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Prepared By: Martina Hlavackova

Approved By: Matthew Snyder

Report Highlights:

Czechia has emerged as a promising market for high-value U.S. food and agricultural products, including tree nuts, fish and seafood, beef, distilled spirits, wine, and various food preparations. In 2024, total Czech agricultural products imports reached USD 15.2 billion. Imports of agricultural products from the United States totaled USD 172 million, a 16 percent increase from 2023. This exporter guide provides an economic and market overview, as well as demographic trends and practical tips to U.S. exporters on how to conduct business in the Czech Republic. The report additionally provides insight on the food retail and food service sectors, the best market entry strategy, and the best high-value product prospects.

Market Fact Sheet: Czechia

Executive Summary:

As a European Union (EU) member, the Czech market follows EU market entry regulations. After stagnating in 2023, the Czech economy has begun to grow moderately since 2024. The most important trade partner is Germany, accounting for almost one third of the country’s exports and imports.

Food Processing Industry:

Czech food processing revenue is projected to climb to \$1.5 billion by 2028, up from \$1.4 billion in 2023, marking an average annual growth rate of 0.6%. The sector used to account for 10% of all revenue in the total processing industry in 1993, but its share has decreased to 5%. In 2023, the Czech Republic was ranked 15th within the EU food processing sector. The major sub-sectors are meat processing, dairy, and fodder production. Beverage production is dominated by beer brewing and the production of beer ingredients, particularly malt.

Food Retail Industry:

The sector’s revenue is valued at \$54.7 billion in 2024 and is expected to grow 4.5 percent by volume in 2025. Even though volume sales decreased in 2023, the value growth was supported by higher retail prices. Private labels gained popularity granting solid growth to major retail chains. The share of e-commerce in retail revenue is expected to amount to almost 15 percent towards the end of 2025, the highest level in Europe, with doorstep delivery services expanding.

Foodservice – HRI Industry:

In 2024, value sales increased 5 percent to \$3.5 billion. Due to 2024 economic growth, many Czechs became willing to spend more on high-quality dining. The growing popularity of food home-delivery is driving the expansion of third-party delivery platforms that partner with smaller restaurants to expand their customer base

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Agricultural Products from USA

\$172 million

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products from USA

\$127.9 million

Top 10 Czech Agricultural Imports (Global)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Pork Meat | 2. Animal Feed Preps |
| 3. Bread & Pastry | 4. Food Preps |
| 5. Chocolate | 6. Cheese |
| 7. Poultry | 8. Coffee |
| 9. Soft Drinks | 10. Wine |

Retail Market Share by Company

- 1) Lidl (7.8%, Schwarz)
- 2) Kaufland (6.5%, Schwarz)
- 4) Albert (5.5%, Ahold)
- 3) Penny Market (4.1%, Rewe)
- 6) Billa (3.2%, Rewe)
- 5) Tesco (3.1%, Tesco Pls)
- 7) Globus (2.0%, Globus Holding)
- 8) COOP (1.5%)
- 9) Rohlik.cz (1.0%)

GDP/Population

Population (million): 10.9
GDP (billion USD): \$337
GDP per capita (USD): \$30,956
Real Economic Growth Rate: 2.0% (May 2025)
2025 Annual Economic Growth Rate (Forecast): 1.2%

Exchange rate

1 USD = 21.435 Czech Crown (06/17/2025, Czech National Bank)

Data and Information Sources: Trade Data Monitor, Czech National Bank, International Monetary Fund, Czech Statistical Office, ReportLinker

I. MARKET SUMMARY

Overall Business Climate

The Czech Republic, particularly its capital city Prague, is highly attractive to international companies and serves as an excellent base to Central and Eastern Europe. It is regarded as one of the most appealing environments for international businesses. The presence of numerous international companies is also due to long-term growth in Czech purchasing power, which showed signs of improvement in 2024 following high inflation and increased living costs in 2022 and 2023.

A significant factor driving the entry of international brands is the Czech Republic's (and especially Prague's) status as a global tourist and shopping destination. This is particularly evident in central Prague and major shopping centers, where new international brands often choose to open their first stores.

Czechia has a stable and open market economy and some of the lowest unemployment rates (forecast at 2.5 percent in 2025) among all EU member states. In 2024, agriculture's share of Czechia's gross domestic product (GDP) was 2.1 percent. The industry and services sectors contributed about 30 percent and 57.9 percent, respectively. Czechia's most important export and import partner is Germany, accounting for about one-third of total exports and imports.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Exporters on the Czech Market

Advantages (Strengths and Market Opportunities)	Challenges (Weaknesses and Competitive Threats)
The Czech Republic is a convenient gateway and a good base for doing business in Central and Eastern Europe markets.	Local importers prefer to do business with small orders whereas many U.S. exporters prefer to manufacture/export larger quantities.
Czechia is one of the largest markets in Central and Eastern Europe and is highly integrated with Germany.	Czech language labeling requirements.
Food consumption habits are gravitating towards new trends, particularly among the youngest (GenZ) generation and in tourist areas, including long-term sustainability and healthy food.	The trend of supporting domestic producers, a sentiment that has strengthened since the pandemic, can work against imported products.
One distributor can cover both Czech and Slovak markets.	Retailers require listing fees to introduce new products.
A growing segment of consumers are seeking out high quality food over low-price products and services, particularly in major urban areas.	Czechs are price-sensitive consumers. Due to extra transportation and import tariff costs for U.S. exporters, suppliers from other EU states can have a price advantage.
U.S.-style food and cooking, such as nuts, seafood, distilled spirits or BBQ sauces, are popular.	Some U.S. products might suffer from a negative perception due to misinformation and misperceptions.
There is growing demand for high-quality pet food; a high share of households own at least one pet (dogs 42%, cats 24%).	A lack of U.S. brand awareness can require a long-term business plan and investment into marketing promotions.
As a landlocked country Czechia must import certain products such as seafood, tropical fruits and nuts, red wine etc.	Some products of modern biotechnology are prohibited as they are not approved in the EU.

Source: FAS Prague

Population and Key Demographic Trends

The Czech Republic or Czechia is a small country in [Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.](#), bordering [Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.](#) to the west, Austria to the south, Poland to the north, and Slovakia to the east. Czechia was formed on January 1, 1993, after Czechoslovakia dissolved into two independent states – Czechia and Slovakia.

As of 2025, the population of Czechia is expected to total 10.9 million. Population growth is mainly due to immigration and increasing lifespans. Like many European countries, Czechia has an aging population. About 21 percent of the population is aged 65 and over, and by 2050, roughly 29 percent of the population will be 65 years and older. The demographic shift will likely lead to an increased demand for healthcare services, retirement facilities, and policies that support the elderly population.

A significant portion of the Czech population lives in urban areas, with major cities including Prague, Brno, and Ostrava. Urbanization is expected to continue, with more people moving to cities for better employment opportunities, education, and amenities. Over ten percent of the population is centered in Prague and most Czechs live within 30 minutes of other major commercial/industrial hubs.

Prague, with a population of 1.5 million, is the country's capital and the major government, commercial and cultural hub. The fairytale charm of Prague makes it a perfect destination for culturally interested tourists and potential residents. In addition, the Czech capital is also attractive due to lower living expenses (compared to large Western European cities), general safety, and solid local English language skills.

The average household size in Czechia has been decreasing, with more single-person households and smaller family units. There is a growing number of single-person households, accounting for about 30 percent of all households, driven by factors such as increased life expectancy, higher rates of divorce, and changing social norms. The trend towards smaller households and single-person living arrangements is expected to continue, influencing housing markets and consumer behavior.

Between 2009 and 2025, the number of households in the Czech Republic grew from 4.1 million to 4.6 million. Over the last 10 years, the net income of Czech households has shown a steady increase, driven by economic growth, rising wages, and improved employment rates. Average annual net income growth has varied, but it has generally ranged between 5 to 7 percent.

Economy Size, Purchasing Power, and Consumer Behavior

After stagnating in 2023, the Czech economy has resumed growth. Czechia's GDP was CZK 7,619 billion (\$345 billion) in 2024, or approximately \$31,540 per capita. Real GDP growth in 2025 is forecast to reach 1.6 percent, compared to 1.1 percent in 2024.

Annual inflation reached 2.4% in May and remains close to the Czech National Bank's inflation target. Inflation increased compared to April (1.8%) due mainly to volatile prices for food, alcohol and tobacco. In particular, alcohol prices were probably initially reduced by Easter discounts and returned to their previous levels in May.

Food and beverages prices decreased by 6 percent in 2023, and increased in 2024 and 2025 (4 percent year-by-year growth in May 2025). Consumer-facing prices have also been affected by changes in value added taxes (VAT). Previously there were two different reduced rates of 10% and 15%, with the majority of food taxed at 15%. In 2024, the VAT was simplified, placing most food products under a 12% bracket. This change lowered consumer prices and helped the industry to grow, especially during the first half of the year. The unified VAT rate on groceries encouraged many consumers to spend more as they saw higher value in their purchases. However, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks have become more expensive as they were moved up to the regular 21% VAT rate.

Despite general price sensitivity among Czech consumers, there is a market segment that values high-quality products and is willing to pay a premium price. This is reflected in the success of high-end specialized gourmet shops and fine-dining restaurants in major Czech cities.

II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

The Czech market presents promising opportunities for U.S. exporters of consumer-oriented agricultural products. To better navigate the Czech market here are some key points to consider:

- Food retailers, foodservice companies, and wholesalers in the Czech Republic typically do not buy directly from non-EU suppliers, such as those from the United States. They prefer to work with specialized traders, both local and from other EU countries, who are experienced in dealing with overseas producers. These traders are knowledgeable about the necessary documentation and compliance requirements for importing goods from the United States.
- While long-term partnerships are preferred, initiating a business relationship with a "pilot" transaction can be a good starting point. Exporters must account for various cost elements, including shipping costs, handling charges, duties and tariffs, agent or distributor margins, and marketing costs. New products are expected to adapt their prices to local market levels.
- Targeted marketing campaigns and identifying the best marketing channel for a specific product are highly recommended for new product promotions. Innovative and environment-friendly packaging is increasingly important to consumers and can provide a competitive advantage.

- It is important to recognize that what may seem like a small shipment to a U.S. exporter could be considered a large order by a Czech buyer.

Market Research

USDA exporter assistance and market research reports can be downloaded from the following website: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>.

The [Czech Statistical Office](#) publishes the most recent figures and forecasts about the Czech economy, purchasing power, unemployment rate, and other national statistics. Updated information relating to economy data, monetary statistics, finance reports and analysts' outlooks can be found on the [Czech National Bank](#) website.

Local Business Customs

The Czech Republic boasts a well-established distribution system in the food and beverage sectors. An effective market entry strategy would involve partnering with a strong local distributor or partner. Given the country's small geographic size and the concentration of key decision-makers in Prague, a Prague-based agent or distributor can provide comprehensive coverage across the entire country and, in many instances, extend their reach to the Slovak market as well.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends

Many Czech consumers are expressing an interest in healthier food preparations, particularly among urban and younger demographics. This shift is marked by increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry, fish, wholegrain bakery products, cereals, and rice. Shifting consumer preferences, along with the significant influence of chefs' cooking shows on TV and food bloggers' posts on social media, have made Czechs more open to experimenting with new food, flavors, and innovative food service establishments.

Trade Shows

There are a few trade shows focused on food and gastronomy held in the Czechia, almost exclusively focused on local buyers. Many Czech buyers and business owners also regularly attend large international trade shows in Germany.

Table 2: Trade Shows in Czechia

Name:	Target Audience:	Dates/Location:	Website:
Salima	Food processing industry and gastronomy professionals.	February 2026/ Brno	https://www.bvv.cz/en/salima
Bidfood EXPO	Local food service business owners, chefs, distributors, retail procurement, and more.	November 2026/ Prague Letnany (biennial)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAMshTuTkOU
Bread Basket	Agriculture sector trade fair targeting Czech farmers, agriculture professionals, and broad public.	August 2026/ Ceske Budejovice	https://www.vcb.cz/en/events-calendar/zeme-zivitelka-2024-50th-year

Source: FAS Prague

III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

Information about customs clearance, required documentation for imported products, labeling requirements, tariff information and FTAs, and trademarks and patent market research can be found in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country and Certificate Reports which can be downloaded from the following website:

<https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>.

Most Czech food legislation is harmonized at the EU level. Where EU regulatory harmonization is not yet complete or absent, imported products must meet existing Czech requirements. U.S. exporters should be aware that national measures still exist, e.g. Czech language requirements on stickers.

IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Key Developments in the Food Industry

Food Retail Market

In 2024, retail sales in the Czech Republic grew 3.7 percent growth by value. Despite rising living expenses and a real drop in household incomes prompting many Czech households to reduce their spending, the macroeconomic situation in the country showed signs of stabilization, with a significant reduction in the inflation rate in 2024.

The Czech retail market's key characteristics are consolidation, market saturation, strong competition, and low prices. Total retail sales, valued at CZK 1,189 billion (\$54.7 billion) in 2024, are expected to grow 4.5 percent in 2025 by volume, slightly higher than in 2024 (3.7 percent).

Strategies to Engage Shoppers and Drive Purchase Decisions

The food and beverage market has recently faced unprecedented challenges as consumer behavior rapidly evolves in response to economic pressure and global challenges. Understanding how to engage shoppers and drive purchase decisions is critical for retailers looking to stay competitive. Essentials like groceries are always prioritized, but consumers are adjusting their spending by making decisions based on price and perceived value. Private labels, loyalty rewards programs, and well-timed promotions are tools that help consumers manage the total cost of their shopping basket.

Private Labels and Price Promotions

For many Czech consumers, promotions and discounts have become important and serve as a strong marketing tool for retailers to attract customers. Consumers are increasingly seeking goods during sales and price promotions, which account for two-thirds of total retail turnover, according to some statistics. Furthermore, many retailers have presented price changes resulting from the unification of the VAT as discounts, creating a psychological effect where consumers perceive products as cheaper, even if the price reduction is only 3 percent. Retailers have capitalized on this by marketing products as discounted and investing in promotion campaigns.

As consumers hunt for discounts, there is a growing interest in private label products. These include groceries offered by large retailers, especially discounters known for good quality private label options. Some Czech consumers view private label products as good-value-for-money

items and some might be even unaware they are purchasing private label rather than branded products.

Although discounts and promotional events continue to be highly relevant to many Czech consumers and price remains the primary purchasing factor, quality, health benefits, and food safety are increasingly important.

The winners of the 2025 International Salute to Excellence Award, presented by the Private Label Manufacturers Association (PLMA), include two Czech representatives, the online supermarket Rohlík.cz and the traditional retail chain Coop Group. The entities received the award for their creative and high-quality private labels. In total, 91 of the best products from 36 retailers from 18 countries received the award. The winners were selected and awarded at the World of Private Label Trade Fair held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Regional Differences

Although Prague is the seventh-wealthiest region in the EU, in smaller towns and rural areas consumers are much more price-sensitive and cost-conscious.

In major cities, enthusiasm for shopping remains strong, and retail chains continue to invest in their stores and open new outlets. However, the opposite trend is observed in villages and smaller urban areas, where local shops are closing more frequently, making way for large chains.

E-Grocery

Food sales are predicted to reach 6.1 percent of the total e-commerce market in 2025. The share of e-commerce in retail revenue is expected to amount to almost 15 percent towards the end of 2025, the highest figure in Europe.

Retail e-commerce is projected to experience a robust recovery following significant declines in 2022 and 2023. Consolidation is expected to persist, and further innovation in e-commerce is anticipated over the forecast period. As competition intensifies, companies will seek to gain a competitive edge through means other than lowering prices. Mobile-commerce is expected to play a crucial role, given that a substantial portion of online purchases are made using smartphones. With the growing availability of applications for consumers to order goods online and the high convenience of shopping via mobile phones, the number of purchases made on smartphones is expected to increase.

Czech Rohlik Group – Market Leader in Food and Sustainability Innovation

The largest Czech online retailer, *Rohlik Group*, founded in 2014, is a European technology leader in e-grocery. The company operates in 4 countries (Czechia, Hungary, Austria, Germany). In Czechia, *Rohlik.cz* ranks 2nd on the overall brand-share list of all Czech retail e-commerce businesses and 1st in food e-commerce.

Taking advantage of a digital revolution, the company is accelerating and redefining the retail food industry. The company is focusing on technological innovations, upscaled customer service, and long-term sustainability. In 2024, *Rohlik* reported annual sales of CZK 12.83 billion (USD 591 million) and an operating profit of CZK 272 million (USD 12.5 million).

To celebrate its 10th anniversary, the e-grocery retailer *Rohlik.cz* has introduced a new product category focused on upcycled products.

Automation Offers Cost Reductions

Automation is providing opportunities for reducing operating costs. Smaller convenience retailers in the Czech Republic are embracing automation to gain a competitive advantage. Some are expanding their number of fully automated 24/7 self-service outlets, which are becoming increasingly common and popular.

For larger retailers, automation is proving beneficial in cutting costs. For example, *Rohlik* has opened a fully automated warehouse as part of its logistics network expansion. Automated warehousing is expected to lower ongoing costs by reducing the need for human labor while enhancing efficiency and storage capacity. In 2024, *Rohlik* operated five automated distribution centers, with a recent addition in Ostrava.

Safety and Sustainability Awareness

In response to rising concerns about environmental sustainability and food safety, there is increasing demand for all-natural ingredients, locally sourced fresh food, as well as vegan, vegetarian, and organic options. Additionally, many food service operators have expanded their menus to include more ethnic and fusion dishes, catering to increasing interest in diverse international cuisines, particularly Asian and Middle Eastern foods. The popularity of organic, raw, gluten-free, and zero-waste (package-free) food products is also on the rise.

Food Service Market

In 2024, food service sales increased by 5 percent to CZK 70.7 billion and the total number of outlets increased by 0.2 percent (6,876). Middle Eastern full-service restaurants are the best performing category in 2024, with foodservice value sales growing 7 percent.

The food service market is benefiting from the gradual recovery of the Czech economy, particularly with respect to inflation. Following economic growth in 2024, Czechs became willing to spend more on high-quality dining out, although purchases of some products is declining due to changing behavior. For example, one noticeable shift is a decline in the purchase of add-ons like soups and post-meal coffees, particularly at lunchtime. Additionally, due to a recent VAT change increasing beverage prices, many diners have begun to forego drink orders.

Health and environmental concerns are playing a growing role in shaping food consumption habits in the Czech Republic. While this trend is most evident in grocery shopping, it is increasingly influencing the foodservice market, particularly full-service restaurants. In response, operators have expanded their menus to include more vegetarian and vegan options, lower-fat meals, and dishes made with fresh and organic ingredients. Independent restaurants have been especially proactive in sourcing from local farmers and manufacturers, using this as a key differentiator to attract health-conscious consumers.

The growing demand for convenience and flexible dining options is driving the expansion of third-party delivery apps in the Czech Republic's consumer foodservice market. These platforms cater to consumers' desire for a contact-free experience, allowing them to order a wide variety of meals from the comfort of their homes. Many smaller restaurants that previously managed their own delivery services are now partnering with larger platforms to expand their reach, recognizing the opportunity to attract new customers.

Power of Social Media

Social media is a very important tool for food service businesses to increase their visibility, announce special offers and events, and build a loyal customer base through comments, messages and posts. Consumers seem to like influencers focused on gastronomy, food enthusiasts', often referred to as "foodies", and they often follow their opinions, recommendations, and cooking tips. Restaurants are investing more in curated online content, utilizing visually appealing images, engaging posts, and targeted promotions to attract potential diners. Partnering with food bloggers and influencers can help to promote a restaurant to a wider audience and attract new customers.

Online marketing is becoming increasingly vital for the success of consumer foodservice establishments. Many customers decide where to dine or order food from while at home, frequently using their smartphones. Consequently, having a robust digital presence, especially on social media, is essential for attracting customers.

V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

In 2024, the Czech Republic imported USD 15.2 billion of agricultural products. The majority of these imports originated from other EU member states, particularly Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, Spain, and Slovakia. Imports of agricultural products from the United States totaled USD 167 million in 2024, a 17 percent from the previous year. U.S. imports consist mostly of tree nuts (mainly pistachios, almonds), fish & seafood, food preparations, wine, spirits, and pet food. The United States moved up from Czechia's 21st largest provider in 2023 up to the 16th in 2024 with 1.1 percent total market share. In the past five years, imports have grown quickly, from USD 95 million in 2020 up to USD 167 million in 2024.

The current forecast for agricultural imports is promising, showing a 30-percent year-by-year increase for the first quarter of 2025. The statistical import data might be misleading due to the fact that some agricultural products originally from the United States have been re-exported, often after sorting, repacking, or further processing, from other EU countries, mainly Germany or the Netherlands.

The following sectors offer opportunities for new sales: tree nuts, fish and seafood, distilled spirits and wine, innovative non-alcoholic beverages, pet food products, prime beef, and niche gourmet food products.

Table 3: Best Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

Product Category	Total Czech Imports from the USA 2024 (USD thousands)	Total Czech Imports from the USA 2023 (USD thousands)	% Change 2023/2024
Tree Nuts	\$55,688	\$52,565	+6%
Fish and Seafood Products	\$10,613	\$10,920	-3%
Food Preparations	\$19,746	\$19,444	+1%
Distilled Spirits	\$11,679	\$10,273	+13.7%
Pet Food	\$11,739	\$10,405	+12.8%
Beef	\$6,547	\$5,703	+14.8%
Non-alcoholic Beverages	\$7,622	\$4,009	+61%
Wine	\$1,171	\$1,070	+1%

Source: Czech Statistical Office

Competitive Situation for Select U.S. Consumer-Oriented and Seafood Products

Table 4: Czech Republic Imports of Consumer Oriented and Seafood Products (2024)

Product Category (Product Code) Imports in Thousands of USD	Main Suppliers By Percentage		Note
Tree Nuts (HS0802) Total imports: \$117,979 From USA: \$55,584	1. USA 2. Russia 3. Ukraine 4. Germany 5. Georgia	47% 11% 11% 6% 6%	USA ranks first and U.S. nuts are valued for their qualities. The U.S share is growing.
Food preparations (HS2106) Total Imports: \$670,777 From USA: \$19,746	1. Germany 2. Poland 3. Turkey 4. Netherlands 5. China	20% 13% 11% 8% 6%	

	6. Italy 7. Slovakia 8. Austria 9. USA	5% 5% 3% 2.9%	
Distilled Spirits (HS Group 2208) Total imports: \$244,342 From USA: \$11,679	1. Ireland 2. Germany 3. U.K. 4. Netherlands 5. Italy 6. Slovakia 7. France 8. USA	12% 11% 10.5% 8% 7.5% 6% 5% 4.8%	There is competition from products produced in EU countries. However, USA origin products are very popular on the Czech market.
Seafood products (HS Commodity Group 03) Total imports: \$371,093 From USA: \$10,611	1. Norway 2. Germany 3. Vietnam 4. Poland 5. Netherlands 6. China 7. USA	52% 6% 5% 4% 4% 3% 3%	The landlocked country depends on imports of Alaska pollack, hake, wild salmon, cod, shrimp.
Beef and beef products (HS Commodity 0201) Total imports: \$258,266 From USA: \$6,329	1. Netherlands 2. Poland 3. Germany 4. Ireland 5. Austria 6. Spain 7. Argentina 8. USA	25% 24% 11% 10% 6% 4% 3% 2.5%	Grain-fed and marbled beef is in high demand in fine dining food service. Imports from the Netherlands and Germany very likely include re-export of USA-origin beef.
Hops (HS Commodity 1210) Total imports: \$7,418 From USA: \$2,648	1. USA 2. Germany 3. Ukraine	36% 34% 11%	Hops is a key ingredient for beer, the most popular Czech beverage. Demand for high quality aroma hops varieties for local craft beer making.
Pet Food (HS 2309) Total imports: \$810,351 From USA: \$11,644	1. Germany 2. Poland 3. Netherlands 4. U.K. 5. France 6. Hungary 7. Austria 14. USA	31% 11% 8% 7% 6% 5% 4.5% 1.5%	There is continuous demand for high quality pet food as pet ownership is a significant aspect of life in Czechia with a notable number of households owning pets, mostly cats and dogs.

Source: [Trade Data Monitor](#)

VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Homepages of potential interest to the U.S. food and beverage exporters are listed below:

Foreign Agricultural Service Prague	https://cz.usembassy.gov/embassy/government-agencies/foreign-agricultural-service/
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington	http://www.fas-usda.gov
USDA/FAS/Europe	http://www.fas-europe.org
U.S. Mission to the European Union	http://www.usda-eu.org
European Importer Directory	http://www.american-foods.org/

U.S. exporters can contact the governmental trade promotion agency [CzechTrade](#), which offers a business partner search assistance.

Please view our [Country](#) website for more information on exporting U.S. food and beverage products to the Czech Republic and Slovakia, including market and product “briefs” available on specific topics of interest to U.S. exporters. If you have questions or comments regarding this report, or need assistance exporting to the Czech Republic, please contact the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service Office in Prague at the following address:

Foreign Agricultural Service

U.S. Embassy Prague

Trziste 15, 11801 Prague

Tel: (420) 257 022 393; E-Mail: AgPrague@fas.usda.gov

Homepage: www.fas-europe.org

This FAS office also covers the market in Slovakia.

Attachments:

No Attachments