

# Czech Organic Farming Structure And Production In FADN 2011-2017(18)

## Content

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### Czech organic farming structure and production development

- ▶ **agricultural land** in organic farming, **number** of farms 1990 - 2018
- ▶ **organic farms** in the Czech Republic **by FADN typology** – basic file OF 2017
- ▶ **organic production**, share on total agricultural production in 2011 – 2018
- ▶ **crops output, livestock and other output per hectare**, total output **per AWU**
- ▶ **Farm Net Value Added and operating subsidies**, 2011-2018

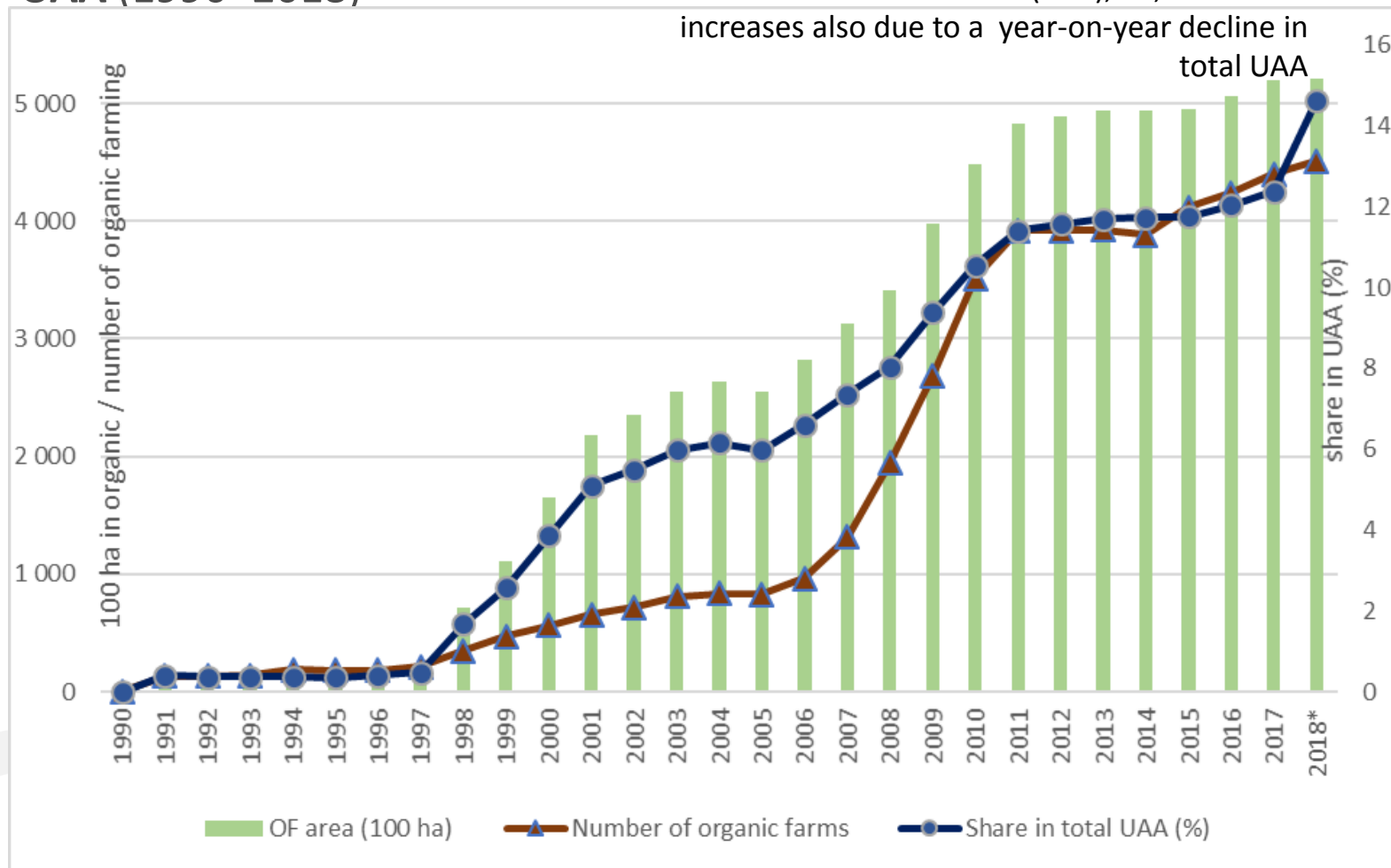
### Technical efficiency and its determinants for Czech livestock farms 2011 – 2016

- ▶ **technical efficiency by type of farming**,  
farms with livestock production 2011 - 2016

## Summary

# Development in organic agricultural land, number of farms and share in total UAA (1990–2018)

OF area 520 832 ha in 2018 (LPIS), 14,63 % share  
 increases also due to a year-on-year decline in  
 total UAA



Source: MoA and REP (data as at 31.12. of given year); compiled by IAEI

YEARBOOK 2017 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic

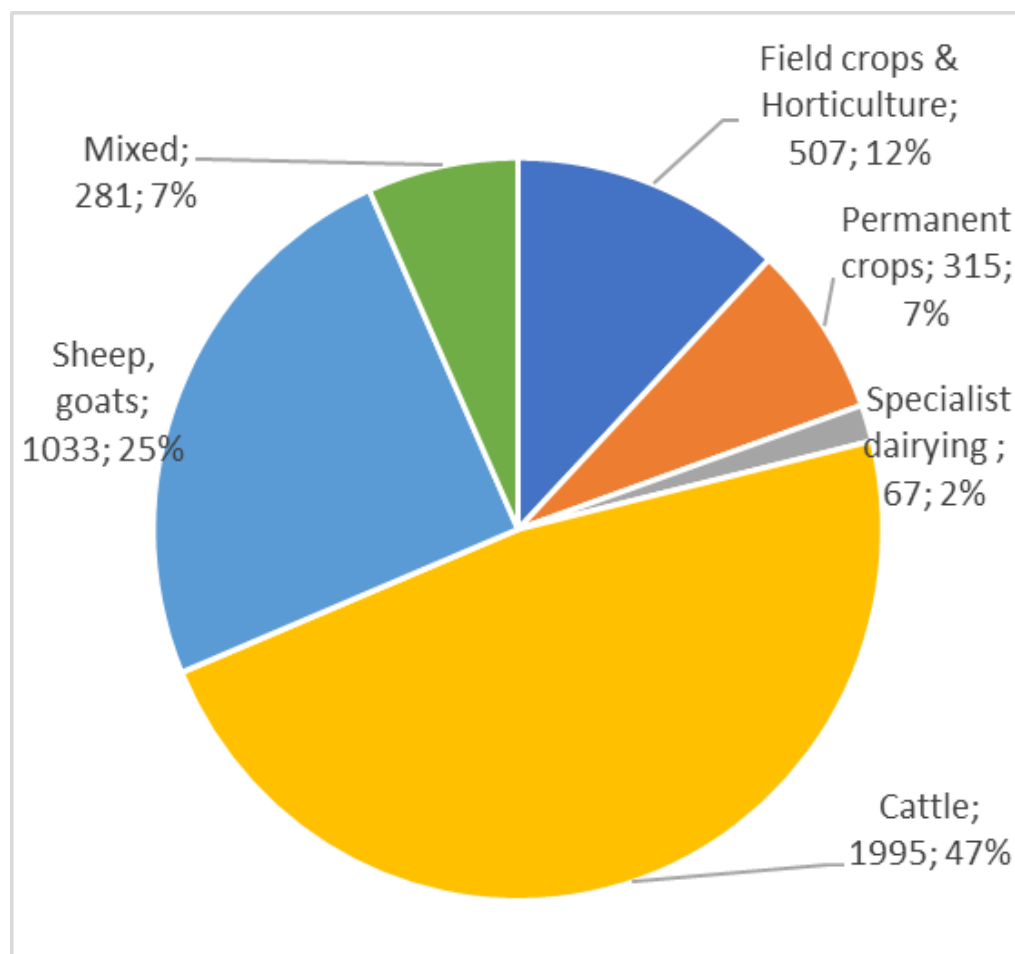
\* LPIS\_2018 (EKO)

## Organic farming in FADN CR

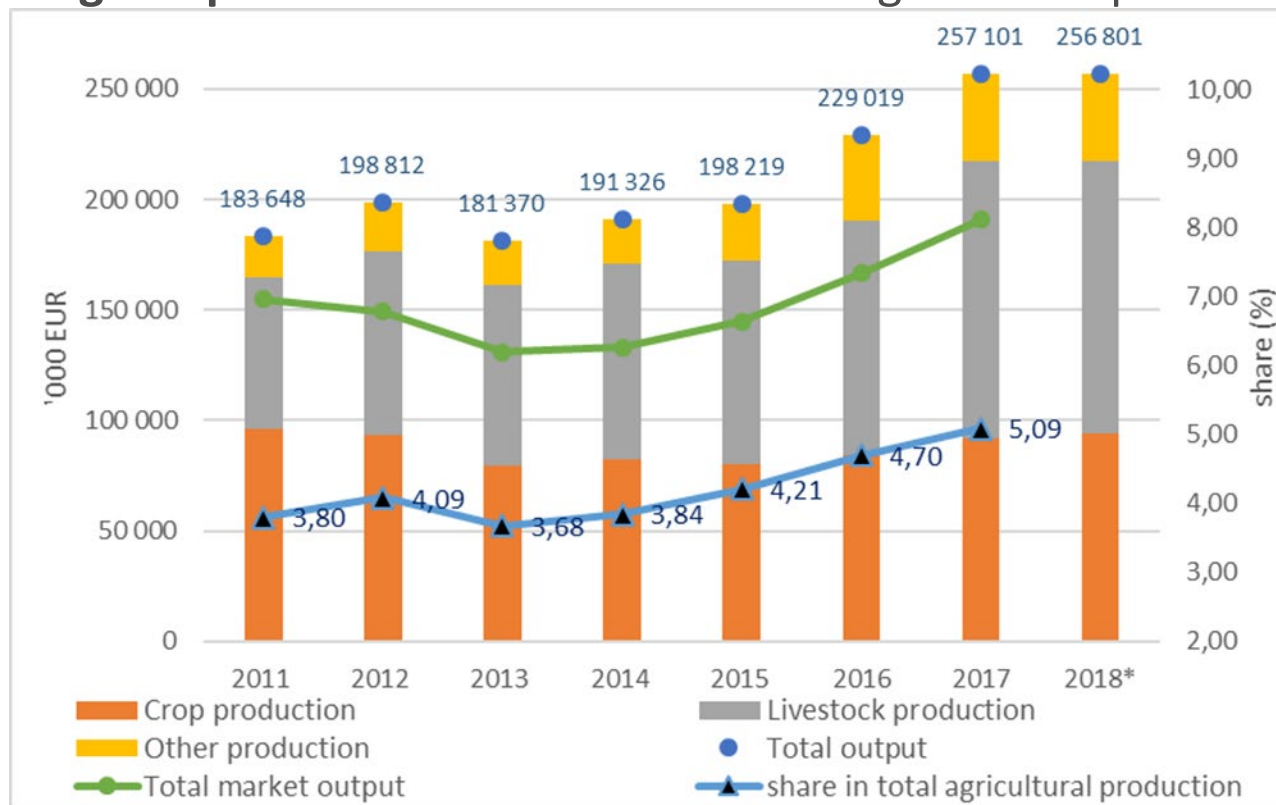
- Special task for the Ministry of Agriculture (since 2012)
- **Aim:** economic evaluation, estimation of the financial value of organic production in the Czech Republic

### • **Structure of the organic farms** according to type of farming in **2017:**

**3207** (ES 4-14) farms, fully organic;  
**266** in **FADN 2017** OF selection



## Organic production and share in total agricultural production in 2011 – 2018\*



\*2018 estimates

the total production of organic farms is growing up permanently from **4.5bn CZK** in 2011 (3.80 % of total) to **6.8bn CZK** in 2017 (5.09 %)

### Ways of using organic farms production in 2016 (OF YEARBOOK 2017, IAEI Survey)

3280 farms with BIO certification

74% sell some or all of their organic produce on the conventional market

(52% of OF stated that produced exclusively on conventional production market)

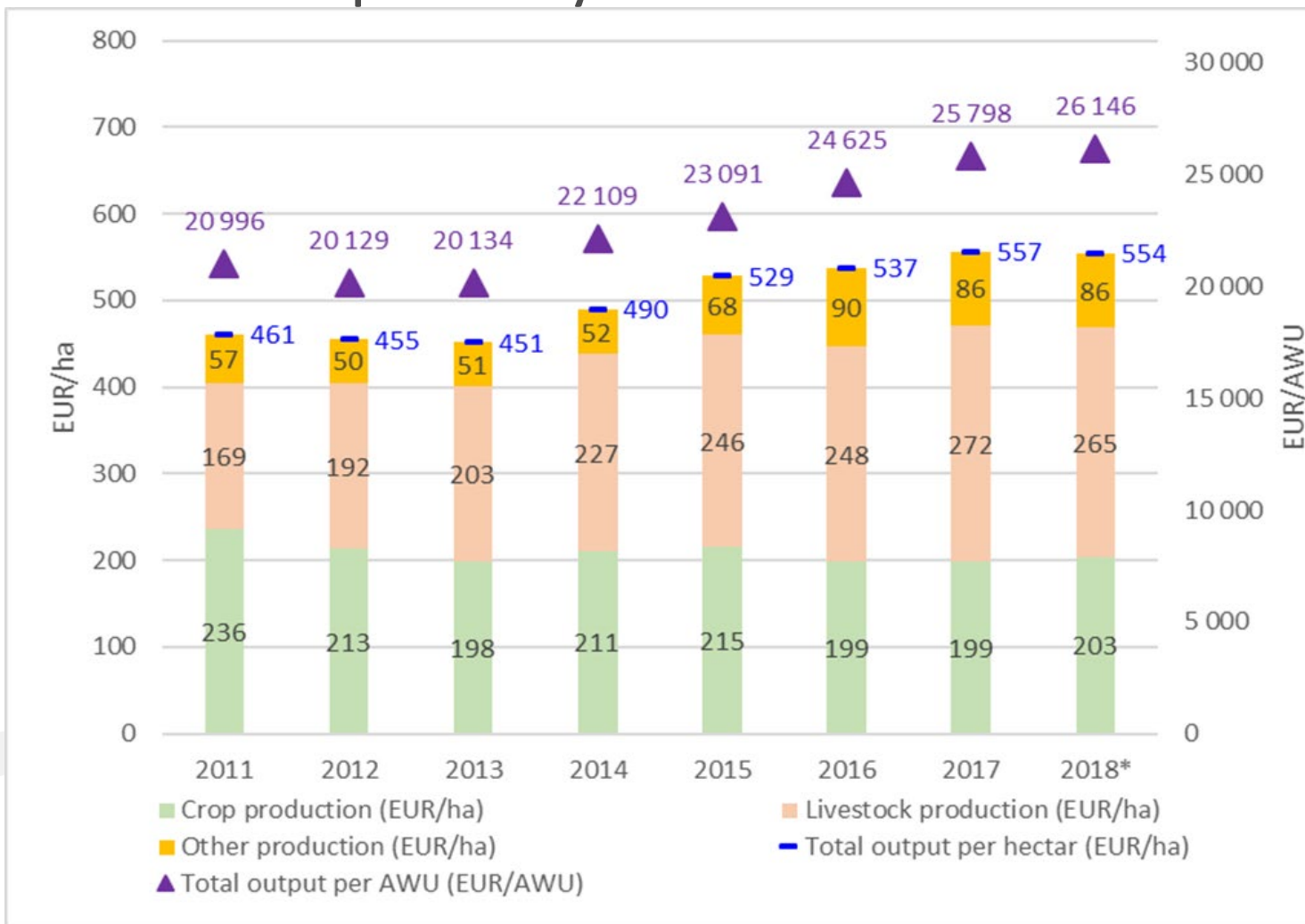
10% sold all their certified organic products

16% did not sell and consumed all on the farm

# Land and labour productivity

2011 – 2018\*

\*2018 estimates



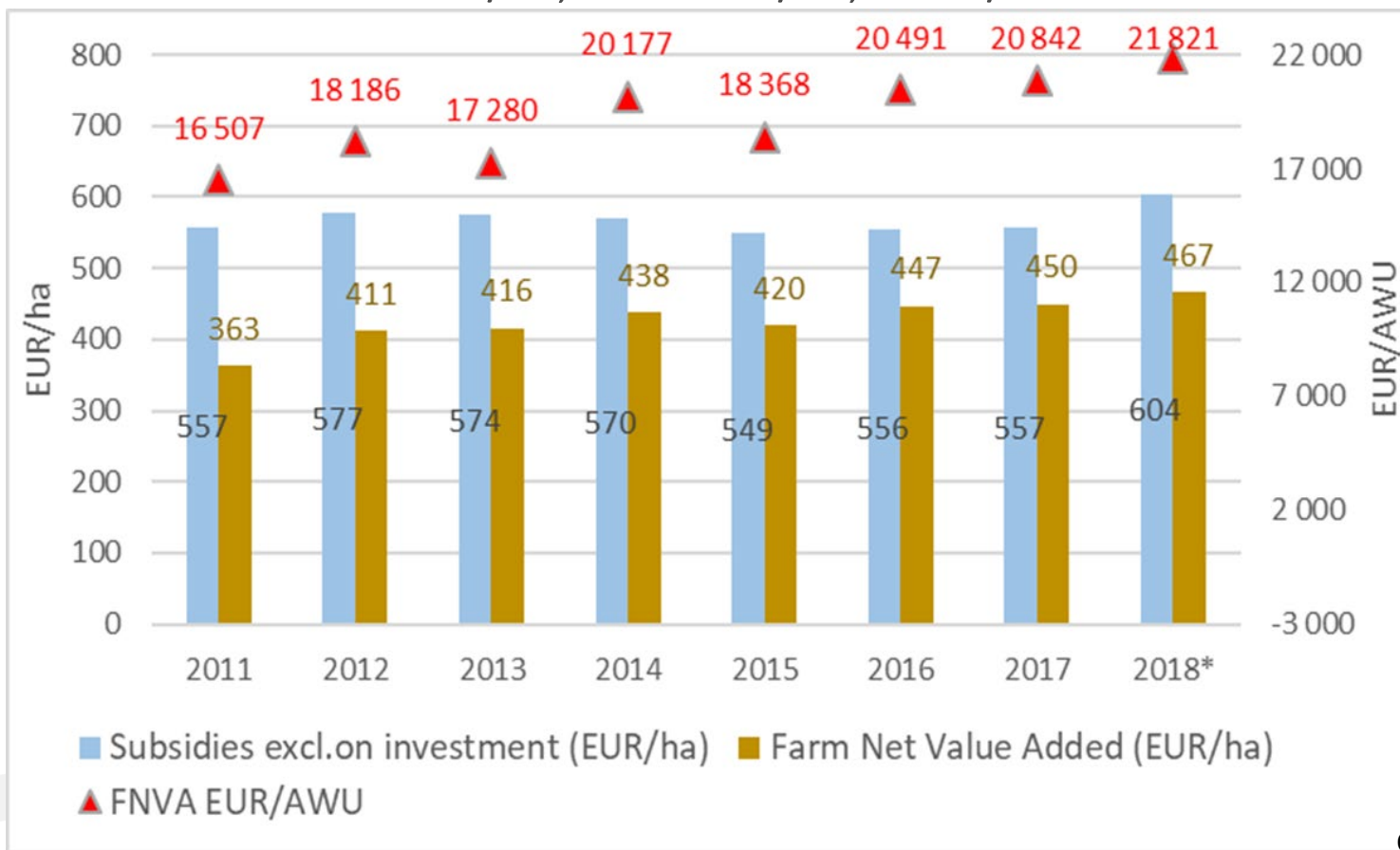
**total output / ha**  
[OF|CF]  
30 % in 2013  
36 % in 2017

**total output / AWU**  
[OF|CF]  
38 % in 2013  
44 % in 2017

Application of Organic principles and LFA management → lower yields and productivity

# Farm Net Value Added/ha, Subsidies/ha, FNVA/AWU

2011-2018



\*2018 estimates

Subsidies per ha excluding on investment with minimal changes in 2011 to 2017, decreasing the share of subsidies in FNVA, from 1.38 to 1.24, i.e. by 10%  
 FNVA / AWU is growing rapidly, 16 507 (2011) → 20 842 (2017), by 30%

Subsidies compensate farm income and are decisive factor in the profitability of the Organic sector

# Technical efficiency and its determinants for Czech livestock farms, 2011-16

FADN 2011–2016 panel of 440 farms (114 OF, 326 CF)

$y$  – total output

$x_1$  – land (ha)

$x_2$  – livestock units (LU)

$x_3$  – AWU

$x_4$  – material

technical efficiency factors:

$dLFA$  – less favoured area

$dOrganic$  – organic technology

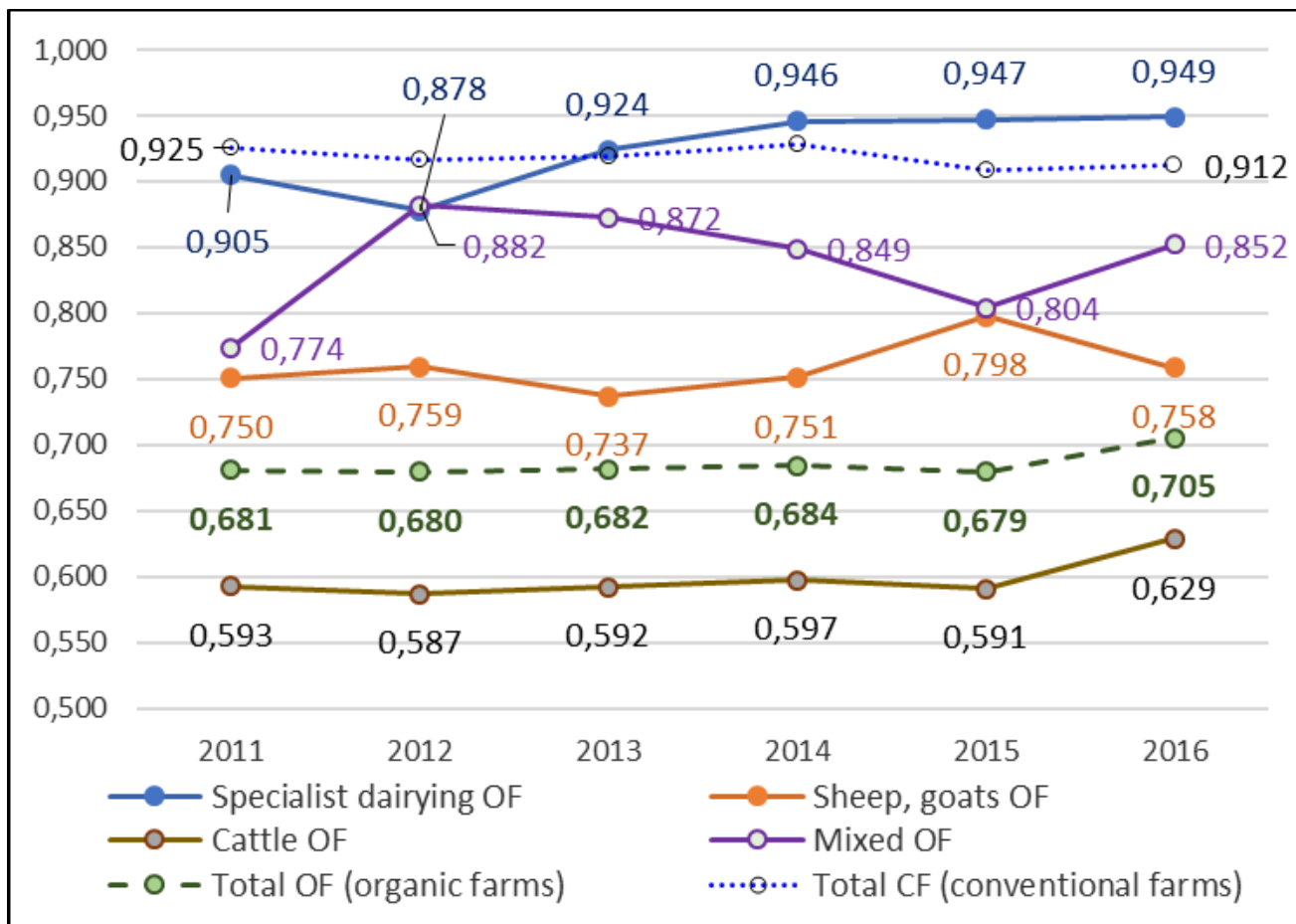
$d405$  – subsidies on investment

$dES4$  – economic size

$dTF$  – type of farming

**OF** even with a **lower TE** show **consistent performance** over the period under review and in the last year there was a **significant improvement**

TE development by TF groups with livestock production





# Technical efficiency and its determinants for Czech livestock farms, 2011-16

Results: The farming methods and type of farming influences the TE significantly. The economic size of farms does not have a significant influence on the economic results in OF. That is the opposite to conventional agriculture.

- ▶ **subsidies supporting investment** and **innovation** activity positively influence overall competitiveness by increasing TE
- ▶ **differences** in the TE of OF and CF are related both to the different farming methods and to the production conditions
- ▶ granted *LFA* and *AES* **subsidies compensate** these differences, and for TE, they are decisive but with negative impact on TE
- ▶ type of farming and economic size of farms **influence** the farms' profitability, economic performance and comparability with conventional farms
- ▶ FNVA/AWU indicator of profitability **confirmed** that subsidies are an important part which **compensate** farming methods and to the production conditions for organic
- ▶ farms with growing TE show a **decline in the proportion of operating subsidies to production**, irrespective of their classification in quartiles by the TE estimate

## Summary

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### ▶ The representative sample of OF in FADN CR database

The data from this FADN survey has been **used** for

- Organic production estimate (**EGSS**)
- Share of total output of Agriculture calculation, compared to **CSO EAA**
- **Czech Action plan for development of organic farming, 2016–2020** evaluation
- other research projects – IAEI, MoA, OECD FLA

### ▶ Czech OF characteristics

- Cattle, sheep, goats and other grazing livestock are **prevailing type of organic farming**
- **Positive** long-term trend in **productivity**
- **Importance of specialization** in term of value added products
- **Insufficient use** and placement of organic production on the market

### ▶ Czech Action Plan for development of organic farming 2016–2020

- **Increase the share** of production income in total OF's **income compared to subsidies**
- **Increase the value of organic farm production by 15%** (according to FADN method)
- Achieve a **15% organic share of total agricultural land** in CZ
- Achieve a **3% share of organic foods in total food and drink consumption**

Thank you for your attention

References:

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- FADN 2013..2017 Publication, Hanibal et al., FADN CR, ISBN 978-80-7271-236-6 (2014..2018)
- Czech Action plan for development of organic farming 2016–2020 (MoA, 2016), ISBN 978-80-7434-193-9
- Technical efficiency and its determinants for Czech livestock farms  
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<https://doi.org/10.17221/162/2018-AGRICECON>