rolled, non-alloy, not coated steel in coils, flats, sheets, strips or plates to the CR. The table below lists the bigger ones (with at least 20 employees). Typically, each imports a range of steel products.

Table 24: Importers of Rolled, Not Coated, Non-Alloy Steel to the Czech Republic

LEADING IMPORTERS OF ROLLED, NOT COATED, NON-ALLOY STEEL TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC			
#	Company name	City	Website
1	1CSC a.s.	Brno	www.1csc.cz
2	Benteler Distribution Czech Republic, spol. s r.o.	Dobříš	www.benteler-distribution.cz
3	BEXTRA s.r.o.	Ostrava - Vítkovice	www.bextra.cz
4	Bogner Edelstahl Czech Republic s.r.o.	Žebrák	www.bogner.cz
5	Bohdan Bolzano, s.r.o.	Kladno	www.bolzano.cz
6	Bravo Europa s.r.o.	Ivančice	www.bravo-europa.eu
7	COMET OBALY, s.r.o.	Olomouc - Holice	www.comet-obaly.cz
8	DARTE s.r.o.	Praha 9	www.darte.cz
9	EUROPE 1 STEEL s.r.o.	Uherské Hradiště	www.europe1steel.com
10	FEBE CRAFT s.r.o.	Ostrava - Muglinov	www.febe.cz
11	FEIFER - kovovýroba, spol. s r.o.	Holice	www.feifer.cz
12	Felix Steel a.s.	Ostrava - Moravská Ostrava	www.delamedonerezi.cz
13	FEROMAT Brno, s.r.o.	Brno	www.feromat.cz
14	FERROS PRAHA s.r.o.	Praha 9	www.ferros.cz
15	FERRUM PLZEŇ spol. s r.o.	Plzeň	www.ferrum.cz
16	FOINIA STEEL spol. s r.o.	Plzeň	www.foiniasteel.cz
17	GAMA OCEL, spol. s r.o.	Hodonín	www.gamaocel.cz
18	Hornoslezská společnost s.r.o.	Opava - Komárov	www.hssro.cz
19	HYDRAULICS s.r.o.	Slopné	www.hydraulics.cz
20	INVO CZECH s.r.o.	Nový Jičín	www.invocz.cz
21	IT Bohemia, spol. s r.o.	Plzeň	www.itbohemia.cz
22	ITALINOX s.r.o.	Říčany - Jažlovice	www.italinox.cz
23	JKZ BUČOVICE, a.s.	Bučovice	www.jkz.cz
24	KaBeDeX spol. s r.o.	Orlová - Poruba	www.kabedex.cz
25	K-K METAL, a.s.	Prostějov	www.kkmetal.cz
26	KONEX OCEL s.r.o.	Nový Jičín	www.konex-ocel.cz
27	KÖNIGFRANKSTAHL, s.r.o.	Říčany u Prahy	www.ocel.cz
28	KOVINTRADE Praha spol. s r.o.	Praha 5	www.kovintrade.cz
29	KRÁLOVOPOLSKÁ STEEL, s.r.o.	Brno	www.kralovopolskasteel.cz
30	LAMBRO - 92 a.s.	Dobrkovice	www.lambro.cz
31	Mechel Service Stahlhandel Czech Republic s.r.o.	Pardubice	www.ms-stahlhandel.cz
32	METAL TRADE COMAX, a.s.	Velvary	www.mtcomax.cz
33	METALIMEX a.s.	Praha 1	www.metalmex.cz
34	MODIKOV, s.r.o.	Hulín	www.modikov.cz
35	MONTAN OCEL, spol. s r.o.	Králuv Dvůr	www.montanocel.cz
36	NEREZOVÉ MATERIÁLY, s.r.o.	Uherské Hradiště	www.nerezove-materialy.cz
37	NIARA s.r.o.	Ostrava - Mariánské Hory	www.niara.cz
38	PARADOX STEEL s.r.o.	Ostrava - Kunčice	www.paradoxsteel.cz
39	Salzgitter Mannesmann Stahlhandel s.r.o.	Praha 8	www.salzgitter.cz
40	Shape Steel a.s.	Ostrava - Vítkovice	www.shapesteel.cz
41	Schrag CZ s.r.o.	Údlice	www.schrag.eu
42	STAPPERT Česká republika spol. s r.o.	Měnin	www.stappert.biz/ceskarepublika www.thyssenkrupp-materials.pl/english.php?cesky=1/
43	thyssenkrupp Materials Czechia spol. s r.o.	Praha 10	www.thyssenkrupp-materials.pl/english.php?cesky=1/
44	VESTAV Kladno, s.r.o.	Kladno	www.vestav.cz
45	voestalpine High Performance Metals CZ s.r.o.	Praha 6	www.voestalpine.com/highperformancematerials/cs/cs/

Importers of other specific steel products can be found in the ITC database.

APPENDIX

PART 1: CZECH IMPORT OVERVIEW & OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS

List of Charts and Tables

Chart 1: Development of DGP per capita in PPP (current int. USD)	13
Chart 2: Gross Value Added by Economic Activity Sector, Czech Republic 2018	14
Chart 3: Czech Republic: Exports and Imports of Goods (BoP, current US\$)	15
Chart 4: Development of Exchange Rates of CZK/US\$ and BRL/US\$ in Time	16
Chart 5: Czech Import from the World in Time, in Thousands of US\$	17
Chart 6: Top Exporting Countries to the Czech Republic, 2019	18
Chart 7: Czech Import from Latin America and the Caribbean in Time, in Thousands of US\$	18
Table 1: Top 5 Latin American Exporters to the Czech Republic, 2019	19
Chart 8: Czech Import from Brazil, Mexico and Latin America & the Caribbean in Time, in Thousands of US\$	19
Table 2: Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3	21
Chart 9: Czech Import from the World in SITC's Sections, in % (2019)	22
Chart 10: Czech Import from the World in SITC's Sections, Development in Time, in Thousands of US\$	23
Table 3: Import from the World: Structure of Section 7 (Machinery and Transport Equipment), in % (2019)	24
Table 4: Import from the World: Structure of Section 6 (Manufactured Goods), in % (2019)	25
Table 5: Import from the World: Structure of Section 5 (Chemicals and Related Products), in % (2019)	26
Table 6: Import from the World: Structure of Section 8 (Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles), in % (2019)	27
Chart 11: Import from the World: Smaller Sections' Development in Time, in Thousands of US\$	28
Table 7: Import from the World: Structure of Section 0 (Food and Live Animals), in %	28
Table 8: Top 25 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from the World, in Thousands of US\$	29
Chart 12: Import from Brazil to the Czech Republic in Time, in Thousands of US\$...	30
Table 9: Top 31 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from Brazil, in Thousands of US\$	31

Chart 13: Czech Import from Brazil in SITC's Sections, Average Annual Values in 2016-2019, in %.....	32
Chart 14: Development of Top 4 Sections' Import from Brazil to the Czech Republic in Time, in Thousands of US\$	32
Chart 15: Development of Smaller Sections' Import from Brazil to the Czech Republic in Time, in Thousands of US\$	33
Table 10: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 0 (Food and Live Animals), in %, in Thousands of US\$	34
Table 11: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 1 (Beverages and Tobacco), in %, in Thousands of US\$	35
Table 12: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 2 (Crude Materials, Non Fuels), in %, in Thousands of US\$	35
Table 13: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 5 (Chemicals and Related Products), in %, in Thousands of US\$	36
Table 14: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 6 (Manufactured Goods), in %, in Thousands of US\$.....	37
Table 15: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 7 (Machinery and transport Equipment), in %, in Thousands of US\$.....	37
Table 16: Import from Brazil: Structure of Section 8 (Manufactured Articles), in %, in Thousands of US\$	38
Table 17: Top 30 Product Groups Imported from Brazil by Developed European Countries, in Thousands of US\$.....	40
Table 18: Top 30 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from Latin America and the Caribbean, in Thousands of US\$	42
Table 19: Top 31 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from Mexico, in Thousands of US\$.....	44
Table 20: Top 30 Product Groups Imported to the Czech Republic from the World, in Thousands of US\$.....	46
Table 21: Top 25 Product Groups Imported from Brazil to the Czech Republic Which Have Grown Over the Past 4 Years, in Thousands of US\$.....	48
Table 22: New Product Groups with Potential for Exporters from Brazil to the Czech Republic, in Thousands of US\$	49

Reference List

1. Foreigners in the CR (Cizinci v ČR). *Czech Statistical Organization* [online]. 11.12.2019 [cit. 2020-11-04]. Available from: <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/cizinci-v-cr-xf62lf2yaw#>
2. GDP per capita in PPP: CZ, EU, BR. *World Bank* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-04]. Available from: <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD&country=BRA,CZE,EUU>
3. The Czech Republic in International Context 2019: Macroeconomics. *Czech Statistical Organization* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-04]. Available from: <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/makroekonomika-ff59vpmpdf>
4. Ease of Doing Business in the Czech Republic and Brazil. *Doing Business* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-04]. Available from: <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploreeconomies/czech-republic>
<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploreeconomies/brazil>
5. Czech Republic: Exports and imports of goods (BoP, current USD). *World Bank* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-04]. Available from: <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&country=CZE>
6. Development of Exchange Rates of CZK/US\$ and BRL/US\$ in Time. *OFX* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-04]. Available from: <https://www.ofx.com/en-au/forex-news/historical-exchange-rates>
7. Merchandise Trade Matrix: Imports of Individual Economies in Thousands United States Dollars, Annual. *UNCTADstat* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-05]. Available from: <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>

Notes: The principal data source is *UN COMTRADE* which provides detailed raw trade data by partner and product. The source figures may be adjusted or complemented, when considered necessary. Figures are estimated whenever possible to fill in the gaps in the absence of official data. The adjusted data or estimates are marked to differentiate them from the original data.

To the extent possible, the attempt was made to distribute the reported figures for unknown partners or products to estimated partners or products. As a consequence, this matrix does not include unknown partners or products (SITC, Rev.3 code 931). In addition, the sum of individual partners and the sum of individual products for a reporter may not add-up to its (total) trade to the world and its (total) trade of all products, respectively.

As a consequence of the improved coverage of gold beginning in 2013/2014 in response to the OECD "Recommendation of the Council on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas" of 25 May 2011 (C/MIN(2011)12/FINAL), the reported trade of gold as well as its share in the total trade may have significantly increased in many economies.

Total trade figures in Merchandise Trade Matrix tables may differ from those reported in the table 'Merchandise: Total trade and share' due to data discrepancies among their principal sources.

8. Imports to the Czech Republic by Partner Country. *International Monetary Fund: Direction of Trade Statistics* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-05]. Available from: <https://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=61726510>
9. Goods Movement Across the Border According to Individual Countries. *Czech Statistical Organization* [online]. [cit. 2020-11-14]. Available from: <https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/cs/index.jsf?page=vystup-objekt-parametry&pvo=VZO015-NP-A&pvokc=&sp=A&skupId=2849&katalog=32935&z=T>
10. SITC Revision 3 Classification. UNCTADstat [online]. [cit. 2020-11-05]. Available from: <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/Classifications.html>

PART 2: CONDITIONS FOR EXPORT TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC & ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PRODUCT GROUPS

List of Charts and Tables

Table 1: Czech Import of Meat from Brazil (2019, in 000 US\$)	62
Chart 1: Top Importers of Meat and Edible Offal to the Czech Republic	62
Chart 2: Top Importers of Meat of Bovine Animals, Fresh or Chilled, to the CR	63
Chart 3: Classification of Bovine Meat within the TARIC Nomenclature	64
Chart 4: Example of Import Tariff for High-quality Fresh or Chilled Beef from TARIC CZ (code 0201100029)	65
Table 2: Retailers, Premium Food Stores, Restaurant Chains in the CR	66
Table 3: Importers of Bovine Meat to the Czech Republic	66
Table 4: Czech Import of Fruit from Brazil.....	71
Table 5: Retailers, Avocado Restaurants, Dried Fruit Sellers in the CR	73
Table 6: Importers of Selected Kinds of Fruit to the Czech Republic	74
Table 7: Czech Import of Fruit Juices from Brazil (2019, in 000 US\$.....	78
Chart 5: Top Fruit Juice Exporting Countries to the Czech Republic.....	79
Table 8: Leading Fruit Juice Producers in the CR.....	80
Table 9: Importers of Fruit Juices to the Czech Republic.....	80
Table 10: Czech Import of Paper and Paperboard from Brazil	83
Table 11: Czech Import of Paper and Paperboard from the World	83
Table 12: Brazilian Export of Paper and Paperboard to the World	84
Table 13: Importers of Writing or Coated Paper to the Czech Republic	85
Table 14: Brazilian Export of Aluminum Ores and Concentrates to the World	87
Table 15: Czech Import of Aluminum Ores and Concentrates from the World	88
Table 16: Importers of Bauxite to the Czech Republic	89
Table 17: Czech Import of Aluminum and Products Thereof from the World	89
Table 18: Importers of Aluminum to the Czech Republic.....	91
Table 19: Importers of Aluminum Semifinished products to the Czech Republic	93
Chart 6: Classification of Iron and Steel in the TARIC	95
Table 20: Anti-dumping Duty Applicable to Imports from Certain Brazilian Iron and Steel Producers	96

Table 21: Volumes of Tariff-rate Quotas on Import of Iron and Steel from Brazil and Other Countries.....	96
Table 22: Czech Import of Iron and Steel from the World	97
Table 23: Czech Import of Iron and Steel from Brazil.....	98
Table 24: Importers of Rolled, Not Coated, Non-Alloy Steel to the Czech Republic	100

Reference List

GENERAL PART:

Analysis: Twenty years on, EU turns cold on Mercosur trade deal. *Reuters* [online]. 19.3.2021 [cit. 2021-23-03]. Available from: <https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/other/analysis-twenty-years-on-eu-turns-cold-on-mercotur-trade-deal/ar-BB1eJVWN?ocid=uxbndlbing>

Countries and regions: Mercosur. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-08-03]. Available from: <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/mercotur/>

EU-Mercosur trade Agreement. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-08-03]. Available from: https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2019/june/tradoc_157956.pdf

Ombudsman: Sustainability assessment should have been completed before EU-Mercosur trade deal agreed by negotiators. *European Ombudsman* [online]. [cit. 2021-23-03]. Available from: <https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/cs/press-release/en/139425>

Obchodní dohoda mezi EU a Mercosurem dosáhla mrtvého bodu. *Euroskop.cz* [online]. 8.9.2020 [cit. 2021-23-03]. Available from: <https://www.euroskop.cz/9005/35576/clanek/obchodni-dohoda-mezi-eu-a-mercotur-dosahla-mrtveho-bodu/>

EU Commission 'failed' on assessing Mercosur trade deal. *Euobserver.com* [online]. 22.3.2021 [cit. 2021-23-03]. Available from: <https://euobserver.com/climate/151302>

Access2Markets. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-08-31-03]. Available from: <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home>

Access2Markets. The EU Market. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-08-31-03]. Available from: https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/eu-market-0#eu_customs_territory

Access2Markets. Calculation of customs duties. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-08-31-03]. Available from: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/calculation-customs-duties_en

TARIC CZ. *Customs Administration of the Czech Republic* [online]. [cit. 2021-08-31-03]. Available from: <https://www.celnisprava.cz/cz/aplikace/Stranky/taric-cz.aspx>

Main source of product import data and importing companies lists for all the analyzed categories:

Trade Map. *International Trade Center* [online]. [cit. 2021-08-31-03]. Available from: <https://www.trademap.org/Index.aspx>

FRUIT:

What is the demand for fresh fruit and vegetables on the European market? *Centre*

for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries [online]. [cit. 2021-19-03]. Available from: <https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/fresh-fruit-vegetables/what-demand>

Fruits and vegetables. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-19-03]. Available from: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/plants-and-plant-products/fruits-and-vegetables#marketingstandards>

FRUIT JUICES:

Exporting fruit juices to Europe. *Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries* [online]. [cit. 2021-22-03]. Available from: <https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/processed-fruit-vegetables-edible-nuts/fruit-juices/europe#>

MEAT:

EU import conditions for fresh meat and meat products. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-23-03]. Available from: https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/international_affairs/trade/docs/im_cond_meat_en.pdf

EU imported \$3bn worth of Brazilian beef from companies linked to deforestation. *The Bureau of Investigative Journalism* [online]. [cit. 2021-23-03]. Available from: <https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/blog/2019-09-30/eu-imported-3bn-worth-of-brazilian-beef-from-companies-linked-to-deforestation>

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD:

Entering the European market for notebooks. *Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries* [online]. [cit. 2021-23-03]. Available from: <https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/home-decoration-home-textiles/notebooks/market-entry>

Brazil. Country Overview to Aid Implementation of the EUTR. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-24-03]. Available from: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/Country_overview_Brazil_03_10_2018.pdf

Forest Stewardship Council [online]. [cit. 2021-24-03]. Available from: <https://fsc.org/en>

Papirensky trh v CR (listopad 2018). *Ceska sporitelna* [online]. [cit. 2021-24-03]. Available from:

https://www.csas.cz/content/dam/cz/csas/www_csas_cz/dokumenty/analyzy/Pap%C3%ADrensk%C3%BD-trh-v-%C4%8CR-2018-11-analyza.pdf

Panorama zpracovatelského průmyslu CR. *Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic* [online]. [cit. 2021-24-03]. Available from:

<https://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/prumysl/zpracovatelsky-prumysl/panorama-zpracovatelskeho-prumyslu/2017/10/Panorama-2016-CZ.pdf>

ALUMINUM ORES:

The Aluminum Association [online]. [cit. 2021-26-03]. Available from:

<https://www.aluminum.org/industries/production/bauxite>

Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) of the negotiations of the trade agreement between the European Community and the Countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC). *The European Commission* [online].

[cit. 2021-26-03]. Available from:

https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2010/may/tradoc_146109.pdf

Metal Centrum [online]. [cit. 2021-26-03]. Available from:

<https://www.metalcentrum.cz/hlinik/>

Hydro [online]. [cit. 2021-26-03]. Available from: <https://www.hydro.com/en-BR>

IRON AND STEEL:

World Steel in Figures 2020. *The World Steel Association* [online]. [cit. 2021-29-03].

Available from: <https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:e1f8ca82-b51f-4b10-9edf-5498780a9059/World%2520Steel%2520in%2520Figures%25202020%2520infographic.pdf>

Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020 concise version. *The World Steel Association* [online].

[cit. 2021-29-03]. Available from: [https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:5001dac8-0083-46f3-aadd-](https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:5001dac8-0083-46f3-aadd-35aa357acbcc/Steel%2520Statistical%2520Yearbook%25202020%2520%2528concise%2520version%2529.pdf)

[35aa357acbcc/Steel%2520Statistical%2520Yearbook%25202020%2520%2528concise%2520version%2529.pdf](https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:5001dac8-0083-46f3-aadd-35aa357acbcc/Steel%2520Statistical%2520Yearbook%25202020%2520%2528concise%2520version%2529.pdf)

Steel Statistics. *The World Steel Association* [online]. [cit. 2021-29-03]. Available from: <https://www.worldsteel.org/steel-by-topic/statistics/>

2020. European Steel in Figures. *The European Steel Association* [online]. [cit. 2021-29-03]. Available from: <https://www.eurofer.eu/assets/Uploads/European-Steel-in-Figures-2020.pdf>

The Steel Union [online]. [cit. 2021-29-03]. Available from:

<https://www.ocelarskaunie.cz/>

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1795. *The European Commission* [online]. [cit. 2021-29-03]. Available from: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2017.258.01.0024.01.ENG)

[content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2017.258.01.0024.01.ENG](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2017.258.01.0024.01.ENG)

MINISTÉRIO DAS
RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES



PÁTRIA AMADA
BRASIL
GOVERNO FEDERAL