Czechia: A deforestation exposure assessment

Headlines

1.1% of EU's total deforestation exposure is linked to Czechia's imports, after adjusting for re-exports

1,700 ha Czechia's average deforestation exposure in 2019-2021, after adjusting for re-exports

Cattle products made up 43% of Czechia's total deforestation exposure in 2019-2021, after adjusting for re-exports

Methodological note

This analysis provides the deforestation footprint of Czechia's imports and is useful for highlighting hotspots and trends in deforestation exposure from a global perspective. Results should be interpreted against the methods used and their associated limitations. Please refer to the end of the factsheet for some key considerations, or read the full methods note for more detail.

Direct trade deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

From a direct trade perspective, on average between 2019 and 2021, Czechia was most exposed to deforestation in Poland (44.3 ha, 19.6%), followed by Slovakia (28.3 ha, 12.5%) and Cambodia (19.2 ha, 8.5%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were cattle products (49.2 ha, 21.7%), rape seed (38.2 ha, 16.9%) and sunflower seed (32.9 ha, 14.5%). In Poland, the most important commodity for Czechia's deforestation exposure was sunflower seed (19.5 ha, 44.1%), followed by rape seed (15.4 ha, 34.8%). In Slovakia, the most important commodity was walnuts (8.05 ha, 28.4%), followed by cattle products (6.67 ha, 23.5%).
Re-export adjusted deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

After adjusting for re-exports, on average between 2019 and 2021, Czechia was most exposed to deforestation in Czechia (595 ha, 34.9%), followed by Brazil (301 ha, 17.7%) and Côte d’Ivoire (267 ha, 15.7%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were cattle products (733 ha, 43%), cocoa (305 ha, 17.9%) and coffee (177 ha, 10.4%). In Czechia, the most important commodity for Czechia’s deforestation exposure was cattle products (561 ha, 94.4%), followed by maize (9.97 ha, 1.7%). In Brazil, the most important commodity was cattle products (135 ha, 44.7%), followed by soy (134 ha, 44.5%).
Deforestation exposure by commodity and perspective

Czechia’s total deforestation exposure was larger from the re-export adjusted perspective (1,700 ha), and smaller from the direct trade perspective (226 ha). For more information about these different perspectives, see the accompanying methods note. Numbers are average annual exposure from 2019 to 2021.

![Graph showing deforestation exposure by commodity and perspective](image_url)

Deforestation exposure by commodity over time

The following charts show trends over time in re-export adjusted deforestation exposure, for each commodity. Overall, Czechia’s total exposure increased between 2014 and 2021 by 493 ha, a change of 41.5%. Of the seven EUDR commodities, the biggest change over the time series, in both absolute and relative terms, was for soy, which saw a decrease of -255 ha over the time series (-63.5%). The commodities are shown in decreasing order of deforestation exposure over the time series. Note that there is lower confidence in the last data point in the time series (2021) due to data limitations.

![Graphs showing deforestation exposure by commodity over time](image_url)
Comparison with deforestation exposure of other EU countries

After adjusting for re-exports, Czechia ranks 15th among EU countries for deforestation exposure, accounting for 1.1% of the EU total. Looking instead at the deforestation per 1,000 tonnes of imported material, Czechia ranks 13th, with its deforestation exposure per 1,000 tonnes (0.15 ha/kt) higher than the EU median of 0.14 ha/kt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deforestation exposure</th>
<th>Deforestation exposure per 1,000 tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2,210 ha</td>
<td>0.08 ha/kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,180 ha</td>
<td>0.14 ha/kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2,160 ha</td>
<td>0.13 ha/kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>1,700 ha</td>
<td>0.15 ha/kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1,680 ha</td>
<td>0.14 ha/kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1,410 ha</td>
<td>0.04 ha/kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1,000 ha</td>
<td>0.07 ha/kt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EU median 0.14 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 unable to extend deforestation estimates robustly to some more processed materials, particularly affecting rubber and wood-based estimates in our results. Deforestation definitions used and commodity coverage is therefore not in full alignment with EUDR definitions and scope. For these reasons, estimates presented in these factsheets should be interpreted with caution and as likely underestimates of the true deforestation footprint associated with commodity use. We refer you to our methods note for further details.

Contact us

Chris West, Researcher & SEI York Deputy Director, Stockholm Environment Institute York, chris.west@york.ac.uk

Mark Titley, Senior Research Associate, Global Canopy, m.titley@globalcanopy.org

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

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