

Commentary

The output of the agriculture industry (OAI) in the year 2010 at the current basic prices was 102 605.8 mil. CZK. OAI in the year 2011 increased by 15.8 % to 118 865.9 mil. CZK. The crop output raised by 23.3 % and the animal output by 6.2 %. The high harvest of cereals and sugar beet and increase in prices of sugar beet and rape were the main reasons for the growth in the crop output.

If we compare the agricultural output measured at current constant prices of the year 2000 then OAI increased by 8.6 % from the year 2010 to 2011, the crop output went up by 16.7 % and on the contrary the animal output decreased by 0.7%.

The ratio of the crop output on OAI was 55.5 % in the year 2010 (at current basic prices) and 59.1 % in 2011, where cereals (43.2 % in 2010 and 46.6 % in 2011) and industrial crops (23.8 % in 2010 and 25.0 % in 2011) comprised the biggest part of the crop output. The output of flax has been negligible nowadays, the output of hemp has been increasing.

The ratio of animal output on OAI was 39.9 % in 2010 and 36.5 % in 2011. The milk production (45.1 % in 2010 and 48.7 % in 2011) and breeding of pigs for slaughter (22.1 % in 2010 and 20.4 % in 2011) represented the most important part of the animal output. The rest of the total OAI is made up by the agricultural work supplied to the other unit, that is the agricultural services output (2.6 % in 2010 and 2.3 % in 2011) and non-agricultural secondary activities inseparable (2.0 % in 2010 and 2.1 % in 2011).

The ratio of intermediate consumption (IC) at market prices on OAI was 76.2 % in 2010 and 70.7 % in 2011. The consumption of feedingstuffs represented the biggest part of IC (36.4 % in 2010 and 32.9 % in 2011). The IC went up 7.5 % within one year.

The gross value added at basic prices (GVA) in the year 2010 was 24 435,8 mil. CZK. GVA in the year 2011 increased by 42.6 % to 34 840.9 mil. CZK. After deduction of the fixed capital consumption (FCC) we get the net value added at basic prices (NVA). NVA amounted to 10 181.2 mil. CZK in the year 2010 and within one year it increased by 96.6 % to 20 016.0 mil. CZK.

The factor income at basic prices was 35 661.6 mil. CZK in the year 2010 and it went up by 29.9 % within one year and was 46 326.3 mil. CZK in the year 2011. The compensation of employees in the year 2010 was 23 984.0 mil. CZK. It went up in the year 2011 by 1.4 % to 24 317.4 mil. CZK despite decrease in number of workers.

Gross fixed capital formation in the year 2010 was 11 349.8 mil. CZK and increased sharply by 43.3 % in the year 2011 to 16 264.7 mil. CZK.

Income from agricultural activity per full-time labour equivalent (1 AWU), as it is measured by Indicator A, increased by 30.9 % in 2011. The deflator (the implicit price index of GDP at market prices) was 101.7 % in the year 2011.

The main reason for this increase was a rise in the volume of cereals in the year 2011.

Cereals are the most important product of the Czech agriculture, its share in output was 27.5 % in the year 2011. The cereal volume increased by 21.9 %, the real price increased by 7.3 % and the output at basic prices of this crop was higher by 30.7 %. The volume of oilseeds was higher by 2.7 %, real price went up sharply by 25.8 % and the output at basic prices increased by 29.2 %. In the crop output as a whole in 2011, the real price raised by 4.2 % than in 2010, the volume increased by 16.3 % and the crop output at producer and basic prices was higher by 21.3 %.

The output at producer and basic prices and the volume of cattle, pigs and poultry decreased in the year 2011 in comparison with the year 2010. On the contrary, the real price of cattle went up by 2.1 %, of pigs by 1.2 % and of poultry by 7.3 %.

Milk production has a substantial share in the agriculture of the Czech Republic. Volume in the year 2011 was by 2.0 % above the level of the previous year due to higher average milk yield of dairy cows. The real price increased by 10.7 % and the output at producer and basic prices by 12.9 %. The animal output at producer and basic prices increased by 4.4 %.

The volume of the agricultural industry was higher by 8.7 %, the output at basic prices increased by 13.9 % and the real price by 4.9 % than in 2010.

The real value of intermediate consumption was above the level of the previous year. On the back of the overall developments of output and input, agricultural gross value added at basic prices in the Czech Republic increased by 40.2 % in 2011.

During the interannual rise in real value of fixed capital consumption by 2.3 % net value added increased at a rate of 93.3 %. By decrease of other taxes on production (-9.4 % in real terms) and increasing other subsidies on production (+1.0 %), the increasing rate of real agricultural factor income, the basis of income Indicator A, was limited to 27.7 %. The volume of agricultural labour input have been reduced in 2011 by 2.4 %.

For the agriculture of the Czech Republic, expenditure on compensation for employees is the important item. It shared the factor income by 67.3 % in the year 2010 and by 52.5 % in the year 2011. In the year 2011 compensation of employees was by 0.3 % (in real value) lower than in 2010, and net operating surplus showed increase by 85.3 %. The net entrepreneurial income, expressed by Indicator C, went up in the year 2011 by 120.3 % in a real value. Indicator B that measures trends in real net entrepreneurial income in relation to trends in unpaid labour input increased by 122.4 % in 2011.