

CONCLUSION

- The new typology of agricultural holdings which is valid since the accountancy year 2010 was used for classification of the holdings in the frame of Agrocensus 2010 for the first time.
- The most important change in comparison with the former typology is the principle where the definition of the agricultural holding is based on its total standard output and where a three-level classified classification system is employed; it is oriented from general types to specialized ones.
- Agricultural output shall mean a monetary value of the agricultural production at farm-gate price. Economic size of agricultural holding is divided into fourteen classes with exactly defined threshold values in EUR.
- For the analysis of the Farm Structure Survey data, threshold values of economic size of agricultural holdings based on the standard output, or the monetary value of gross agricultural production, were used.
- Use of methodologically unified categories of agricultural holdings and an unified system of economic variables in Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) allows an improved evaluation of economic outcomes of particular agricultural holdings in standardized, relatively comparable conditions of production concerning both size and specialisation of the holding.
- Use of the new EU classification system shows that the prevailing type of farming in the Czech Republic includes holdings specialized in grazing livestock (ca 34% share of the total number of holdings in the Czech Republic), in field crops (ca 31%) and one fifth comprises Mixed crops – livestock holdings. The groups of holdings commented utilise almost 98% of the agricultural land in the Czech Republic.
- An important contribution to holdings specialized in grazing livestock has been brought by suckler cow rearing which was supported by the Common Agricultural Policy as an extensive way of production. Holdings specialised in field crops have been promoted by a positive situation in the foreign trade with the Czech cereal production.
- The Farm Structure Survey - Agrocensus 2010 – showed that the holdings of legal and natural persons distinctly differ in their structure as concerns proportion of abovementioned types of farming. Field crops play an important role in both legal persons and natural persons while among Mixed crops – livestock holdings of natural persons head towards a simplification of their commodity structure. Holdings of natural persons have lost their interest in traditional ways of animal breeding while mixed production remained crucial for holdings of legal persons in the majority of the regions.
- The Farm Structure Survey also demonstrated that the largest proportion of agricultural holdings in the Czech Republic was formed by small holdings (61% of the holdings) while the smallest group involved large agricultural holdings (7%).
- Detailed survey on the level of fourteen economic size classes showed that the size class XIV (with total standard output over 3 mil EUR), including 248 largest holdings, forms only 1% share of the total number of the holdings. Holdings of this size class utilise 19% of agricultural land in the Czech Republic.
- 70% of the field crop production is concentrated in Středočeský kraj, Jihomoravský kraj, Ústecký kraj, Olomoucký kraj, Jihočeský kraj and Plzeňský kraj. The same percentage was recorded for holdings specialised in grazing livestock in border areas, namely in Jihočeský kraj, Plzeňský kraj, Moravskoslezský kraj, kraj Vysočina, Karlovarský kraj, Liberecký kraj, and Královéhradecký kraj.
- Large holdings are usually not typical for regions which are traditionally connected with agricultural activities and which have the largest acreages of agricultural land; this concerns Středočeský kraj, Jihočeský kraj, Jihomoravský kraj, kraj Vysočina and Plzeňský kraj (sharing 57% of utilised agricultural land).