

Commentary

The output of the agriculture industry (OAI) in the year 2013 at the current basic prices was 128 231.9 mil. CZK. OAI in the year 2014 increased by 6.6 % to 136 734.2 mil. CZK. The crop output raised by 4.7 % and the animal output by 9.9 %. There were increase of harvest of cereals in total, industrial crops and potatoes of crop production but the prices were lower. Production of all animal commodities was increased but the output (except cattle, despite decrease their prices was not reduced. The highest increase occurred in milk output (+ 18.6 %) thanks not only the higher production but mainly due to price. Similar trend is evident for eggs.

If we compare the agricultural output measured at current constant prices of the year 2000 then OAI increased by 8.9 % from the year 2013 to 2014, the crop output went up by 13.5 % and the animal output by 3.3 %.

The ratio of the crop output on OAI was 59.2 % in the year 2013 (at current basic prices) and 58.1 % in 2014, where cereals (42.9 % in 2013 and 42.7 % in 2014) and industrial crops (27.2 % in 2013 and 27.1 % in 2014) comprised the biggest part of the crop output.

The ratio of animal output on OAI was 36.6 % in 2013 and 37.7 % in 2014. The milk production (47.8 % in 2013 and 51.5 % in 2014) and breeding of pigs for slaughter (20.4 % in 2013 and 18.7 % in 2014) 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 (2.2 % in 2013 and 2.3 % in 2014) and non-agricultural secondary activities inseparable (2.0 % in 2013 and 1.9 % in 2014).

The ratio of intermediate consumption (IC) at market prices on OAI was 71.3 % in 2013 and 70.2 % in 2014. The consumption of feedingstuffs represented the biggest part of IC (36.4 % in 2013 and 35.3 % in 2014). The IC went up 4.7 % within one year.

The gross value added at basic prices (GVA) in the year 2013 was 37 061.8 mil. CZK. GVA in the year 2014 increased by 11.4 % to 41 287.2 mil. CZK. After deduction of the fixed capital consumption (FCC) we get the net value added at basic prices (NVA). NVA amounted to 21 478.2 mil. CZK in the year 2013 and within one year it increased by 15.8 % to 24 879.2 mil. CZK.

The factor income at basic prices was 47 836.4 mil. CZK in the year 2013. It went up by 18.6 % within one year and was 56 710.7 mil. CZK in the year 2014. The compensation of employees in the year 2013 was 25 550.0 mil. CZK. It went up in the year 2014 by 3.0 % to 26 316.5 mil. CZK despite decrease in number of workers.

Gross fixed capital formation in the year 2013 was 17 591.2 mil. CZK and increased by 1.4 % in the year 2014 to 17 830.8 mil. CZK.

Income from agricultural activity per full-time labour equivalent (1 AWU), as it is measured by Indicator A, increased by 15.9 % in 2014. The deflator (the implicit price index of GDP at market prices) was 102.5 % in the year 2014.

Cereals are the most important product of the Czech agriculture, its share in output was 24.8 % in the year 2014. The cereal volume increased by 17.5 % but the real price decreased by 13.4 % and the output at basic prices of this crop went up slightly by 1.8 %. The volume of potatoes was higher by 29.7 %, real price went down by 20.9 % and the output at basic prices increased by 4.7 %. The volume of oilseeds was higher by 10.0 % but the real prices decreased by 11.5 % and the output at basic prices by 2.7 %. In the crop output as a whole in 2014, the real price went down by 10.6 % than in 2013, the volume increased by 14.3 %. The crop output at basic prices was higher by 2.2 %.

In the year 2014 the real price of cattle and pigs decreased by 3.1 %, of poultry by 4.6 %. The output at basic prices of cattle went down by 2.8 % due to lower year-on-year amount of subsidies. The volume of cattle was higher by 3.5 %, of pigs by 1.3 % and of poultry by 6.7 %.

Milk production has a substantial share in the agriculture of the Czech Republic. Volume in the year 2014 was by 3.0 % above the level of the previous year. The real price increased sharply by 10.4 % and the output at producer prices by 13.7 % and at basic prices by 15.7 %. The animal output increased at producer prices by 6.7 % and at basic prices by 7.3 %.

The volume of the agricultural industry was higher by 9.9 %, the output at basic prices increased by 4.0 % but the real price was by 5.5 % lower than in 2013.

The real value of intermediate consumption was above the level of the previous year (+2.2 %). On the back of the overall developments of output and input, agricultural gross value added at basic prices in the Czech Republic increased by 8.7 % in 2014.

During the interannual rise in real value of fixed capital consumption by 2.7 % net value added increased at rate of 13.0 %. By decrease of other taxes on production (-1.8 % in real terms) and by increase of other subsidies on production (+17.0 %), the increasing rate of real agricultural factor income, the basis of income Indicator A, was limited to 15.7 %. The volume of total agricultural labour input have been reduced in 2014 by 0.2 %.

For the agriculture of the Czech Republic, expenditure on compensation for employees is the important item. It shared the factor income by 53.4 % in the year 2013 and by 46.4 % in the year 2014. In the year 2014 compensation of employees was by 0.5 % (in real value) higher than in 2013, and net operating surplus showed increase by 33.1 %. The net entrepreneurial income, expressed by Indicator C, went up in the year 2014 by 40.5 % in a real value. Indicator B, which measures trends in real net entrepreneurial income in relation to trends in unpaid labour input, increased by 41.0 % in 2014.