

Conclusion

- *The updated EU agricultural holdings classification system valid from the accounting year of 2010 was used for classifying holdings in Farm Structure Survey 2016.*
- *The most significant change in comparison with the previous typology concept 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*
- *Classification system for agricultural holdings enables comparison of homogenous groups of holdings based on 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 66% of agricultural land resources and rear 76% of livestock expressed in livestock units.*
- *The majority of holdings (60%) belong to small size classes (economic size I.-V.) but utilise only 5% of the agricultural area and rear 4% of livestock.*
- *According to the Farm Structure Survey 2016 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 98% of the agricultural land resources.*
- *The largest share of the holdings (35%) 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 South Bohemian Region.*
- *Specialist field crops type represents almost one third of Czech agricultural holdings with 35% share on total utilized agricultural area. Majority of farms is specialized in cereals and oilseeds crops. Field crops type of farming is concentrated in Central Bohemian Region, South Bohemian Region, South Moravian Region 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 40% 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, Central Bohemian Region and South Bohemian Region.*