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Czech Republic

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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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-28 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report no. E14065 prepared by USEU Brussels, because the Czech Republic, a member of the European Union, follows the EU directives and regulations. The following sections include updates: I, II, IX and Appendix I. Please note new notification requirements for importers of certain foodstuffs of plant origin in Section IX.

Section I. Food Laws:

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 the respective FSIS or APHIS Inspection offices or their foreign importer, 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.

In May 2004 the Czech Republic became a member of the European Union. All EU directions now apply. Suppliers from the United States must be familiar with Czech food laws and EU regulations and directions which overrule any Czech legislation.

Any food industry area that is not regulated by the EU (so called non-harmonized), is regulated by every member state individually. However, this regulation cannot restrict free movement of goods. This report provides summary information on the Czech food legislation.

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 initiative called 'From the Farm to the Fork' based on risk analysis and traceability, with the aim of guaranteeing food safety. Therefore an important part of the food legislation is the EU 'Hygiene Package'. The hygiene package covers food hygiene, hygiene for food of animal origin and official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. For more detailed information on the hygiene package and additional acts in English language, please read the legislation summary at

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/food_safety/veterinary_checks_and_food_hygiene/index_en.htm

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

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 and 139/2014.

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.

Basically, imported food products have the same status as domestically produced products according to food act 110/1997, its amendments, and implementing decrees.

Most important laws and regulations regarding food include:

- 326/2001 (meat, meat preparations, fish, other aquatic organisms and preparations from them, egg and egg preparations) amended by 264/2003, 169/2009 and 159/2014;
- 194/2004 (carcasses and animals intended for slaughter) amended by 324/2005;
- 77/2003 (milk, dairy products, frozen creams, edible fats and oils) amended by 124/2004, 78/2005, 370/2008 and 336/2013;
- 329/1997 (starch, legumes and oil seeds) amended by 418/2000 and 399/2013;
- 330/1997 (tea and coffee) amended by 91/2000 and 78/2003;
- 331/1997 (spices, salt, dehydrated products, flavors and mustard) amended by 419/2000;
- 157/2003 (fresh fruits and vegetables, processed fruits and vegetables, nuts, mushrooms and potatoes) amended by 650/2004, 291/2010 and 153/2013;
- 333/1997 (cereals, grains, pasta and bakery products) amended by 93/2000, 268/2006 and 182/2012;
- 76/2003 (sweeteners, honey, cocoa and chocolate) amended by 43/2005 and 148/2015;
- 335/1997 (non-alcoholic beverages, wines, beer, spirits and vinegar) amended by 45/2000, 57/2003, 289/2004, 115/2011 and 330/2013;
- 275/2004 (packed water) amended by 404/2006;
- 366/2005 (frozen foods);
- 225/2008 (special nutritional foods) amended by 352/2009;
- 344/2003 (tobacco products) and 467/2003 (labeling tobacco products) amended by 276/2005, 72/2007, 203/2011 and 316/2012;
- 113/2005 (labeling foods and tobacco products) amended by 368/2005, 497/2005, 101/2007, 127/2008 and 117/2011;
- 450/2004 (nutritional value) amended by 330/2009;
- 211/2004 (methods on expertise testing) amended by 611/2004, 238/2005 and 459/2005.

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

- 296/1997 (epidemiological risks);

- 475/2002 (mushroom classification);
- 54/2004 (special diets) amended by 402/2006, 473/2006, 157/2008, 35/2012 and 46/2014;
- 133/2004 (food irradiation);
- 299/2012 (toxins and contaminants regulated by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, the national legislation only sets limit for erucic acid – at maximum 5 percent);
- 450/2004 (nutritional value labeling) amended by 330/2009;
- 4/2008 (additives and extract solvents) amended by 130/2010 and 122/2011;
- 225/2008 (nutritional supplements) amended by 352/2009.

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;
- 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;
- Decree no. 94/2010 amended by 291/2012 (animal processing);
- Decree no. 298/2003 (national and reference laboratories);
- Decree no. 373/2003 (trade veterinary control) amended by 164/2005 and 375/2006;
- Decree no. 376/2003 (import and transit of products from third countries) amended by 259/2005, 375/2006, 59/2008 and 108/2013;
- Decree no. 377/2003 (import and transit of animals from third countries) amended by 259/2005 and 133/2014;
- Decree no. 289/2007 (veterinary and hygienic requirements for animal products) amended by 61/2009, 11/2015;
- Decree no. 128/2009 (veterinary and hygienic requirements for food companies) amended by 191/2013;
- Act no. 78/2004 (GMO) amended by 346/2005, 124/2008, 227/2009, 281/2009, 18/2012 (Chapter 34) and 279/2013;
- Decree no. 209/2004 (GMO) amended by 86/2006 and 29/2010.

Section II. Labeling Requirements:

Decree no. 113/2005 amended by decrees no. 368/2005, 497/2005, 101/2007, 127/2008 and 117/2011, provide general rules for food labeling.

Labels must be on packaging for consumers, and not easily removable. Labeling must be understandable, easily visible, not covered by other information, and inerasable.

All labels on products intended for a Czech consumer must be in 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 has to be identical.

The Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (CAFIA) and the State Veterinary Administration are the authorities for enforcing labeling requirements. CAFIA takes into account a general appearance of the label, if it is not in any way misleading. A Czech label must be on the product for customs clearance, in other words before it enters the market.

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

Information that has to appear on the label:

- 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 food additives, enzymes, flavors, fragrances and/or ionization.

Decree no. 450/2004 (amended by 330/2009) about nutritional contents provides rules for labeling information on energy value, protein, carbohydrates, fats, fatty acids, fibers, and others. This information should be given in a table or in a line (due to space reasons) in Czech language.

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 with 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 and 46/2014) gives regulations on labeling of special foods (diets, baby food, food for sportsmen etc.). These foods have to follow the same regulations as other foods regarding labeling and including some additional information as mentioned in 54/2004 – specifics in processing if those cause the foods characteristics, protein origin (if this protein is mentioned in contents), category and other specification.

Tobacco products labeling is specified under decree 467/2003 (amended by 276/2005, 72/2007 and 203/2011) which defines requirements for size, placement, and custom look of information and requirements.

Decree no. 225/2008 (amended by decree 352/2009) defines food additives such as vitamins and minerals must be labeled with the words “doplněk stravy” (food additive) 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.

Genetically Modified Foods

Genetically modified foods are to follow the same regulation as well as those that apply under EU regulations.

Foods containing GMOs must be labeled with the words „Tento produkt/výrobek obsahuje geneticky modifikovaný/ou/é (name of the organism)“, with the information about the name of the product, name of the genetically modified organism(s), conditions of managing the GMO, information on safe use. Only GMOs listed in the EU GMO register are approved to enter the market. Example in English (label must be in Czech language though): “*Product contains soybean oil from genetically modified soybean.*”

Organic Products

For regulations and details regarding organic products and market please see [Czech Republic Organic report no. EZ1103](#). Please note that in Czech language a term “product of ecological agriculture” is used.

Alcoholic beverages

The Government Regulation no. 307/2012 requiring specific certification of origin for certain types of spirits and distillates was cancelled as of September 1, 2014 by the Czech Government. The certificate of origin is no longer required. However, all original legislative requirements are still in place, which means products have to comply with the food safety and traceability requirements as set by Czech and EU legislation (EU Regulation EC/178/2002 and Czech Act no. 307/2013 and the Food Act no. 110/1997 with later amendments listed in the Section I.).

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

All foods entering the market must be packed appropriately. The packaging must protect the product from damage and provide prevention against 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 have to suit not only the content but also any other materials and objects that come into direct contact with the foods. 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 have to be labeled on the transportation/manipulation containers with the above mentioned information and also this information must be visibly placed while the product is being offered to the final consumer.

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

The EU regulations no. 1332/2008, 1333/2008 and 1334/2008 regulate the usage of food additives, food enzymes and flavorings. A list of food additives and conditions of their usage is mentioned in Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008.

If an imported product contains an additive not mentioned on the list, the Ministry of Health may issue an exception after the State Health Institute tests and approves the product.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Several contaminants such as lead, mercury, and arsenic are regulated via EU regulations 242/2004, 221/2002, 563/2002, 472/2002, 257/2002, 1425/2003, 2174/2003, 683/2004, 684/2004, 466/2001 and 1014/90, 1881/2006.

A list of approved pesticides may be found on the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture's website – <http://www.ukzuz.cz> (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture – contact provided in the list of contacts in Appendix I).

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

Importers of all special diet foods from third countries that are not mentioned in a specific law or regulation are obliged to contact the Ministry of Health and to provide the labeling 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 efficacy and safeness 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 VII. Other Specific Standards:

N/A

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

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 and 303/2013) and decree 97/2004 on trademarks;
- 452/2001 on protection of geographical location indication (amended by 131/2003, 501/2004, 221/2006, 375/2007 and 256/2011);
- 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, 184/2008, 227/2009, 281/2009 and 279/2013).

Trademarks can be registered at the Industrial Property Institute (contact 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.

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.) on notification obligation of the food recipient in the place of destination related to certain sorts of foodstuffs is applicable since August 1, 2015. The Decree is implementing regulation to Act on Foodstuffs (Act No. 110/1997 Coll.), which in its Section 3d Para 3 provides for the obligation of the food business operators to inform relevant supervisory authorities on the reception of selected sorts 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 where the goods are received, handled or manipulated for the first time. That means that it concerns all subjects that are the first recipients or handlers of foodstuffs of plant origin including subjects 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 are 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 Designated point of entry (DPE) in the Czech Republic – Václav Havel Airport Prague, CÚ Praha Ruzyně, Aviatická 12/1048, 160 08 Praha. Importers have to inform Customs Administration and CAFIA or CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture).

Requirements for import of products of veterinary origin may be found in English on the web page of the State Veterinary Administration:

<http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/svs/portal/trade-with-vet-commodities/>

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

Ministry of Agriculture

Petr Jezek (Director of Foreign Trade Cooperation Department)

Tesnov 65/17, 117 05 Prague, Czech Republic

Tel: [00420] 221-812-736

E-mail: petr.jezek@mze.cz

URL: www.eagri.cz

Jitka Götzova (Director of Food Safety Department)

Tel: [00420] 221-812-254
E-mail: jitka.gotzova@mze.cz

Jindrich Fialka (Director of Food Production Department)
Tel: [00420] 221-812-465
E-mail: jindrich.fialka@mze.cz

David Filip (Head of Wine Department)
Tel: [00420] 221-812-095
E-mail: david.filip@mze.cz

Customs Administration

Vendulka Hola (Director of International Relations Department)
Budejovicka 7, 140 96 Prague, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 261-331-919
E-mail: informace@cs.mfcr.cz URL: www.celnisprava.cz

State Veterinary Administration

Maria Cemanova (Head of Import Control Department)
Slezska 7, 120 00 Prague, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 227-010-187
E-mail: m.cemanova@svscr.cz URL: www.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 URL: www.szpi.gov.cz

Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture

Daniel Jurecka (Director)
Hroznova 2, 656 06 Brno, Czech Republic
Tel: [00420] 543-548-271 Fax: [00420] 543-211-148
E-mail: daniel.jurecka@ukzuz.cz URL: www.ukzuz.cz

Ministry of Health

Vladimir Valenta (Deputy Minister for Public Health Protection and Support, Chief Hygienist)
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

Organic Agriculture Control

Milan Berka (Director)

Podebradova 909, 537 01 Chrudim

Tel: [00420] 469-625-026 ext. 37

E-mail: milan.berka@kez.cz

URL: www.kez.cz

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

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

All contacts listed in Appendix I.