MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

YEARBOOK 2024

ORGANIC FARMING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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1. THE PRESENT STATE OF ORGANIC FARMING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

1.1 The development of organic farming

By 31 December 2024, there were 5,565 organic farms with a total organic acreage of 604,803 hectares, which represents a 17.1% share of total agricultural land in CZ according to LPIS[1] (Land Parcel Identification System), see Tab. 1.

During 2024, the number of farms registered in organic farming (OF) increased by 4.1% (220 farms) and the total area of land in OF increased by 1.6% (9,614 ha). This was a lower year-on-year increase compared to the previous three years, but still significant compared to the stagnation in 2019 and 2020. Out of a total of approximately 45,000 farming entities[2], one in eight farms is already in the OF regime.

This positive development is linked to the adjustment of the conditions of the "Organic Farming" intervention in the new CAP Strategic Plan from 2023. From 2023 onwards, it is possible to enter again into five-year commitments and the coexistence of organic and conventional farming is now allowed in line with European legislation. It is expected that allowing coexistence will facilitate the transition to organic farming for large farms, typical in the Czech Republic, by allowing them to enter the OF with only a certain part of the holding. This could thus contribute to meeting the national target of 22% of the Czech Republic's farmland being farmed organically by 2027 (i.e. around 780,000 ha).

The overall development in the number of organic farms, the proportion of agricultural land under OF, and its share of total agricultural land resources since 1990 are shown in Graph 1.

The Czech Republic is one of twenty countries in the world with the greatest proportion of land under OF (10th position within Europe), and among the 15 countries with the highest proportion of organic land against total agricultural land (9th place within Europe, 7th place in the EU after Austria, Estonia, Portugal, Italy, Sweden and Greece). In order to maintain its position, the Czech Republic needs to continue to support the OF development, as the increase in the area under OF in recent years has been one of the lowest in the EU. The stagnation in OF development in CZ is also confirmed by one of the lowest proportions of land within the OF conversion period (less than 10%).

Tab. 1 Development in agricultural acreage and number of farms under organic farming (1990–2024)

Year	Number of organic farms	Acreage of farmland under OF (ha)	Percentage of total agricultural land (%)	Year-on-year change in number of organic farms (%)	YOY change in total acreage of organic farmland (%)
1990	3	480	-	-	-
1995	181	14,982	0.35	-3.2	-5.3
2000	563	165,699	3.86	19.0	49.6
2005	829	254,982	5.98	-0.8	-3.2
2010	3,517	448,202	10.55	30.8	12.5
2015	4,115	494,661	11.74	5.9	0.1
2016	4,243	506,070	12.03	3.1	2.3
2017	4,399	520,032	12.37	3.7	2.8
2018	4,606	538,223	12.80	4.7	3.5
2019*	4,690	540,993	15.22	1.8	n.a.
2020	4,665	543,252	15.28	-0.5	0.4
2021	4,794	558,124	15.71	2.8	2.7
2022	5,050	575,464	16.22	5.3	3.1
2023	5,345	595,190	16.82	5.8	3.4
2024	5,565	604,803	17.12	4.1	1.6

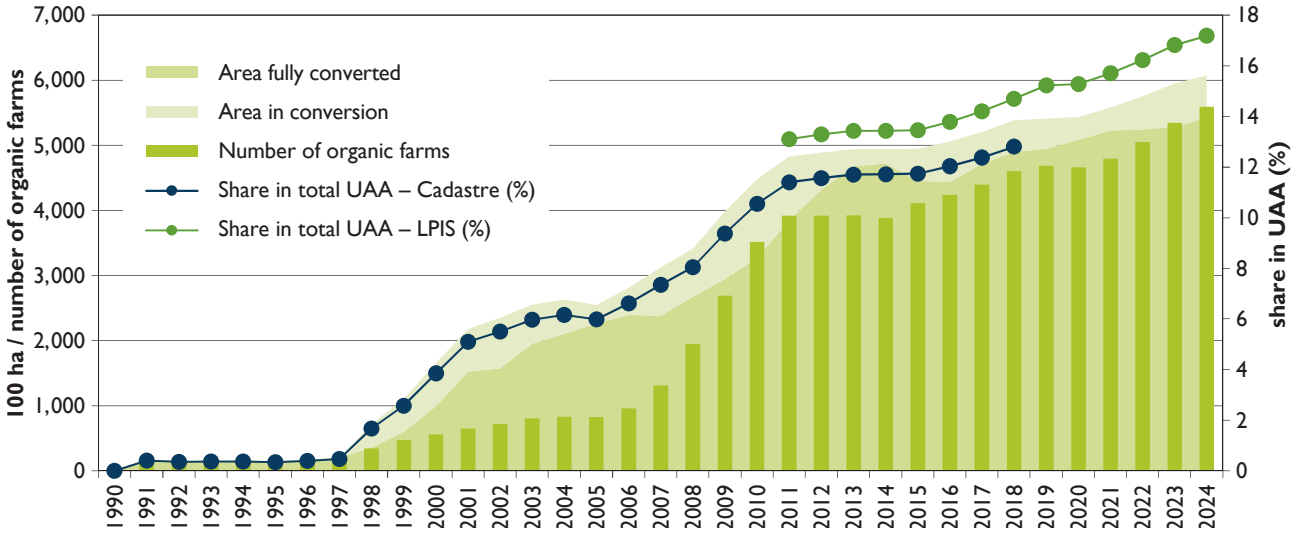
* *Due to the methodology modification in 2019, the YOY change in total acreage of organic farmland is not stated.*

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

[1] The total area of agricultural land in the LPIS as at 31 December 2024 was 3,533,386 ha.

[2] Agricultural active operators listed in the Agricultural Register of the Czech Statistical Office.

Graph 1 Development in total OF acreage, number of organic farms and share of total agricultural land (1990–2024)



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

Tab. 2 Pattern of land resources in organic farming as at 31. 12. 2024

Land	Acreage (ha):			YOY change 2024/23	
	conversion period	under OF system	total	(%)	(ha)
Total OF land	**61,197**	**543,607**	**604,803**	1.6	9,614
Permanent grassland	42,253	434,958	477,211	1.9	8,820
Arable land	17,845	103,627	121,473	0.8	942
Of which: standard arable land	*15,111*	*93,639*	*108,749*	*-0.1*	*-81*
grassland on arable land	*1,953*	*6,468*	*8,421*	*27.4*	*1,813*
fallow land	*781*	*3,521*	*4,302*	*-15.5*	*-790*
Permanent crops	912	4,621	5,533	-3.9	-223
Of which: orchards (intensive and others)	*294*	*2,458*	*2,752*	*-6.6*	*-195*
vineyards	*412*	*958*	*1,370*	*1.7*	*23*
hop fields	*7*	*15*	*23*	*-15.5*	*-4*
other permanent crops (landscape orchards)	*199*	*1,189*	*1,388*	*-3.3*	*-47*
Other land*	186	401	587	14.7	75

* *Other land includes: tree nursery, fast growing trees, woodland, other crops, non-productive areas and ponds.*

Source: REP; compiled by CTPOA.

1.2 Pattern of land-use in organic farming

Permanent grassland (PG) is the long-term dominant form of land use in OF (with an area of over 477,000 ha and a share of 79% of total OF acreage in 2024), but a positive trend of increasing arable land areas is evident in recent years. At the end of 2024, arable land made up 20% (121,473 ha), which is the largest share of overall organic land recorded so far in the history of OF development (see Table 4). Permanent crops make about 1% of OF acreage, of which 75% of land is orchards, and 25% is vineyards.

The structure of OF land use corresponds to the agricultural structure of the regions in which OF is developing in CZ, i.e., 90% of OF acreage lies within less favourable highland and upland regions, and about 45% of protected area is managed organically.

Within the EU states, the Czech Republic has the most distinctly different structure of OF land use, and agriculture

Tab. 3 Development in the pattern of land resources in organic farming (2000–2024)

Land use	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arable land	15,295	20,766	54,717	64,529	93,701	102,800	111,966	120,531	121,473
Grassland	149,705	209,956	369,057	407,448	443,262	448,703	457,015	468,391	477,211
Permanent crops (orchards, vineyards, hop fields)	462	820	5,939	6,839	6,070	6,260	6,069	5,756	5,533
Other land	237	23,440	18,054	15,845	218	361	414	512	587
Total acreage	**165,699**	**254,982**	**447,767**	**494,661**	**543,252**	**558,124**	**575,464**	**595,190**	**604,803**

* *Due to the methodology modification in 2019, there was a significant YOY decrease in the other land use. Areas outside the LPIS, which formed the majority of this land use category, are no longer included.*

Source: MoA and REP (data always as at 31.12. of given year).

Tab. 4 Comparison of the pattern of land resources in organic farming in the selected years (2000–2024)

Land use	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Arable land	9.23	8.14	12.22	13.05	17.25	18.42	19.46	20.25	20.08
Grassland	90.35	82.34	82.42	82.37	81.59	80.39	79.42	78.70	78.90
Permanent crops	0.28	0.32	1.33	1.38	1.12	1.12	1.05	0.97	0.91
Other land	1.14	9.19	4.03	3.20	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10
Total acreage	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: MoA and REP (data always as at 31.12. of given year).

in general. CZ is among the countries with a high proportion of arable land (almost 70% of farm acreage is arable land, permanent grassland covers a mere 28%, and just under 2% comprises of permanent crops). A higher proportion of grassland under OF therefore contributes to maintaining meadows and pasture in CZ, and approaching the EU average for arable land (around 60%).

In the last 5 years, the acreage of PG has increased by about 33,000 ha (i.e., an increase of 8%, see Tab. 3). The most rapid growth in OF acreage in recent years has been that of arable land (by almost 31,000 ha and 34% against an original 90,000 ha in 2019). The acreage of permanent crops has decreased by around 12% and 732 ha, after stagnation at around 6,100 ha between 2016 and 2022 (orchards declined, while vineyards increased).

1.3 Size of establishment in organic farming

The Czech Republic is among the countries with the highest average acreage of agricultural business, in both conventional and organic farming. Within the EU, CZ, with 109 ha, has dropped from the second to the fourth position behind Slovakia (220 ha), Estonia (114 ha) and Sweden (113 ha). The EU average is around 40 ha. The average size of conventional farms in CZ is ca 80 ha, in the EU it is 20 ha.

In terms of the pattern of farm-size, the largest category of organic farms comprises businesses with an acreage of 10–50 ha (36% of farms; see Tab. 5). The largest proportion of organic farmland is worked on farms of 100–500 ha acreage. The proportion of this category has increased every year (44% in 2024) and since 2010 it has taken the top position, previously dominated by the 500–1,000 ha category. At the same time, the 100–500 ha category saw the highest YOY increase in area (14,752 ha). Over the last 5 years, the fastest growth in the number of farms and area in OF has been in the category of farms with an acreage up to 5 ha.

A comparison shows that approximately a quarter of farms (of over 100 ha acreage) work about nearly 80% of the entire organic acreage, i.e., 4% of farms (over 500 ha) work about 34% of organic acreage. Thus, it can still be stated that, in OF, large farms with mostly grassland are predominant, but each year the share of the largest farms in the area decreases.

Tab. 5 Size of organic farms in 2023 and 2024

Farm size categories according to acreage (ha)	2023				2024				YOY change 2024/23	
	Number		Acreage		Number		Acreage		Number	Acreage
	(abs.)	(%)	(ha)	(%)	(abs.)	(%)	(ha)	(%)	(abs.)	(%)
0 to <5	515	9.6	1,107	0.2	606	10.9	1,212	0.2	17.7	9.5
5 to <10	390	7.3	2,933	0.5	406	7.3	3,037	0.5	4.1	3.5
10 to <50	1,988	37.2	53,524	9.0	2,004	36.0	53,827	8.9	0.8	0.6
50 to <100	992	18.6	71,356	12.0	1,031	18.5	74,304	12.3	3.9	4.1
100 to <500	1,218	22.8	251,454	42.2	1,288	23.1	266,206	44.0	5.7	5.9
500 to <1,000	183	3.4	126,189	21.2	173	3.1	120,061	19.9	-5.5	-4.9
1,000 to <2,000	57	1.1	78,935	13.3	55	1.0	76,382	12.6	-3.5	-3.2
2,000 +	2	0.0	9,690	1.6	2	0.0	9,774	1.6	0.0	0.9
Total	**5,345**	**100**	**595,190**	**100**	**5,565**	**100**	**604,803**	**100**	**4.1**	**1.6**

Source: REP (data always as at 31.12. of given year); compiled by CTPOA.

1.4 Development of organic farming in regions of the Czech Republic

The distribution of organically-farmed land is not even in CZ (Tab 6). The largest areas of organically farmed land are situated in the highland border parts of South Bohemia, Pilsen, Moravia-Silesia, Karlovy Vary and Ústí nad Labem regions. Nearly 60% of organic farmland is located in these five regions (see Graph 2) and two of them have the largest average size of organic farms (219 ha in Karlovy Vary Region and 143 ha in Ústí nad Labem Region).

In terms of the number of organic farms, South Bohemia Region is the long-term leader (838 organic farms), followed, much as in the previous year, by Pilsen and Moravia-Silesia regions (see Graph 3). More than 400 organic farms are also located in Central Bohemia, Vysočina and Zlín regions. The regions fall into a different order if we list them according to the share of total OF land in total agricultural land in CZ. In 2024 the national average (i.e. 17.1%) was exceeded again in eight regions, while Karlovy Vary Region was well above it with almost 60%. As in previous years this was followed by the Liberec, Moravia-Silesia, Zlín, Pilsen, Ústí nad Labem and newly South Bohemian regions with a share of more than 20%. In production areas, the OF share has remained low, from 6 to 7%.

Organic farmers in the Czech Republic in 2024 managed 48% of permanent grassland, almost 5% of arable land and 15% of permanent crops (nearly 26% of orchards, 9% of vineyards and 0.5% of hop fields, respectively).

Tab. 6 Number of organic farms and total OF acreage in Czech regions in 2024

Region*	Number of organic farms	Total organic acreage		of which in conversion period		Average organic farm
		(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)	(ha)
South Bohemia	838	95,437	15.8	7,345	7.7	114
Pilsen	693	83,247	13.8	14,608	17.5	120
Moravia-Silesia	492	61,397	10.2	3,772	6.1	125
Karlovy Vary	275	60,170	9.9	3,118	5.2	219
Ústí nad Labem	372	53,353	8.8	6,501	12.2	143
Olomouc	330	43,180	7.1	2,494	5.8	131
Zlín	417	41,062	6.8	2,093	5.1	98
Liberec	309	35,681	5.9	2,107	5.9	115
Central Bohemia	485	34,309	5.7	8,040	23.4	71
Hradec Králové	302	27,570	4.6	2,831	10.3	91
South Moravia	399	25,575	4.2	3,115	12.2	64
Vysočina	423	24,950	4.1	2,818	11.3	59
Pardubice	216	18,731	3.1	2,316	12.4	87
Prague	14	140	0.0	39	27.9	10
Total	**5,565**	**604,803**	**100**	**61,197**	**10.1**	**109**

* *Regions are listed according to total organic acreage under LPIS. Farms are included in a region according to the largest acreage recorded in REP (from LPIS data). If a farm uses land in more regions, it is included in the region where it has most land.*

Source: REP (data as at 31.12.2024); compiled by CTPOA.

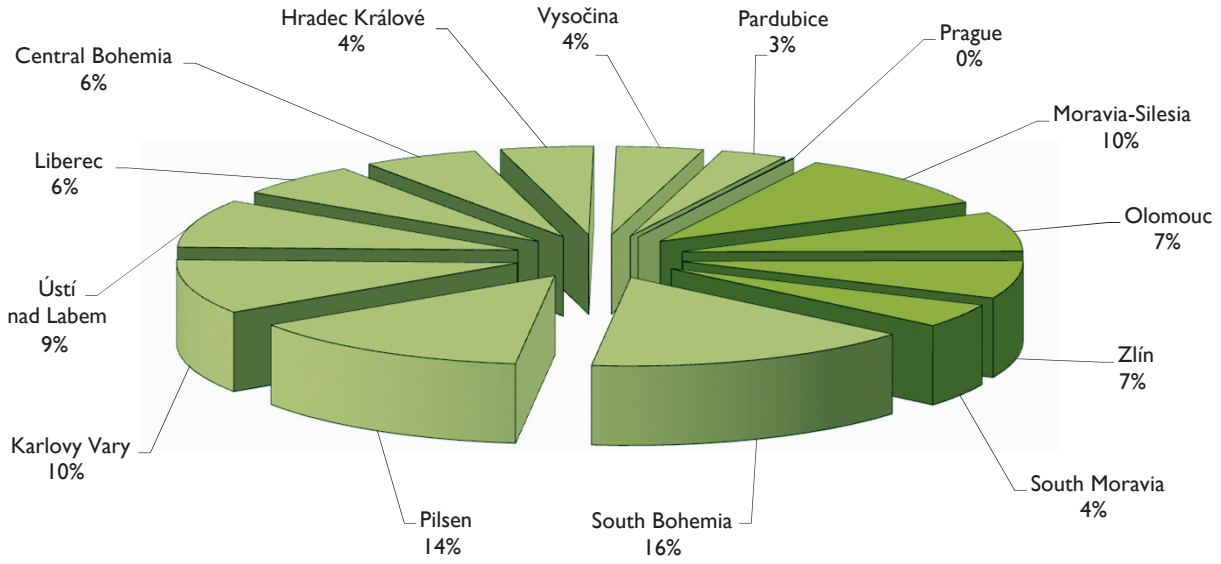
Tab. 7 OF land according to land use compared to total acreage in regions of CZ in 2024

Region*	Total OF acreage (ha)	Of which acreage (ha):			CZ agricultural land (ha)	Share of OF land in total acreage of given category of land use in CZ (%)			
		Arable land	Grass land	Permanent crops		Total agricultural land	Arable land	Grass land	Permanent crops
Karlovy Vary	60,170	7,502	52,537	38	100,722	59.7	20.5	82.5	66.3
Liberec	35,681	2,674	32,689	276	101,598	35.1	6.9	53.1	29.2
Moravia-Silesia	61,397	6,625	54,380	372	214,407	28.6	5.4	61.0	47.6
Zlín	41,062	6,663	33,473	850	147,443	27.8	7.4	62.1	34.1
Pilsen	83,247	22,772	60,253	191	327,494	25.4	10.9	51.7	34.4
Ústí nad Labem	53,353	7,221	45,435	583	221,215	24.1	4.7	71.6	12.7
South Bohemia	95,437	13,643	81,557	205	425,964	22.4	5.5	46.7	20.6
Olomouc	43,180	4,518	38,435	213	242,623	17.8	2.5	61.4	11.4
Hradec Králové	27,570	3,278	24,063	223	234,922	11.7	2.0	35.6	13.0
Pardubice	18,731	4,585	14,026	99	231,056	8.1	2.6	25.6	20.1
South Moravia	25,575	17,735	5,874	1,954	362,032	7.1	5.5	25.2	11.4
Vysočina	24,950	10,275	14,559	109	359,381	6.9	3.7	18.3	43.1
Central Bohemia	34,309	13,872	19,913	409	553,836	6.2	2.9	27.8	9.0
Prague	140	111	17	11	10,692	1.3	1.1	2.8	24.3
Total	**604,803**	**121,473**	**477,211**	**5,533**	**3,533,386**	**17.1**	**4.9**	**48.5**	**15.2**

* *Regions are listed according to share of total OF land in total agricultural land in CZ according to LPIS.*

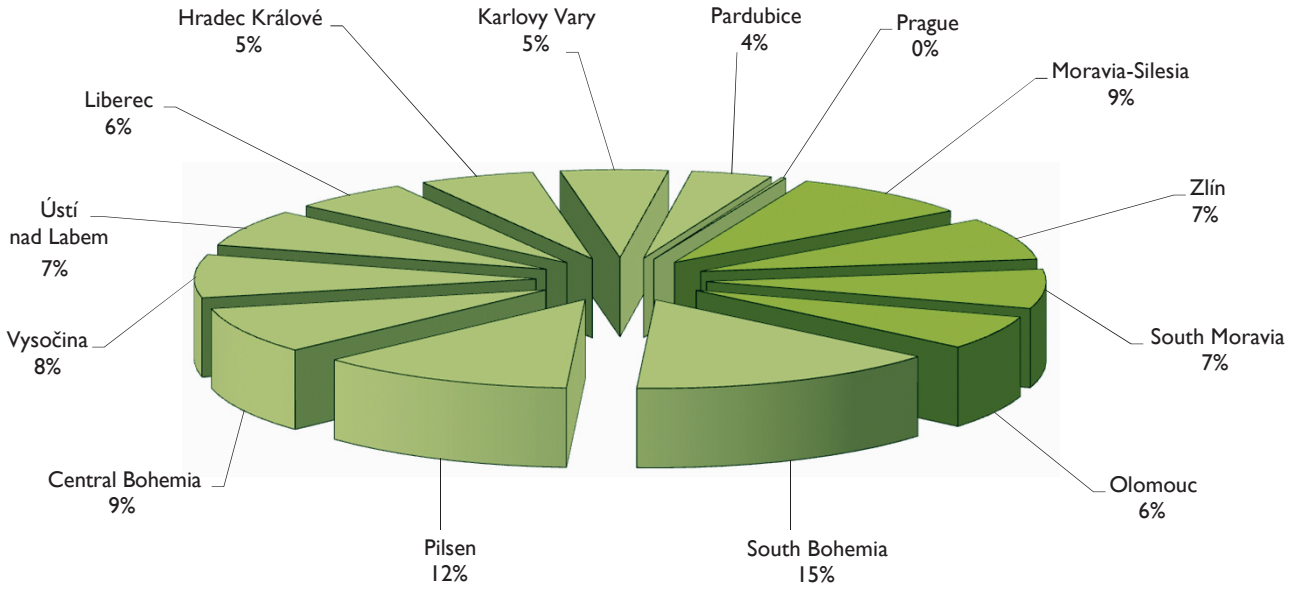
Source: REP (data as at 31.12.2024), LPIS data (MoA); compiled by CTPOA.

Graph 2 Share of regions in total OF acreage in 2024



Source: REP (data as at 31.12.2024); compiled by CTPOA.

Graph 3 Share of regions in total number of organic farms in 2024



Source: REP (data as at 31.12.2024); compiled by CTPOA.

1.5 Number of registered businesses in organic farming

At the end of 2024 there were 6,759 businesses involved in organic farming, representing an increase of 192 businesses (2.9%). A further increase in businesses entering OF is expected in view of the new support conditions.

A total of 5,565 farms were registered as organic, of which 462 (8.3%) were registered at the same time as organic food producers and 183 organic farms were registered at the same time for the distribution of organic food. The total number of organic farmers increased by 4.1% year-on-year (220 operators), 225 organic farmers ceased their activity during 2024, while 445 were newly registered.

At the end of 2024, a total of 980 businesses were registered as producers of organic foods, 78 operators were newly registered and 67 on the contrary, its activity ceased. This is a 1% year-on-year increase and marks a return to the annual growth in the number of organic food producers recorded in previous years (after a decline of 21 entities in 2023).

As in previous years, the most common activities in 2024 included processing and preserving meats and meat products, processing and preserving fruit and vegetables

Tab. 8 The number of registered businesses in OF as at 31.12.2023 and 2024

Type of organic business	Number of businesses		YOY change 2024/23	
	2023	2024	(abs.)	(%)
Organic farmer	5,345	5,565	220	4.1
Producer of organic foods	969	980	11	1.1
Distributor of organic products and organic foods	1,175	1,153	-22	-1.9
Feed producer	73	78	5	6.8
Seed producer	95	94	-1	-1.1
Organic beekeeper	8	5	-3	-37.5
of which:				
Importer of organic foods from 3rd countries	340	326	-14	-4.1
Exporter of organic foods to 3rd countries	159	146	-13	-8.2
Farm processor	350	349	-1	-0.3

Source: REP; compiled by CTPOA.

and milk processing, as well as wine-making. Of a total 980 registered organic food producers, 349 were also registered in the "organic farm" category, processing their products on site. In other words, 36% of producers are on-farm processors. From the perspective of registered organic farmers, the extent of on-farm processing of their own products is still low and has been stagnating at around 6% for a long time.

The number of registered distributors has been declining for the second year in a row (by 22 entities), as has the number of registered importers and exporters (by 14 and 13 entities in 2024). On the organic food market, there are also a great number of businesses involved in retail sale (i.e. retail chains, health-food shops etc.) who, according to the Law on Organic Farming, no longer have to be registered as of 2006.

2. PATTERN OF PRODUCTION ON ORGANIC FARMS

Data on production on organic farms has been collected by IAEI in cooperation with inspection bodies since 2007, under the authority of the MoA. Detailed data is collected throughout the year; it therefore differs from the basic data presenting the situation in organic farming as at 31.12.2024. From 2023 onwards, only area fully under the OF regime is monitored, i.e. without areas in conversion period (CP).

2.1 Plant production

As in previous years, the main crops on arable land were cereals (43%) and fodder (40%). **Cereal acreage** decreased slightly by 4% year-on-year (by 1,742 ha) and organic cereal production reached 117,000 tonnes (a decrease of 12% due to a decrease in area and lower yields per hectare for most cereals). Wheat and oats remained the most commonly grown cereals, collectively representing almost 60% of overall cereal acreage in OF. Other important cereals were triticale (11%), barley (9%), spelt (8%), and rye (7%).

Of the total quantity of cereals produced, 73% was sold, of which 81% was sold in organic quality. About a third of cereals produced remained on farms as feedstuffs and seed. Around 63% of cereal sales went to the domestic market, and 37% went to export. From a long-term perspective, it can be said that with growing cereal production, it has been possible to maintain a similar structure of sales, i.e., the share of exports and sales on the domestic market, as well as the share of organic sales. Millet (100%) and grain maize (64%) were the main cereals exported, spelt (48%) and oats (41%) also traditionally had a higher share of exports.

Fodder crops increased by 22% year-on-year (by 6,753 ha). In organic fodder, perennial species distinctly prevail (86%), unlike conventional fodder dominated by annual species (56%), especially maize for silage. Maize is the fourth most cultivated arable crop after wheat, rape and barley, with 223,000 ha in 2024. Overall, the acreage of fodder crops on arable land within OF is twice as high as on conventional land, and the share of perennial fodder is up 4 times higher.

The acreage as well as production of **legumes** decreased for the first time in several years, by 354 ha (6%) and 1,254 tonnes (12%). The dominant leguminous species were peas (46%) and field peas (19%). Legumes are an essential element in crop rotation in terms of maintaining the quality of arable land, as well as providing a source of protein for livestock.

The acreage of industrial crops increased year-on-year by 4% (187 ha) and reached an area of 4,787 ha. The main influence being an increase in the acreage of aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants (AMCP) by 8% (168 ha), oilseed area stagnated around 2,550 ha. Within oilseeds, mustard (32% of the area), sunflower (26%) and oilseed pumpkin (19%) were the most commonly grown. As a result of higher per hectare yields, both for AMCP and most oilseeds, total industrial crop production increased by more than 40% to 5,091 tonnes (3,618 tonnes in 2023).

The level of **vegetable-growing and root-crop-growing** remains permanently low, 401 ha and 216 ha (i.e. 0.4%, resp. 0.2% of arable land).

Permanent grassland acreage (meadows and pasture areas) decreased slightly year-on-year (by 2% and 8,148 ha) after a long period of stagnation. Thanks to a gradual increase in hectare yield (4.20 t/ha in 2024), production remained almost unchanged (1.7 million tonnes of forage in hay).

The acreage of **permanent crops** decreased for the fourth year, by almost 9% (367 ha) to a total of 3,884 ha, consists mainly of orchards (68%). Apple and plum trees are the main cultivated fruit trees. Vineyards represent 18% of permanent culture and their acreage also decreased to 654 ha. As a result of lower yields per hectare, the decline in production was even more noticeable, decreasing by 34% (1,838 tonnes) to 3,643 tonnes for orchards and by 29% (1,047 tonnes) to 2,532 tonnes for vineyards. Acreage of hop fields remains negligible, stagnating at around 14 ha.

In terms of yield per hectare, we can summarize that in 2024 yield in organic cereals ranged between 50–70% of conventional yield, yield in legumes was about 104%, yield in potatoes around 57%, yield in oil crops 58% and yield in fodder crops 48% of conventional yield. Comparing production of vegetables is very difficult due to the diversity of species.

Overall production on organically farmed land in 2024 was 117,012 tonnes of cereals, 9,118 tonnes of pulses, 3,295 tonnes of root crops, 3,697 tonnes of oil crops, 1,366 tonnes of AMCP and 1,490 tonnes of vegetables. Permanent crops produced 2,040 tonnes of apples, 719 tonnes of plums, 253 tonnes of pears, 197 tonnes of cherries, about 104 tonnes apricots, and 2,532 tonnes of grapes, see Tab. 9.

Tab. 9 Pattern, production and crop yield on organic farms in 2024

Crop	Number of organic farms*	Under OF system	Organic production	Organic yield
		(ha)	(t)	(t/ha)
Arable land total	**1,966**	**92,950.61**	**297,984.39**	**3.21**
Grain cereals (including seed) – total	924	39,943.21	117,012.02	2.93
Of which: Common wheat	564	13,974.64	44,422.71	3.18
Spelt wheat	98	3,097.44	9,150.64	2.95
Rye	161	2,786.86	7,560.16	2.71
Barley	260	3,741.64	10,177.52	2.72
Oats	440	9,478.66	25,292.39	2.67
Triticale	225	4,502.58	13,669.97	3.04
Grain legumes – total	234	5,298.52	9,118.08	1.72
Root crops – total	236	215.82	3,294.58	15.27
Industrial crops – total	209	4,786.69	5,091.13	1.06
Oilseeds	122	2,551.30	3,696.78	1.45
Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants	91	2,175.92	1,366.12	0.63
Fresh vegetables incl. melons and strawberries	103	401.11	1,490.41	3.72
Fodder on arable land – total (volume in hay)	1,650	37,512.48	161,057.75	4.29
Other crops on arable land	56	1,387.71	862.24	0.62
Fallow land (part of crop rotation)	1,076	3,283.16	0.00	0.00
Grassland – total (fodder in hay)	**3,977**	**410,447.25**	**1,723,326.57**	**4.20**
Permanent crops – total	**730**	**3,884.42**	**6,199.20**	**1.60**
Fruit orchards	508	2,671.42	3,642.74	1.37
Vineyards	66	654.33	2,531.71	3.87
Hop fields	6	13.77	14.87	1.08
Other permanent crops	204	544.90	9.88	0.02

* *Number of organic farms growing a given crop on organic land.*

Source: IAEI Statistical survey on organic farms 2024.

2.2 Livestock production

In 2024, organic farms kept almost 426,000 animals. This includes only organic animals after the conversion period, kept under organic conditions. Compared to the previous year, there was a slight year-on-year increase of 0.5% in the number of animals kept. As in previous years, cattle breeding dominated (almost 272,000 animals and 64% share of the total number of animals), followed newly by poultry breeding with 16.2% share, while sheep breeding has moved into third place (15.6%), see Tab 10.

A YOY comparison shows again a slight decrease of 0.1% in the number of **cattle** kept organically. The decrease was recorded in the category of other cattle, comprising breeding and stocker calves, bulls, heifers and breeding bulls (by 5,965 head), which was not compensated by an increase in the other three categories. After two years of decline, there was a significant increase of beef cows (by 3,904 head), the number of cattle for slaughter is growing steadily (by 1,639 head), and the number of dairy cows has stabilized after three years of decline (an increase of 14 head). The current number of dairy cows in organic farming (6,706 head) still represents only 2.5% of the total organic cattle, while the nationwide share is 25.1%.

The decline in organic **sheep** breeding, which began in 2016, continued in 2024, with a YOY decrease of 5.6% to 66,658 head. Sheep numbers are declining in the Czech Republic overall, but the decline is faster in organic farming (over the last five years, sheep numbers in the Czech Republic have fallen by around 15%, and by almost 25% in the OF regime).

Similarly, the number of **goats** has been declining over the long term (by 10.8%, 787 head) to 6,531 head, the current number is comparable to the situation in 2011. As with sheep, goat numbers in the Czech Republic are also falling overall, but the decline in the OF is again faster (over the last five years, goat numbers in the Czech Republic have fallen by 6%, and in the OF by more than 30%).

After several years of decline, **pig** numbers in organic farming stabilized at around 2,200 head (a year-on-year increase of 32 head). Over the last five years, pig numbers in the Czech Republic have fallen by 11% overall and by 18% in organic farming.

In the case of organic **poultry** breeding, the numbers increased significantly (by 11.5%; 7,129 head). This was mainly due to an increase in the number of laying hens (by 8,019 head), while broiler numbers fell (by 2,179 head; 6.3%). Over the last five years, poultry numbers in the OF have increased by 28%, while total poultry numbers in the Czech Republic by 13%.

In a comparison of the proportion of the main livestock categories in OF compared with overall livestock figures in CZ, it is apparent that the highest proportion is that of sheep (37%) and goat breeding (24%). Organic breeding of cattle makes up 19% of overall cattle breeding, while the proportion of organic dairy cows represents only 2% of the overall number. The proportions of organically kept pigs and poultry are negligible, with a long-term average of around 0.2% and 0.3% respectively. The proportion of beef cattle within OF is significant in CZ, with the number of organic non-dairy cows representing more than half of all non-dairy cows in CZ (56%).

Organic meat production showed a 1.6% increase compared to 2023, to 9,637 tonnes. The greatest share is represented by **beef**, whose production increased again by 2.4% and as in previous years represents 90% of total organic meat production.

In 2024, there was an increase in production, particularly in poultry meat (by 16.3% and 23 tonnes). A slight increase was also recorded in goat meat. On the contrary, there was a decline in the production of mutton (by 7.4%) and a significant decline was recorded in pork (by 32.0%). This change is due to a reduction in the number of pigs slaughtered by two major pork producers.

Tab. 10 Number of animals on organic farms in 2023 and 2024

Animal category	Number of organic farms	Number of organically bred animals*		YOY change in the number of organically bred animals 2024/23 (%)
	2024	2023	2024	
Horses	1,035	10,180	10,151	-0.3
Cattle	3,002	272,277	271,869	-0.1
Of which: dairy cows	*126*	*6,692*	*6,706*	*0.2*
suckler cows	*2,736*	*121,410*	*125,314*	*3.2*
Sheep	892	70,626	66,658	-5.6
Goats	301	7,318	6,531	-10.8
Pigs	28	2,193	2,225	1.5
Poultry	41	62,018	69,147	11.5
Of which: broilers	*8*	*34,530*	*32,351*	*-6.3*
laying hens	*33*	*26,378*	*34,397*	*30.4*

* *The total number of organically bred livestock includes all so-called organic animals on organic farms after conversion period.*
Note: Based on the methodology modification (Eurostat), bison and buffalo were included in the category Cattle; likewise, ponies and donkeys are now part of the category Horses (Equidae).

Source: IAEI Statistical survey 2023 and 2024.

In the long term, organic meat production is growing, but this is mainly due to an increase in beef production. The production of other types of meat is either stagnating (goat meat) or declining (poultry, pork, and mutton).

Besides meat production, the sale of live **stocker animals** (cattle and sheep) was monitored. The number of stockers sold in 2024 increased and more than 65,000 calves and 15,000 lambs were sold. In recent years, the sale of calves has tended to stagnate, while the sale of lambs, after a period of decline in 2018–2022, has grown significantly (a year-on-year increase of 23.4% and 2,889 head).

According to IAEI data, the most successful organic certified meat is poultry (93%). Organic beef also holds a long-term high proportion of sales of organic quality (around 50%). For pork, the proportion of certified sales varies from year to year, ranging between 40 and 90%. On the other hand, the least meat of organic quality is sold in the categories of mutton/lamb and goat's meat (12% and 1% resp. in 2023). Stocker animals are also sold without organic certification (73% calves and 81% lambs). The majority of meat produced is sold on the Czech market. Roughly 34% of beef is exported, along with 28% of mutton/lamb and 20% of stocker calves and 33% lambs.

In 2024, after a period of stagnation, **cow's milk production** declined slightly in the second year, by 3.3% (i.e. 1.0 million litres) to 29,859 thousand litres. This mainly concerns the production of raw milk for further processing in dairies. **Goats' milk** (raw and processed) production fell by 15.8% year-on-year (i.e. 41,000 litres). In the long term, goats' milk production is stagnating and the production of raw goat's milk for further processing has prevailed. **Sheep's milk** production is growing steadily, by 9.9% year-on-year (i.e. 6,000 litres), mainly in the form of raw sheep milk delivered for further processing.

Organic cow's milk is sold primarily on the domestic market and the majority of cow's milk is sold with organic certification (81%). However, almost 40% of milk purchased in organic quality is processed by dairies into conventional dairy products.

Organic egg production is still negligible when compared to conventional production. All organic eggs were (as usual) sold in CZ and the share of eggs actually sold as organic has again reached a high level (99%). Eggs thus remain a highly demanded organic commodity.

Tab. 11 Livestock production on organic farms in 2023 and 2024

Livestock products	Unit	Number of organic farms	Production from organically bred animals		YOY change 2024/23 (%)
		2024	2023	2024	
Meat					
Beef	1,000 kg	2,255	8,843.92	9,054.03	2.4
Mutton	1,000 kg	581	295.62	273.85	-7.4
Goat's meat	1,000 kg	108	22.84	23.24	1.8
Pork	1,000 kg	24	177.38	120.60	-32.0
Poultry	1,000 kg	18	142.56	165.75	16.3
Live animals – sale for fattening or breeding					
Calves	head	2,044	64,063	65,206	1.8
Lambs	head	332	12,345	15,234	23.4
Milk production					
Raw milk – cow's	1,000 l	76	30,739.22	29,608.12	-3.7
– sheep's	1,000 l	5	61.00	63.25	3.7
– goat's	1,000 l	22	244.15	199.18	-18.4
Cheese – cow's	1,000 kg	20	46.28	41.47	-10.4
– sheep's	1,000 kg	8	13.54	11.06	-18.3
– goat's	1,000 kg	19	34.35	39.03	13.6
Other milk production					
Acidified milk products	1,000 kg	24	253.32	267.84	5.7
Curd	1,000 kg	20	74.00	104.35	41.0
Butter	1,000 kg	8	2.36	2.30	-2.5
Cream	1,000 l	6	1.05	1.56	48.6
Eggs for consumption	1,000 kg	31	350.32	350.17	-0.04
Honey	1,000 kg	n.a.	3.00	3.00	0.00

Source: IAEI Statistical survey 2023 and 2024.

3. ORGANIC FOOD TRADE

In 2023 the total turnover in organic foods achieved by Czech companies was approximately 11.8 billion CZK, of which Czech consumers spent almost 7.42 billion CZK on organic foods. This represents a year-on-year increase of nearly 7%. Export of organic foods reached ca. 4.3 billion CZK. The average annual per-capita expenditure on organic foods increased to 680 CZK and the organic food share of overall food and drink consumption reached 1.59% (see Tab. 12). Just for comparison, the EU average per-capita expenditure was 104 euros and about a 5% share of overall food and drink consumption.

The long-term main commercial category of organic foods is "Other processed foods" (34% share and 2,551 mil. CZK). The category of "Fruit and vegetables" was in second place (23% and 1,728 mil. CZK), followed by "Milk and dairy produce" (16% and 1,179 mil. CZK).

In a more detailed breakdown of the "Other processed foods" category, the largest sub-category is that of "Coffee and tea", with a turnover of 587 mil. CZK; followed by "Ready-made foods" (inc. baby/children's foods), then "Dietary supplements", "Cocoa, chocolate and confectionary", and "Culinary plants and aromatic extracts". A turnover of 790 mil. CZK remains unattributed within "Other processed foods". From this, more detailed analysis, it is evident that the most commonly purchased organic foods are "Fruit and vegetables", followed by "Milk and dairy produce".

Czech consumers traditionally buy most of their organic foods in supermarket chains (36%; i.e. 2.6 billion CZK in 2023), but their share has been declining in the long term. The second place is shared by e-shops and drugstores (around

18% and almost 1.4 billion CZK). Direct sales from farms or producers remain in fourth place for organic food sales and health food and organic food stores are in fifth place.

It is estimated that organic food sales via direct sale reached 687 mil. CZK and 9.3%, sales through e-shops 1,352 mil. CZK and 18.2%. Sales of organic food in independent food stores, pharmacies and catering, including public catering, remain at a low level of around 2–4% and turnover around 150–300 mil. CZK each.

Tab. 12 Development in the Czech organic food market (2007–2023)

Indicator	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total organic food turnover of Czech businesses incl. export (billion CZK)	1.39	1.98	2.24	2.72	3.73	5.70	8.26	9.41	10.22	11.30	11.76
Export (billion CZK)	0.10	0.37	0.57	0.77	1.48	2.37	3.00	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.34
Organic food consumption in CZ (billion CZK)	1.29	1.61	1.67	1.95	2.25	3.33	5.26	5.99	6.15	6.95	7.42
YOY change in organic food turnover (%)	70	-10	4.6	9.5	11.4	30.5	18.7	13.9	2.8	12.9	6.7
Share of total food and drink consumption (%)	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.71	0.81	1.05	1.52	1.77	1.60	1.65	1.59
Consumption per person per year (CZK)	126	154	158	185	213	314	492	562	585	642	680
Share of import in organic food turnover (%)	62	n. d.	60	57	62	57	57	58	65	65	69
Share of supermarket chains in organic food turnover (%)*	68	68	64	64	61	58	50	47	50	52	54

* *Drugstore chains are also included.*

Source: IAEI Statistical survey.

4. SUPPORT FOR ORGANIC FARMING AND ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTION

4.1 Development of state support for organic farming

The first financial support for the establishment of organic farms was released as early as 1990–1992. However, the first comprehensive subsidy programme came in the support introduced in 1998, which was provided until 2003 on the basis of a government regulation specifying programmes to support non-productive functions of agriculture.

Since 2004, OF has been among the supported titles within agro-environmental measures, thus ensuring financial support for organic farmers even after the Czech Republic's entry into the EU. Conditions for financial support are governed, within member states, by a so-called programme document, which is always valid for a period of seven years. In the case of CZ, these have been the Horizontal Rural Development Plan (2004–2006), the Rural Development Programme RDP (2007–2013) valid until 2014, RDP (2014–2020) valid for the transitional period 2021–2022 and the new Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan (CAP) for the period 2023–2027. Since 2015, organic farming has been supported as a separate measure from Agro-environmental-climatic measures.

Furthermore, organic farmers (since 2004) and now also organic food processors (since 2007) are given a points advantage in other selected measures (interventions) within the RDP, currently in the CAP Strategic Plan. Thus, OF-registered operators often have a better chance of gaining approval and financial support for their projects.

Since 2004 OF development has also been supported via the Action Plan for OF development (AP). In 2023, the fourth AP for the development of organic agriculture in the 2021–2027 period was in force (approved by the Government in May 2021). This basic strategic document for the development of organic farming is implemented in most EU Member States.

4.2 Acreage-based subsidies

From 2024, in view of the new programming period 2023–2027, organic farmers can again enter into five-year commitments and the payment of subsidies for organic farming measures is implemented on the basis of the CAP Strategic Plan. The coexistence of organic farming with conventional farming is now allowed in accordance with European legislation.

Within the OF measure, organic farmers obtain a compensation for economic loss incurred due to the organic farming system. The payments are provided per hectare of organic land, and differentiate according to land-use (i.e. crops grown on the land). Since 2015, slightly higher payments for areas in the conversion period have been proposed.

The level of payment is fixed in EUR for the whole five-year period (see Tab. 13), and the actual amount in CZK changes from year to year according to the current exchange rate. In 2024, the exchange rate was 24.724 CZK/EUR. The detailed conditions for the provision of subsidies to OF in a given period are dealt with in the wording of Government Regulation No. 81/2023 Coll., according to Amendment No. 44/2024 Coll.

Over the years, there have also been partial adjustments to the range of titles and terms of performance. The range of titles was increased with the inclusion of landscape orchards in the Permanent crops category, an independent title for vineyards and hop fields, and with the inclusion of grass grown for seed, weeding by temporary grassing, and temporary fallow land in the arable land category. On the other hand, the introduction of conditions for support only for enclosed organic farms with no combined plant production meant the cancellation of the title giving a lower level of support for grassland on organic farms with combined production. Since 2016, support for strawberry growing has also been added.

Since 2023, a new title for arable land growing perennial forage crops has been created, while the title fallow land has been removed (agricultural land can be included in the OF as fallow, but without the possibility to apply for subsidies). Furthermore, the title other permanent crops – landscape orchards, which has been transferred to the scope of Agro-environmental-climatic measures, will no longer be supported within the OF. In addition, potato cultivation is now supported at a higher rate by reclassifying it from other arable crops to the title vegetables and special herbs. At the same time, vegetable or herb growers with an area of up to 6 ha are supported at a higher rate. There is also a new obligation to undertake compulsory training on appropriate practices in the OF at least once during the five-year commitment.

In 2024, subsidy rates were increased for all titles on arable land for the transitional period and for the maintenance of organic farming. The highest increase was in the subsidy rate for the cultivation of vegetables and special herbs for small farmers with up to 6 ha due to the high labour intensity. For perennial forage crops, when grown for seed, a higher rate is now applied, as for the subsidy title Cultivation other arable crops. Since 2024, a supplementary payment for vineyards for greening between rows has also been introduced (see Tab. 13).

In 2024, organic farmers applied for 1,862 mil. CZK for about 582,308 ha of organic land, which represents a year-on-year increase of 7.8% (i.e., 135 mil. CZK), see Graph 4. This rise was mainly due to an increase in the per-hectare payments, the acreage requested increased by less than 1% (5,434 ha).

In the past five years, the level of subsidies within the OF measure has risen by more than 26% (+390 mil. CZK) from 1,472 mil. CZK in 2019. This rise was due both to an increase in the acreage under organic management (by 9.7%, 51,000 ha) and to an increase in the per-hectare payments (by 15.4% on average). In the long term, the average payment per hectare has stagnated in the range of 2,700 to 2,800 CZK, and rising to 2,994 CZK in 2023 and furthermore to 3,198 CZK in 2024.

Tab. 13 Comparison of per-hectare payments in organic farming in the period from 2007 to 2024

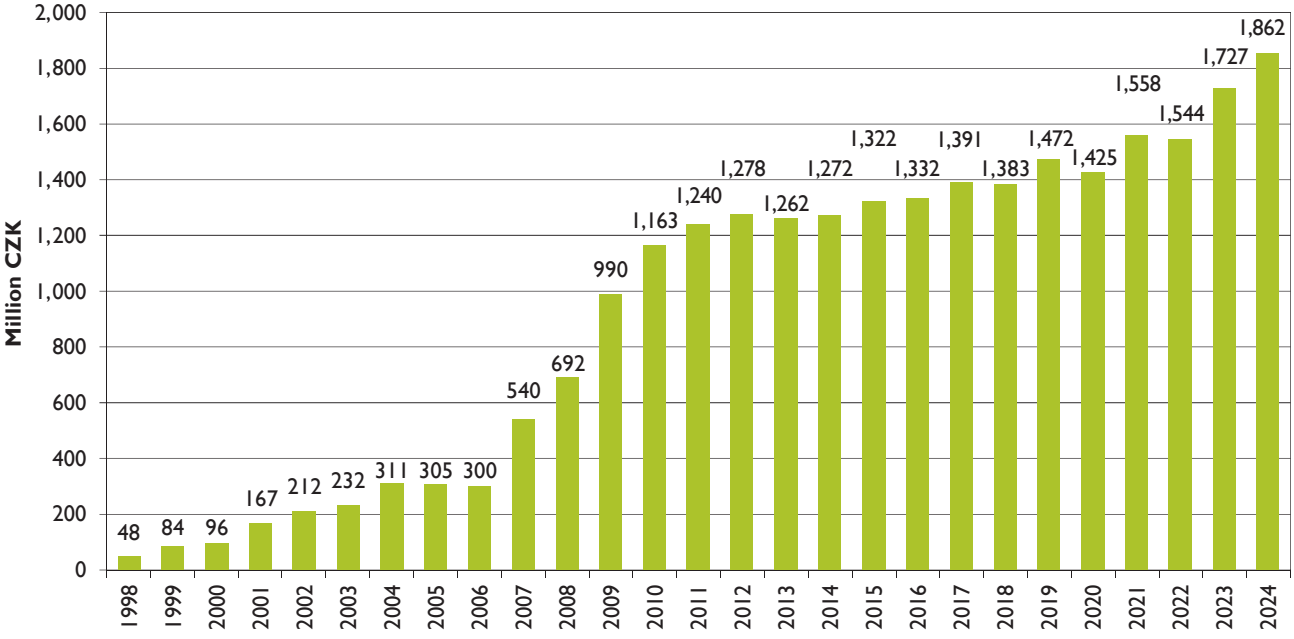
Land use	Subsidies for (EUR/ha)	2007–2013 (until 2014)	2015–2022		2020, 2021, 2022 (follow-up)		2023		2024	
			CP	OF	CP	OF	CP	OF	CP	OF
Permanent grassland	Permanent grassland*	71/89	84	83	86	83	106	100	106	100
Arable land	Vegetables or special herbs	564	536	466	537	466	660	638	780	760
	Vegetables or special herbs up to 6 ha	x	x	x	x	x	680	660	810	790
	Strawberries	x	669	583	670	583	660	638	780	760
	Other arable crops	155	245	180	247	180	323	239	343	246
	Perennial forage crops						137	120	148/343	130/246
	Grass for seed		265	180	266	180	137	120	148	130
	Grassland on arable land		79	69	81	69	137	120	148	130
	Fallow land	x	34	29	35	29	x	x	x	x
Permanent crops	Orchards – intensive	849	825	779	830	779	896	850	896	850
	Orchards – others	510	419	417	420	417	536	510	536	510
	Vineyards	849	900	845	900	845	900	847	900	847
	Vineyards – supplementary payment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	248	248
	Hop fields	849	900	845	900	845	900	847	900	847
	Other permanent crops – landscape orchards	x	165	165	70	67	x	x	x	x

Note: CP = conversion period, OF = under OF system

* *The higher per-hectare payment for permanent grassland (89 EUR/ha) applied in 2014 had been established since 2008 for organic farms managing all areas in organic farming, i.e. without parallel conventional areas.*

Source: CAP SP 2023–2027, RDP 2014–2020 (till 2022) and RDP 2007–2013 (till 2014).

Graph 4 Development of subsidies in OF (1998–2024)



Note: Total support represents the amount of grants applied for in a given year, not grants paid out, which are always paid out during the following year.

Source: MoA; compiled by CTPOA.

4.3 Further RDP and CAP Strategic Plan measures

With regard to the low production of organic food in the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture decided to favour organic food producers and organic farmers in selected measures of the RDP in the scoring of submitted projects from 2007. The benefits for organic operators, whether in the form of additional points or higher co-financing rates, are maintained in the CAP Strategic Plan.

In 2024, the advantage was applied in six interventions: Investments in agricultural holdings (33.73), Investments in processing of agricultural products (34.73), Technologies reducing GHG and NH3 emissions (37.73), Investments in non-agricultural activities (45.73), Start-up aid for young farmers (49.75) and Innovations in processing of agricultural products (51.77). Within these six interventions, 27% of the approved applications were submitted by registered organic operators requesting subsidies of 993 mil. CZK, representing 18% of the total amount of subsidies.

One more round of applications for subsidies was announced under the RDP for measures 1.1.1 Educational actions and 1.2.1 Information actions in 2024 with a total budget of 140 mil. CZK. An estimated 847,000 CZK was requested for OF seminars.

There was also a call for projects to support operational groups and EIP projects, under intervention 53.77 of the CAP Strategic plan. The plan was to support 75 operational groups with an allocation of 360 mil. CZK in three rounds of applications (2023, 2024, and 2025). In 2023, 86 projects were registered with a requested subsidy amount of nearly 970 mil. CZK, of which 27 were approved (280 mil. CZK), including 6 projects submitted by operators from the OF. In 2024, 22 projects out of a total of 39 registered were approved with the required subsidy amount 72 mil. CZK; no project was submitted by operators from the OF. The last third round of applications will take place in 2025.

4.4 National subsidies

Within national subsidies (i.e. Principles), under measure 10.E "Support of technology platforms within the field of MoA activity", support is provided for the Czech Technology Platform for Organic Agriculture (CTPOA). In 2024 the Platform's activities were supported again to the sum of 2,500,000 CZK. Through measure 10.D. "Support for European NGO Integration" a grant is provided to enable Czech representatives to become members and regularly attend meetings of IFOAM Organics Europe, the main international NGO for organic agriculture. In 2024, the PRO-BIO Association was awarded a grant of 250,332 CZK. Under title 9.A.b.4.i., support was again given in 2024, to the sum of 755,997 CZK, for species tests to be carried out on chosen field crops in the OF regime. Under measure 9.H support for participation in international fairs is provided, in 2024 the aid covered participation in Biofach, the world's largest organic food trade fair, to the sum of 1,304,000 CZK. The amount of 575,000 CZK supported participation in other exhibitions focused on organic products. Under measure 9.F.e "Regional transfer of information" the PRO-BIO Association received a grant of 2,236,118 CZK for providing OF advice.

Since 2017, financial support for the activities of Demonstration farms – programme 9.F.m. has been provided. Three organic farms, from a total of 20 approved demonstration farms, were supported to the sum of 2,210,000 CZK. Since 2019, financial support in programme 1.V has been provided for restructuring orchards within organic farming with the aim of improving the health of fruit trees and improving the quality of the fruit produced. The programme supported the planting of 9.49 ha with a grant of 2,906,590 CZK in 2024.

National subsidies also provide for improvement in animal welfare. Within programme 20.A – Improvement of Dairy Cow Welfare, 841 breeders were supported by 369,232,312 CZK, of which 36 were organic breeders receiving 6,534,259 CZK (approximately 1.77% of the total support). Within programme 20.B – poultry, 188 breeders were supported by 389,592,000 CZK, of which 40,074,000 CZK (10.28%) went to 14 organic farmers. Programme 20.C for improving pig breeding was accessed by 179 breeders with a total subsidy of 217,741,000 CZK, of which 36,541,000 CZK (16.8%) went to 15 organic farms. Within programme 20.D, aimed at improving the welfare of cattle kept in a system without market milk production, support was paid to a total of 1,205 beef-cattle breeders amounting to 73,729,632 CZK, of which 44,050,616 CZK (59.74%) was drawn by 724 applicants farming under the organic regime. In Programme 20.E, focused on the breeding of fattened bulls, 127,787,000 CZK was paid to a total of 790 applicants, of which 5,879,000 CZK (4.6%) went to 128 applicants breeding fattened bulls under the organic farming rules.

The MoA contributes to OF development from its budget also via other programmes. For example, support for research is ensured within the National Agency for Agricultural Research. In the year 2024, research projects focusing on OF were provided with 46.1 mil. CZK, which represents a 8.5% share of the MoA budget for Science and Research (without institutional expenditure through ministerial research organisations). OF was the theme of 14 projects of a total 170 running during 2024.

Within the framework of regular support, finances are provided for the compulsory gathering of data on OF for Eurostat, and for observing the economic state of organic farms within FADN measures (via IAEI and budget around 5 mil. CZK).

In an effort to achieve the aims of the Action plan for the development of OF in the Czech Republic, **a promotional campaign "Support organic food and products of organic farming"** was launched in 2018 by the MoA. The project is notified by the European Commission until 2028 and coordinated by the State Agricultural Intervention Fund. After a pilot campaign (2018–2019) and a three-year campaign (2020–2022) with a budget of approximately 112 mil. CZK, another campaign was planned, but due to budget constraints, the new contract was not concluded.

The campaign continued on a limited scale with a budget of 6.6 mil. CZK in 2023 and 14.6 mil. CZK in 2024. The aim of the national campaign is to increase general awareness of organic foods and OF and to increase consumer confidence.

In 2024, the **Annual Educational Plan** was approved with a new focus on activities for children and students. The plan supported again field trips for children to organically managed farms, the activity implemented by PRO-BIO LIGA with a budget of 250,000 CZK. Also the traditional training for control bodies and control authorities (state supervisory authorities) was realized by Bioinstitut.

The Fruit, Vegetables and Milk in Schools project supports the inclusion of organic farming products from the 2023/2024 school year with a higher level of support. The condition for suppliers is that the share of organic products is at least 10% of the total number of portions supplied per school year.

Finances are also provided for the activity of non-governmental, non-profit organisations (NGO) focusing on support for development of organic farming and organic food production. In 2024, NGO activity in the OF sector was funded to the sum of 1,587,320 CZK (1,475,000 CZK in 2023, 2,273,459 CZK in 2022 and 2,839,524 CZK in 2021). Thanks to this regular support from the MoA, agricultural organisations and other NGOs can ensure the general promotion of OF and organic foods. Among the most important promotional activities regularly supported by MoA resources are the following:

- MoA national campaign "September – Organic Food Month" (since 2005), newly covered by the national promotional campaign to promote organic food and products of organic farming
- "Best Organic Food of the Year" competition (since 2002), new name and logo from 2022, previously named Czech Organic Food of the Year
- Award "Organic Farm of the Year" (since 2019) created by merging two awards, namely „Best Farmer" organised by PRO-BIO Association (since 2011) and „Barták's Pot" award for the best organic farmer (since 1992)
- Operation of an information and education website on organic farming and organic food „www.lovime.bio", including a map of Czech organic food https://kde.lovime.bio/
- Prague Biojarmark – a farmers' market in Prague focused exclusively on organic food (from 1994–2012, renewed from 2017)

Many organic farms and organic products are also presented within nationwide promotional events not directly focused on organic production. These include the Regional Food competition, the MoA project "Know your farmer" and new educational campaign to promote quality food "Quality Academy".

5. ORGANISATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS INVOLVED IN THE OF SECTOR

Specialist organisations and associations

PRO-BIO Association of Organic Farmers

is a non-profit organisation which supports and promotes the interests of organic farmers, processors and retailers of organic food in the Czech Republic. ***www.pro-bio.cz***

- **PRO-BIO Regional centres**
- **PRO-BIO Advice Centre**
- **PRO-BIO League, consumer branch**
- **PRO-BIO organic food shops**

CTPOA – Czech Technology Platform for Organic Agriculture

brings together institutions that cover an area of science, research and education, farmers and processors from practice as well as unions and associations active in raising awareness of organic agriculture. The aim of the platform is to build and promote the development of knowledge in the field of organic farming and organic food production and enhance the competitiveness of the organic agricultural sector in the Czech Republic in all key areas. ***https://www.ctpez.cz/en/***

EKOVIN – Association of integrated and organic production of grapes and wine ***www.ekovin.cz***

BioSad – Association for organic fruit production ***www.biosad.cz***

Inspection/certification organisations and state supervisory authorities

ABCERT AG branch ***www.abcert.cz***

Biokont CZ, s. r. o. ***www.biokont.cz***

BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION CZ, s. r. o.[3] ***www.ekozemedelstvi.cz***

KEZ o. p. s. ***www.kez.cz/en***

ÚKZÚZ – Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture ***https://ukzuz.gov.cz/public/portal/ukzuz/en***

SVS – State Veterinary Administration ***https://en.svscr.cz/***

SZPI – Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority ***https://www.szpi.gov.cz/en/default.aspx***

Department of Environmental and Organic Farming, Ministry of Agriculture ***https://mze.gov.cz/public/portal/mze/zemedelstvi/ekologicke-zemedelstvi/odkazy-a-kontakty***

Trading organisations

PRODEJ-BIO ***https://www.prodejbio.cz/en/***

CZECH ORGANIC MILK cooperative ***http://ceskebiomleko.cz/***

Education, research and advisory organisations

Bioinstitut – Institute for organic agriculture and sustainable landscape development

focuses on supporting the development of organic farming in the Czech Republic through providing advice, training, transfer of knowledge from research into practice, publishing, education and promotion of OF among professionals and the public and communication of OF needs to national administration. Bioinstitut is a coordinator of the Czech Technology Platform for Organic Agriculture and a member of FiBL International – international association of research institutions in the field of organic farming. ***https://bioinstitut.cz/en/home-en***

Biocont Laboratory ***www.biocont.cz***

Czech Organics ***www.czechorganics.com***

Czech Agrifood Research Center ***https://www.carc.cz/en/***

Institute of Animal Science ***https://vuzv.cz/en/***

Research Institute for Fodder Crops, Troubsko ***https://www.vupt.cz/en/home***

Agritec Plant Research ***www.agritec.cz***

Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information ***www.iaei.cz***

Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague ***https://www.czu.cz/en***

University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice ***https://www.jcu.cz/en/***

Mendel University in Brno ***https://mendelu.cz/en/***

Institute of Chemical Technology, Prague ***https://www.vscht.cz/?jazyk=en***

Farm School – College of Organic Agriculture ***www.farmarskaskola.cz***

[3] At the time of publishing this report, this control body has already ceased its activities in the field of organic farming control and certification. The current list of control bodies in the Czech Republic is available on the Ministry of Agriculture website under Kontrolní systém EZ | MZe

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