Czechia: A deforestation exposure assessment

Headlines

77 ha

Czechia's average annual deforestation exposure in 2021–2023, from **direct trade**

875 ha

Czechia's average annual deforestation exposure in 2021–2023, **adjusted for re-exports**
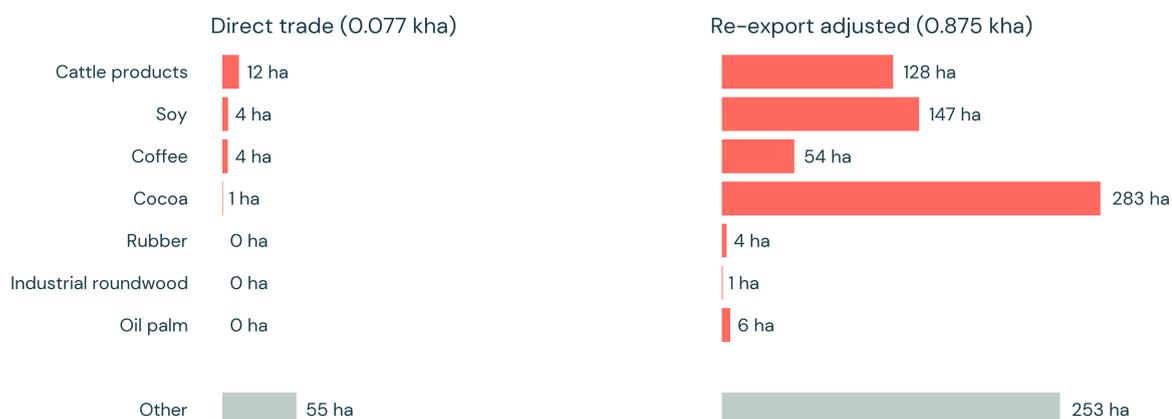
−31.3%

change in total deforestation exposure from 2014–2023, **adjusted for re-exports**

Methods note

This factsheet provides an estimate of the deforestation footprint of Czechia's imports, combining data on global bilateral trade and the deforestation associated with 160+ different agricultural commodities. It is intended to help identify the most likely sources, trends and hotspots in global deforestation exposure. Deforestation exposure is likely to be underestimated for commodities that are often imported in more processed forms, particularly wood and rubber products. Please refer to the end of the factsheet for some key considerations, or read the full methods note for more detail on data sources and limitations.
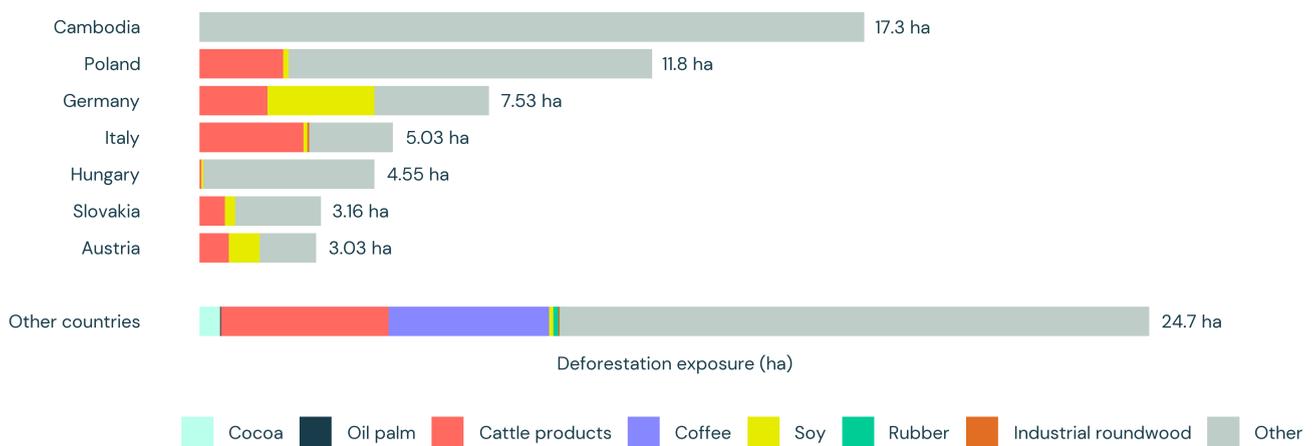
Deforestation exposure by commodity and trade perspective

Czechia's total deforestation exposure was larger from the re-export adjusted perspective (875 ha per year) and smaller from the direct trade perspective (77 ha per year). The re-export adjustment process uses a mass-balance approach to estimate the likely true origins and destinations of products where supply chains involve multiple trade steps. For more information, see the accompanying methods note. Numbers are average annual exposure from 2021 to 2023.

Direct trade (0.077 kha)

Commodity	Exposure
Cattle products	12 ha
Soy	4 ha
Coffee	4 ha
Cocoa	1 ha
Rubber	0 ha
Industrial roundwood	0 ha
Oil palm	0 ha
Other	55 ha

Re-export adjusted (0.875 kha)

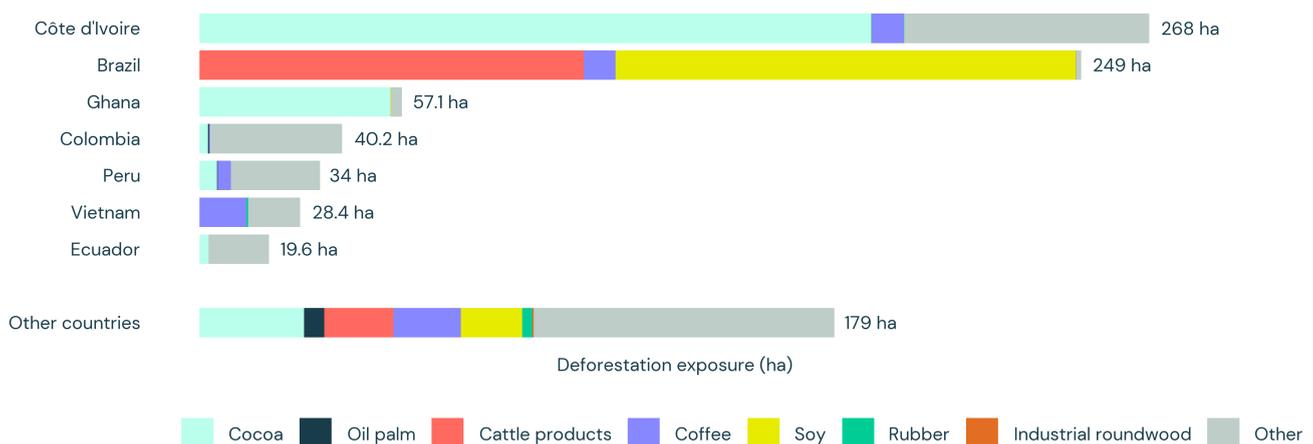| Commodity	Exposure
Cattle products	128 ha
Soy	147 ha
Coffee	54 ha
Cocoa	283 ha
Rubber	4 ha
Industrial roundwood	1 ha
Oil palm	6 ha
Other	253 ha

Direct trade deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

From a direct trade perspective, on average between 2021 and 2023, Czechia was most exposed to deforestation in Cambodia (17.3 ha, 22.4%), followed by Poland (11.8 ha, 15.3%) and Germany (7.53 ha, 9.8%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were rice, paddy (20.1 ha, 26.1%), cattle products (12.5 ha, 16.2%) and rape seed (10.4 ha, 13.4%). In Cambodia, the most important commodity for Czechia's deforestation exposure was rice, paddy (17.3 ha, 100%), followed by pepper (piper spp.) (0.0000731 ha, 0%). In Poland, the most important commodity was rape seed (4.85 ha, 41.2%), followed by maize (2.9 ha, 24.7%).

Cambodia — 17.3 ha
Poland — 11.8 ha
Germany — 7.53 ha
Italy — 5.03 ha
Hungary — 4.55 ha
Slovakia — 3.16 ha
Austria — 3.03 ha

Other countries — 24.7 ha

Deforestation exposure (ha)

Cocoa · Oil palm · Cattle products · Coffee · Soy · Rubber · Industrial roundwood · Other
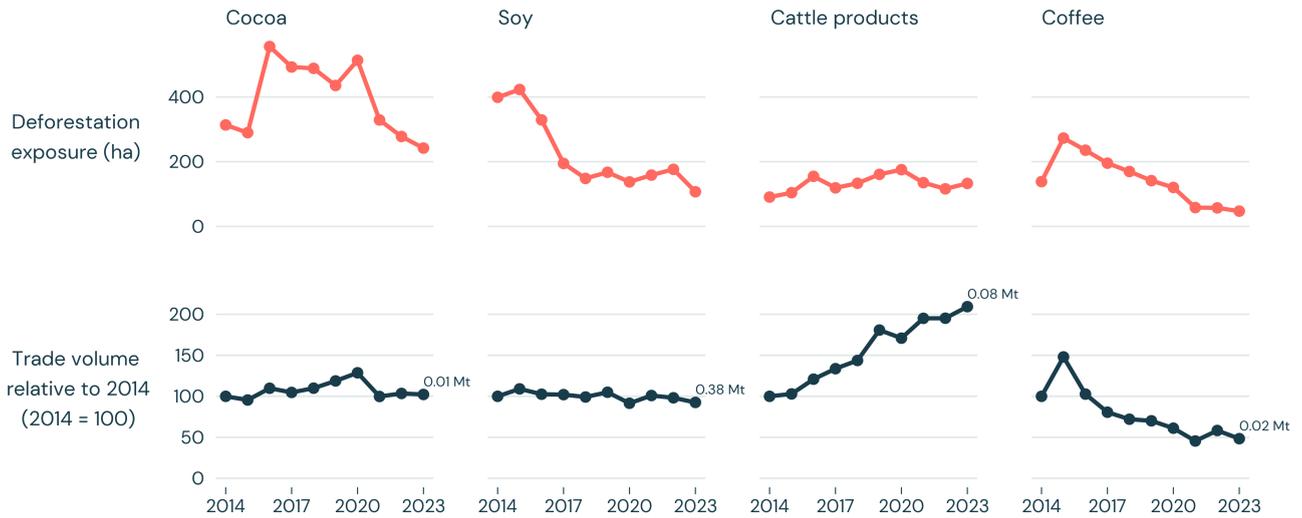
Re-export adjusted deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

After adjusting for re-exports, on average between 2021 and 2023, Czechia was most exposed to deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire (268 ha, 30.6%), followed by Brazil (249 ha, 28.4%) and Ghana (57.1 ha, 6.5%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were cocoa (283 ha, 32.3%), soy (147 ha, 16.8%) and cattle products (128 ha, 14.6%). In Côte d'Ivoire, the most important commodity for Czechia's deforestation exposure was cocoa (190 ha, 70.8%), followed by cashew nuts (54.6 ha, 20.3%). In Brazil, the most important commodity was soy (130 ha, 52.2%), followed by cattle products (109 ha, 43.6%).

Côte d'Ivoire — 268 ha
Brazil — 249 ha
Ghana — 57.1 ha
Colombia — 40.2 ha
Peru — 34 ha
Vietnam — 28.4 ha
Ecuador — 19.6 ha

Other countries — 179 ha

Deforestation exposure (ha)

Cocoa · Oil palm · Cattle products · Coffee · Soy · Rubber · Industrial roundwood · Other

Trends in deforestation exposure and trade volume for top commodities

The following charts show trends in re-export adjusted deforestation exposure and trade volume for the top four commodities (selected based on total deforestation exposure over the last three years of the time series). Overall, Czechia's total exposure decreased between 2014 and 2023 by 358 ha, a change of −31.3%. Of the top seven commodities, soy saw the biggest change over the time series in both absolute and relative terms, with a decrease of −292 ha (−73.2%).

Comparison with deforestation exposure of other EU countries

After adjusting for re-exports, Czechia ranks 18th among EU countries for deforestation exposure, accounting for 0.8% of the EU27 total. Looking at the deforestation per 1,000 tonnes of imported material, Czechia ranks 7th at 0.19 ha/kt, higher than the EU median of 0.13 ha/kt.

Interpreting this factsheet

To identify the most important commodities and countries globally for Czechia's deforestation exposure, this factsheet uses the best available data linking commodities to deforestation at the global scale, based on conversion of natural forests with canopy cover of at least 25%. Due to data availability limitations, we are currently unable to include deforestation exposure estimates for the imports of more processed materials, meaning that deforestation exposure is likely to be underestimated for commodities typically imported in more processed forms – particularly affecting wood and rubber products. We refer you to our methods note for further details.

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For methods information, data sources, and frequently asked questions, please refer to the accompanying methods note.

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