***Conclusion***

* *The EU agricultural holdings classification system valid from the accounting year of 2010 was used for classifying holdings in Integrated Farm Statistics 2023.*
* *The farm typology concept is based on the standard output value used as a classification criterion. Standard output expresses the average 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 the type of farming, economic size class and share of other gainful activities of the holding within the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) and the Integrated Farm Statistics (IFS), where other gainful activities are not included.*
* *The core part of the Czech agricultural production is concentrated in the group of large-scale holdings (economic size class X-XIV), which utilise 61% of the agricultural land fund of the Czech Republic and rear 76% of livestock expressed in livestock units.*
* *The most of holdings (60%) belong to small size classes (economic size I-V) but utilise only 6% of the agricultural area and rear 4% of livestock.*
* *Specializations in field crops, grazing livestock, horticulture and permanent crops and mixed production are the most numerous types of farming groups in the Czech Republic. In total, these holdings concentrate 90% of the agricultural land resources and 58% of the livestock units.*
* *Specialist field crops represent more than one-third of all agricultural holdings in the Czech Republic with a 38% share of total utilized agricultural area. The majority of farms are specialized in cereals and oilseeds and protein crops. Field crops type of farming is concentrated in Central Bohemian Region, Ústí nad Labem Region, and Vysočina Region.*
* *The second most common category of the holdings is formed by specialist grazing livestock. These holdings are mainly located in Areas with Natural Constraints and are characterized by a more extensive form of farming. This type of farming consists of specialist cattle and also sheep, goats and other grazing livestock. The important share of small-sized natural persons is typical for grazing livestock specialization. Evaluation of regional distribution shows that grazing livestock is concentrated mainly in the border areas. Most of the grazing livestock specialist occurs in Karlovy Vary Region and Liberec Region.*
* *The group with the third largest share contains specialist horticulture and permanent crops with a dominant share of small-scale holdings of natural persons. Nevertheless, holdings of this specialization generate a significant part of Czech agricultural production. However, they concentrate only 2 % of total utilized agricultural area. The regional distribution is predominantly determined by climatic conditions. Most holdings operate in the South Moravian Region. Specialist horticulture represents only 7% of this specialization holdings. Most of the farms is specialized in permanent crops. More than two-thirds of the group are specialist vineyards, and the remaining third consist of fruit farms and enterprises with a combination of various permanent crops, in similar proportions.*
* *There is also a significant representation of mixed production. This group of holdings generates a substantial part of Czech agricultural production due to the high share of large-scale legal persons. Mixed production farms concentrate 35% of the utilized agricultural area and 37% of total livestock units. The combination of field crops and grazing livestock is the prevailing principal type of farming within this group. The largest number of holdings are concentrated in the Vysočina Region,* *Central Bohemian Region, and South Bohemian Region.*