

Commentary

The output of the agriculture industry (OAI) at the current basic prices in 2018 reached CZK 136,040.1 million. In 2019, the OAI increased by 3.7% to CZK 141,126.5 million. This increase was influenced by a rise of the crop output by 5.1% and the animal output by 2.2%. The output increased for almost all cereals except oats; it rose by 0.9% for wheat and by 24.4% for rye. The values for industrial crops went down by 10.2%, of which the most for sunflower (-36.8%), sugar beet (-15.3%), and rape (-16.1%). The output rose for forage plants by 32.0%, mainly due to an increase of fodder maize (+30.5%).

Year-on-year decreases were observed in prices of all cereals: by 8.4% for wheat, by 5.0% for rye, and by 2.8% for barley. The price indices went down also for industrial crops, especially for sugar beet (-19.5%) and protein crops (-1.1%). On the contrary, prices of rape, sunflower, and other oleaginous products rose. The price of potatoes grew by 32.0%, y-o-y. The harvest of cereals went up by 9.7%, y-o-y; increases were observed for all commodities (+8.9% for wheat and +31.1% for rye). The harvest of industrial crops decreased by 1.4% compared to 2018. The harvest of forage plants rose, y-o-y, by 20.8%.

The value of the animal output went up by 2.2%, mainly due to outputs of pigs (+11.7%), sheep and goats (+9.8%), and poultry (+5.3%). As for cattle, both their production and their price decreased (by 3.5% and 4.2%, respectively). The price of pigs grew by 17.7% but their production declined by 5.1%. Higher price index (3.0%) as well as production (2.3%) were reported for poultry.

The output includes subsidies for hops, potatoes, cattle, sheep and goats, and milk. The volume of subsidies went down for most commodities, and the total decrease in subsidies on products amounted to 11.5%.

When evaluating the OAI at 2000 constant basic prices, it increased in 2019 by 1.5% compared to 2018. The crop output was by 3.8% higher while the animal output went down by 0.9%.

The share of the crop output in the OAI in 2018 accounted for 55.9% at basic current prices, compared to 56.6% in 2019. In both years, cereals had the most important share in the crop output (39.8% in 2018 and 39.2% in 2019) together with industrial crops (26.4% in 2018 and 22.5% in 2019).

The animal output at basic current prices contributed to the OAI with 38.0% in 2018 and with 37.4% in 2019. The most significant items in the animal output in both years were milk (51.8% in 2018 and 51.4% in 2019), pigs for slaughter (15.4% in 2018 and 16.8% in 2019), and cattle for slaughter (14.6% in 2018 and 13.4% in 2019).

The agricultural work supplied to other units, i.e. the agricultural services output, represented 2.7% of the total OAI both in 2018 and in 2019. Non-agricultural non-indivisible secondary activities, which include also energy production from renewable sources since 2015, contributed to the OAI with 3.4% in 2018 and 3.3% in 2019.

The share of the intermediate consumption in the OAI at market prices was 67.9% in 2018 and 68.0% in 2019. The most important items were consumption of feedingstuffs (35.3% in 2018 and 35.7% in 2019) and energy consumption (15.7% both in 2018 and in 2019). The intermediate consumption increased by 3.8%, y-o-y.

The gross value added at basic prices in 2018 amounted to CZK 43,607.4 million. In 2019, it went up by 3.5% to CZK 45,153.8 million. After deducting the fixed capital consumption, the net value added at basic prices (NVA) is obtained. In 2018, the NVA reached CZK 23,686.5 million and in 2019 it grew by 6.3% to CZK 25,177.9 million.

The factor income in 2018 was CZK 55,407.5 million; in 2019, it rose by 5.9% to CZK 58,672.2 million. The compensation of employees in 2018 amounted to CZK 30,950.9 million; in 2019, it grew by 5.0% to CZK 32,498.5 million despite a slight decrease in the paid labour.

In comparison with the previous year, the gross fixed capital formation in 2019 increased by 3.2% from CZK 22,729.9 million to CZK 23,454.0 million.

In 2019, the factor income in agriculture per one annual work unit (1 AWU), expressed by the indicator A, rose by 4.3% compared to 2018. The deflator (the implicit price index of GDP at market prices) in 2019 accounted for 103.9. The indicator B, which measures trends in the real net entrepreneurial income in relation to unpaid labour input, was by 8.2% higher. The net entrepreneurial income, expressed by Indicator C, increased in 2019 by 5.3%.