

CONCLUSION

- *Updated Community typology, which has been valid since accounting year 2010, was used for classifying holdings in Farm Structure Survey 2013.*
- *The most important change within the new system of typology is establishment of standard output variable used as a new classification criterion. Standard output expresses mean monetary value of gross agricultural production for the reference period of five successive years. Standard output coefficients are calculated for all significant agricultural products.*
- *The EU typology is used primarily for classification of agricultural holdings according to type of farming, economic size class and share of other gainful activities of the holding within the Farm Structure Surveys (FSS) and the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN).*
- *Classification system for agricultural holdings enables comparison of homogenous groups of holdings on the basis of precise analytical criterions.*
- *The core part of the Czech agricultural production is concentrated in the group of large-scale holdings (economic size class X.-XIV.), which utilise 65% of agricultural land resources and rear 78% of livestock production expressed in livestock units.*
- *The majority of holdings (62%) belong to small size classes (economic size I.-V.) but utilise 5% of the agricultural area and rear 4% of livestock only.*
- *According to the Farm Structure Survey 2013 results, specialist grazing livestock, specialist field crops and mixed production are the most significant type of farming groups in the Czech Republic. In total, these holdings concentrate 95% of the agricultural land resources.*
- *The largest share of the holdings (34%) is formed by specialist grazing livestock, which is characterized by less intensive form of farming in the Less Favoured Areas. This type of farming consists of specialist dairying, specialist cattle and also sheep, goats and other grazing livestock type. The important share of small-sized natural persons is typical for grazing livestock. Evaluation of regional distribution shows that grazing livestock is concentrated mainly in the border areas. Most of the grazing livestock specialist occurs in Jihočeský Region.*
- *Specialist field crops type represents almost one third of Czech agricultural holdings with 31% share on total utilized agricultural area. Majority of farms is specialized in cereals and oilseeds crops. Field crops type of farming plays the important role in Středočeský Region, Jihočeský Region, Jihomoravský Regionj and Vysočina Region.*
- *Mixed production is the third most frequent type of farming in the Czech Republic. This group of holdings generates the substantial part of Czech agricultural production due to the high share of large-scale legal persons. Mixed production type of farming concentrates 41% of utilized agricultural area and 43% of total livestock units. Combination of field crops and grazing livestock is the prevailing principal type of farming within this group. Majority of mixed production farms occurs in Vysočina Region, Středočeský Region and Jihočeský Region.*

