

STUDENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EUROPE

4th project meeting – Košice, Slovakia 17th – 21st October, 2016





SWOT analysis of conditions for farming and agricultural entrepreneurial activities in the Czech Republic







SWOT analysis of organic farming in the Czech Republic







commitment of private farmers

Number of organic farms in the Czech Republic









existing rules for animal walfare











• support for organic farming (a payment scheme)









• legal framework of organic farming (law on organic farming)







 control system of organic farming (feedback mechanism
 – solving problem cases)







 potential for capacity expansion and processors expansion







• <u>cooperation</u> with important organizations and administration – <u>need to improve</u> (regional offices, research institutes, universities...)







principles of <u>animal walfare not</u> followed as expected (room for improvement)









promotion and advertising

(logo "BIO-product" is not known to the public, propagation of healthy lifestyle, appearance of health food stores does not help to advertising..., insufficient cooperation with health resort...)







Research, education and counseling – in the beginning

= lack of research farms, need for methodology of growing plants and animal keeping, lack of methodology in animal feeding

• increase influence on young people = future consumers







bad marketing

- fragmented production (a low level of market organization)
 - new products development only rare
 - rare alternative selling (e.g. farmyards)
- objective obstacles condition for animal slaughter

Marketing Success







 insufficient emphasis on importance of the environment – insufficient communication with consumers and traditional farmers







- consumer trust in BIO products is not targeted
- space for improving quality in organic farming
- stricter sanctions of intentional breach of rules











 many farms strugle with preparation of business plans

 farmers are not able to secure projects funding or to seek support from structural funds or state budget







application of foreign experience









consumer reliance growing popularity of ecological products



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cooperation with media

(TV commercials, health magazine adverts, web pages, social media...)





 local/regional specialities
 traditional knowledge or innovation and production of new products





political stability of our country and EU

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public support

Bio products – consumption (in billions of Czech crowns)









new possibilities of obtaining financial aid









• joining EU

= opening the European market, applying for new support programs

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• building BIO shops

bioproducts = products made from renewable resources of agriculture



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bio scandals

(chemicals in plants, growth hormone in meat...)













low availability of loans

(Difficult for farmers to take a loan – banks are very careful when approving loans. For farmers – huge financial burden.)







low purchasing power of the population

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	Cz.crowns/ 100 g
milk	2,90
BIO - milk	3,-
beef	225,-
BIO - beef	334,-
eggs	4,10
BIO – eggs	8,90
carrot	1,50
BIO - carrot	4,70
yoghurt	6,10
BIO - yoghurt	7,90







low stability of economic environment unstable market







• negative nature and climate phenomena (flood, drought, frost...)







• potential introduction of genetic modification (GMO) in Europe and in the world (Reasons: plant resistance to diseases, less fertilizers in soil...)



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• WTO – removal of subsidies, policy change etc.









 low public ecology awareness
 consuemers prefering traditional products (= cheaper?)







Thank you for your attention. Veronika šafránková, Martin Schleis Vojta Marek, Lukáš Petránek





