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Report Highlights:

This report provides information on the laws and regulations for food, import rules for food, and contact information in the Czech Republic. It is recommended to read the EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, because the Czech Republic, a member of the European Union, follows the EU directives and regulations. The following sections include updates: I., II., III., V., and VIII. since the last report. Please note notification requirements for importers of certain foodstuffs of plant origin in Section VI.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Prague, Czech Republic, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

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Executive Summary

Czech Republic as a member of the European Union (EU) follows all EU directives, regulations, and obligations. This report focuses on food laws in force in the Czech Republic that cover areas which are not yet EU-harmonized. EU Regulations are explained in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium, and referenced throughout this report as EU FAIRS Report. It is available at the FAS GAIN Report Database.

Section I. Food Laws:

In May 2004, the Czech Republic became a member of the European Union. All EU directives apply. Suppliers from the United States must be familiar with EU regulations and directives and Czech food laws for products and topics not harmonized at the EU level.

Any food industry area that is not regulated by the EU (non-harmonized), is regulated individually by member states. However, this regulation cannot restrict free movement of goods. This report provides a summary of Czech food legislation. EU Regulations are explained in the EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report prepared by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium, available at GAIN (usda.gov) or at https://usda-eu.org/reports/fairs-export-certificate-report/.

All EU regulations and directives can be obtained at the following web page: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm.

The Czech Republic follows the EU food safety approach based on risk analysis and traceability (of both inputs and outputs), with the aim of guaranteeing food safety and consumer protection. The Czech Ministry of Agriculture published a document "Food Safety and Nutrition Strategy 2030" that provides information on the system and implementation of food safety and nutrition policy in the Czech Republic. It is accessible on-line, in English, at the bottom of this website: https://www.bezpecnostpotravin.cz/strategie-bezpecnosti-potravin-do-roku-2030-posileni-bezpecnosti-i-kontrolniho-systemu-vzdelavani-spotrebitelu-a-otazky-vyzivy.aspx.

For questions, clarification, or copies of the following regulations, please contact the FAS office in Prague, Czech Republic, agberlin@usda.gov or call (011-420) 257-022-000.

The most important Czech national acts and regulations regarding food are as follows:

Food Act

The Food Act 110/1997 as amended by legislative Acts: 166/1999, 306/2000, 119/2000, 146/2002, 131/2003, 274/2003, 94/2004, 316/2004, 558/2004, 392/2005, 444/2005, 229/2006, 296/2007, 120/2008, 224/2008, 227/2009, 281/2009, 375/2011, 279/2013, 128/2014, 138/2014, 139/2014, 180/2016, 26/2017, 183/2017, 302/2017, 277/2019, 174/2021, and 167/2023. Amendment 174/2021 came into force on May 12, 2021 and implements EU Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of March 15, 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products.

The Food Act defines requirements related to:

- hygiene and sanitary condition of food production
- food, additives, foods for special diet, irradiation of food
- classification of slaughter animals
- packaging of food
- labeling of food
- placing of food on the market
- transportation of food and tobacco products
- the system of official control of food
- penalty assessment for non-compliance

Imported food products essentially have the same status as domestically produced products according to Food Act 110/1997, its amendments, and implementing decrees.

The most important national laws and regulations regarding food include:

- 69/2016 (meat, meat preparations, fish, other aquatic organisms and preparations from them, egg and egg preparations)
- 211/2019 (carcasses and animals intended for slaughter)
- 397/2016 (milk, dairy products, frozen creams, edible fats, and oils) - amended by 247/2019.
- 329/1997 (starch, legumes, and oil seeds) amended by 418/2000 and 399/2013
- 187/2023 (tea, coffee, and coffee substitutes)
- 398//2016 (spices, edible salt, dehydrated products, condiments, cold sauces, dressings, and mustard)
- 397/2021 (canned fruits and canned vegetables, nuts, mushrooms, potatoes, and derived products thereof, and bananas)
- 18/2020 (cereals, grains, pasta, bakery products, and confectionery products and pastries)
- 76/2003 (sweeteners, honey, cocoa, and chocolate) amended by 43/2005 and 148/2015

- 248/2018 (non-alcoholic beverages and concentrates for the preparation of non-alcoholic beverages, fruit wines, other wines and mead, beer, potable alcohol, spirit drinks and other alcoholic beverages, brewed vinegar, and yeast).
- 275/2004 (packed water) amended by 404/2006. Another amendment is in preparation. It will specify the labelling of packed water. It will also regulate the limits of pesticide substances and the microbiological requirements for the quality of packed water, in particular the requirements for bacterial colonies.
- 366/2005 (certain frozen foods)
- 58/2018 (requirements for food supplements and food enrichment) This decree (in Czech language, includes a table of Latin plant names) provides conditions and limits for the use of certain plants and substances, as well as lists of plants and substances, which are prohibited for use in food and food supplements.
- 261/2016 (tobacco products) amended by 311/2023, 82/2019 (labeling tobacco)
- 417/2016 (some types of food labeling)
- 231/2016 (collection, preparation, and test methods for control samples of foodstuffs and tobacco products) amended by 78/2018 and 56/2022 that applies as of April 1, 2022

Decrees of the Ministry of Health connected to the Food Act include:

- 296/1997 (epidemiological risks)
- 475/2002 (mushroom classification)
- 54/2004 (foodstuffs intended for special nutrition) amended by 402/2006, 473/2006, 157/2008, 35/2012, 46/2014, 39/2018, and 80/2021
- 133/2004 (food irradiation)
- 299/2012 (setting limit for erucic acid – at maximum 5 percent)
- 37/2017 (electronic cigarettes, refill containers and herbal products for smoking)

Veterinary Act

Primary veterinary laws and decrees connected to the Food Act by regulating conditions for veterinary control, animal diseases, and foodstuff safety include:

- Act no. 166/1999 (veterinary Act) amended by 29/2000, 154/2000, 102/2001, 120/2002, 76/2002, 320/2002, 131/2003, 316/2004, 444/2005, 48/2006, 186/2006, 124/2008, 182/2008, 298/2009, 291/2009, 223/2009, 227/2009, 281/2009, 308/2011, 18/2012, 359/2012, 279/2013, 64/2014, 139/2014, 264/2014, 250/2014, 126/2016, 243/2016, 183/2017, 58/2018, 302/2017, 368/2019, 238/2020, 543/2020, 36/2021 (comes into effect on January 1, 2022), 261/2021 (comes into effect on February 1, 2022), 284/2021 (comes into effect on January 1, 2022 and July 1,2023), and 246/2022 that applies as of October 1, 2022
- Decree no. 291/2003 (regulations on feedstuffs for animals and their products intended for human consumption) amended by 232/2005, 375/2006, 129/2009, 51/2012, and 22/2020

- Decree no. 94/2010 amended by 291/2012 (animal processing)
- Decree no. 289/2007 (veterinary and hygienic requirements for animal products) amended by 61/2009, 11/2015, 65/2019, 181/2020, and 145/2023
- Decree no. 128/2009 (veterinary and hygienic requirements for food companies) amended by 191/2013, 445/2017, and 334/2022 that will come into force as of January 1, 2023
- Act no. 78/2004 (GMO) amended by 346/2005, 124/2008, 227/2009, 281/2009, 18/2012 (Chapter 34), 279/2013, 243/2016, 371/2016, 183/2017, 261/2021, and 132/2022 that entered into force on June 11, 2022
- Decree no. 209/2004 (GMO) amended by 86/2006, 29/2010, 372/2016, and 341/2019. Please note that th**e** following products sourced in the United States and imported into the EU must originate from an EU-approved U.S. establishment: red meat, meat products, farmed and wild game meat, ratites, milk and milk products, seafood, bovine embryos and semen, porcine and equine semen, gelatin, and animal casings.

For veterinary certificates and information related to trade with commodities subject to veterinary controls, please see the FAIRS Export Certificate Report for the Czech Republic and the EU-28 available at https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search.

Section II. Labeling Requirements:

EU labeling requirements and instructions on how to comply with the EU system are provided on our USEU website at https://usda-eu.org/food-drinks/eu-labeling-requirements/.

In the Czech Republic, decree no. 417/2016 provides general rules for some types of food labeling. Complete guidance, available only in the Czech language, can be found on the food safety website, provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. The key principles and requirements are the following:

Consumer labels on food packages must be understandable, easily visible, permanent (i.e., not erasable), and not covered by other information or easily removable.

All labels on products intended for a Czech consumer must be in the Czech language. The standard U.S. label is not sufficient for being placed on the Czech market. Stick-on labels in Czech are widely used on imported products. The text on the original and Czech translation must be identical.

The Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (CAFIA) and the State Veterinary Administration (SVA) are the authorities for enforcing labeling requirements. CAFIA considers the general appearance of the label and confirms that it is not in any way misleading. A Czech label must be on the product to pass customs clearance, in other words before it enters the market. The label does not have to be adhered to the product before shipping.

Food samples do not have to be labeled. Products for the food sector must be labeled like products for the end consumer. Their packaging, however, must only include the name of the product, expiration date, quality category, and irradiation information. Other information from the label on products inside this package must be in the documentation.

Information that must appear on the label includes the following:

- Name of the product with the information about the product category and its preparation
- Producer and importer information with addresses
- Quantity – liquid products in milliliters, centiliters, or liters and solid products in grams or kilograms
- Expiration date. Form of the expiration date information varies according to the product. Some products (such as fresh fruit and vegetables) do not require an expiration date
- Storage instructions (such as temperature, exposure to daylight, etc.)
- Usage instructions
- List of ingredients listed in the order of their amount in the product
- Lot number for identification tracking
- Information on allergens, food additives, enzymes, flavors, fragrances, and/or ionization

If the product is packaged at a different location than where it is processed, it must be labeled with the name of the packaging company and address, name of the product, its quantity, additives, country of origin, and other requirements mentioned in special laws.

Decree no. 54/2004 (amended by decrees 402/2006, 473/2006, 157/2008, 35/2012, 46/2014, 39/2018, and 80/2021) gives regulations on labeling of special foods (diets, baby food, food for sportsmen etc.). These foods must follow the same regulations as other foods regarding labeling and include some additional information as mentioned in 54/2004 – specifics in processing if those cause the food's characteristics, protein origin (if this protein is mentioned in contents), category, and other specifications.

Tobacco products' labeling is specified under decree 82/2019, which defines requirements for size, placement, and custom look of information and requirements.

Decree no. 58/2018 (repealing decree no. 225/2008 amended by decree 352/2009) defines food supplements - such as vitamins and minerals - they must be labeled with the words "*doplněk stravy*" (food supplement) visibly on the packaging. The label must also carry information on the character, origin, amount of content, the recommended daily intake, and warnings against overdose.

Alcoholic Beverages

Products must comply with the food safety and traceability requirements as set by Czech and EU legislation (Regulation (EC) no. 178/2002 and Czech Decree no. 248/2018 and the Food Act no. 110/1997 with later amendments listed in Section I.).

For alcoholic beverages containing more than 1.2 percent alcohol by volume, the alcohol content must be indicated by a figure with no more than one decimal place. It will be followed by the symbol '% vol.' and may be preceded by the word 'alcohol' or the abbreviation 'alc.' Tolerances vary by beverage type.

Net quantity, allergens, name or business name and address of the food business operator, country of origin or place of provenance, instructions for use where necessary, and date of minimum durability or the 'use by' date (for beverages less than 10% vol. of alcohol) are required.

National Decree no. 248/2018 introduced new categories and definitions of beverages, and further specifies mead labeling requirements.

Health warnings are not required.

Other Specific Labeling Requirements

Health and Nutrition Claims

Regarding health and nutrition claims, the Czech Republic follows EU regulations. They can be found, along with a list of permitted nutrition claims and their conditions of use here:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling_nutrition/claims/register/public/?event=register.home.

Genetically Modified Foods

Genetically modified foods (i.e., "GMOs", genetically engineered (GE) products) are to follow EU regulations. Foods containing GE ingredients must be labeled with the words, "*Tento produkt/výrobek obsahuje geneticky modifikovaný/ou/é* (name of the organism)," and include the name of the product, name of the GE organism(s), conditions of managing the GE product, and information on safe use. Only GE traits listed and approved in the EU GMO register are allowed to enter the market. The following is an example in English (note: the label must be in Czech language): "*Product contains soybean oil from genetically modified soybeans."*

For more information on the treatment of biotech foods in the Czech Republic as well as the GMO free/non GMO labeling scheme, please see our report Agricultural Biotechnology Annual_Prague_Czech Republic_EZ2023-0008.

Organic Products

For regulations and details regarding organic products and market please see Czech Republic Organic Product Brief Report. Please note that in Czech, a term "product of ecological agriculture" is used. Products are marked with "Bio." For additional information you may also refer to the following reports: New EU Organic Regulation Entering Into Force in 2021 and Continuing Good Prospects for U.S. Organic Exports to the EU.

Plant-based meat/dairy alternatives

The Czech Republic follows the EU regulatory framework. There are no country specific labeling requirements.

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

All foods entering the market must be packed appropriately. The packaging must protect the product from damage and contamination and prevent replacement or substitution of the product without changing or penetrating the original packaging. The packaging itself must not affect the content in any way. Containers and packages must suit not only the content but also any other materials and objects that come into direct contact with the food. This area is regulated via Decree no. 38/2001 (amended by 186/2003, 207/2006, 551/2006, 271/2008, 386/2008, 127/2009, 111/2011).

Foods that are not packed must be labeled on the transportation/manipulation containers with the above-mentioned information and this information must also be visibly placed when the product is being offered to the final consumer.

Packaging Sustainability Measures

The rules for packaging and packaging waste management are determined by the EU. The EU legislation is currently being reviewed. The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) is a proposal by the European Commission to regulate packaging and packaging waste in the European Union. It seeks to repeal and replace the current Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWD) The proposal aims to harmonize regulatory approaches across Member States, which currently differ from one another. The proposal also seeks to address environmental concerns related to packaging, such as

the overuse of virgin materials and the low re-use and recycling rates of packaging. As of November 30, 2022, the PPWR proposal is before the European Parliament and the Council 1. The current EU Directive 94/62/EC is transposed into Czech legislation by Act no. 477/2001 coll. on Packaging (amended by 274/2003, 94/2004, 237/2004, 257/2004, 444/2005, 66/2006, 296/2007, 25/2008, 126/2008, 227/2009, 281/2009, 77/2011, 167/2012, 18/2012, 62/2014, 64/2014, 243/2016, 298/2016, 149/2017, 183/2017, 149/2017, 277/2019, 541/2020, 545/2020, 609/2020, 261/2021, 244/2022, and 87/2023).

This Act applies to the management of all packaging which is placed on the market or into circulation in the Czech Republic, except for containers used in road, railway, or air transport or in sea or inland waterway transportation pursuant to international conventions which are binding for the Czech Republic.

The basic obligations of this law are the fulfillment of the concentration limits regarding hazardous substances contained in packaging, ensuring the take back of packaging waste and its recovery in accordance with the objectives of the Directive. These targets are expressed as the percentage amount of packaging waste which must be recycled or recovered. The other provision of this Act is the definition of the basic rules for the returnable and reusable packaging management.

Czech legislation related to packaging is accessible on the website of the Czech Ministry of Environment in English at https://www.mzp.cz/en/packaging_legislation

- Act No. 477/2001 Coll. on Packaging (PDF, 234 kB)
- Decree No. 116/2002 Coll. on marking returnable packaging (PDF, 14 kB)
- Decree No. 641/2004 Coll. on the scope and manner of keeping records of packaging and reporting the data from these records (PDF, 20 kB) – This decree was repealed by the Decree No. 30/2021 Coll.
- Government order No. 111/2002 Coll. specifying the amount of the deposit on selected types of returnable packaging (PDF, 257 kB)
- Annexes - Decree No. 641/2004 Coll. (XLS, 64 kB)

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations:

The EU regulations 1332/2008, 1333/2008 and 1334/2008 regulate the usage food enzymes, food additives, and flavorings. A list of approved food additives and conditions of their usage is mentioned in Regulation (EC) 1333/2008. For more details, please refer to the EU FAIRS Report.

Section V. Pesticides and Contaminants:

Several contaminants such as lead, mercury, and arsenic are regulated via EU regulation2023/915. Pesticides are regulated via EU regulation 396/2005.

At the national level, the Ministry of Health is the competent authority overseeing the impact of pesticide residues on human health. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for plant protection products, including the transposition and implementation of related legislation and its supervision. The assessment of a plant protection product, including its use for the protection of public health, is performed by the Ministry of Health based on an expert opinion prepared by the National Institute of Public Health.

In 2023, the Ministry of Health prepared the "Multi-Annual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2024 – 2026," accessible in English at

Multiannual-control-plan-for-pesticide-residues-2024-2026-CZ.pdf (bezpecnostpotravin.cz)

The above-mentioned document includes the following information:

1. Introduction
2. Legal basis
2.1 Community level
2.2 National level
3. Definitions and Terminology
4. Competent state administration authorities
4.1 Central government authorities
4.2 State supervisory bodies
5. Control program
5.1 Scope of the program
5.2 Criteria used for program processing
5.2.1 Selection of commodities, statistics
5.2.2 Number of samples taken
5.2.3 Analyzed pesticide residues
6. Official laboratories
7. Conclusion
Annex 1 – Requirements on analysis of pesticide residues in products of plant origin
Annex 2 – Requirements on analysis of pesticide residues in products of animal origin

A list of approved pesticides may be found on the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture's website – http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/ukzuz/portal/ (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture – contact is provided in the list of contacts in Appendix I).

Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures:

In the Czech Republic, food business operators are required to inform relevant supervisory authorities on the reception of certain foodstuffs originating from another EU member state or a third country. The foodstuffs are:

- Fresh fruit:

1. Peaches and nectarines
2. Pears
3. Apples
4. Plums and damson plums
5. Oranges
6. Bananas and
7. Table wine grapes

- Fresh vegetables:

1. Onion and garlic
2. Carrot, and knob celery
3. Tomatoes, peppers, and salad cucumbers
4. Cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli

- Early consumable potatoes and late consumable potatoes
- Poppy seeds
- Food supplements

The process of registration and notification for the importation of these foodstuffs is described in English at the following website of the Czech Agricultural and Food Inspection Authority (CAFIA): http://www.szpi.gov.cz/en/article/notification-of-selected-foodstuffs-pursuant-to-decree-no-172-2015-coll.aspx.

No special permission or certificates for imports from third countries are needed, provided that the imported food products are safe and that there are no special requirements applicable to these food products. The importer is responsible for the safety of imported foodstuffs. The method of ensuring the safety is up to the importer. They can, for example, ask the supplier abroad for laboratory analysis, or

have it done in any of the Czech accredited laboratories for food testing. There is not, however, any need to announce anything or to apply for an approval.

CAFIA carries out inspection of import only as regards to foodstuffs of different than animal origin. Import of foodstuffs of animal origin falls fully under responsibility of the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA). For more details, please refer to the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Export Certificate Report_Prague_Czech Republic available at https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/home

Facility registrations are required for importation of certain commodities. TRACES is the European Commission's online platform for sanitary and phytosanitary certification required for the importation of animals, animal products, food and feed of non-animal origin and plants into the European Union, and the intra-EU trade and EU exports of animals and certain animal products. For more details, please refer to the EU FAIRS Certificate Report. The implementation of official controls (product monitoring) in the entire food chain, from primary production to the sale of food to consumers, is harmonized at the level of the European Union. For more details, please refer to the EU FAIRS Report.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

Novel Foods

Novel foods are regulated at the EU level. EU Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council defines novel foods as, "food not used for human consumption to a significant degree before 15 May 1997 and falling under at least one of the following categories,"

- food with a new or intentionally modified molecular structure, where that structure was not used as, or in, a food within the Union before May 15, 1997;
- food used exclusively in food supplements within the Union before 15 May 1997, where it is intended to be used in foods other than food supplements as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of EU Directive 2002/46/EC.

The authorization process is described at the website of the European Commission: https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/novel_food_en.

In the Czech Republic, novel foods fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and controls are conducted by the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority. The Ministry of Agriculture's Food Safety Department has a dedicated e-mail address for inquiries related to the novel foods: novelfoods@mze.cz.

Special Use Foods

Importers of all special diet foods from third countries that are not mentioned in a specific law or regulation are required to contact the Ministry of Health. The product label must be in Czech language before the product can be introduced on the market. If the product has been introduced elsewhere in the EU previously, then the approving EU member state office must be mentioned as well. The Ministry may request expert review and confirmation on the efficiency and safety of the product. The Ministry also retains the right to ban any product from the market that does not meet regulatory requirements. Food products must be protected from damage and depreciation whilst being transported and only appropriate transportation should be used.

Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights:

Trademarks and brand names are protected by the following acts:

- 14/1993 on protection of industrial property (amended by 417/2004, 250/2014)
- 441/2003 on trademarks (amended by 501/2004, 221/2006, 296/2007, 303/2013, 183/2017, 196/2017, 286/2018, and 261/2021 that comes into effect on February 1, 2022)
- 452/2001 on protection of geographical location indication (amended by 131/2003, 501/2004, 221/2006, 375/2007, 256/2011, 196/2017, 277/2019 coming into effect on January 1, 2024, 261/2021, and 215/2022 that applies as of August 6, 2022
- 206/2000 on protection of biotechnology inventions
- 408/2000 on protection of rights to plant varieties (amended by 147/2002, 149/2002, 219/2003, 377/2005, 554/2005, 444/2005, 184/2008, 227/2009, 281/2009, 279/2013, 183/2017, 334/2020, and 277/2023). In general, Czech agricultural associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) support the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) plant certificate system rather than the patent system.

Trademarks can be registered at the Industrial Property Institute (contact information is provided in the list of contacts in Appendix I).

Section IX. Import Procedures:

Products can be cleared through customs on entry directly into the Czech Republic or indirectly through another EU member state (e.g., countries with seaports like Germany or the Netherlands).

Notification duty for importers of selected foodstuffs pursuant to Decree No. 172/2015 Coll.:

Decree No. 172/2015 Coll. (repealing decree No. 320/2014 Coll., amended by 141/2017) on notification obligations of the food recipient in the place of destination related to certain sorts of foodstuffs entered into force on August 1, 2015. The Decree is the implementing regulation for the Act on Foodstuffs (Act No. 110/1997 Coll.). Section 3d, paragraph 3 of this Act requires food business operators to inform relevant supervisory authorities on the reception of a selected sort of foodstuffs originating in another EU member state or a third country.

The Decree applies only to those foodstuffs which are destined for the territory of the Czech Republic in situations where the goods are received, handled, or manipulated for the first time in the Czech Republic. This means that it concerns all parties that are the first recipients or handlers of foodstuffs of plant origin including parties that import or directly sell foodstuffs of plant origin including various types of mobile shops.

The food business operator shall notify the foodstuffs in the place of destination.
Further detailed information is available on the CAFIA website:
http://www.szpi.gov.cz/en/article/notification-of-selected-foodstuffs-pursuant-to-decree-no-172-2015-coll.aspx.

Only GMOs listed in the EU approved register may be imported through a "Designated Point of Entry" (DPE) in the Czech Republic – Vaclav Havel Airport Prague, CU Praha Ruzyne, Aviaticka 12/1048, 160 08 Praha. Importers must inform the Customs Administration and CAFIA or the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA).

Requirements for the import of products of veterinary origin may be found in English on the web page of the State Veterinary Administration (SVA):
https://en.svscr.cz/trade-with-vet-commodities/general-information/. It is highly recommended by the SVA officers to contact them prior importing any veterinary commodities for current requirements, as they are often subject to change. SVA's contact information is listed in Appendix I.

Section X. Trade Facilitation:

Goods from the third countries typically enter the Czech Republic through larger EU member states that have access to ports. For more information, please refer to the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report of the European Union.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

Ministry of Agriculture
Karolina Bartosova (Director of Foreign Trade Cooperation Department)
Tesnov 65/17, 117 05 Prague, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 221-812-452
E-mail: karolina.bartosova@mze.cz URL: http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/mze/

Jitka Gotzova (Director of Food Safety Department)
Tel: [00420] 221-812-254
E-mail: jitka.gotzova@mze.cz

Martin Stepanek (Director of Food Production Department)
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E-mail: martin.stepanek@mze.cz

Hana Routova (Head of Wine Department)
Tel: [00420] 221-812-497
E-mail: hana.routova@mze.cz

Customs Administration
Jiri Trousil (Director of International Relations and Public Relations Division)
Budejovicka 7, 140 96 Prague, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 261-331-919
E-mail: informace@cs.mfcr.cz URL: https://www.celnisprava.cz/en/Pages/default.aspx
Current contact information for helpdesks dedicated to specific topics can be found here:
https://www.celnisprava.cz/en/about-us/contacts/Pages/helpdesk-contacts.aspx

State Veterinary Administration
Amer Mustafa Ali (Director of Department of External Affairs and Import and Export Control)
Slezska 7, 120 00 Prague, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 227-010-189
E-mail: a.mustafa@svscr.cz, int@svscr.cz URL: https://en.svscr.cz/

Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority
Petr Cejka (Director of Law and Foreign Affairs Department)
Kvetna 15, 603 00 Brno, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 543-540-204
E-mail: petr.cejka@szpi.gov.cz, sekret.opz@szpi.gov.cz URL: www.szpi.gov.cz

Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
Vladislav Rasovsky (Director of Import and Export Dept.)
Zemedelská 1752/1a, 613 00 Brno, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 545-110-490, [00420] 724-247-362
E-mail: vladislav.rasovsky@ukzuz.cz URL: www.ukzuz.cz, https://eagri.cz/public/web/en/ukzuz/portal/

Ministry of Health
Palackeho nam. 4, 128 01 Prague 2, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 224-971-111 Fax: [00420] 224-972-111
E-mail: mzcr@mzcr.cz URL: www.mzcr.cz

Ministry of Industry and Trade
Na Frantisku 32, 110 15 Prague, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 224-851-111 Fax: [00420] 224-811-089
E-mail: posta@mpo.cz URL: www.mpo.cz/en

Organic Agriculture Control
Jan Dehner (Director)
Podebradova 909, 537 01 Chrudim
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Industrial Property Office
Dr. Svetlana Kopecka (Director of the Intl' Department)
Antonina Cermaka 2a, 160 68 Prague 6, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 220-383-327
E-mail: skopecka@upv.cz URL: www.upv.cz/en

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

All contacts listed in Appendix I.

For additional information on the information provided in this report, please contact the Foreign Agricultural Service:

Czech Republic, American Embassy, Office of Agricultural Affairs, Prague
Telephone: (011-420) 257-022-000
Email: agberlin@usda.gov
Website: http://fas-europe.org/countries/czech-republic/

Appendix III: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

Composite Products to the EU

The EU defines a composite product as a food product containing both processed products of animal origin (dairy, egg, fishery products, or meat products) and products of plant origin. USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) will issue EU composite product certificates for composite products produced at FSIS-regulated facilities and bearing the USDA mark of inspection. AMS Dairy Program will issue the EU composite product certificates for composite products NOT produced in an FSIS-regulated facility and not bearing the USDA mark of inspection, regardless of whether dairy is an ingredient in the composite product.

The new EU requirements for composite products will impact stakeholders who have not been required to obtain an export certificate from AMS Dairy Program in the past. Prior to requesting a certificate from AMS Dairy Program, a new customer will need to establish a USDA level 2 e-authentication account. Go to How to Apply for an AMS Dairy or Composite Product Export Certificate for more information.

Dairy to the EU

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for EU export certificates for dairy products regulated by FDA. For more information, contact William Francis (william.francis@usda.gov) or John Kelly (John.Kelly2@usda.gov). In order to obtain an EU Health Certificate, the manufacturers must have their final production, blending, and/or packing facility listed on the List of EU approved facilities maintained on the European Commission website. Exporters should check whether they have been included in this list. Exporters may apply for inclusion on these lists through the FDA Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit Online Applications for Export Lists for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions.

Dairy to Other Export Markets

A sanitary certificate is accepted by numerous countries, the Agricultural Marketing Service, Dairy Grading Branch offers these certificates and this certificate can be obtained through this website.

Eggs and Egg Products

In the egg sector, USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for export certificates for egg products regulated by FDA. The AMS Livestock, Poultry and Seed Division is responsible for the EU export certificates for the food products containing eggs or egg products that are regulated by FDA. In addition to shell eggs, FDA-regulated egg products include hard boiled eggs, cooked omelets, frozen egg patties, imitation egg products, egg substitutes, noodles, cake mixes, freeze-dried products, dietary foods, dried no-bake custard mixes, egg nog mixes, acidic dressings, mayonnaise, milk and egg dip, foods containing egg extracts, French toast, sandwiches containing eggs

or egg products, and balut and other similar ethnic delicacies. For more information on jurisdiction overlap for commercial products regulated by either or both FDA and USDA, please refer to the FDA/USDA jurisdictional chart (Exhibit 3-1). U.S. exports of eggs and egg products to the EU are subject to establishment listing requirements as a precondition for market access. Establishments may apply for inclusion on these lists via the Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit Online Applications for Export Lists for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions. List of EU approved facilities maintained on the European Commission website.

Seafood

The EU export health certificate is required by the EU Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection and attests to the safety of fish and fishery -- both wild and aquaculture -- products shipped to the EU. U.S. exports of seafood products to the EU are subject to establishment listing requirements as a precondition for market access. Establishments may apply for inclusion on these lists via the Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit Online Applications for Export Lists for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions. Please note that the EU will only accept export certificates signed after an establishment has been added to the list published on the EC website and the list has entered into force. Once listed, U.S. establishments may contact National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Seafood Inspection Program to request export certificates for U.S. seafood exports to the EU Prior to exporting, industry should consult the EC's EU List of Approved Establishments External Link Disclaimer to verify that the establishment from which they intend to export is listed. These certificates must be requested and issued prior to shipment of the product. Follow this link to submit a request online.

Honey to the EU

The European Union (EU) has listed the United States as a country eligible to export honey to the European Union provided honey producers meet their program requirements. Under the program, domestic U.S. companies must adhere to specific requirements for each shipment destined to an EU member country. The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service outlines specific requirements for U.S. honey shipped to EU markets related to Hazardous Analysis and Critical Control Point (HAACP) planning, recordkeeping, testing, sampling, as well as labeling requirements in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and that the product(s) have been handled and where appropriate, prepared, packaged, and stored in a hygienic manner in accordance with the requirements of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (these regulations can be downloaded from the following link).

Seeds for Sprouting to the EU

USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for seeds for sprouting regulated by FDA. See: https://www.ams.usda.gov/content/usda-announces-seed-sprouting-export-certification-program.

Attachments:

No Attachments