

**ROČENKA AGRÁRNÍHO ZAHRANIČNÍHO OBCHODU ČR  
ZA ROK 2014**

**AGRARIAN FOREIGN TRADE YEARBOOK 2014**

**(informační studie)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2014, the Czech Republic comprised 1.41 % of EU agrarian exports, and 1.57 % of EU agrarian imports. In comparison to the average of 2009-13, these shares are slightly higher.

On export side, the biggest Czech share in the EU trade was observed at *“tobacco and tobacco products”, “sugars and sugar confectionery”, “live animals”, “oil seeds and oleaginous fruits”,* as well *“cereals”*. On import side, the biggest share was detected at *“miscellaneous edible preparations”, “meat and edible meat offal”,* and *“preparations from cereals (pastry cooks' products included)”*.

Year-to-year, participation of agrarian products in total Czech foreign trade in 2014 decreased by 0.1 pp to 5.0 % on the export side, and by 0.3 pp to 6.2 % on the import side. In comparison to the average of 2009-13, the participation increased by 0.4 pp within the exports, and stagnated within the imports.

Czech agrarian exports in 2014 amount to 179.7 billion CZK and imports reached 198.1 billion CZK. Year-to-year, balance deficit was reduced by 5.7 billion CZK (almost by one quarter) to 18.4 billion CZK. In comparison to the average of 2009-13, the balance deficit decreased by 12.0 billion CZK (by 40 %). For the first time, coverage of imports by exports exceeded 90 %.

In 2014, the Czech Republic exported 91.5 % of agrarian products to the EU-28 (within this 47.2 % to the EU-15 and 44.3 % to the EU-13). As for third countries, 2.7 % to the Commonwealth of Independent States, and 2.5 % to developing countries. On contrary, 85.1 % of Czech agrarian imports came from the EU-28 (within this 55.5 % from the EU 15 and 29.6 % from the EU-13). Besides that, 8.1 % agrarian product originated from developing countries, and 3.5 % from the group of other developed market economies.

The most important destinations for Czech agrarian exports are Slovakia, Germany and Poland. And simultaneously, these three countries, in other sequence (Germany, Poland, Slovakia), are the most significant countries where Czech agrarian imports come from. As for third countries, main purchasers of Czech agrarian product in 2014 were Russia, Japan and Switzerland. The most important suppliers were China, United States and Turkey.

Czech agrarian foreign trade with neighbouring countries in 2014 comprised more than 60 % on its export side, and roughly 50 % on its import side.

Passive balance was registered in the Czech agrarian foreign trade especially with Poland, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain and Brazil. On the contrary, active balance was showed mainly in trade with Slovakia, Austria, Russia and Italy.

Number of countries the Czech Republic dealt with was, as usual, higher on the import side than the export side (143, resp. 119). Number of countries to and from the agrarian

products for one billion and more were exported and imported is similar and increased year-to-year to 19, respectively to 20.

In 2014 compared to the average of 2009-13, balance trade deficit increased in trade with *“meat and edible meat offal”, “fruit and nuts” and “vegetables”*, i. e. the main net imported aggregates. Growth of balance of trade surplus was registered at *“tobacco and tobacco products”* and *“cereals”*, i. e. the most significant net exported chapters.

Change of a passive balance to an active balance was observed in trade with *“sunflower oil”* and *“other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood” (HS 1602)*.

The total balance of Czech agrarian trade, as well as trade balances with some countries, is very influenced by imports and exports of *“tobacco and tobacco products”* significantly.

In 2014, the most important Czech agrarian export products were *“cigarettes”, “wheat”, “milk and cream, not concentrated”, “rapeseed oil”, “preparations used in animal feeding”, “other food preparations” (HS 2106), “chocolate and other cocoa preparations”, “beer”, “cheese and curd”, “coffee”, “rapeseeds”, “sugar confectionary, not containing cocoa”, “sugar”, “lemonades”, “live bovine animals”, “sweet biscuits and waffles”,* as well as *“milk and cream, concentrated”*.

The main Czech agrarian import products were *“pig meat”, “cheese and curd”, “chocolate and other cocoa preparations”, “other food preparations” (HS 2106), “preparations used in animal feeding”, “poultry meat and offal”, “coffee”, “bakery products, sweetened or not”, “wine”, “soya-bean cakes”, “lemonades”, “coffee extracts and concentrates, preparations with a basis of these products”, “rapeseed oil”, “spirits and liqueurs”,* and *“citrus fruit”*.

Bulk commodities participated with 12.6 % in Czech agrarian exports, while with 5.4 % in Czech agrarian imports. Highly processed products accounted for 64.5 % in the exports, whereas 60.1 % in the imports.